

# Computing Knowledge Organiser - Year 6 - Creating media: Web page creation

## Lesson Sequence:

- What makes a good website?
- How would you lay out your web page?
- Copyright or copy WRONG?
- How does it look?
- Follow the breadcrumbs
- Think before you link!

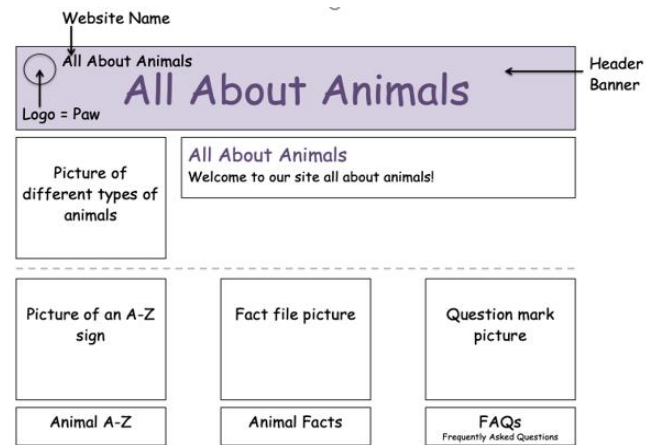
## Unit Introduction:

This unit introduces learners to the creation of websites for a chosen purpose. Learners will identify what makes a good web page and use this information to design and evaluate their own website using Google Sites. Throughout the process learners will pay specific attention to copyright and fair use of media, the aesthetics of the site, and navigation paths.

## Computer Safety



- To know how to recognise malicious behaviour
- Know how to respond to malicious behaviour on the internet by reporting to an adult, website, IS provider, police, child line, CEOP
- To know which websites are safe to do searches on
- To know how to use the internet safely and securely by keeping their personal details confidential and reporting any suspicious online activity
- To know that anything I share online will stay there to be seen and used by others
- To report unsafe sites or content to an adult.



Websites are always created for a purpose. People have lots of different reasons for creating websites.

If you make a website, you need to think about who it is for (the audience) and why you are making it (the purpose).

## Key Vocabulary

**Web Page:** A document on the World Wide Web that can be accessed through a web browser.

**HTML (Hypertext Markup Language):** The standard language used to create web pages.

**Web Browser:** A software application used to access and view web pages on the internet.

**URL (Uniform Resource Locator):** A unique address that identifies a specific web page on the internet.

**Hyperlink:** A clickable element on a web page that takes the user to another web page or a different section of the same page.

**Navigation:** The system of links that allows users to move around a website.

**Layout:** The way in which elements are arranged on a web page.

**Compatibility:** Refers to how well a web page displays and functions across different web browsers and devices.

**Responsive Design:** A web design approach that ensures web pages adapt and display properly on different screen sizes.

**Copyright:** Copyright law protects the control you have over the things that you create. It also protects the work of others.

**Fair use:** Sometimes it is possible to copy part of someone's work.

