

COMPUTING CURRICULUM

Knowledge and Skills Progression Map

A glossary of key computing vocabulary can be found by clicking here (Ctrl + Click)

Ctrl + Click on hyperlinks throughout this document to view helpful resources and further explanations

National Curriculum Requirements

The national curriculum for computing aims to ensure that all pupils:

- can understand and apply the fundamental principles and concepts of computer science, including abstraction, logic, algorithms and data representation
- can analyse problems in computational terms, and have repeated practical experience of writing computer programs in order to solve such problems
- can evaluate and apply information technology, including new or unfamiliar technologies, analytically to solve problems
- are responsible, competent, confident and creative users of information and communication technology

<u>KS1</u>	<u>KS2</u>			
 Pupils should be taught to: understand what algorithms are, how they are implemented as programs of digital devices, and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions create and debug simple programs use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retridigital content recognise common uses of information technology beyond school use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information privatidentify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies 	 Pupils should be taught to: design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems. use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs understand computer networks, including the internet, and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour. 			
Computing Na	onal Curriculum Strands			
Digital Literacy	formation Technology Computer Science			
What is a Computer? Presenting Information & Multimedia	Data Programming & Algorithms			

Each aspect (key knowledge and skill) of the school computing curriculum is colour coded to show progression within and across year groups.



Bischool Context cademy

At Birley Spa Primary Academy, pupils will use technology in a range of contexts to aid in their learning of key computing skills and knowledge as well as enhancing skills and knowledge in other areas of the curriculum. All pupils are challenged to apply computer systems and technology to solve real world problems and to create digital and physical content.



Each year group (Y1 – Y6) will teach the following computer topics as dictated by the computing scheme of work:

Year	Strand 0 Key Skills	Strand 1 Communicating: Text and Images	Strand 2 Communicating: Multimedia	Strand 3 Understanding & Sharing Data	Strand 4 Programming A	Strand 5 Programming B			
		1.1 How do Luco the			Algorithms; Programs; Sequence				
1	1 0 1.1 How do I use the school computer independently?		2.1 How do I record sounds and pictures?	3.1 How do I present data using pictures?	4.1 What is an algorithm?	5.1 What is a program?			
	n; Ol				Algorithms; Prog	rams; Debugging			
2	ogging o or inform	1.2 How do I use a computer as a writer?	2.2 How do I create a multimedia story?	3.2 What is a branching database?	4.2 How do I improve my algorithms?	5.2 How do I improve my programs?			
	ligit for		2 3 How do Luse a	3.3 How do we use	Sequence; Repetition; Input				
3	oard Ski Search	1.3 What makes a good poster?	computer as a musician?	databases to find out information?	4.3 How do I use repetition in programs?	5.3 How do I use forever loops in programs?			
	(eyb files	1 4 How do Luse a	2.4 What makes an		Decomposition, Selection				
4	ouse & l ganising	computer as an artist?	excellent multimedia story?	3.4 How is data shared online?	4.4 How do I write efficient programs?	5.4 How do I use selection in a program?			
	K Or			3.5 How do I find and	Inputs and Out	puts; Variables			
5	compute ving wor	1.5 How do we collaborate online?	2.5 How do I create a radio advert?	share data safely and responsibly?	4.5 How do I program physical systems?	5.5 How do I use variables in programs?			
	is a C	1.6 How do I use a			Variables;	Operators			
6	What	computer to present information effectively	2.6 What makes an excellent film?	3.6 Why do we use spreadsheets?	4.6 How do I build complex physical systems?	5.6 How do I design complex programs?			



This progression document also contains ten units organised into the following areas, to map to the Early Learning Goals. Note that although <u>Technology</u> is not included in the reformed ELGs, EYFS will cover this area to prepare young people for their lives in an increasingly digital world:

Δ	Technology
A1 - What is a Computer?	
A2 - We Control Technology	
A3 - Tinkering: Bee-Bots	

<u>B</u>	Communication and Language
<u>C</u>	Personal, Social and Emotional Development
D	Physical Development
E	Literacy
E	Mathematics
<u>G</u>	Understanding the World
<u>H</u>	Expressive Arts and Design



	EYFS						
	A) Technology		B) Communication & Language		C) Personal, Social & Emotional Development		D) Physical Development
<u>A</u> :	<u>1 – What is a Computer?</u>	1)	Listening, Attention &	3)	Self-regulation	6)	Gross Motor Skills
•	Explore technology.		Understanding	4)	Managing Self	7)	Fine Motor Skills
•	Use different digital devices.	2)	Speaking	5)	Building Relationships	•	Use a mouse, touchscreen or
•	Recognise that you can access	•	Explore technology.	•	Explore technology.		appropriate access device to target
	content on a digital device.	•	Use technology to explore and	•	Repeat an action with technology to		
•	Use a mouse, touchscreen or		access digital content.		trigger a specific outcome.		
	appropriate access device to target	•	Operate a digital device with	•	Recognise the success or failure of		
	and select options		support to fulfil a task.		an action.		
•	on screen.	•	Create simple digital content, e.g.	•	Follow simple instructions to control		
•	Recognise a selection of digital		record audio.		a digital device.		
	devices.	•	Follow simple instructions to control	•	Are aware that some online content		
•	Recognise the basic parts of a		a digital device.		is inappropriate.		
	computer, e.g. mouse, screen,			•	Are aware that information can be		
	keyboard.				public or private.		
•	- Select a digital device to fulfil a			•	Know to tell an appropriate adult if		
	specific task, e.g. to take a photo.				they see something on the		
					computer that upsets them.		
<u>A</u> 2	<u> 2 – We Control Technology</u>						
•	Explore technology.						
•	Use different digital devices.						
•	Repeat an action with technology to						
	trigger a specific outcome.						
•	Recognise the success or failure of						
	an action.						
•	Follow simple instructions to control						
	a digital device.						



Birle A L.E.A	y Sha Primary A cardan We control						
	computers.						
<u>A3</u>	– Tinkering with Programmable Bots						
•	Explore technology.						
•	Repeat an action with technology to						
	trigger a specific outcome.						
•	Recognise the success or failure of						
	an action.						
•	Follow simple instructions to control						
	a digital device.						
•	Recognise that we control						
	computers.						
•	Input a short sequence of						
	instructions to control a device						
	E) Literacy		F) Mathematics		G) Understanding the World		H) Expressive Arts & Design
8)	Comprehension	11) Number	13) Past and Present	16	b) Creating with Materials
9)	Word Reading	12) Numerical Patterns	14) People, Culture and Communities	17	Paing imaginative and Creative
10) Writing	•	Explore technology.	15) The Natural World	•	Explore technology.
•	Explore technology.	•	Use technology to explore and	•	Explore technology.	•	Use technology to explore and
•	Use technology to explore and		access digital content.	•	Use technology to explore and		access digital content.
	Operate a digital device with	•	information displayed in images e.g.	•	Operate a digital device with	•	support to fulfil a task
	support to fulfil a task.		more or less.		support to fulfil a task.	•	Create simple digital content, e.g.
•	Create simple digital content, e.g.	•	Operate a digital device with	•	Create simple digital content, e.g.		digital art.
	record audio.		support to fulfil a task.		digital art.	•	- Choose media to convey
•	Follow simple instructions to control	•	Create simple digital content, e.g.	•	Choose media to convey		information, e.g. image for a poster.
	a digital device		digital art.		information, e.g. image for a poster		
		•	Choose media to convey				
1		l	mormation, e.g. image for a poster.	I		1	

Birle A L.E.	ey Spa Primary Academy A.D. Academy	Yea	ar 1			
	Digital	Literacy	Information Technology		Computer Science	
	What is a Computer?	Presenting Information & Multimedia	Data		Programming & Algorithms	
•	 Recognise a range of digital devices. Select a digital device to fulfil a specific task, e.g. to take a photo. Name a range of digital devices, e.g. laptop, phone, games console. Log on to the school computer / unlock the school tablet with support. Identify the basic parts of a computer, e.g. mouse, keyboard, screen. Use a suitable access device (mouse, keyboard, touchscreen, switch) to access and control an activity on a computer. Open key applications independently. Save and open files with support. 	 Create digital content, e.g. digital art. Choose media from a selection (e.g. images, video, sound) to present information on a topic. Recognise that you can find out information from a website Recognise that you can edit digital content to change its appearance. Select basic tools/options to change the appearance of digital content, e.g. filter on an image / font / size of paintbrush. Combine media with support to present information, e.g. text and images 	 Recognise different for content, i.e. text, image audio. Collect simple data (e.g. likes/dislikes) on a topic Present simple data usi e.g. number of animals Recognise charts and p and why we use them. Explain information shot simple chart or pictogra Modify simple charts/p e.g. add title, item or la Identify the key feature or pictogram. Collect data on a topic pets etc.) and present i pictogram or chart 	ms of digital e, video and g. c ing images, bictograms, own in a am bictograms, abels. es of a chart (eye colour, in a	 Recognise that computers don't have a brain Explain that we control computers by giving them instructions. Create a simple program e.g. to control a floor robot Create a simple algorithm Predict the outcome of a simple algorithm or program. Explain what an algorithm is – a sequence of instructions to make something happen. Recognise that the order of instructions in an algorithm is important. Debug an error in a simple algorithm or program e.g. for a floor robot. 	
E-:	safety and Key Skills					
	 Use a simple password when logging on, where relevant. Explain why we use passwords. Recognise examples of personal information e.g. name, image. Know who to tell if concerned about content or contact online. Recognise that digital content belongs to the person who created it. Talk about their use of technology at home. 					
	oss curriculum Links: Itumn Term:	Spring Term:		Summer Terr	n:	
Lit Ar	eracy: Publish writing on word process t: Create self-portraits using digital pair	ing software. Literacy: Create a 'cook bon's software (i.e: list of instructions to m	ok' using book creator app nake a ginger bread man)	Art/Literacy (hook): Missing Toy poster	



- Identify rules for acceptable use of technology in school •
- Recognise what personal information is and the need to keep it private •
- •
- Recognise that some information found online may not be true



Bichess Curimer and Comes		
Autumn Term:	Spring Term:	Summer Term:
Geography: Use digital maps (i.e: google maps) to	PE: Use digital devices to record gymnastic routines in	Maths: use software applications to create basic
locate key locations	order to evaluate and improve.	charts (tally, bar etc.) to present information.

Year 3					
Digital	Literacy	Information Technology	Computer Science		
What is a Computer?	Presenting Information & Multimedia	Data	Programming & Algorithms		
 Describe what a computer is (input > process > output). Describe what a computer is (input > process > output). Know where to save and open files (e.g. in shared folder). Save files with appropriate names. Use a keyboard effectively to type in text Use left-, right- and double-click on the mouse. Add an image to a document from the internet. Resize and move an image in a document. Use a search engine to find simple information Recognise that school computers are connected 	 Present ideas and information by combining media independently, e.g. text and images Design and create simple digital content for a purpose/audience, e.g. poster Edit digital content to improve it, e.g. resize text. Identify the features of a good piece of digital content Explain why we use technology to create digital content Recognise why we use different types of media to convey information, e.g. text, image, audio, video 	 Recognise charts, pictograms and databases; and why we use them. Present information using a suitable chart Explore a record card database to find out information Use filters in a database to find out specific information Name the key parts of a database, e.g. record, field, search. Answer questions about information in a database Name some benefits of using a computer to create charts and databases. Recognise that search engines store information in databases` 	 Predict the outcome of a block or text-based program (Scratch/Logo). Successfully modify an existing program, e.g. change background, number of times things happen Identify repeated steps in a program or algorithm Create examples of algorithms containing count-controlled loops Use a count-controlled loop (e.g. repeat 3 times) to make a program more efficient Recognise that we can create an algorithm to help plan out a program. Recognise a forever loop in a program to keep something happening Identify errors in a block or textbased program and correct them Recognise that different inputs can be used to control a program 		



 Birley Spa Pripary Academy We need to keep our password safe Recognise that digital content belongs to the pe but we can give permission for others to use it. 	erson who first created it,	 Recognise when to share personal information and when not to Recognise that some people lie about who they are online Are aware that games and films have age ratings 			
Autumn Term:	Spring Term:		Summer Term:		
Literacy: create a basic fact file including images from	Maths: use of logo program	nming language to draw 2D	Science: Record data from an experiment using a data		
the internet	shapes		base program (Excel)		

	Year 4					
	Digital	acy Information Technology		Computer Science		
	What is a Computer?	resenting Information & Multimedia Data		Programming & Algorithms		
•	Recognise that you can organise	Collect, organise and present• Draw conclusions from information	•	Create a program using a range of		
	files using folders	information using a range of media stored in a database, chart or table		events/inputs to control what		
٠	Explain what a good file name	Design and create digital content for • Design a questionnaire and collect a		happens		
	would look like	a specific purpose, e.g. poster, range of data on a theme	•	Recognise that we can decompose a		
•	Delete and move files	animation • Choose appropriate formats to		solve it		
•	Use key parts of a keyboard	Edit digital content to improve it present data to convey information	•	Explain when to use forever loops		
	effectively, e.g. shift, arrow keys,	according to feedback • Recognise that school computers		and count-controlled loops, and use		
	delete).	Identify the features of a good piece are connected together on a		them in programs		
•	Know how to copy and paste text or	of digital content and apply these in network	•	Recognise selection in a program or		
	images in a document	own design• Recognise that the Internet is made		algorithm		
•	Crop an image and apply simple	Explain the benefits of using up of computers and other digital	•	Dise selection in algorithms in programs to alter what happens		
	filters	technology to present information devices connected together all		when a condition changes, e.g.		
•	Use a search engine to find specific	Know where to find copyright-free around the world		ifthen		
	information	content, e.g. creative commons • Know that you use a web browser	•	Design a program for a purpose.		
•	Recognise that school computers	images to access information stored on the		Decompose into parts and create an		
	are connected together on a	Collaborate with peers using online internet		algorithm for each one		
	network	tools, e.g. blogs, Google Drive, • Appreciate that you need to use	•	Recognise common mistakes in		
		Office 365, if available specific software to work with		programs and now to correct them		
		video, images, audio etc.				
E-	Safety					



 Birley Spa Primary Academy A LEAD. Academy Recognise what kinds of websites are trustworthy sources of information 	 Recognise the benefits and risks of different apps and websites Recognise that the media can portray groups of people differently Can rate a game or film they have made and explain their rating
Cross Curriculum Links	

Autumn Term:	Spring Term:	Summer Term:		
Literacy: Publish a piece of writing, with a range of	Topic/Literacy: Publish persuasive leaflet for The Deep	Science: Create a simple electricity circuit on Scratch		
digital content using word processing software.	using Book Maker app or similar	using variables, loops, if/else statements etc.		

Year 5				
Digital	Literacy	Information Technology	Computer Science	
What is a Computer?	Presenting Information & Multimedia	Data	Programming & Algorithms	
 Type using fingers on both hands Use common keyboard shortcuts, e.g. ctrl C (copy), ctrl V (paste). Explain what makes a strong password Use folders to organise files Know how to mute and unmute audio on a computer or tablet Recognise that there is more than one search engine, and they may produce different results Use a search engine effectively to find information and images Know how to search for an application on a computer/tablet 	 Identify and use appropriate hardware and software to fulfil a specific task Remix and edit a range of existing and their own media to create content Consider the audience when designing and creating digital content Recognise the benefits of using technology to collaborate with others Identify success criteria for creating digital content for a given purpose and audience 	 Explain the difference between data and information Appreciate that different programs work with different types of data, e.g. text, number, video Explain the difference between the Internet and the World Wide Web Know the difference between a search engine and a web browser Explain the basics of how search engines work, and that different search engines may give different results Perform complex searches for information using advanced settings in search engines 	 Name a range of sensors in physical systems Recognise that different solutions may exist for the same problem Predict what will happen in a program or algorithm when the input changes (e.g. sensor, data or event) Use two-way selection in programs and algorithms, i.e. <i>ifthenelse</i> Recognise variables in a program, and what they do. Create programs including repeat until loops Create and use simple variables, e.g. to keep score Evaluate a program and make improvements to the code or design accordingly. 	



Birley Spa Primary Academy Evalua Succes impro	te their own content against s criteria and make /ements accordingly	• Recognise the benefits sharing data online	 Create an algorithm for a physical system containing a sensor 	
E-safety				
 Know where to find copyright free images and audio, and why this is important Critically evaluate websites for reliability of information and authenticity. 		 Demonstrate responsible use of a online services, and know a range of ways to report concerns. 		
Cross Curriculum Links:				
Autumn Term:	Spring Term:		Summer Term:	
Topic: Use search engines to research relevant	Literacy: Publish a written o	liary online as a blog	Science: Use Scratch to create a model of gravity	
information.			acting upon an object	

	Year 6					
	Digital Literacy		Information Technology	Computer Science		
	What is a Computer?	Presenting Information & Multimedia	Data	Programming & Algorithms		
•	Type efficiently using both hands Use a range of keyboard shortcuts Recognise that different devices may have different operating systems Organise files effectively using folders and files names. Use the advanced search tools when using a search engine to find specific information and images	 Select, combine and remix a range of media to create original content. Consider all steps of the design process when creating content (e.g. identify problem, plan, create, evaluate, share.) Identify the most effective tools to present information for a specific purpose. Explain the benefits of using 	Recognise what a spreadsheet is and what it is used for explain the difference between ohysical, mobile and wireless networks. Use simple formulae in a preadsheet to find out information rom a set of data Collect data for a purpose and plan out a spreadsheet to present it	 Design and program a physical computing system that uses sensors Recognise and use procedures (subroutines) in programs Plan out a program in detail, including task, algorithm, code and execution level Explain common errors in programs and explain how to fix them. Use nested selection statements in a program or algorithm effectively. 		
•	Explain the basic function of an operating system.	technology to collaborate with end others.	ffectively, using relevant formulae.	 Combine a variable with relational operators (< = >) to determine when 		

 Birley Spa Primary Academy, Academy, FaceTime), World Wide Web, and what they do. 	valuate existing digital content in erms of effectiveness and design.	 Produce graphs from daspreadsheet to answer Analyse and evaluate dainformation in a spread or database. Recognise that poor qualeads to unreliable results 	ata in a a question ata and Isheet, chart ality data Ilts.	a program changes, e.g. if score > 5, say "well done". Recognise key concepts (sequence, selection, repetition and variables) in a range of languages and contexts
 E-Safety Explain what makes a strong password a and in the wider world Explain how algorithms are used to track targeting advertising and information. 	 Know that there are laws around the purchase of games; the production, sending and storage of images; what is written online; and around online gambling. 			
Cross Curriculum Links				
Autumn Term: Literacy: publish a poem using word processing software incorporating other media elements	Spring Term: Science: Create a working n travels through the body us	nodel showing how blood ing Powerpoint	Summer Term: Art: Create a dig famous artists a	gital piece of artwork inspired by and styles.