Vocabulary

The Sun	The largest object in the solar system that the solar system was named after
Planets	Large spheres of rock that orbit around the sun
Moons	Large balls of rock that orbit planets
Asteroids, Meteors, Meteorites, Comets	An example of another rocky object that can be found in the solar system
Dust and gas	Left over material from stars that have exploded in the past

Astrology / Astronomy

Astrology	Astronomy
The belief that the motion of the stars and planets affects human lives	The scientific study of anything in space outside of the Earth's atmosphere

A very hot ball of gas where nuclear fusion happens

The Sun

Inner rocky planets
- Closer to the Sun
- Mostly solid rock
- The warmer planets
- Smaller
- Take less time to orbit the sun

Mercury

Venus

Earth

Mars

Outer gas giants
- Further away from the Sun
- Mostly made from gas
- The colder planets
- Often have rings
  - of dust and rock around them
- Larger
- Take more time to orbit the sun

Jupiter

Saturn

Uranus

Neptune

The universe and the Big Bang

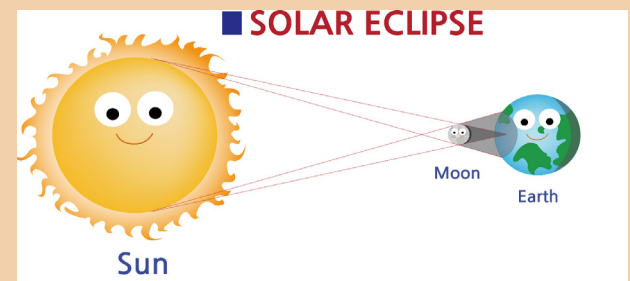|	
The universe	All the stars, planets, rocks and dust in space
Galaxy	A group of stars held together by gravity
Big Bang theory	The theory that all matter in the universe started in a single point that exploded outwards
Dwarf star	A smaller cooler star without nuclear fusion
Star colour	Hot stars are closer to blue, colder closer to red

Lunar eclipse

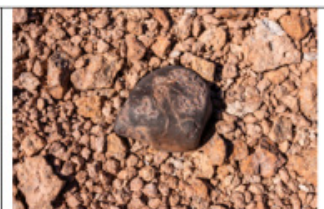When the Earth blocks the light from the Sun as the Moon moving into the Earth's shadow

LUNAR ECLIPSE
Sun — Earth — Moon
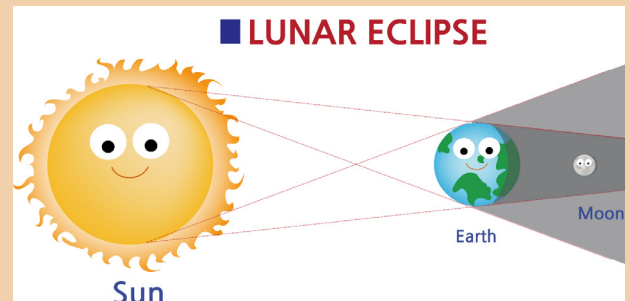
Solar eclipse

When the moon blocks the light from the sun to create a shadow on Earth

SOLAR ECLIPSE
Sun — Moon — Earth

Meteor | Meteorite
Asteroid | Comet

Knowledge organiser Migration Year 4

Northern America

1.1 million immigrants

USA

Europe

0.8 million immigrants

Latin America and Caribbean

0.4 million emigrants

Egypt

Africa

0.7 million emigrants

Asia

1.1 million emigrants

South Korea

Oceania

0.2 million immigrants
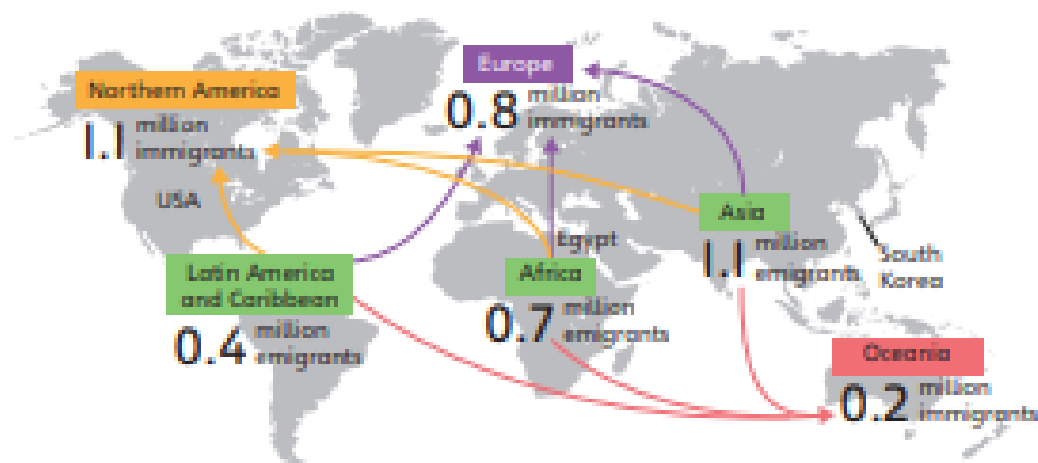
few services	access to services
lack of job opportunities	better job opportunities
unhappy life	more entertainment facilities
poor transport links	better transport links
natural disasters	improved living conditions
wars	hope for a better way of life
shortage of food	family links

Vocabulary	
Host country	The country that a migrant goes to
Illegal immigrant	Someone who has migrated to a new country without permission
Immigration	Coming to live permanently in a new country
Migrant	A person who moves from one place to another, often to find work or a better place to live
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another place
Pull factor	A factor that attracts a migrant to come to a new place
Push factor	A factor that pushes a migrant away from a place
Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their home due to war, persecution (cruel treatment) or a natural disaster
Source country	The country that a migrant comes from
United Nations	An organisation that tries to prevent wars or conflict and helps countries be friendly to each other

SCARF

Year 4 - Rights and Respect

Key questions

Making A Difference (Different Ways of Helping Others or the Environment)

Can one person make a difference to the environment?

Do the actions of one person affect lots of people?

Can a bystander have a positive effect on negative behaviour? How? What is an active bystander?

How can someone be an active bystander?

Media Influence

Is everything in the media true?

Are there always two sides to a story?

Can media reports influence people? How?

Decisions About Spending Money

What choices and decisions do we make about spending money?

How do decisions about money affect groups in the community?

## Key vocabulary

anti-social behaviour   media   United Nations   rights   spending reduce influence   environment   public services   income tax   negative   recycle   essential   actions   positive   community responsibility   reuse   volunteer   School Council

I can ...

I can explain how a 'bystander' I can have a positive effect on negative behaviour they witness (see happening) by working together to stop or change that behaviour.

I can explain how these reports (TV, newspapers or their websites) can give messages that might influence how people think about things and why this might be a problem.

I can give examples of these decisions and how they might relate to me.
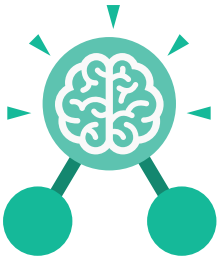
Unit: 4.5
Logo

Key Learning

- To learn the structure of the coding language of Logo.
- To input simple instructions in Logo.
- Using 2Logo to create letter shapes.
- To use the Repeat function in Logo to create shapes.
- To use and build procedures in Logo.

Key Resources

purple mash

2Logo

Key Questions

What is Logo?

Logo is a text-based coding language used to control an on-screen turtle to create mathematical patterns.

Key Vocabulary

Debugging
The process of identifying and removing errors from computer hardware or software.

LOGO Commands (e.g FD, BK, RT, LT)
A list of commands inputted into 2Logo to move the turtle around the screen.

Pen Up
Raises the screen pen so the 2Logo turtle doesn't draw on screen.

Grid
The template around which the 2Logo turtle moves.

Multi Line Mode
Type several lines of commands in the text area.

Prediction
When you say what is going to happen when you run the instructions.

LOGO
A text-based coding language used to control an on screen turtle to create mathematical patterns.

Pen Down
Lowers the screen pen so the 2Logo turtle draws a line on the screen.

Procedure
Pieces of Logo text with a procedure name that can be run by calling them by name. Saves time if you want to print to screen lots of the same shape.

2simple
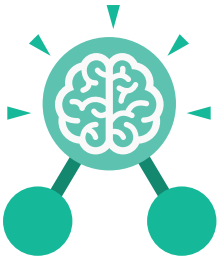
Unit: 4.5
Logo

Key Vocabulary

Repeat
A set of instructions that is run a specified number of times.

Run Speed
The speed at which the 2Logo turtle moves around the screen.

SETPC
Set pen colour to a given colour.

SETPS
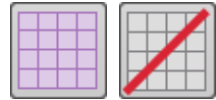Set the thickness of the pen's line.

Key Images

Open, close and share work

Choose the turtle style

Choose a background

Switch the grid on and off

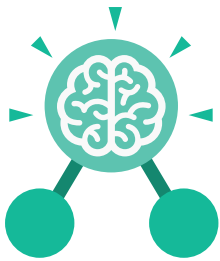Press and the logo mouse follows the instructions

Reset the mouse to the start position

Change the speed at which the mouse moves

Write the Logo instructions here

Need more support? Contact us:
Tel: +44(0)208 203 1781 | Email: support@2simple.com | Twitter: @2simplesoftware

2simple

Unit: 4.8
Hardware Investigators

Key Vocabulary

Key Learning

- To understand the different parts that make up a computer.
- To recall the different parts that make up a computer.

Key Resources

purple mash

2Connect

2Quiz

Key Questions

What is the difference between hardware and software?

Hardware refers to the physical parts of a computer or device. The parts inside the computer casing are often called the components. The parts that are attached to the computer case are called peripherals. Software describes the programs that run on the computer.

Components
Parts inside the computer casing.

CPU
The 'brains' of the computer, where all the calculations take place.

Graphics Card
Also known as a video card and used for displaying images.

Hard Drive
Where the computer stores all your documents, pictures, games and videos.

Input
How information enters the computer.

Motherboard
Main printed circuit board of the computer.

Network Card
Used to connect the computer to a network such as the Internet.

Output
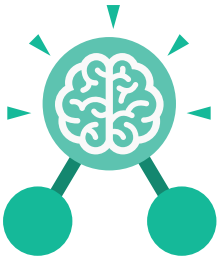Where information leaves the system.

Peripherals
Parts that are attached to the computer case.

RAM
Allows programs to store information to help the computer run quickly.

Software
The programs that run on the computer.

2 simple

Unit: 4.8
Hardware Investigators

Key Images

Motherboard

CPU

RAM

Graphics card

Network card

Monitor

Speakers

Keyboard

Mouse

2simple