

## **Computing Progression**

Year 1		<u>Autumn</u>		<u>Spri</u>		<u>Sum</u>	
<u>Units</u>	Grouping and Sorting	Pictograms	Lego Builders	Maze Explorers	Animated Story Books	Coding	Spreadsheets
<u>Objective</u> <u>s</u>	• To sort various items online using a variety of criteria.	To learn to use pictograms to record data.	To learn how to create, use and follow instructions on a computer.	• To understand the functionality of the direction keys and learn how to debug a set of instructions.	To learn how to add animations, sound effects and voice recordings to stories.	To understand the basics of coding such as events, objects and actions.	To learn how to navigate around and enter data.
	Pupils should be able to explain:	Pupils should be able to explain:	Pupils should be able to explain:	Pupils should be able to explain:	Pupils should be able to explain:	Pupils should be able to explain:	Pupils should be able to explain:
<u>Sticky</u> <u>Knowledg</u> <u>e</u>	That we can use computers to sort objects by size, colour and number.	That we can use pictures to show numbers.	That an instruction is something that is step by step to complete a task.	How to use the arrow keys to move an object. How to create and change a set of instructions.	How to add an animation and sound to a story.	That codes are sets of instructions. What objects and actions are in code. What backgrounds are,	That a spreadsheet has cells. How to enter data into cells. How to add clipart to cells.
	Key Vocabulary: • Sort • Equal	<ul> <li>Key Vocabulary:</li> <li>Data</li> <li>Pictogram</li> <li>Compare</li> <li>Totals</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Key Vocabulary:</li> <li>Code</li> <li>Program</li> <li>Sequence</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Key Vocabulary:</li><li>Direction</li><li>Route</li><li>Unit</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Key Vocabulary:</li> <li>Animation</li> <li>Background</li> <li>Features</li> <li>Font</li> <li>e-book</li> </ul>	Key Vocabulary: • Code • Command • Event • Object	<ul> <li>Key Vocabulary:</li> <li>Cell</li> <li>Data</li> <li>Spreadsheet</li> <li>Scene</li> </ul>
<u>Cross-</u> <u>Curricular</u> <u>Links</u>	<ul> <li>Maths- sorting/sh ape</li> <li>Science- sorting</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Maths- sorting/stati stics</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>English- instruction writing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>PE- orienteering</li> <li>Geography- orienteering</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>English- story writing</li> </ul>	English- story writing	Maths-     statistics

Year 2	Autumn	Sprin	g	<u>Summer</u>			
Units	Coding	Spreadsheets	Questioning	Effective Searching	Presenting Ideas		
	• To understand algorithms, timed	To use copy, cut	To construct	To understand	To explore and		
<b>Objective</b>	sequences and debugging.	and paste shortcuts.	binary trees to	terminology within internet	use different ways to		
<u>s</u>		To use the totalling	separate different	searching.	present a story.		
-		tools to solve problems.	items and answer	To search using the			
	Dunile should be able to	Durile should be able to	questions.	internet for a purpose.	Pupils should be able to		
	Pupils should be able to explain:	Pupils should be able to explain:	Pupils should be able to explain:	Pupils should be able to explain:	explain:		
	explain.	explain.			схріані.		
	That an algorithm is a step by step	How to copy and paste in	How to use yes/no	That the easiest way to search	That an e-book is an		
	set of instructions.	2Calculate.	questions to separate	the internet is using a search	electronic book that can be		
			information.	engine.	read on a computer.		
	What the collision detection event	How to use the totalling					
	is.	tools.	How to use a binary	That a digital footprint is	That a mind map is a tool		
			tree to answer	information about a person that	for organising and		
Sticky	That different objects can do		questions.	exists on the internet.	representing knowledge.		
	different actions.			That a matural is some stad			
<u>e</u>				That a network is connected devices that can send and			
				receive information to each			
	Key Vocabulary:			other.			
	Algorithm	Key Vocabulary:	Key Vocabulary:		Key Vocabulary:		
	Debug	• Drag	• Data	Key Vocabulary:	• E-book		
	Collision	• Value	Database	Browser	Mind map		
	Output	• Cut	Field	Digital footprint	Multiple choice		
	Sequence	• Total	Record	Network	Presentation		
		Equals	Sort	Search engine	-		
Cross-	English- story writing/ instructions				English- story writing		
Curricular		Maths- statistics	Various topics/subjects	Research searching- various			
Links Year 3	Autumn	Sprin		topics/subjects Summ			
	Coding	Spreadsheets	Branching Databases	Simulations	Presenting		
<u>Units</u>	county	opicadonecto	Dranching Databases	Simulations	Tresenting		
	To use timers, repeat	• To add and edit data.	To use and create	• To explore and understand	• To add media,		
	commands and create an	• To explore 'more then',	branching	the purpose of simulations.	animations, timings to		
<b>Objective</b>	interactive scene.	'less than' and 'equals'	databases.		presentations.		
<u>s</u>		tools.					
		To describe cells using					
Sticky	Pupils should be able to	their addresses. Pupils should be able to	Pupils should be able	Pupils should be able to	Pupils should be able to		
JUCKY		explain:	to explain:	explain:	explain:		

<u>e</u>	What a flowchart is and	how they	How they	use symbols to	That a	database is a	That a simulation is	a program	That a	transition is how
<u> </u>	are used in computer pr	•	compare	-		ion of data	that models a real lit			ide moves on to the
		organised so		sed so			next.			
	How to use the repeat command.		How to make graphs and		inform	information can be Name some simulati		ons- like		
			charts.		found	easily.	space training, piloti	ng a plane,		o preview and
							games.		preser	nt a presentation.
						o sort objects				
	K ) /					a branching				
	<ul><li>Key Vocabulary:</li><li>Action</li></ul>				databa	ase.			Kay	le este uls mu
	<ul> <li>Action</li> <li>Alert</li> </ul>			abulary:	Kov	ocabulary:	Key Vocabulary:		-	<b>/ocabulary:</b> udio
	Bug		-	raphs		atabase	Analysis     Modelling			review
	<ul> <li>Debug</li> </ul>		• Data			ebugging	<ul><li>Modelling</li><li>Point of view</li></ul>			neme
	Command		Equa			nary tree	<ul> <li>Simulation</li> </ul>			ordart
	Command		Pie c	Idit		anching	Solution			ansition
Cross-	Maths- statistics/flowcha	arts	Maths- st	atistics	_	s topics/subjects	Science- space			is topics/subjects
Curricular	Maths- statistics/nowcharts				Variou	o topico/oubjecto	Various topics/subjects			
Links										
Year 4	Autu	<u>imn</u>	Spring Summ		<u>Summ</u>					
	Coding	Writing	-	Spreadsheet	s	Logo	Animation	Effectiv		Hardware
<u>Units</u>		differ						Searchi	ng	Investigations
	<b>T</b>	audier				<b>—</b> · ·				<b>-</b>
	<ul> <li>To understand `if',</li> </ul>	To explo		To explore how		To input	To learn about	To locate		To understand
	'else' and 'repeat' statements.	size and	style. simulated	numbers as cur or decimals.	rency	simple instructions.	onion skinning in animation.	informat and sear		the differed parts that
	<ul> <li>To understand</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To use s scenario</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>To add formulae</li> </ul>	a to a	<ul> <li>To use and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To add</li> </ul>	effective		make up a
	how to use co-		different	cell, explore a ti		build	background	find out	iy to	desktop
<b>Objective</b>	ordinates, use	text type		random number		procedures.	and sounds to	informat	ion	computer.
<u>S</u>	number variables.			spin tools.	unu	procedures.	animations.	intornat		computer
-	To create a			To use the line			To introduce			
	playable game.			graphing tool to	)		'stop motion'			
	. , 5			estimate values			animation.			
				between data						
				readings.						
	Pupils should be	Pupils shou		Pupils should be a	able	Pupils should	Pupils should be	Pupils shou		Pupils should be
	able to explain:	able to exp	plain:	to explain:		be able to	able to explain:	able to exp	lain:	able to explain:
<b>Sticky</b>	That an event is	Why we sha	ngo tha	That we can use		explain:	That an animation	That apeter		That components
Knowledg	That an event is something that causes	Why we cha appearance		That we can use spreadsheets for rea	al lifo	What logo is- a	That an animation is when we add	That easter of are unexpect		That components are parts inside of
<u>e</u>	a block of code to run.	making thing		situations like budge		text based	movement to still	features with		the computer
		to read and	ys casici	for a party, sizing a	•	coding language	objects.	computing		casing.
	That if/else statements	highlighting		for a farmer, how to		used to control	00)0013.	software.		casing.
	That inverse statements	riigiiiigiiuilg			,			soltware.		

	commands.	mportant Key Voca		spend money Key Vocabul		and on-screen turtle,	That onion skinning is a process where the shadow image from previous frames is shown to help you line up new images. Key Vocabulary:	We need to aware of reli when resear online.	iability ching	That a graphics card is used for displaying images. That the hard drive is where the computer stores all documents. <b>Key Vocabulary:</b>
	<ul> <li>Code blocks</li> <li>Event</li> <li>`if' statement</li> <li>`if/else' statement</li> <li>Input</li> </ul>	Campa Forma Genre Report Viewpo	aign at ter point	<ul> <li>Average</li> <li>Budget</li> <li>Formula</li> <li>Random r</li> </ul>	number tool	<ul> <li>Vocabulary:</li> <li>Grid</li> <li>Logo commands</li> <li>Multi line mode procedure</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Animation</li> <li>Frame</li> <li>Stop motion</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Balanced</li> <li>Easter e</li> <li>Key word</li> <li>Results p</li> </ul>	d view ggs ds page	<ul> <li>Graphics card</li> <li>Hard drive</li> <li>Hardware</li> <li>Motherboard</li> <li>Network card</li> <li>Output</li> <li>software</li> </ul>
<u>Cross-</u> <u>Curricular</u> <u>Links</u>	maths- co- ordinates	wr	nglish- story riting/news aper articles	<ul> <li>Maths</li> </ul>	- money ;- y/decimals	Art-     digital     literacy	<ul> <li>Art-digital literacy</li> <li>English- story writing</li> </ul>	Varie     subj     opic	ects/t	Science- circuits/ma terials
Year 5	Autumn		•	Spring		Summer		<u>er</u>		
<u>Units</u>	Coding		Spread	lsheets	Databases		3D model	ling		Concept Maps
<u>Objective</u> <u>s</u>	<ul> <li>To understand and pro a simulation.</li> <li>To understand decomposition and abstraction.</li> <li>To understand how to friction in code.</li> <li>To understand differen variable types and use within code.</li> </ul>	use nt them	<ul> <li>a spreadsl convert measurem</li> <li>To use a s to model a problem.</li> <li>To create uses text</li> </ul>	nents. spreadsheet a real-life formula that variables.	informat and crea	how to search for ion in a database ate their own.	<ul> <li>To explore the emoving points.</li> <li>To design a 3D certain criteria.</li> </ul>	model to fit	co ma to	o create a Ilaborative concept ap and present this an audience.
	Pupils should be able to explain:		Pupils shoul explain:	d be able to	Pupils shou explain:	uld be able to	Pupils should be a explain:	able to	Pupils expla	s should be able to in:
<u>Sticky</u> <u>Knowledg</u> <u>e</u>	That abstraction is a way c removing unnecessary deta get the program functionin	of T ails to u ng. a	That spreadsh used to displa and interpret How to add a	y, organise information.	Why it is use collaborative database.	eful to have a e feature on a t ways data can	That points on a 3D create the corners o shape. That a design brief i	f the 3D	That a represideas.	a node is a way to sent concepts or

<u>Cross-</u> Curricular Links	<ul> <li>Key Vocabulary:</li> <li>Abstraction</li> <li>Concatenation</li> <li>Nest</li> <li>Physical system</li> <li>Simplify</li> <li>Maths- instructions</li> <li>English- instructions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>that the cell shows the product of two other cells.</li> <li>Key Vocabulary: <ul> <li>Format cell</li> <li>Formula bar</li> <li>`how many' tool</li> <li>Profit</li> </ul> </li> <li>Maths- measurements, money</li> </ul>	be searched and sorted.  Key Vocabulary:  Avatar  Collaborate  Database report  Field  Various subjects/topics	document for a project, which includes the main details at the goal and strategy. <b>Key Vocabulary:</b> • 3D printing • Design brief • Net • Pattern fill Design Technology- struct Art- structures	nd Key Vocabulary: • Concept • Node • Presentation mode • Story mode	
Year 6	Δι	Itumn	Spr	ing	Summer	
Units	Coding	Networks	Blogging	Binary	Spreadsheets	
<u>Objective</u> <u>s</u>	<ul> <li>To use functions and flowcharts to test and debug a program.</li> <li>To design and make a text- based adventure game with a timer and score.</li> </ul>	To find out about LAN and WAN and how we access the internet in school.	<ul> <li>To plan for theme and content for a blog.</li> <li>To consider the effect upon the audience of changing the visual properties of a blog.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To examine whole numbers are used as the basis for representing all types of data in digital systems.</li> <li>To represent whole numbers in binary.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To use formulae for percentages, averages, max and min in spreadsheets when using Excel.</li> <li>To create a range of graphs using Excel.</li> <li>To apply spreadsheets skills to solve problems.</li> </ul>	
<u>Sticky</u> <u>Knowledg</u> <u>e</u>	Pupils should be able to explain:That decomposition is breaking a task in to its component parts so that each part can be coded separately.That a single instruction in a computer program.That a launch command will open another Purple Mash file or a website.Key Vocabulary: • Decomposition • Execute	Pupils should be able to explain: That both LAN and WAN are networks that connect computers together. LAN are for computers that are less than 1KM, whilst WAN extend over large areas. That a hub/switch is the connection point for networks where data packets from many locations join and are sent out to different devices. Key Vocabulary: • ethernet • hosting	Pupils should be able to explain:         That a blog is a website or webpage that can be about any subject.         That an audience can interact with a blog by leaving comments.         Key Vocabulary:         • Archive         • Blog	Pupils should be able to explain:         That a single 0 or 1 is called a bit. (And this comes from 'Binary Digit')         That a switch is a component that can be one of two states at any time: on or off.         Key Vocabulary:         • Binary	Pupils should be able to explain:That creating or using a simulation of a real-life situation on a computer is called a computational model.That a group of letters, numbers or other symbols is called a formula. These allow a spreadsheet to carry out calculations.Key Vocabulary: • Budget • Count tool	

	<ul> <li>Launch Command</li> <li>Tabs</li> <li>X and y</li> <li>properties</li> </ul>	<ul><li>hub/switch</li><li>IP address</li></ul>	<ul><li>Collaborate</li><li>Nodes</li><li>Vlog</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Bit</li> <li>Microprocessor</li> <li>Switch</li> <li>Transistor</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Expense</li> <li>Probability</li> <li>Dice tool</li> <li>Computational model</li> </ul>
<u>Cross-</u> <u>Curricular</u> <u>Links</u>	Design Technology- games	PSHE- communities	English- diary entries/recounts/blogging	Maths- sequences/patterns	Maths- statistics