Structures - Baby bear's chair

Function	How something works.
Man-made	Made by people.
Mould	To form different shapes out of soft, squishy materials.
Natural	Found in nature e.g. spider's web, sheep's wool.
Stable	Object does not easily topple over.
Stiff	A material or object that does not bend easily (e.g. wood).
Strong	Something that is not easily broken (e.g. wood, brick, building).
Structure	Something that has been made and put together and can usually stand on its own (e.g. a building, a bridge, a chair).
Test	To find out whether something works as it should.
Weak	Something that is easily broken (e.g. paper, egg shells).

Natural Objects

Man-made Objects

Key facts

Often structures have a certain function they are made to do something. e.g. Chairs are for sitting on.

They should be **stable, strong** and comfortable. Was baby bear's chair **stable** and **strong?**

Key Vocabulary

continent	A very large area of land that includes all the islands with it.
ocean	A large area of sea.
population	The number of people that live in a particular place.
landmark	A well-known building or place.
Australasia	The continent of Australasia is often referred to as just Australia. It has about 28 countries and island groups.
desert	A large area of land that has very little rainfall and where not much grows.
rainforest	A large area of land with lots of tall trees and plenty of rainfall.

Continents

There are seven **continents**: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, **Australasia**, Europe, North America and South America. Some **continents** have many countries, others do not.

World Oceans

There are five **oceans** in the world:

the Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and the Southern Ocean.

View more **What a Wonderful World** planning

REMEMBER:

You can tell if something is living if they do the following things:
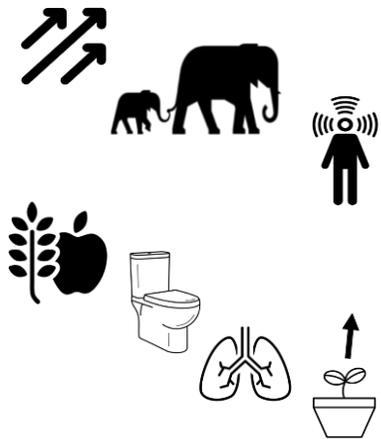
Movement
Reproduction
Sensitivity

Nutrition
Excretion
Respiration
Growth

Things that were never living do not do any of the things above and never did do them.
We call anything that is alive **an organism.**

FOOD CHAIN

All animals need energy to survive. Plants make their own food using the sun. A food chain describes the order in which organisms depend on each other for food, this creates a flow of energy from one living thing to another.

grass → deer → leopard

leaves → rat → python
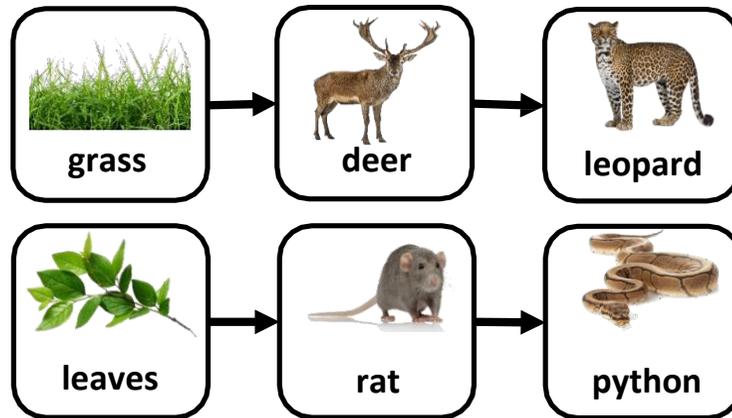
Food chains usually start with a plant and finish with a larger, hungry animal.

MICROHABITATS

A microhabitat is a small area that's different to the surrounding habitat.
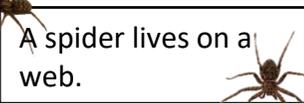
A spider lives on a web.	An ant lives in an anthill.
A bee lives in a hive.	A woodlouse lives under a rock.

HABITATS

A habitat is a small area that's different to the surrounding habitat.

Rainforest	Woodland	Desert	Urban	Pond	Ocean
Rain forests are humid, rainy and they have lots of trees.	Woodlands are where trees are the dominant plant.	Deserts are hot during the day, cold during the night and very dry.	An area with lots of buildings and roads.	A small area of still, fresh water.	An ocean is a huge body of salt water.
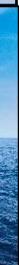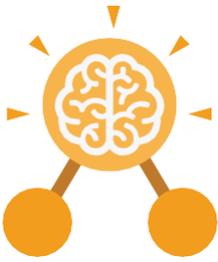
Unit: 2.5
Effective Searching

Key Learning

- To understand the terminology associated with searching.
- To gain a better understanding of searching on the Internet.
- To create a leaflet to help someone search for information on the Internet.

Key Resources

purple mash

Google
Ask
YAHOO!
bing
Aol.

Key Questions

How can I search the Internet?

The easiest way to search the Internet is using a search engine. The search engine crawls the Internet looking for answers to the search enquiry. Google is a popular search engine.

Key Vocabulary

Digital Footprint
The information about a person that exists on the Internet as a result of their online activity.

Domain
Part of the Internet owned by an individual, company or organisation.

Internet
A way to send information from one computer to another anywhere in the world using technology such as phones, satellites and radio links.

Network
Connected devices that can send and receive information, voice and video.

Search Engine
A program to help you find web pages on the Internet.

Web Address
Identifying address for a file or web page on the Internet. Also known as URL.

Web Page
A single page which can include images, videos and charts.

World Wide Web
The web pages and documents you see when you are browsing online. It is just one part of the Internet.

Web Site
A collection of web pages that belong to one domain.

2 simple
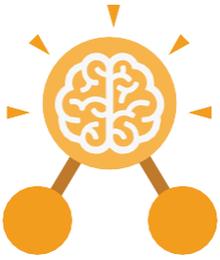
Unit: 2.7
Making Music

Key Learning

- To make music digitally using 2Sequence.
- To explore, edit and combine sounds using 2Sequence.
- To edit and refine composed music.
- To think about how music can be used to express feelings and create tunes which depict feelings.
- To upload a sound from a bank of sounds into the Sounds section.
- To record and upload environmental sounds into Purple Mash.
- To use these sounds to create tunes in 2Sequence.

Key Resources

purple mash
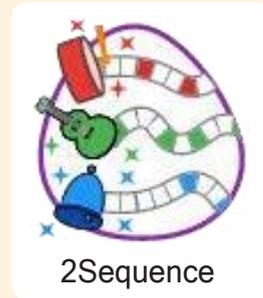
2Sequence

Key Vocabulary

Beat
A rhythmic unit in music.

Compose
To create a piece of music.

Note
A single tone in music.

Tune
Musical notes joined together to make a melody.

Sound Effect
A sound other than speech or music.

Soundtrack
A recording of the musical accompaniment of a film or tv programme.

Speed
The number of beats per minute (bpm) played in the music.

Tempo
The speed at which the music plays.

Volume
How loud or quiet the music is.

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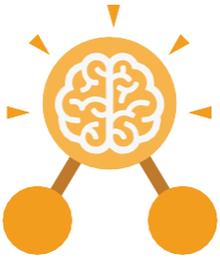
Unit: 2.7
Making Music

Key Images

|	
Open, save and share a piece of your music	Change the number of quavers in the music
Loop or unloop the piece of music	Play the composed tune
Changes the beats per minute in the music	Increase or decrease the volume of an instrument
Choose the digital instrument to use	Delete the music
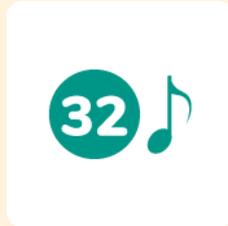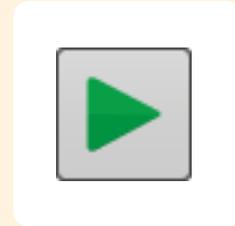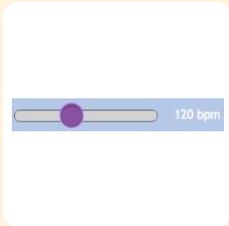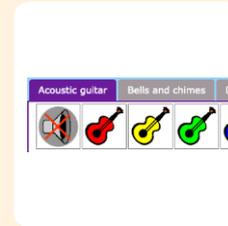
Key Questions

What is meant by digital music?

Digital music is made using a computer or other device. Digital music allows the computer to copy the sound made by instruments and combine them together to make a piece of music.

How can I change how my music sounds?

You can change how your digital music sounds in many ways. One way is to increase the tempo of the music or vary the volume of each instrument in the piece.

What is it meant by the tempo of the music?

Tempo is measured in BPM, or beats per minute. One beat every second is 60 BPM.

2simple