



Kings Meadow Primary School

Computing Overview: Seagulls (Purple Mash)

Creative, Real-life, Ambitious, Careers-focussed curriculum building Knowledge & skills for every Individual Nurturing Global citizens of the future



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	Year 5		Year 6	
	Knowledge	Skill	Knowledge	Skill
Also covered	Word Processing Spreadsheets Coding External Devices		Coding Modelling Spreadsheets Microbits	
	Quizzing • There are different types of quiz, suitable for a variety of different purposes. • Within 2Quiz, there are different types of quiz questions, suitable for different purposes. • The success of a quiz can be determined by considering how	• Select the best type of quiz to make for any given task. • Select the most suitable type of quiz question based on a chosen topic and the question being posed. • Design successful quizzes that meet a specific brief by making use of the full functionality within 2Quiz.	Networks • A network describes a group of connected computers that can share information and hardware resources. • LAN and WAN are different kinds of networks, • Certain hardware is required to create a network. • Networks can be wired or wireless or a combination of both.	• Identify types of computer networks locally and globally. • Explain the hardware resources that a network might share. • Explain the difference between LAN and WAN. • Create a network diagram that includes hardware such as a router and different connected devices and peripherals.



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	difficult it is, whether it peaks interests and the capability of the audience in relation to the subject matter. • It is also important to consider the enjoyability, visual variety and feedback to the end user when creating a quiz. • Additional features and enhancements, including title screens and content screens can maximise the success of a quiz. • Settings, including quiz style, time limits, feedback settings and feedback sounds change the look and feel of a quiz.	• Explore the additional features, selecting which to use and how to make best use of these. • Explore the settings, selecting which to use to create the best outcome for a quiz.	• The difference between the World Wide Web and the Internet. • Web browsers are used to access the World Wide Web. • The existence of networks has opened online communication. • Internet filtering and censorship are both used to make parts of the internet less accessible for different reasons.	• Identify the terms Wi-Fi, mobile data and 5G as pertaining to wireless network connections. • Describe the difference between the Internet and World Wide Web giving examples of the services that both provide. • Give examples of web browser tools. • Give examples of online communication. • Give safety tips related to online communication • Explain the differences between internet filtering and censorship and why they are used.
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Databases • A database contains a set of data that can be searched and sorted to retrieve information. • A table-based database contains records and fields. • Database tools support interpreting data using functionality including sorting, filtering, grouping and searching. • Collaborative databases allow multiple people to work on one set of data at the same time. • A well-designed database has built-in validation to ensure correct data formatting. • Queries can be built using the database tools to answer	• Use the functionality of the 2Investigate database tool to work with data. • Identify, create and edit records and fields of a database. • Sort, group and arrange information in a database. • Search for information in a database. • Answer questions involving the interrogation of a database. • Add records to a collaborative database. Interrogate the data of a collaborative database. • Design a database with validation included. • Use the query builder to specify conditions for the data returned. • Use conditional operators correctly when building a database query.	Graphing • Graphing helps to make sense of datasets and draw conclusions related to the collected data • There are different types of graphs. The data and the question that needs answering will determine the best graph type to produce. • Comparative bar charts can be used to visually compare several datasets. • Graphs can be exported from a graphing tool such as 2Graph and imported into other documents. • Pie charts represent data as parts of a whole. • Line graphs are used to represent the relationship between two variables as they change over time.	• Create a variety of graphs and interpret these to draw conclusions. • Create a variety of graph types and determine the best format to represent specified data. • Create a comparative bar chart using the 2Graph tool. • Present the graph with a title, key and axis labels. • Export graphs from 2Graph and import them into a 2Publish file. • Use 2Graph and 2Calculate to create pie charts and then interpret what they show. • Compare the use of each tool in relation to graph production. • Decide when a line graph would be the most appropriate graphing format. • Create line graphs and use a graphing tool to add titles, labels and select the best scale for display.
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	specific questions about the data. • Some table-based databases have multiple tables of related data. These can be linked on common fields to build complex queries across multiple tables. • Databases support the production of automated reports using fields within the data.	• Build complex queries across multiple tables to answer questions about the data. • Produce automated reports using fields within the data.		• Create line graphs showing multiple datasets and use these to draw conclusions about the data.
	Game Creator • There are criteria which determine the playability of a video game. • 3D games can be made using the 2DIY 3D tool. • To maximise playability, it is important to plan and design a game before making it.	• Evaluate the playability of a video game. • Make a 3D game using the key functions of the 2DIY 3D game creator tool. • Use a design document to plan the theme and aim, characters and game world, game features,	Blogging • A blog is a regularly updated webpage, written about a particular topic. • Blogs consist of several blog posts. • A well written blog post has certain features that make the blog clear and easy to	• Give examples of topics for existing or prospective blogs. • Create a blog post. • Plan the hook, look and feel, conclusion and reader engagement for a blog post. • Use an appropriate hook for a blog post by including either a quote, a



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	• The visual properties of a game should fit with the theme and add a feeling of immersion to the experience. • The audio properties of a game should fit with the theme and add a feeling of immersion to the experience. • The design of baddie sprites and collectable quest items is a key aspect of game creation. • It is important to give the player good instructions to enable them to enjoy playing the game. • Evaluation is important so a game can be improved.	timing, character movement and interaction for a 3D game. • Choose and design appropriate textures for the game world walls, floors, lighting, hazards and scenery. • Choose or compose appropriate sound effects and music for the game. • Design the collectable quest items and add movement, sound effects and actions. • Consider where to place the collectable quest items so it is possible to finish the game. • Place sprites in the game in such a way as to provide challenge but not make it impossible to play. • Select appropriate penalties for encountering an enemy. • Create useful instruction screens for players.	understand and increase reader engagement. • The 'hook' draws the reader into the blog. • The look and feel of a blog post make it clear for the reader to access the information. • The conclusion of a blog post ties the information in the post together. • The process of writing a blog post requires planning, drafting, revising and editing before publication. • Engaging with readers is crucial to the success of a blog. • Moderation exists to make the blogging environment a safe place for its readership and authors.	story, a question or an observation to grab the reader's interest. • Write a blog post that is easy to follow, uses lists or bullets, bolds key information and uses an appropriate conversational style. • Write a conclusion that summarises the main points of the post and might give the reader advice. • Follow the plan, draft, revise and edit process before publishing a blog post. • Read and respond to comments on their blog post. • Use commenting to increase engagement and guide future blog posts. • Decide whether content conforms to appropriate netiquette guidance. • Report posts or comments that violate community or legal guidelines.
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		• Evaluate games made by their peers using given criteria. • Read evaluations of their game from others. • Make appropriate improvements to their game.		
			Data Detectives • A database contains data organised in such a way that it can be queried to find useful information. • Query tools exist to help users of a database find information from data stored within it. • Chart tools can be used to make graphs from data contained within a database. • Some databases will need multiple tables of data. • Queries can be created that query data from multiple tables.	• Identify tables, records and fields. • Explain the data types contained within each field on a record. • Identify any format types applied to fields. • Use query tools to find useful information. • Use the filter tool to create conditions. • Use the grouping tool to group related information together as part of a query. • Use the calculate tool to apply calculations to selected data that provides meaningful results.



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			• Bespoke multiple conditions can be made that help a user find the exact information being asked.	• Use the sort tool to change the order records are presented according to the field selected and the value order (increase/decrease). • Use the chart tool to select specific fields from a database for the x and y values on a graph. • Select the most appropriate graph type to display selected data so it makes sense in relation to a query given. • Identify differences in data held in individual tables that make a complete database. • Explain why the data can't be all held on one table. • Link tables together by using a common field. • Produce queries that query data from linked tables. • Create multiple conditions and can join those using the AND/OR operator.
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				• Use the AND/OR operator correctly and recognise the difference between the two and the impact this has on results when run. • Use brackets to contain multiple conditions and apply a general condition that applies to all conditions made.
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Predominant Area of Computing: Computer Science, Information Technology, Digital Literacy.