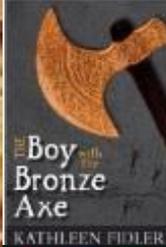
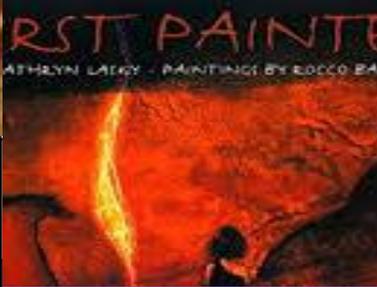
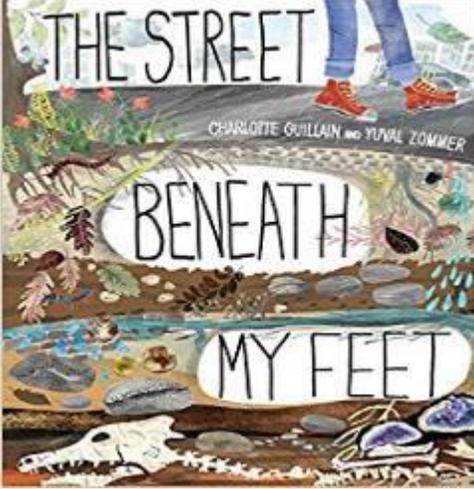


# Stone Age KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books	
<b>archaeologists</b>	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.		 	
<b>artefact</b>	An object made by human beings, usually with historical or cultural interest.			
<b>Neolithic</b>	The later part of the Stone Age and following the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Age.			
<b>B.C.</b>	Before Christ. The date 250BC means 250 years before Christ was born.			
<b>chronology</b>	The ordering of events, for example the Stone, Bronze and Iron Age.	Key Facts About the Stone Age Period		
<b>tribal</b>	Groups of people who live together.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ The Stone Age period is said to have started around 3 million years ago when humans started to live in Europe.</li> </ul>		
<b>hunter-gatherers</b>	People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze Age period. This is when humans started to use metal.</li> </ul>		
<b>shelter</b>	A house where Stone Age people would have lived.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ The Bronze Age was followed by the Iron Age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming, hunting and fighting.</li> </ul>		
<b>civilization</b>	When people live in a large society with a shared culture and rules.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ During the Palaeolithic Age (old Stone Age), people gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts.</li> </ul>		
<b>settlement</b>	A place where there were several Stone Age shelters, like a small village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ During the Neolithic Age (towards end of the Stone Age), the humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history.</li> </ul>		
<b>prey</b>	An animal that is hunted by another for food.			
		Famous Places		
		<p><b>Skara Brae</b> An archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a Stone Age village that has been well preserved.</p>		
		<p><b>Stonehenge</b> A famous Stone Age monument in Wiltshire.</p>		

# Year 3: Rocks and Magnets Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Key Facts About Rocks and Magnets
<b>fossil</b>	A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism.	 <p><b>Important facts to know by the end of the rocks and magnets topic:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know how fossils are formed.</li> <li>• Know what soil is.</li> <li>• Know that magnets attract some objects but not others.</li> <li>• Know the difference between igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.</li> <li>• Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other.</li> <li>• Know that magnets have two poles.</li> <li>• Group together different rocks according to different attributes.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Rocks have been used by humans for millions of years, from early tools and weapons through to construction materials for modern buildings.
<b>soil</b>	Soil consists of a mix of organic material (decayed plants and animals) and broken bits of rocks and minerals.		<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment deposited over time, often as layers at the bottom of lakes and oceans, forms sedimentary rocks.
<b>crystals</b>	Crystals are a special kind of solid material where the molecules fit together in a repeating pattern.		<input type="checkbox"/> Extreme pressure and heat over time forms metamorphic rocks. Examples are marble and slate.
<b>sedimentary</b>	Sedimentary rocks are made when sand, mud and pebbles get laid down in layers. Over time, these layers are squashed under more and more layers.		<input type="checkbox"/> When magma cools and solidifies it forms igneous rock. Examples are granite and pumice.
<b>metamorphic</b>	When a rock experiences heat and pressure, it becomes a metamorphic rock. All metamorphic rocks start as another type of rock.		<input type="checkbox"/> The Earth is a very big magnet. Its North and South poles are highly magnetic.
<b>igneous</b>	Igneous rock is formed when magma cools and solidifies. It may do this above or below the Earth's surface.		<input type="checkbox"/> A magnet always has north and south poles. Cutting a magnet in half makes two magnets, each with two poles.
<b>magnetic pole</b>	Either of two areas on the earth's surface, one near the geographic north pole and one near the geographic south pole, where the Earth's magnetic fields are strongest.		<input type="checkbox"/> Magnets only attract certain types of metals, other materials such as glass, plastic and wood aren't attracted.
<b>organic matter</b>	Organic matter is matter that has come from a recently living organism. It is capable of decaying.		
<b>attract and repel</b>	A magnetic field is the area around the magnet where it can attract or repel things. When you bring two magnets together they will either attract or repel.		