

Computing Subject knowledge, discipline and vocabulary

Year 6 Autumn

Unit	Communication	Web Page Creation
Previous Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can explain how computers share data. I can explain how computers can connect to other networks. I can explain how computers are connected to the World Wide Web. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can explain how information is presented to other networks through the World Wide Web I can explain how websites are made up of web pages
Subject Knowledge (what)	<p>Understanding how to use the World Wide Web as a communication tool.</p> <p>NC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts Understand computer networks, including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the World Wide Web, and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration Use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are many different search engines Different search terms produce different results Search terms need to be chosen carefully Search results are ordered (ranking) Ranking narrows down the search results returned from the index to make it more useful Ranking is determined by rules, which can differ across search engines Search engine results include adverts, which can be targeted to an audience Some information is not searchable There are many different methods of communicating using 	<p>Understanding how to create a website for a chosen purpose.</p> <p>NC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content</i> <i>Select, use, and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems, and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating, and presenting data and information.</i> <i>use technology safely, respectfully, and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Websites are written in HTML The media and layout used on website differs according to the website's purpose The ownership and use of images are protected by copyright You can only use copyright-free images in your own work (unless explicit permission sought) Websites appear differently on different devices Website contain 'navigation paths' which refers to the links between the different web pages You can link web pages using hyperlinks

	technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicating through the internet can be public or private • Internet communication can be classified by messenger and recipient or audience 	
Subject Discipline (how)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recall and explore different types of search engines • Compare results from different search engines • Explain how to select search terms • Explain why search engines exist and define the purpose of an index • Explain how search results are selected • Explain the role of web crawlers • Discuss limitations of search engines • Discuss how search engines make money • Identify different ways to communicate without technology • Discuss the opportunities and methods of communicating using internet • Choose appropriate methods of internet communication for a given purpose • Evaluate different methods of online communication • Explain which types of media can be shared through the internet • Decide what should/shouldn't be shared using technology • Classify internet communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how information can be shared using the World Wide Web • Explain how the content of the World Wide Web is created, owned and shared by people • Explore websites, identifying the navigation paths • Recognise common features of web pages • Design a web page layout, including the use of different types of media • Explain what is meant by the term 'fair use' • Add and preview content on a created webpage • Evaluate and edit how web pages look on different devices • Create multiple webpages which can be linked using hyperlinks • Create hyperlinks to link to other people's work • Evaluate the user experience of a website

Key Vocab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search engine- a program that searches for and identifies items in a database corresponding to key words • Refine- to narrow down results according to key features • Google/Bing/Yahoo!/Swisscows/DuckDuckGo- types of internet search engines • Index- the database that contains the information on all the websites a search engine was able to find • Bot- computer programs that search the internet for new content to keep search indexes updated • Crawler- a type of bot that is operated by search engines to index the content of websites across the internet • Ranking- a website's position in the search engine results • Optimisation- getting pages to rank higher in search engines • Content creator- someone who creates material to be expressed through any medium or channel • Selection- the process of making a decision • Communication- a process in which two or more computers or devices transfer data, instructions and information • Internet- a worldwide system of computer networks • Public- out in the open for anyone to see • Private- communication is restricted to certain individuals or groups • One-way- information is transferred in one direction only, from the sender to the receiver • Two-way- information can be sent back and forth between two or more individuals/groups/parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate- assess a project. • Webpage- a hypertext document on the World Wide Web • Website- a set of related web pages under the same domain name • Web address- the information about the location of a webpage (the URL) • Routing- the process of selecting a path across one or more networks • Web Browser- an application used to access and view websites • World Wide Web- a system on the internet which allows documents to be connected to other documents using hypertext • Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)- a set of symbols or codes inserted into a file intended for display on the internet • Logo- a symbol or other small design adopted by an organization to identify its products, uniform, vehicles etc. • Layout- the way in which items are arranged on a page • Header- the top margin of each page • Media- the electronic devices used to store data • Purpose- the reason for which something is created • Copyright- laws that allow the creators of some types of media rights to control how they're used and distributed • Fair use- any copying of copyrighted material done for a limited and 'transformative' purpose • Home page- the page typically first encountered on a website that contains links to the other pages of the site • Preview- to display a document, page or film before it is produced in its final form • Breadcrumb trail- a navigational aid that allows users to keep track and maintain awareness of their locations within programs, documents or websites • Subpage- a lower level web page in a website with the same main name as the starting level page (e.g. followed by a / and text to identify the location of the subpage) • External link- a hyperlink on a webpage that points to a page on a different website • Embed- to insert a code into a web page
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