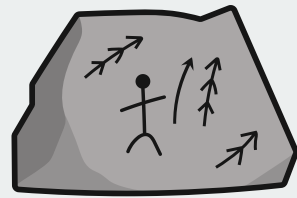


# Einstein Learning Review

# The Flintstones



## SCIENCE

- Rocks are classified in to 3 groups – sedimentary (layered), igneous (volcanic / molten) and metamorphic (heated / pressurised). Fossils are formed when things that have lived, die and get trapped within rock. Soil is made from organic matter and rocks.
- The human skeleton provides a framework that supports the body's organs. The key bones are: skull, collarbone, spine, humerus, radius, ulna, pelvis, ribs, femur, tibia, fibula and phalanges.
- Teeth – canines rip and tear, incisors cut and snip, premolars grind and molars crush. Human teeth are different from animal teeth. Some animals are herbivores and they have flat teeth for grinding food. Some animals are carnivores and they have large, sharp canines for ripping and tearing food.

## ART

- The primary colours are red, blue and yellow.
- The secondary colours are orange, green and purple.
- The tertiary colours are red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-violet and red-violet.
- Secondary colours are made when primary colours are mixed. Tertiary colours are made when secondary and primary colours are mixed. A colour wheel shows how the colours are created.
- Different paintbrushes create different shapes and textures.
- Batik is a wax resist process used for dying fabrics or paper. Batik originated in Indonesia.

## COOKING AND NUTRITION

- A balanced diet contains: fruits and vegetables, protein, dairy, water, carbohydrates and fats.
- Pre-historic man had a balanced diet, they were omnivores. This means that they ate meat and vegetables.

## MUSIC

- Stone Age instruments were made from bones, animal skins and flint.

## HISTORY

- Stone Age man painted on cave walls, this was an early form of communication. They used natural materials to create the drawings.
- The 3 stone age periods were called Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.
- Stone Age people were hunters and farmers. They developed tools for fishing and weapons for war.
- Stonehenge is believed to be a religious circular monument believed to be over 5000 years old.
- Skara Brae is over 5000 years old, it is a Stone Age settlement in Orkney, the Shetland Islands.
- In the Bronze Age, Beaker people worked with clay and bronze to make beaker pots, these were used for trading.
- In Wales during the Bronze Age copper was discovered, Bronze age man learned how to mix metals to develop stronger metals.
- There was a social divide – metal workers and tradesmen were seen as better than farmers or fishermen.
- During the Bronze Age Early Celtic tribes travelled from Norway, Ireland and Germany to settle in the UK.
- Iron overtook other metals because of its strength, it was good for weapons and tools.
- During the iron Age settlements developed and hillforts were built, Maiden castle is an example of this. People lived in roundhouses.

## COMPUTING

- Photography – Photographs can be taken using zoom features.
- Photographs can be edited and filters can be applied.