

EINSTEIN CLASS AUTUMN 2022

THE FLINTSTONES

Project Learning Review



ART

A clay pot with a simple lid needs joining techniques to ensure successful attachments. A slip pot is used to help keep the clay wet and supple.

Bronze Age people used Beaker pots (clay pots) to carry liquids.

Sketching techniques include: shading, hatching, cross hatching, stippling, circling and blending.

COMPUTING

Photography – Photographs can be taken using zoom features.

Photographs can be edited and filters can be applied.

SCIENCE

Light is reflected from surfaces. Shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object. The sun can be dangerous and we should protect our eyes using sun glasses.

Rocks are grouped 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, phalanges.

All movement in the body is controlled by muscles. The key muscles are: deltoids, quadriceps, trapezius, triceps, hamstrings, gluteus maximus.

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 (deer) and they have flat teeth for grinding food. Some animals are carnivores and they have large, sharp canines for ripping and tearing food.

HISTORY

Stone Age man painted on cave walls, this was an early form of communication. They used natural materials.

The 3 stone age periods were called Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.

Stone Age people were hunters and farmers. They developed tools for fishing and weapons for war.

Stonehenge is 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 mines were 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.

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.

D and T

A cross section diagram can help when building a structure.

Different tools are need for shaping, cutting, joining and finishing a structure.

You can reinforce a structure to make it stronger. Reinforcements could be made with card, wood, string or plastic.