\$P			teyning C of E P					
	Computing Progression Map							
CURRICULUM AREA	FS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4			
KEY TOPICS/LEARNING	Are we there yet? What Happens When I Fall Asleep? Will You Read Me a Story? Why Do Ladybirds Have Spots? Are We There Yet? Do Cows Drink Milk?	Superheroes Moon Zoom! Dinosaur Planet Enchanted Woodland Rio De Vida	Land Ahoy! Street Detectives Muck, Mess & Mixtures Scented Garden	Scrumdiddlyumptious Flow Mighty Metals Tribal Tales	Burps, Bottoms & Bile Road Trip USA I Am Warrior Blue Abyss	l Div Ar		
VOCABULARY		Action, Background, Character, Code block / design, coding, command, design mode, input Object, program, properties Debug, Instructions, Algorithm, Error, Direction, Action, Code block, code design, tools, save Sort, criteria, pictogram, data, collate Technology, Internet, Email, Web sites, Search Log in, Log out, username, password tools, Avatar, save, notification	Code block, Code Design, Command Debug / Debugging, Design mode Input, Object, Properties, Repeat, Scale, Timer, When clicked, When Key Columns, Cells, Count Tool, Equals	Action, Algorithm, Code, Code block, program, properties, Computer simulation If, Input, Output, Repeat, Object, Variable, Selection Bug, Debugging, Error, Syntax, Design mode, Event, Object Internet, Webpage, Website, Email, Communication Communication, Email, Compose, Send, CC, Attachment, Formatting, Password, Address book, save to draft Advance Mode, Copy and Paste, Columns, Cells, Rows, Spreadsheet, Branching Database, Simulation, Graph, Fields, Data, Block Graph, Line Graph Password, Internet, Blog, Concept map, Username, Website, Webpage, Spoof website, PEGI rating	Animation, Background, Frame, Flipbook, Onion Skinning, Stop	Repet Varial Find, Repo instruct Textu imag concep idea, v 3D, Viewp interact		
Computer Science		how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions. Children understand that an algorithm is a set of instructions used to solve a problem or achieve an objective. They know that an algorithm written for a computer is called a program.	algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions. Children can explain that an algorithm is a set of instructions to complete a task. When designing simple programs,	programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts. Children can turn a simple real-life situation into an algorithm for a program by deconstructing it into manageable	them into smaller parts. When turning a real- life situation	Desigr progra specifi contro physic proble them i Childrer compley algorith deconst		
		simple algorithm when the steps are out of order, e.g. The Wrong Sandwich in Purple Mash and can write their own simple algorithm, e.g. Colouring in a Bird activity. Children know that an unexpected outcome is due to the code they have created and can make logical attempts to fix the code, e.g. Bubbles activity in 2Code.	need to be precise with their algorithms so that they can be successfully converted into code. Create and debug simple programs. Children can create a simple program that achieves a specific purpose. They can also identify and correct some errors, e.g. Debua Challenaes: Chimp.	thinking of the desired task and how this translates into code. Children can identify an error within their program that prevents it following the desired algorithm and then fix it. Use sequence, selection and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms	accomplish this in code using coding structures for selection and repetition. Children make more intuitive attempts to debug their own programs. <b>Use sequence, selection and</b>	Childrer their pro use logi approxi may nee the spec <b>Use se</b> <b>repeti</b>		



### YEAR 5

## Magical Forces! ivorced, Beheaded, Died! Stargazers! Ancient Influences

ction, Alert, Algorithm, Bug, mand, Control. Design mode If, e, Input, Object, Output, Event, epeat, Simulation, Selection, at, Algorithm, Sequence, Timer iable Sort, Group and Arrange, d, Data, Record, Statistics and port, Table Computer game, uctions, evaluation, Screenshot, cture, Playability, perspective, age Audience, collaboratively, cept, concept map, connection, , visual, Node CAD, Modelling, D, 2D, Net, Points, Template, vpoint, customise, evaluation, ctive Online Safety, Smart rules utable, Encryption, Citations, ography, Shared image, identity theft, plagiarism

ign, write and debug grams that accomplish cific goals, including trolling or simulating sical systems; solve blems by decomposing m into smaller parts.

Iren may attempt to turn more olex real-life situations into rithms for a program by nstructing it into manageable 5.

Iren are able to test and debug programs as they go and can ogical methods to identify the oximate cause of any bug but need some support identifying pecific line of code.

sequence, selection and etition in programs; work

# Hola Mexico! British Empire WWII Arctic vs Antarctic

YEAR 6

Simulation, Physical System, Object, Tabs, Event, Command Function, If, If/Else, Input, Output, Repeat, Selection, Variable, Sequence Algorithm, Bug, Debugging, Control, Flow chart Audience, Blog, Blog page Blog post, Icon, Concept map, Collaborative, Network, LAN WAN, Network cables, Wireless Audience, ollaboratively, concept, concept map connection, idea, visual, Node Alignment, Cell, Chart, Cell reference Formula (e) , Value, Workbook, Function Digital footprint, password, PEGI rating, Phishing, Screen time, Spoof website

Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts.

Children are able to turn a more complex programming task into an algorithm by identifying the important aspects of the task (abstraction) and then decomposing them in a logical way using their knowledge of possible coding structures and applying skills from previous programs.

Children test and debug their program as they go and use logical methods to identify the cause of bugs, demonstrating a systematic approach to try to identify a particular line of code causing a **problem**.

	behaviour of simple programs			forms of input and output.	wit
		dia da	Children demonstrate the ability to		for
	When looking at a program, children can	the need for loaical.	design and code a program that follows	Children's use of timers to achieve	
	read code one line at a time and make good attempts to envision the bigger picture of	programmable steps.	a simple sequence. They experiment with	repetition effects are becoming more	Child
	the overall effect of the program. Children		timers to achieve repetition effects in	logical and are integrated into their	that
	can, for example, interpret where the turtle	Use logical reasoning to	their programs. Children are beginning to	program designs. They understand "It	repe
		predict the behaviour of	understand the difference in the effect of	statements' for selection and attempt	: ease
	the surger surger	simple programs	using a timer command rather than a	to combine these with other coding	they
			repeat command when creating	structures including variables to	ассс
		Children can identify the parts of a	repetition effects.	achieve the effects that they design in	utilis
		program that respond to specific		their programs. As well as	сот
		events and initiate specific	Children understand how variables can	understanding how variables can be	repe
		actions. For example, they can	be used to store information while a	used to store information while a	stru
		write a cause and effect sentence	program is executing.	program is executing, they are able to	desi
		of what will happen in a program.		use and manipulate the value of	
			Use logical reasoning to explain	variables.	Use
			how some simple algorithms		
			work and to detect and correct	Children can make use of user inputs	exp
			errors in algorithms and	and outputs such as 'print to screen'.	algo
			-	e.g. 2Code.	and
			programs.		algo
				Use logical reasoning to	
			Children's designs for their programs	explain how some simple	Whe
			show that they are thinking of the	algorithms work and to detect	
			structure of a program in logical,		stru
			achievable steps and absorbing some	and correct errors in	debi
			new knowledge of coding structures. For example, 'if' statements, repetition and	algorithms and programs	e.g.
			variables. They make good attempts to		and
			'step through' more complex code in	Children's designs for their programs	
			order to identify errors in algorithms and	chow that they are thinking of the	Und
			can correct this. e.g. traffic light	structure of a program in logical,	
			algorithm in 2Code.	achievable steps and absorbing some	net
				new knowledge of coding structures.	inte
			In programs such as Logo, they can	For example, 'if' statements,	pro
			'read' programs with several steps and	repetition and variables.	suc
			predict the outcome accurately.		and
				They can trace code and use step-	
			Understand computer networks	in ough methous to lucifully enois in	offe
			Understand computer networks,	code una make logical attempts to	coll
			including the internet; how they		
			can provide multiple services,	algorithm in <b>2Code</b> .	Child
			such as the World Wide Web,		сот
			and the opportunities they offer	In programs such as Logo, they can	awa
			for communication and	read <sup>®</sup> programs with several steps	reco
				and predict the outcome accurately.	is ar
			collaboration.		kept
				Understand computer	CL :1
			Children can list a range of ways that the	networks, including the	Child
			internet can be used to provide different	intornat, hour thou con	appi
			methods of communication. They can		com audi
			use some of these methods of		
			communication, e.g. being able to open,	such as the World Wide Web,	2010
			respond to and attach files to emails	and the opportunities they	
			using 2Email. They can describe	offer for communication and	
			appropriate email conventions when	collaboration.	
			communicating in this way.		
				Children recognise the main	

#### th variables and various ms of input and output.

dren can translate algorithms t include sequence, selection and etition into code with increasing e and their own designs show that are thinking of how to omplish the set task in code sing such structures. They are bining sequence, selection and etition with other coding ctures to achieve their algorithm ign.

# logical reasoning to plain how some simple correct errors in orithms and programs.

en children code, they are inning to think about their code cture in terms of the ability to ug and interpret the code later, the use of tabs to organise code the naming of variables.

derstand computer works, including the ernet; how they can vide multiple services, ch as the World Wide Web, the opportunities they er for communication and laboration.

ldren understand the value of puter networks but are also re of the main dangers. They ognise what personal information nd can explain how this can be safe.

dren can select the most ropriate form of online munications contingent on ience and digital content, e.g. og, 2Email, Display Boards.

Use sequence, selection and epetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output.

*hildren translate algorithms that* nclude sequence, selection and epetition into code and their own designs show that they are thinking of now to accomplish the set task in code utilising such structures, including nesting structures within each other.

Coding displays an improving nderstanding of variables in coding, outputs such as sound and movement, orithms work and to detect inputs from the user of the program such as button clicks and the value of unctions.

> Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs.

Children are able to interpret a program in parts and can make logical attempts to put the separate parts of a complex algorithm together to explain the program as a whole.

Understand computer networks, including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the World Wide Web, and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration.

Children understand and can explain in some depth the difference between the internet and the World Wide Web. Children know what a WAN and LAN re and can describe how they access the internet in school.

				component parts of hardware which allow computers to join and form a network. Their ability to understand the online safety implications associated with the ways the internet can be used to provide different methods of communication is improving.		
Information Technology	create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content. Children are able to sort, collate, edit and store simple digital content e.g. children can name, save and retrieve their work and follow simple instructions to access online resources, use Purple Mash 2Quiz example (sorting shapes), 2Code design mode (manipulating backgrounds) or using pictogram software such as 2Count.	purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content. Children demonstrate an ability to organise data using, for example, a database such as 21nvestigate and can retrieve specific data for conducting simple searches. Children are able to edit more complex digital data such as music compositions within 2Sequence. Children are confident when creating, naming, saving and retrieving content. Children use a range of media in their digital content including photos, text and sound.	effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content. Children can carry out simple searches to retrieve digital content. They understand that to do this, they are connecting to the internet and using a search engine such as Purple Mash search or internet- wide search engines. 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, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information. Children can collect, analyse, evaluate and present data and information using a selection of software, e.g. using a branching database (2Question), using software such as 2Graph. Children can consider what software is most appropriate for a given task. They can create nurnoseful content to attach	Use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content. Children understand the function, features and layout of a search engine. They can appraise selected webpages for credibility and information at a basic level. 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, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information. Children are able to make improvements to digital solutions based on feedback. Children make informed software choices when presenting information and data. They create linked content using a range of software such as 2Connect and 2Publish+. Children share digital content within their community, i.e. using Virtual Display Boards.	effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content. Children search with greater complexity for digital content when using a search engine. They are able to explain in some detail how credible a webpage is and the information it contains. 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, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information. Children are able to make appropriate improvements to digital solutions based on feedback received and can confidently comment on the success of the solution. e.g. creating their own program to meet a design brief using 2Code. They objectively review solutions from others. Children are able to collaboratively create content and solutions using digital features within software such	contains. Children compare a range of digital content sources and are able to rate them in terms of content quality and accuracy. Children use critical thinking skills in everyday use of online communication.
					They are able to use several ways of sharing digital content. i.e. 2Blog.	They are able to use criteria to evaluate the quality of digital solutions and are able to identify improvements, making some refinements.

Digital Literacy	information technology beyond school. Children understand what is meant by technology and can identify a variety of examples both in and out of school. They can make a distinction between objects that use modern technology and those that do not e.g. a microwave vs. a chair. Use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies. Children understand the importance of keeping information, such as their usernames and passwords, private and actively demonstrate this in lessons. Children take ownership of their work and save this in their own private space such as their My Work folder on Purple Mash.	effective searching beyond the classroom. They can share this knowledge, e.g. 2Publish example template.	respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/ unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concern about content and contact. Children demonstrate the importance of having a secure password and not sharing this with anyone else. Furthermore, children can explain the negative implications of failure to keep passwords safe and secure. They understand the importance of staying safe and the importance of staying safe and the importance of their conduct when using familiar communication tools such as 2Email in Purple Mash. They know more than one way to report unacceptable content and contact.	Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/ unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concern about content and contact. Children demonstrate the importance of having a secure password and not sharing this with anyone else. Furthermore, children can explain the negative implications of failure to keep passwords safe and secure. They understand the importance of staying safe and the importance of their conduct when using familiar communication tools such as 2Email in Purple Mash. They know more than one way to report unacceptable content and contact.	rep anc Child
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pectfully and responsibly; ognise acceptable/ acceptable behaviour; ntify a range of ways to ort concern about content	Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/ unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concern about content and contact.
y this by demonstrating the safe respectful use of a few different nologies and online services.	Children demonstrate the safe and respectful use of a range of different technologies and online services. They identify more discreet inappropriate behaviours through developing critical thinking, e.g. 2Respond activities.
Iren implicitly relate appropriate ne behaviour to their right to onal privacy and mental being of themselves and others.	They recognise the value in preserving their privacy when online for their own and other people's safety.