Computing

Haslingfield Endowed Primary School

Curriculum

Our Computing Curriculum

Intent

Key Overview

In modern society, technology is continuing to evolve and draws interest in children's lives. Through our teaching of Computing, our role is to model and educate our pupils on how to use technology positively, responsibly and safely.

Knowledge Building

We want our pupils to experience a broad curriculum encompassing computer science, information technology and digital literacy, where pupils are able to use a variety of software and hardware to share their learning in creative ways. We also recognise and understand the need for children to develop their Computing skills using both on and off screen learning.

Skills Enquiry

Through skilled teaching and practical experiences, we aim for the children to leave primary school with the competency in the following areas:

- ✔ Hardware
- ✔ Networks and data representation
- ✔ Computational thinking
- ✔ Programming
- ✔ Using software
- ✔ Using email and internet searches
- ✔ Using data
- ✔ Wider use of technology
- ✔ Digital literacy
- ✔ Computing systems and networks
- ✔ Creating media
- ✔ Data handling
- ✔ Online safety

Implementation

Themes and Topics

When arranging the Computing curriculum, the topics were linked as closely as possible to the whole school's creative curriculum topics to aide a cross-curricular approach to learning.

Programme of Study

As the school has mixed cohort classes, our Computing curriculum is taught in a rolling programme; this to ensure that there is no repetition of knowledge and allows mixed year group classes to learn cohesively together. There is a three year rolling programme for EYFS, Year 1 and Year 2 (Key Stage 1), and a four year rolling programme for Years 3, 4, 5, and 6 (Key Stage 2).

Application

The school follows the Kapow Primary Computing scheme of work which helps teachers to deliver engaging topics with purposeful learning. The implementation of the Computing medium term plan ensures that as a school we conduct a balanced coverage of the Computing curriculum of computer science, information technology and digital literacy. Pupils will have experiences of all three strands in each year group, but the subject knowledge imparted becomes increasingly specific and in depth, with more complex skills being taught, thus ensuring that learning is built upon prior learning and experiences.

Impact

Key Overview

Through our Computing curriculum, our pupils will become fluent with a range of skills to demonstrate appropriately their understanding and hope by Upper Key Stage 2, they have the independence and confidence to choose the best tools to fulfil the tasks and challenges set by teachers.

Knowledge Acquisition

We encourage our pupils to think deeply as to how and why our curriculum is relevant and purposeful in our learning. Pupils are to discuss, reflect and appreciate the impact Computing has on their learning, development, well-being and everyday life with the hope they enjoy and value the curriculum we deliver.

Skilled Learners

Pupils leaving Haslingfield Endowed Primary School will have developed a wide range of computing skills, a firm understanding of how technology works and fully understand how to keep themselves safe online. These skills will allow pupils to be creative and feel competent in approaching different challenges as they advance further and adapt to new future technology.

Oracy and Discussion

We want our children to gain an understanding of how to safely and appropriately communicate using technology in order to be good digital citizens.

Computing Programme of Study

EARLY YEARS | YEAR 1

	Cycle A	Cycle B	Cycle C	Cycle D
	2023-24, 2027-28	2024-25, 2028-29	2025-26, 2029-30	2026-27, 2030-31
Autumn 1	Computing Systems and Networks *Improving Mouse Skills* *(Year 1 - three lessons: 1-3)*	Computing Systems and Networks *Using a Computer (Year EYFS - five lessons: 1-5)*	Computing Systems and Networks *Improving Mouse Skills* *(Year 1 - three lessons: 1-3)*	Computing Systems and Networks *Using a Computer (Year EYFS - five lessons: 1-5)*
Autumn 2	Programming 1 *Algorithms Unplugged (Year 1 - four lessons: 1, 2, 4 and 5)*	Programming 1 *All About Instructions (Year EYFS – five lessons: 1-5)*	Programming 1 *Algorithms Unplugged (Year 1 - four lessons: 1, 2, 4 and 5)*	Programming 1 *All About Instructions (Year EYFS – five lessons: 1-5)*
Spring 1	Creating media *Digital Imagery (Year 1 - three lessons: 1-3)*	Programming 2 *Exploring Hardware (Year EYFS - four lessons: 1-4)*	Creating media *Digital Imagery (Year 1 - three lessons: 1-3)*	Programming 2 *Exploring Hardware (Year EYFS - four lessons: 1-4)*
Spring 2	Programming 2 *Bee-bot (Year 1 - four lessons: 1, 3, 4 and 5)*	Data handling *Introduction to Data (Year EYFS - four lessons: 1-4)*	Programming 2 *Bee-bot (Year 1 - four lessons: 1, 3, 4 and 5)*	Data handling *Introduction to Data (Year EYFS - four lessons: 1-4)*
Summer 1	Online Safety *(Year 1 - four lessons: 1-4)*	Online Safety *(Year 1 - four lessons: 1-4)*	Online Safety *(Year 1 - four lessons: 1-4)*	Online Safety *(Year 1 - four lessons: 1-4)*
Summer 2	Consolidation	Consolidation	Consolidation	Consolidation

Computing Programme of Study

YEAR 1 | YEAR 2 – APPLE TREE

	Cycle A	Cycle B	Cycle C	Cycle D
	2023-24, 2027-28	2024-25, 2028-29	2025-26, 2029-30	2026-27, 2030-31
Autumn 1	Computing Systems and Networks 1 *What is a Computer?* *(Year 2 - three lessons: 1, 2 and 5)*	Computing Systems and Networks *Improving Mouse Skills* *(Year 1 - three lessons: 1-3)*	Computing Systems and Networks 1 *What is a Computer?* *(Year 2 - three lessons: 1, 2 and 5)*	Computing Systems and Networks *Improving Mouse Skills* *(Year 1 - three lessons: 1-3)*
Autumn 2	Programming 1 *Algorithms and Debugging* *(Year 2 - four lessons: 1, 2, 4 and 5)*	Programming 1 *Algorithms Unplugged* *(Year 1 - four lessons: 1, 2, 4 and 5)*	Programming 1 *Algorithms and Debugging* *(Year 2 - four lessons: 1, 2, 4 and 5)*	Programming 1 *Algorithms Unplugged* *(Year 1 - four lessons: 1, 2, 4 and 5)*
Spring 1	Data Handling *International Space Station* *(Year 2 - four lessons: 1, 3, 4 and 5)*	Creating media *Digital Imagery* *(Year 1 - three lessons: 1-3)*	Data Handling *International Space Station* *(Year 2 - four lessons: 1, 3, 4 and 5)*	Creating media *Digital Imagery* *(Year 1 - three lessons: 1-3)*
Spring 2	Programming 2 *ScratchJr* *(Year 2 - four lessons: 1, 2, 4 and 5)*	Programming 2 *Bee-bot* *(Year 1 - four lessons: 1, 3, 4 and 5)*	Programming 2 *ScratchJr* *(Year 2 - four lessons: 1, 2, 4 and 5)*	Programming 2 *Bee-bot* *(Year 1 - four lessons: 1, 3, 4 and 5)*
Summer 1	Online Safety *(Year 2 – four/five lessons: 1-5 but combine 3 and 4)*	Online Safety *(Year 1 - four lessons: 1-4)*	Online Safety *(Year 2 – four/five lessons: 1-5 but combine 3 and 4)*	Online Safety *(Year 1 - four lessons: 1-4)*
Summer 2	Consolidation	Consolidation	Consolidation	Consolidation

Computing Programme of Study

YEAR 3 | YEAR 4 – HAWTHORN

	Cycle A	Cycle B	Cycle C	Cycle D
	2023-24, 2027-28	2024-25, 2028-29	2025-26, 2029-30	2026-27, 2030-31
Autumn 1	Computing Systems and Networks *Collaborative Learning* *(Year 4 - four lessons: 1, 3, 4 and 5)*	Computing Systems and Networks 1 *Networks and the Internet* *(Year 3 - three lessons 1, 3 and 5)*	Computing Systems and Networks *Collaborative Learning* *(Year 4 - four lessons: 1, 3, 4 and 5)*	Computing Systems and Networks 1 *Networks and the Internet* *(Year 3 - three lessons 1, 3 and 5)*
Autumn 2	Programming 1 *Further Coding with Scratch* *(Year 4 - three lessons: 2-4)*	Computing Systems and Networks 2 *Journey Inside a Computer* *(Year 3 - three lessons: 1, 2 and 5)*	Programming 1 *Further Coding with Scratch* *(Year 4 - three lessons: 2-4)*	Computing Systems and Networks 2 *Journey Inside a Computer* *(Year 3 - three lessons: 1, 2 and 5)*
Spring 1	Data Handling *Investigating Weather* *(Year 4 - four lessons: 1, 3, 4 and 5)*	Creating Media *Video Trailers* *(Year 3 - four lessons: 1-4)*	Data Handling *Investigating Weather* *(Year 4 - four lessons: 1, 3, 4 and 5)*	Creating Media *Video Trailers* *(Year 3 - four lessons: 1-4)*
Spring 2	Programming 2 *Computational Thinking* *(Year 4 - four lessons: 1-4)*	Programming *Scratch* *(Year 3 - four lessons: 1, 2, 3 and 5)*	Programming 2 *Computational Thinking* *(Year 4 - four lessons: 1-4)*	Programming *Scratch* *(Year 3 - four lessons: 1, 2, 3 and 5)*
Summer 1	Online Safety *(Year 4 - four lessons: 1, 2, 3 and 5)*	Online Safety *(Year 3 - four lessons: 1-4)*	Online Safety *(Year 4 - four lessons: 1, 2, 3 and 5)*	Online Safety *(Year 3 - four lessons: 1-4)*
Summer 2	Consolidation	Consolidation	Consolidation	Consolidation

Computing Programme of Study

YEAR 4 | YEAR 5 - OAK

	Cycle A	Cycle B	Cycle C	Cycle D
	2023-24, 2027-28	2024-25, 2028-29	2025-26, 2029-30	2026-27, 2030-31
Autumn 1	Computing Systems and Networks *Search Engines (Year 5 - four lessons: 1-4)*	Computing Systems and Networks *Collaborative Learning (Year 4 - four lessons: 1, 3, 4 and 5)*	Computing Systems and Networks *Search Engines (Year 5 - four lessons: 1-4)*	Computing Systems and Networks *Collaborative Learning (Year 4 - four lessons: 1, 3, 4 and 5)*
Autumn 2	Data Handling *Mars Rover 1 (Year 5 - three lessons: 1, 2 and 4)*	Programming 1 *Further Coding with Scratch (Year 4 - three lessons: 2-4)*	Data Handling *Mars Rover 1 (Year 5 - three lessons: 1, 2 and 4)*	Programming 1 *Further Coding with Scratch (Year 4 - three lessons: 2-4)*
Spring 1	Creating Media *Stop Motion Animation (Year 5 - four lessons: 1-4)*	Data Handling *Investigating Weather (Year 4 - four lessons: 1, 3, 4 and 5)*	Creating Media *Stop Motion Animation (Year 5 - four lessons: 1-4)*	Data Handling *Investigating Weather (Year 4 - four lessons: 1, 3, 4 and 5)*
Spring 2	Programming *Music (Year 5 - four lessons: 1-4)*	Programming 2 *Computational Thinking (Year 4 - four lessons: 1-4)*	Programming *Music (Year 5 - four lessons: 1-4)*	Programming 2 *Computational Thinking (Year 4 - four lessons: 1-4)*
Summer 1	Online Safety *(Year 5 - three lessons: 1, 4 and 5)*	Online Safety *(Year 4 - four lessons: 1, 2, 3 and 5)*	Online Safety *(Year 5 - three lessons: 1, 4 and 5)*	Online Safety *(Year 4 - four lessons: 1, 2, 3 and 5)*
Summer 2	Consolidation	Consolidation	Consolidation	Consolidation

Computing Programme of Study

YEAR5 | YEAR 6 - BEECH

	Cycle A	Cycle B	Cycle C	Cycle D
	2023-24, 2027-28	2024-25, 2028-29	2025-26, 2029-30	2026-27, 2030-31
Autumn 1	Computing Systems and Networks *Bletchley Park (Year 6 - three lessons: 1-3)*	Computing Systems and Networks *Search Engines (Year 5 - four lessons 1-4)*	Computing Systems and Networks *Bletchley Park (Year 6 - three lessons: 1-3)*	Computing Systems and Networks *Search Engines (Year 5 - four lessons 1-4)*
Autumn 2	Data Handling *Big Data 1 (Year 6 - four lessons: 1, 3, 4 and 5)*	Data Handling *Mars Rover 1 (Year 5 - three lessons: 1, 2 and 4)*	Data Handling *Big Data 1 (Year 6 - four lessons: 1, 3, 4 and 5)*	Data Handling *Mars Rover 1 (Year 5 - three lessons: 1, 2 and 4)*
Spring 1	Creating Media *History of Computers (Year 6 - three lessons: 3-5)*	Creating Media *Stop Motion Animation (Year 5 - four lessons 1-4)*	Creating Media *History of Computers (Year 6 - three lessons: 3-5)*	Creating Media *Stop Motion Animation (Year 5 - four lessons 1-4)*
Spring 2	Programming *Intro to Python (Year 6 - four lessons: 1-4)*	Programming *Music (Year 5 - four lessons: 1-4)*	Programming *Intro to Python (Year 6 - four lessons: 1-4)*	Programming *Music (Year 5 - four lessons: 1-4)*
Summer 1	Online Safety *(Year 6 - four lessons: 1, 2, 4 and 6)*	Online Safety *(Year 5 - three lessons: 1, 4 and 5)*	Online Safety *(Year 6 - four lessons: 1, 2, 4 and 6)*	Online Safety *(Year 5 - three lessons: 1, 4 and 5)*
Summer 2	Consolidation	Consolidation	Consolidation	Consolidation

Computing in the Early Years Profile

EARLY YEARS | COMPUTING SKILLS PROGRESSION

Children working within the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) explore computing and technology through the world around them. They should use technology through all areas of curriculum.

Areas of the EYFSP that explicit connections can be made	Listening Attention and Understanding	Speaking	Gross Motor Skills	Fine Motor	Comprehension	Word Reading
How Early Learning Goals can be demonstrated through Computing	✔ Listen to and ask questions about how things work ✔ To listen to explanations on how things work ✔ To follow simple insructions	✔ To begin to use vocab ✔ Express their ideas and feelings about what they have heard, seen, participated in	✔ Children can follow instructions of physical activity with at least 4-5 actions (for example an obstacle course of differing activity)	✔ Children can use forefinger to select icons / draw on an ipad ✔ Children can type and select icons by using a keyboard and touch pad.	✔ Understand some simple computing vocabulary	✔ Through computing themed vocabulary and text, children can ➢ Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge through blending ➢ Read aloud some simple words
	Writing	Number	The Natural World	People, Culture and Communities	Creating With Materials	Being Imaginative and Expressive
	✔ Through computing themed vocabulary and knowledge learning, children can ➢ Type their name ➢ Type simple words and phrases	✔ Children can use items such as B-Bots to count the correct number of steps to move for the starting point to the target.	✔ Use technology to make records of their environment. For example take pictures of a village walk / flowers in the garden.	✔ In historical topics, show an early understanding of how technology was different in the past. ✔ In topic lessons, show and understanding that technology helps people. For example a camera can take pictures, an airplane can transport etc.	✔ Explore a range of materials and techniques to create and represent their understanding technology (eg junk modelling) ✔ Share their creations, explaining the process and meaning behind the design.	✔ Use real objects during role play to show an understanding of how they work ✔ Use technology to enhance their play, such as selecting music to support dancing

Progression of Skills

		EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Hardware *(Computer Science)*		Learning how to operate a camera to take photographs of meaningful creations or moments. Learning how to explore and tinker with hardware to develop familiarity and introduce relevant vocabulary. Recognising and identifying familiar letters and numbers on a keyboard. Developing basic mouse skills such as moving and clicking.	Learning how to operate a camera or tablet to take photos and videos. Learning how to explore and tinker with hardware to find out how it works. Learning where keys are located on the keyboard.	Understanding what a computer is and that it's made up of different components. Recognising that buttons cause effects and that technology follows instructions. Learning how we know that technology is doing what we want it to do via its output. Developing confidence with the keyboard and the basics of touch typing.	Understanding what the different components of a computer do and how they work together. Drawing comparisons across different types of computers. Learning about the purpose of routers.	Using tablets or digital cameras to film a weather forecast. Understanding that weather stations use sensors to gather and record data which predicts the weather.	Learning that external devices can be programmed by a separate computer.	Learning about the history of computers and how they have evolved over time. Using the understanding of historic computers to design a computer of the future. Understanding and identifying barcodes, QR codes and RFID. Identifying devices and applications that can scan or read barcodes, QR codes and RFID.
Networks and data representation *(Computer Science)*		N/A	N/A	N/A	Understanding the role of the key components of a network. Identifying the key components within a network, including whether they are wired or wireless. Understanding that websites and videos are files that are shared from one computer to another. Learning about the role of packets. Understanding how networks work and their purpose. Recognising links between networks and the internet. Learning how data is transferred.	Understanding that computer networks provide multiple services, such as the World Wide Web, and opportunities for communication and collaboration.	Learning the vocabulary associated with data: data and transmit. Learning how the data for digital images can be compressed. Recognising that computers transfer data in binary and understanding simple binary addition. Relating binary signals (Boolean) to the simple character-based language, ASCII. Learning that messages can be sent by binary code, reading binary up to eight characters and carrying out binary calculations. Understanding how bit patterns represent images as pixels.	Understanding that computer networks provide multiple services.

Computational thinking *(Computer Science)*	Using logical reasoning to understand simple instructions and predict the outcome.	Learning that decomposition means breaking a problem down into smaller parts. Using decomposition to solve unplugged challenges. Using logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs. Developing the skills associated with sequencing in unplugged activities. Following a basic set of instructions. Assembling instructions into a simple algorithm.	Articulating what decomposition is. Decomposing a game to predict the algorithms used to create it. Learning that there are different levels of abstraction. Explaining what an algorithm is. Following an algorithm. Creating a clear and precise algorithm. Learning that programs execute by following precise instructions. Incorporating loops within algorithms.	Using decomposition to explain the parts of a laptop computer. Using decomposition to explore the code behind an animation. Using repetition in programs. Using logical reasoning to explain how simple algorithms work. Explaining the purpose of an algorithm. Forming algorithms independently.	Using decomposition to solve a problem by finding out what code was used. Using decomposition to understand the purpose of a script of code. Identifying patterns through unplugged activities. Using past experiences to help solve new problems. Using abstraction to identify the important parts when completing both plugged and unplugged activities.	Decomposing animations into a series of images. Decomposing a program without support. Decomposing a story to be able to plan a program to tell a story. Predicting how software will work based on previous experience. Writing more complex algorithms for a purpose.	Decomposing a program into an algorithm. Using past experiences to help solve new problems. Writing increasingly complex algorithms for a purpose.
Programming *(Computer Science)*	Following instructions as part of practical activities and games. Learning to give simple instructions. Experimenting with programming a Bee-bot/Blue- bot and learning how to give simple commands. Learning to debug instructions, with the help of an adult, when things go wrong.	Programming a Floor robot to follow a planned route. Learning to debug instructions when things go wrong. Using programming language to explain how a floor robot works. Learning to debug an algorithm in an unplugged scenario.	Using logical thinking to explore software, predicting, testing and explaining what it does. Using an algorithm to write a basic computer program. Using loop blocks when programming to repeat an instruction more than once.	Using logical thinking to explore more complex software; predicting, testing and explaining what it does. Incorporating loops to make code more efficient. Continuing existing code. Making reasonable suggestions for how to debug their own and others' code.	Creating algorithms for a specific purpose. Coding a simple game. Using abstraction and pattern recognition to modify code. Incorporating variables to make code more efficient.	Programming an animation. Iterating and developing their programming as they work. Confidently using loops in their programming. Using a more systematic approach to debugging code, justifying what is wrong and how it can be corrected. Writing code to create a desired effect. Using a range of programming commands. Using repetition within a program. Amending code within a live scenario.	Debugging quickly and effectively to make a program more efficient. Remixing existing code to explore a problem. Using and adapting nested loops. Programming using the language Python. Changing a program to personalise it. Evaluating code to understand its purpose. Predicting code and adapting it to a chosen purpose.

Using software *(Information Technology)*	Using a simple online paint tool to create digital art.	Using a basic range of tools within graphic editing software. Taking and editing photographs. Developing control of the mouse through dragging, clicking and resizing of images to create different effects. Developing understanding of different software tools.	Developing word processing skills, including altering text, copying and pasting and using keyboard shortcuts. Using word processing software to type and reformat text. Using software (and unplugged means) to create story animations. Creating and labelling images.	Taking photographs and recording video to tell a story. Using software to edit and enhance their video adding music, sounds and text on screen with transitions.	Building a web page and creating content for it. Designing and creating a webpage for a given purpose. Use online software for documents, presentations, forms and spreadsheets. Using software to work collaboratively with others.	Using logical thinking to explore software more independently, making predictions based on their previous experience. Using software programme Sonic Pi/Scratch to create music. Using the video editing software to animate. Identify ways to improve and edit programs, videos, images etc. Independently learning how to use 3D design software package TinkerCAD.	Using logical thinking to explore software independently, iterating ideas and testing continuously. Using search and word processing skills to create a presentation. Creating and editing sound recordings for a specific purpose. Creating and editing videos, adding multiple elements: music, voiceover, sound, text and transitions. Using design software TinkerCAD to design a product. Creating a website with embedded links and multiple pages.
Using email and internet searches	N/A	Recognising devices that are connected to the internet. Searching and downloading images from the internet safely. Understanding that we are connected to others when using the internet.	Searching for appropriate images to use in a document. Understanding what online information is.	Learning to log in and out of an email account. Writing an email including a subject, 'to' and 'from.' Sending an email with an attachment. Replying to an email.	Understanding why some results come before others when searching. Using keywords to effectively search for information on the internet. Understanding that information found by searching the internet is not all grounded in fact. Searching the internet for data.	Developing searching skills to help find relevant information on the internet. Learning how to use search engines effectively to find information, focussing on keyword searches and evaluating search returns.	Understanding how search engines work.

Category							
Using data (Information)	Representing data through sorting and categorising objects in unplugged scenarios. Representing data through physical pictograms. Exploring branch databases through physical games	Understanding that technology can be used to represent data in different ways: pictograms, tables, pie charts, bar charts, block graphs etc. Using representations to answer questions about data. Using software to explore and create pictograms and branching databases.	Collecting and inputting data into a spreadsheet. Interpreting data from a spreadsheet.	Understanding the vocabulary to do with databases: field, record, data. Learning about the pros and cons of digital versus paper databases. Sorting and filtering databases to easily retrieve information. Creating and interpreting charts and graphs to understand data.	Understanding that data is used to forecast weather. Recording data in a spreadsheet independently. Sorting data in a spreadsheet to compare using the 'sort by…' option. Designing a device which gathers and records sensor data.	Understanding how data is collected in remote or dangerous places. Understanding how data might be used to tell us about a location.	Understanding how barcodes, QR codes and RFID work. Gathering and analysing data in real time. Creating formulas and sorting data within spreadsheets.
Wider use of technolog	N/A	Recognising common uses of information technology, including beyond school. Understanding some of the ways we can use the internet	Learning how computers are used in the wider world.	Understanding the purpose of emails. Recognising how social media platforms are used to interact.	Understanding that software can be used collaboratively online to work as a team.	Learn about different forms of communication that have developed with the use of technology.	Learning about the Internet of Things and how it has led to 'big data'. Learning how 'big data' can be used to solve a problem or improve efficiency
Digital literacy	Recognising that a range of technology is used for different purposes. Learning to log in and log out.	Logging in and out and saving work on their own account. When using the internet to search for images, learning what to do if they come across something online that worries them or makes them feel uncomfortable. Understanding how to interact safely with others online. Recognising how actions on the internet can affect others. Recognising what a digital footprint is and how to be careful about what we post.	Learning how to create a strong password. Understanding how to stay safe when talking to people online and what to do if they see or hear something online that makes them feel upset or uncomfortable. Identifying whether information is safe or unsafe to be shared online. Learning to be respectful of others when sharing online and ask for their permission before sharing content. Learning strategies for checking if something they read online is true.	Recognising that different information is shared online including facts, beliefs and opinions. Learning how to identify reliable information when searching online. Learning how to stay safe on social media. Considering the impact technology can have on mood. Learning about cyberbullying. Learning that not all emails are genuine, recognising when an email might be fake and what to do about it.	Recognising that information on the internet might not be true or correct and that some sources are more trustworthy than others. Learning to make judgements about the accuracy of online searches. Identifying forms of advertising online. Recognising what appropriate behaviour is when collaborating with others online. Reflecting on the positives and negatives of time spent online.	Identifying possible dangers online and learning how to stay safe. Evaluating the pros and cons of online communication. Recognising that information on the internet might not be true or correct and learning ways of checking validity. Learning what to do if they experience bullying online. Learning to use an online community safely.	Learning about the positive and negative impacts of sharing online. Learning strategies to create a positive online reputation. Understanding the importance of secure passwords and how to create them. Learning strategies to capture evidence of online bullying in order to seek help. Using search engines safely and effectively. Recognising that updated software can help to prevent data corruption and hacking.

Computing systems and networks					Identifying respectful and disrespectful online behaviour.		
	To be able to understand what a computer keyboard is and recognising some letters and numbers. To know that a mouse can be used to click, drag and create simple drawings. To know that to use a computer you need to log in to it and then log out at the end of your session. To know that different types of technology can be found at home and in school. To know that you can take simple photographs with a camera or iPad. To know that you must hold the camera still and ensure the subject is in the shot to take a photo.	To know that "log in and log out" means to begin and end a connection with a computer. To know that a computer and mouse can be used to click, drag, fill and select and also add backgrounds, text, layers, shapes and clip art. To know that passwords are important for security. To know that when we create something on a computer it can be more easily saved and shared than a paper version. To know some of the simple graphic design features of a piece of online software.	To know the difference between a desktop and laptop computer. To know that people control technology. To know that buttons are a form of input that give a computer an instruction about what to do (output). To know that computers often work together. To know that touch typing is the fastest way to type. To know that I can make text a different style, size and colour. To know that "copy and paste" is a quick way of duplicating text.	To know what a tablet is and how it is different from a laptop/desktop computer. To understand what a network is and how a school network might be organised. To know that a server is central to a network and responds to requests made. To know how the internet uses networks to share files. To know that a router connects us to the internet. To know what a packet is and why it is important for website data transfer. To know the roles that inputs and outputs play on computers. To understand that email stands for 'electronic mail.' To know that an attachment is an extra file added to an email. To understand that emails should contain appropriate and respectful content. To know what some of the different components inside a computer are e.g. CPU, RAM, hard drive, and how they work together.	To understand that software can be used collaboratively online to work as a team. To know what type of comments and suggestions on a collaborative document can be helpful. To know that you can use images, text, transitions and animation in presentation slides.	To know how search engines work. To understand that anyone can create a website and therefore we should take steps to check the validity of websites. To know that web crawlers are computer programs that crawl through the internet. To understand what copyright is. To know the difference between ROM and RAM.	To understand the importance of having a secure password and what "brute force hacking" is. To know that the first computers were created at Bletchley Park to crack the Enigma code to help the war effort in World War 2. To know about some of the historical figures that contributed to technological advances in computing. To understand what techniques are required to create a presentation using appropriate software.

Programming	To know that being able to follow and give simple instructions is important in computing. To understand that it is important for instructions to be in the right order. To understand why a set of instructions may have gone wrong. To know that you can program a Bee-Bot with some simple commands. To understand that debugging means how to fix some simple programming errors. To understand that an algorithm is a set of clear and precise instructions.	To understand that an algorithm is when instructions are put in an exact order. To know that input devices get information into a computer and that output devices get information out of a computer. To understand that decomposition means breaking a problem into manageable chunks and that it is important in computing. To know that we call errors in an algorithm 'bugs' and fixing these 'debugging'. To understand the basic functions of a Bee-Bot. To know that you can use a camera/tablet to make simple videos. To know that algorithms move a bee-bot accurately to a chosen destination.	To understand what machine learning is and how that enables computers to make predictions. To know that loops in programming are where you set a certain instruction (or instructions) to be repeated multiple times. To know that abstraction is the removing of unnecessary detail to help solve a problem. To know that coding is writing in a special language so that the computer understands what to do. To understand that the character in ScratchJr is controlled by the programming blocks. To know that you can write a program to create a musical instrument or tell a joke.	To know that Scratch is a programming language and some of its basic functions. To understand how to use loops to improve programming. To understand how decomposition is used in programming. To understand that you can remix and adapt existing code.	To understand that a variable is a value that can change (depending on conditions) and know that you can create them in Scratch. To know what a conditional statement is in programming. To understand that variables can help you to create a quiz on Scratch. To know that combining computational thinking skills (sequence, abstraction, decomposition etc) can help you to solve a problem. To understand that pattern recognition means identifying patterns to help them work out how the code works. To understand that algorithms can be used for a number of purposes e.g. animation, games design etc.	To know that a soundtrack is music for a film/video and that one way of composing these is on programming software. To understand that using loops can make the process of writing music simpler and more effective. To know how to adapt their code while performing their music. To know that a Micro:bit is a programmable device. To know that Micro:bit uses a block coding language similar to Scratch. To understand and recognise coding structures including variables. To know what techniques to use to create a program for a specific purpose (including decomposition).	To know that there are text-based programming languages such as Logo and Python. To know that nested loops are loops inside of loops. To understand the use of random numbers and remix Python code.
Creating media	N/A	To understand that holding the camera still and considering angles and light are important to take good pictures. To know that you can edit, crop and filter photographs. To know how to search safely for images online.	To understand that an animation is made up of a sequence of photographs. To know that small changes in my frames will create a smoother looking animation. To understand what software creates simple animations and some of its features e.g. onion skinning.	To know that different types of camera shots can make my photos or videos look more effective. To know that I can edit photos and videos using film editing software. To understand that I can add transitions and text to my video.	To know some of the features of web design software. To know that a website is a collection of pages that are all connected. To know that websites usually have a homepage and subpages as well as clickable links to new pages, called hyperlinks. To know that websites should be informative and interactive.	To understand that stop motion animation is an animation filmed one frame at a time using models, and with tiny changes between each photograph. To know that decomposition of an idea is important when creating stop-motion animations. To know that editing is an important feature of making and improving a stop motion animation.	To know that radio plays are plays where the audience can only hear the action so sound effects are important. To know that sound clips can be recorded using sound recording software. To know that sound clips can be edited and trimmed.

Data handling	To know that sorting objects into various categories can help you locate information. To know that using yes/no questions to find an answer is a branching database. To know that a pictogram is a way of showing information.	To know how that charts and pictograms can be created using a computer. To understand that a branching database is a way of classifying a group of objects. To know that computers understand different types of 'input'.	To understand that you can enter simple data into a spreadsheet. To understand what steps you need to take to create an algorithm. To know what data to use to answer certain questions. To know that computers can be used to monitor supplies.	To know that a database is a collection of data stored in a logical, structured and orderly manner. To know that computer databases can be useful for sorting and filtering data. To know that different visual representations of data can be made on a computer.	To know that computers can use different forms of input to sense the world around them so that they can record and respond to data. This is called 'sensor data'. To know that a weather machine is an automated machine that responds to sensor data. To understand that weather forecasters use specific language, expression and pre-prepared scripts to help create weather forecast films.	To know that Mars Rover is a motor vehicle that collects data from space by taking photos and examining samples of rock. To know what numbers using binary code look like and be able to identify how messages can be sent in this format. To understand that RAM is Random Access Memory and acts as the computer's working memory. To know what simple operations can be used to calculate bit patterns.	To know that data contained within barcodes and QR codes can be used by computers. To know that infrared waves are a way of transmitting data. To know that Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) is a more private way of transmitting data. To know that data is often encrypted so that even if it is stolen it is not useful to the thief. To know that data can become corrupted within a network but this is less likely to happen if it is sent in 'packets'. I know that devices or that are not updated are most vulnerable to hackers. To know the difference between mobile data and WiFi.
Online safety	N/A	*To know that the internet is many devices connected to one another. *To know that you should tell a trusted adult if you feel unsafe or worried online. *To know that people you do not know on the internet (online) are strangers and are not always who they say they are. *To know that to stay safe online it is important to keep personal information safe. *To know that 'sharing online means giving something specific to someone else via the internet and 'posting' online means placing information on the internet.	To understand the difference between online and offline. To understand what information I should not post online. To know what the techniques are for creating a strong password. To know that you should ask permission from others before sharing about them online and that they have the right to say 'no.' To understand that not everything I see or read online is true.	To know that not everything on the internet is true: people share facts, beliefs and opinions online. To understand that the internet can affect your moods and feelings. To know that privacy settings limit who can access your important personal information, such as your name, age, gender etc. To know what social media is and that age restrictions apply.	To understand some of the methods used to encourage people to buy things online. To understand that technology can be designed to act like or impersonate living things. To understand that technology can be a distraction and identify when someone might need to limit the amount of time spent using technology. To understand what behaviours are appropriate in order to stay safe and be respectful online.	To know different ways we can communicate online. To understand how online information can be used to form judgements. To understand some ways to deal with online bullying. To know that apps require permission to access private information and that you can alter the permissions. To know where I can go for support if I am being bullied online or feel that my health is being affected by time online.	To know that a 'digital footprint' means the information that exists on the internet as a result of a person's online activity. To know what steps are required to capture bullying content as evidence. To understand that it is important to manage personal passwords effectively. To understand what it means to have a positive online reputation. To know some common online scams.

		Understanding algorithms	Create and debug simple programs	Use logical reasoning to predict behavior of simple programs	Use technology purposefully with digital content	Recognise common use of IT technology beyond school	Use technology safely and respectfully	Computing specific Vocabulary
Year 1	*Improving Mouse Skills*				✓	✓	✓	account, click, ctrl, cursor, drag, drag and drop, digital photograph, drop, duplicate, keyboard, layers, log on/ in, log out/ off, menu, mouse, mouse pointer, password, right click, screen (monitor), software, tool, username
	Algorithms Unplugged	✓	✓					algorithm, bug, clear, code, debug, decompose, decomposition, device, input, instructions, motion, output, programming, robot, sensor, sequence, virtual assistant
	Digital Imagery			✓	✓	✓	✓	blurred, camera, crop, delete, device, digital camera, download, drag and drop, edit, editing software, filter, image, import, internet, online, photograph, resize, save as, screen, search engine, sequence, software, storage space, visual effects
	Bee-bot	✓	✓	✓				algorithm, artificial intelligence, Bee-Bot, clear, code, debug, demonstration, filming, inputting, instructions, pause, program, tinker, video, video recording
	Online Safety					✓	✓	communicate, connect, console, devices, digital footprint, internet, internet safety, laptop, online, personal information, phone, posting, sharing, smart device, smartphone, smart TV, smartwatch, strangers, tablet, wired, wireless
Year 2	*What is a Computer?*	✓				✓		battery, buttons, camera, computer, desktop, device, digital, digital recorder, electricity, input, invention, keyboard, laptop, monitor, mouse, output, paying till, scanner, screen, system, tablet, technology, video, wires
	Algorithms and Debugging	✓	✓	✓				abstraction, algorithm, artificial intelligence, bug, clear, data, debug, decompose, error, loop, predict
	International Space Station	✓			✓			algorithm, data, digital, digital content, interactive map, monitor, sensor
	ScratchJr	✓	✓	✓	✓			algorithm, animation, blocks, bug, CGI, computer code, code, debug, icon, instructions, loop, programming, repeat, Scratch JR, sequence, sound recording
	Online Safety				✓	✓	✓	consent, content, emojis, offline, online, password, permission, personal information, pop-ups, pressure, private information, reliable, share, terms and conditions, trusted adult

Skills and Knowledge Coverage KS2

		Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals	Use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs	Use reasoning to explain how algorithms work and detect and correct errors	Understand computer networks, including the internet	Use search technologies effectively	Select, use and combine a variety of software on a range of devices	Use technology, safely, respectfully and responsibly	Computing specific Vocabulary
Year 3	*Networks and the Internet*				✓	✓	✓		cables, component, connection, corrupted, data, desktop, device, DSL (digital subscriber line), fibre, file, internet, laptop, network, network map, network switch, packets, radio waves, router, server, submarine cables, tablet, text map, The Cloud, web server, website, website trackers, WiFi, wired, wireless, Wireless Access Points, World Wide Web
	Journey Inside a Computer	✓		✓	✓				algorithm, CPU (central processing unit), data, decompose, desktop, GPU (graphics processing unit), hard drive, HDD (hard disk drive), infinite loop, input, keyboard, laptop, memory, microphone, monitor, mouse, output, photocopier, program, QR code, RAM (random access memory), ROM (read only memory), storage, tablet device, technology, touchscreen, touchpad
	Video Trailers					✓	✓		application, camera angle, clip, edit, film editing software, graphics, import, photo, plan, recording, sound effects, storyboard, time code, trailer, transition, video, voiceover
	Scratch	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		algorithm, animation, application, code, code block, coding application, debug, decompose, interface, loop, predict, program, remixing code, repetition code, review, Scratch, sprite, tinker
	Online Safety				✓	✓		✓	age restricted, autocomplete, block, content, digital devices, fake news, internet, password, privacy settings, report, requests, search engine, security questions, sharing, smart devices, social media platforms, social networking
Year 4	*Collaborative Learning*				✓		✓		animations, conditional formatting, data, edited, email account, format, freeze, icon, images, insert, link, presentations, share, slides, software, spreadsheets, survey transitions
	Further Coding with Scratch	✓	✓	✓			✓		broadcast block, code blocks, coordinates, decomposition, orientation, parameters, program, script, sprite, stage, tinker, variables
	Investigating Weather		✓				✓	✓	backdrop, heat sensor, sensor data, tablet/digital camera
	Computational Thinking	✓	✓	✓			✓		abstraction, algorithm, code, computational thinking, decomposition, input, output, pattern recognition, script, variable
	Online Safety					✓		✓	bot, chatbot, hashtag, in-app purchases, influencer, program, recommendations, screen time, search results, snippets, sponsored, trustworthy

Skills and Knowledge Coverage KS2

		Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals	Use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs	Use reasoning to explain how algorithms work and detect and correct errors	Understand computer networks, including the internet	Use search technologies effectively	Select, use and combine a variety of software on a range of devices	Use technology, safely, respectfully and responsibly	Computing specific Vocabulary
Year 5	Search Engines				✓	✓		✓	algorithm, data leak, fake, inappropriate, keywords, network, privacy, rank, search engine, TASK, web crawler, website
	Mars Rover 1				✓		✓		8-bit binary, ASCII, binary code, boolean, byte, construction, CPU, data transmission, input, instructions, output, planet, radio signal, RAM, simulation, transmit
	Stop Motion Animation	✓	✓						animation, animator, decomposition, edit, fluid movement, frame, moving images, still image
	Music	✓	✓	✓			✓		bugs, coding, command, debug, decompose, error, instructions, loop, output, programming, tinker, typing
	Online Safety					✓	✓	✓	app permissions, application, apps, bullying, emojis, in-app purchases, information, memes, online communication, password, personal information, positive contributions, private information, real world, strong password, trusted adult
Year 6	Bletchley Park				✓	✓	✓	✓	brute force hacking, chip and pin system, code, password, trial and error
	Big Data 1				✓		✓	✓	algorithms, barcode, binary, Boolean, contactless, data, encrypted, infrared, MagicBand, privacy, proximity, QR code, QR scanner, radio waves, RFID, signal, systems/data analyst, transmission, wireless
	History of Computers				✓		✓		byte, computer, devices, file, FX, gigabyte, graphics, hard drive, hardware, kilobytes, megabyte, memory storage, mouse, operating system, overlay, play, processor, radio play, RAM, Raspberry Pi, record, reverb, ROM, script, smartphone, terrabytes, touch screen, trackpad
	Intro to Python	✓	✓	✓			✓		algorithm, code, command, import, indentation, input, instructions, loop, output, patterns, remix, repeat
	Online Safety				✓	✓		✓	anonymity, antivirus, biometrics, block and report, consent, copy, digital footprint, digital personality, hacking, malware, online bullying, online reputation, password, personal information, phishing, privacy settings, reliable source, report, scammers, screengrab, software updates, two factor authentication, URL, username