

Quizzing

Key Vocabulary:

Quiz – A set of questions designed to test knowledge or understanding.

Interactive – Allowing active participation or engagement.

Features – A feature of something is an interesting or important part or characteristic of it.

Simple – Something that tends to be easily understood or done.

Advanced – A level that is beyond the basic, requiring a higher level of skill, knowledge, or understanding.

Debug – To identify and fix errors in a program or application.

Key Learning:

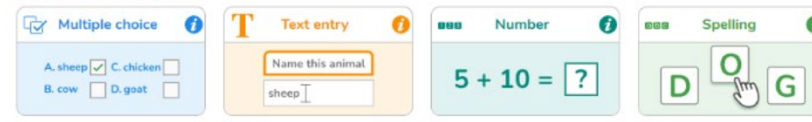
- To explore different types of quizzes and identify their features, strengths and weaknesses.
- To explore the features of 2Quiz and experiment with creating quiz questions.
- To explore additional features of quizzes, such as feedback, title screens and content pages.
- To apply knowledge of 2Quiz to design an educational quiz based on a chosen topic.
- To be able to refine, test and share completed quizzes.

Key Resources:



Key Images:

Simple question types



Advanced question types



Question Types



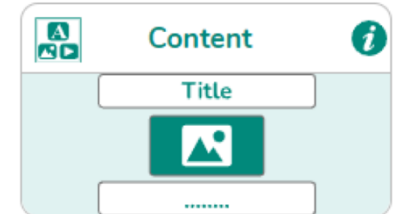
Introduction/Title
Page



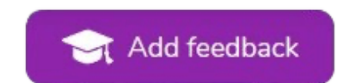
Settings



Help Videos



Content Screen



Feedback Button

Key Questions:

What are the key features that make a quiz engaging and effective?

A quiz is engaging and effective when it includes clear and varied question types, a logical layout, appropriate feedback for answers and additional features like a title screen and content pages. These features ensure a quiz is fun, informative and easy to follow.

How does adding feedback improve a quiz for users?

Feedback helps users understand what they got right or wrong and it helps them to learn from their mistakes. It makes a quiz more interactive and engaging, providing a more meaningful experience by giving explanations or additional information related to the answers.

Why is debugging important when creating a quiz?

Debugging is essential to identify and fix errors in a quiz, ensuring it works as intended. It helps improve the quality of the quiz by making it functional, user-friendly and free of mistakes that could confuse or even frustrate users.



Databases

Key Vocabulary:

Condition – A condition is a rule you give to a database to help it find the right information.

Filter – Filtering what information is shown according to any filter rules applied.

Query – A user will run a query to find specific information in a database.

Data – A set of facts or information that helps us learn something or make decisions.

Group – Putting similar pieces of information together in a database so it is easy to read and understand.

Record – A collection of related data or information that is stored together as a single unit.

Database – A set of data that can be held in a computer in a format that can be searched and sorted for information.

Linked Tables – A database can contain more than one table which can be linked together so a query can include information from the linked table.

Sort – Organising data by a rule such as alphabetical or numerical.

Edit – To change, add or remove data from a record.

Operator – An operator tells a database what to do with data when someone is making a query. Such as: Find everyone whose score 'is equal to' 10.

Validation – A field can have specific data types such as numbers, letters, dates and times which helps minimise input errors.

Field – A heading in a database record against which data is entered.

Key Resources:



2Investigate

Key Learning:

- To understand what a database is.
- To design and create a database.
- To build queries to find information.
- To solve problems using a database.

Key Images:



Add record



Edit record



View mode



Create query



Database Design



Report

Key Questions:

What do databases help us do?

Databases help organise data into one place. Data can be added, stored and retrieved by more than one person. When data is retrieved it can be combined to form information that someone might wish to find out. It is much quicker, more convenient and can be used by many people.

What does a record contain?

A record contains fields of data that form information about something or someone. A database will contain lots of records. For example, a database record could be a record on one child at a school that has fields: name, age and class.

How can errors be kept to a minimum when entering data into a database?

Fields can have the data types entered into them set. Additionally, constraints such as always required or has options can be used.

What is a query?

A query is the word used instead of a question when using databases. Someone will create a query to find the answer to something they want to know.

What does the AND operator help someone do?

The AND operator joins rules (conditions) together. Using AND means all the conditions have to be met. AND helps someone find specific information (records).

Why might a database need more than one table?

It can get very messy and confusing for users of a database if all data is kept in one table. For example, a vet surgery might need a table on the pets and a separate table on the customers.