

Knowledge Organiser - Year 3 - Summer 1







Vocabulary	
Material	The matter from which a thing is or can be made
Properties	A description of the material.
Suitability	How fit for purpose something is.
Inventor	Someone who invents something new that hasn't been seen before.
Recycling	The process of converting waste into reusable materials.

Everyday Materials
Some examples of everyday materials are: Wood, plastic, glass, metal, rubber, brick, stone.
Some of their properties could be: Shiny, hard, soft, bendy, squishy, rough, smooth, bumpy, waterproof, transparent, opaque.



Stone Age to Iron Age	
Paleolithic	The old stone age - this was the very beginning of the stone age.
Mesolithic	The middle stone age - the time where people developed tools.
Neolithic	The new stone age - this was a time where people stopped hunting and became farmers.
Bronze Age	The period after the stone age where people discovered how to make bronze.
Iron Age	The period after the Bronze Age where people use iron in a process called smelting to make tools and weapons.

Different materials and uses		
Wood	Plastic	Glass
Fences Tables Chairs Doors	Bottles Plastic bags Cups Cutlery	Windows Glasses Spectacles Computer screens
Metal	Brick	Rubber
Knives and forks Screws Fences Cans	Houses Walls Paths	Tyres Rubbers Rubber bands

Stone Age Animals	
 Woolly Mammoth	 Sabre-tooth cat
Stone Age Tools	
 Hand axe	 Stone age spear

Stone Age to Iron Age	
Stonehenge - Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in Southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age.	
Skara Brae is a Neolithic settlement in the Orkney Islands. It was made up of local rocks and was buried underground until 1850 where a storm revealed the village.	

