

| Computing | Year 4 | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--|--|--|
| Data and information | | | | |
| Age related computing vocabulary | | | | |

| Present data | Micro-bit | Download |
|--------------------------|-----------|--|
| device in different ways | · · | To copy (data) from one computer system to another |

Key Knowledge

- Branching databases uses yes/no questions to sort data
- an attribute is used to describe an object, and it includes its name and a value. For example, a cow lives somewhere, which might be a farm. 'Lives' is the attribute name, and 'on a farm' is the attribute value
- Attributes can be used to split groups of objects into even smaller groups
- branching databases don't always look the same. Sometimes all of the objects line up neatly at the bottom, other times, there will be some objects a bit further up. It depends which attributes the objects have been separated by and how many objects you have.
- a huge variety of objects can be classified and identified using a branching database
- The order of questions in a branching database is important to make it work accurately

| Computing | С | Carlton Assessment Grid | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------|--------------------|--|
| Success Criteria | | Pupil Reflection | | Teacher Assessment | |
| can create and download a branching database | | Before | After | | |
| can test my branching da | atabase | Before | After | | |
| can compare branching | databases | Before | After | | |
| can order the questions tabase work accurately | to make my branching da- | Before | After | | |
| can use a branching data | abase | Before | After | | |
| know that branching data method to record/present | | Before | After | | |