

Year / Topic	Term	National Curriculum Links	Length of Topic
6.2 Scratch	Autumn 2	CS2.1, CS2.2, CS2.3	7 Weeks
<b>Resources</b> Student Booklets PowerPoint Scratch Kinect	<b><u>Key Classroom ICT Activity</u></b>  Students will revisit Scratch to create a series of basic animations to improve their programming skills. They will learn the importance of a correctly ordered algorithm and how to implement loops, if and while statements. At the end of the unit students will use their learnt skills to create an e-safety animation and a Kinect game in groups.		
<b>Target Skills</b> Programming Planning Design Evaluation	By the end of the topic students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluate and review their own and each other’s work.</li> <li>• Create their own working animation using algorithms.</li> <li>• Understand the importance of initialising at the start of an animation.</li> <li>• Be able to explain and justify choices of code used.</li> </ul>		
<b>Curriculum Links</b> Maths - <i>movement, direction, rotation and angles.</i> SMSC – <i>recapping e-safety.</i>	<b>Assessment - Progression Pathways</b> All children should – <i>CS, Understand what an algorithm is and is able to express similar linear algorithms symbolically. Understands that computers need precise instructions. Demonstrates care and precision to avoid errors.</i> <i>CS, Understands that computers have no intelligence and that computers can do nothing unless a program is executed. Recognises that all software executed on digital devices is programmed.</i> Most children should – <i>CS, Uses arithmetic operators, if statements, and loops within programs. Uses logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of programs. Detects and corrects simple semantic errors i.e. debugging in programs.</i> <i>CS, Recognises that a range of digital devices can be considered a computer. Recognises and can use a range of input and output devices.</i> Some children should – <i>CS, Creates programs that implement algorithms to achieve given goals. Declares and assigns variables. Uses post-tested loop e.g. ‘until’, and a sequence of selection statements in programs, including if, then else statement.</i> <i>CS, Shows an awareness of tasks best completed by humans or computers. Designs solutions by decomposing a problem and creates a sub-solution for each of these parts (decomposition). Recognises that different solutions exist for the same problem.</i>		
<b>E-Safety Coverage</b> Students will need to consider copyright when sourcing images or media for their games. The students will revisit e-safety rules to create an e-safety animation as part of their assessment work.			

Assessment Criteria	6.2 Scratch
Emerging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ I can understand what an algorithm is.</li> <li>✓ I understand that computers see precise instructions.</li> <li>✓ I can demonstrate care and precision to avoid errors.</li> </ul>
Developing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ I can use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of programs.</li> <li>✓ I can detect and correct simple errors in my code i.e. debugging in programs.</li> <li>✓ I can use the repeat and forever loop.</li> <li>✓ I can recognise and can use a range of input and output devices.</li> </ul>
Secure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ I can use algorithms to achieve given goals.</li> <li>✓ I can declare and assign variables.</li> <li>✓ I can use is and if, then else statements</li> </ul>
Mastered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ I can show an awareness of tasks best completed by humans or computers.</li> <li>✓ I can design solutions by decomposing a problem and creates a sub-solution for each of these parts (decomposition).</li> <li>✓ I can recognises that different solutions exist for the same problem.</li> </ul>