















Year 3 Spring 1 Knowledge Organiser - Rocks and The Stone Age

Key Vocabulary	
rock	Rock is a solid material that forms naturally.
human-made	Human-made materials are produced by humans and do not form naturally.
natural	Natural materials form in nature and are not produced by humans.
permeable	A permeable material allows liquid to pass through it.
impermeable	An impermeable material does not allow liquid to pass through it.
weathering	Weathering is the process whereby rocks break down into smaller pieces or wear away over time because of rain, wind, plants or animals.
fossilisation	Fossilisation is the process through which traces or remains of prehistoric living things become preserved.

Natural or Human-Made?	
Rock are solid materials that form naturally, which means they form in nature and are not made by humans. 	Humans can make materials that look like rocks or have similar properties. These human-made materials include bricks, cement and tarmac/asphalt. 
Rock Properties	
Words you might use to discuss the properties of rock include hard, soft, permeable , impermeable , density, texture, porous, grain size, durable (meaning resistant to weathering).	
Examples of Rocks	
 slate  marble  chalk  granite  basalt  sandstone	
Types of Soil	
 chalky  clay-based  loam  peat  sandy  silt	

Stone Age

Key Vocabulary	
ancient astronomy	The study of the things outside of Earth's atmosphere from the very distant past.
bone marrow	A substance high in fat and nutrients found inside bones.
earthwork	A large bank or mound that has been made by moving soil.
flint	A very hard stone that can produce a spark when struck by another stone.
hunter-gatherer	Someone who hunts animals and gathers wild food to eat.
prehistoric	Before written records began.

