SUBJECT: 0						
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
SUBJECT: (EYFS See below Year 1	Autumn 1 Topic Title: Improving mouse skills Key knowledge: • To know that: • "log in" and "log out" means to begin and end a connection with a computer • A computer and mouse can be used to click, drag, fill and select and also add backgrounds, text, layers, shapes and clip art. • Passwords are	Autumn 2 Topic Title: Programming 1: Algorithms unplugged Key knowledge: • To understand that an algorithm is when instructions are put in an exact order. • To understand that decomposition means breaking a problem into manageable chunks and that it is important in computing. • To understand that decomposition means breaking a problem into manageable chunks and that it is	Spring 1 Topic Title: Skills showcase: Rocket to the Moon Key knowledge: • 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 that a	 Spring 2 Topic Title: Programming 2 – Option 1: Bee-Bot Key knowledge: 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. 	Summer 1 Topic Title: Creating media: Digital imagery Key knowledge: • To understand that holding the camera or device 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. Key Skills: • Learning how to	Summer 2 Topic Title: Data handling: Introduction to data Key knowledge: • To know 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
	 Passwords are important for security and to keep us safe. 	 important in computing. To know that we call 	 To know that a spreadsheet is an electronic 'table' for 	Key skills:	 Learning how to explore and tinker with hardware to find out how 	understand different types of 'input'.
	Key Skills: • Learning how to explore and tinker with	errors in an algorithm 'bugs' and fixing these 'debugging'. Key skills:	sorting data. Key Skills: • Learning where keys are located	 Learning how to explore and tinker with software to find out how it works. 	 it works. Learning where keys are located on the keyboard. 	Key Skills:

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 hardware to find out how it works. Learning where keys are located on the keyboard. Using a basic range of tools within graphic editing software. Developing control of the mouse through dragging, clicking and resizing of images to create different effects. Developing understanding of different software tools. Recognising devices that are connected to the internet. Logging in and out and saving work on their own account. 	 Recognising that some devices are input devices and others are output devices. Learning that decomposition means breaking a problem down into smaller parts. Using decomposition to solve unplugged challenges. Developing the skills associated with sequencing in unplugged activities. Following a basic set of instructions. Assembling instructions into a simple algorithm. Learning to debug an algorithm in an unplugged scenario. 	 on the keyboard. Learning how to operate a camera to take photos and videos. 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. Learning to 	 Learning how to operate a camera to take photos and videos. Developing the skills associated with sequencing in unplugged activities. Developing control of the mouse through dragging, clicking and resizing of images to create different effects. Developing understanding of different software tools, Searching and downloading images from the internet safely. When using the internet to search for images, learning what to do if they come across something online that worries them 	 Learning how to explore and tinker with hardware to find out how it works. Recognising that some devices are input devices and others are output devices. Learning where keys are located on the keyboard. Developing control of the mouse through dragging, clicking and resizing of images to create different effects. Developing understanding of different software tools. Recognising devices that are connected to the
account, click, ctrl, cursor, drag, drag and drop.	algorithm, automatic, bug, chunks, clear, code, debug.	debug program, tinker, video,	or makes them feel uncomfortable.	internet.
digital photograph, drop, duplicate, keyboard, layers, log on/ in, log out/	decompose, decomposition, device, directions, input,	when things go wrong.	Using a basic range of tools within	that technology can be used to

pointer, password, right click, screen (monitor), software, tool, username	motion, order, organise, output, precise, programming, problem, robot, sensor, sequence, solution, specific, steps, tasks, virtual assistant	 Learning to debug an algorithm in an unplugged scenario. Recognising devices that are connected to the internet. Understanding that technology can be used to represent data in different ways: pictograms, tables, pie charts, bar charts, block graphs etc. Logging in and out and saving work on their own account. Key vocabulary: annotate, cells, components, create, data, debug, designing, digital content, digital image, document, e- document, edit, editing program, evaluate, 	software. • Taking and editing photographs. Key vocabulary: Fruit, seed, root, smoothie, carton, flavour, vegetable, leaf, stem, healthy, design, peel, slice	 represent data in different ways: pictograms, tables, pie charts, boar charts, block graphs etc. Using data representations to answer questions about data. Using software to explore and create pictograms and branching databases. Key vocabulary: bar chart, block graph, branching database, categorise, chart, click and drag, compare, count, data, data collection, data representation, edit, input, keyboard, line graph, mouse, information, label, pictogram, pie chart, process, record, resize, sort, table, tally, values
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			folder, input,			
			instructions. log in.			
			photo, program, order.			
			robot, save, sequence.			
			share software			
			spreadsheet table			
Year 2	Topic Title: Computing	Topic Title: Programming	Topic Title: Computing	Topic Title: Programming	Topic Title: Creating media:	Topic Title: Data
	systems and networks 1:	1: Algorithms and	systems and networks	2: Scratch Ir	Stop motion	handling: International
	Using a computer	debugging	2: Word processing	<u>2. Scratensi</u>	<u></u>	Space Station
	<u> </u>		<u></u>		Key knowledge:	<u></u>
	Key knowledge:	Key knowledge:	Key knowledge:			
	key knowledge.	key knowledge.	key knowledge.	Kov knowledge		Key knowledge:
	- 1		- 1 - 1 - 1	key kilowiedge.	• To understand that an	• To understand that
	Io know the	Io understand what	Io know that touch		animation is made up of	vou can onter simple
	difference between a	machine learning is	typing is the fastest	 To know that coding 	a sequence of	data into a
	desktop and laptop	and how it enables	way to type.	is writing in a special	photographs.	uata into a
	computer.	computers to make	• To know that I can	language so that the	To know that small	spreausneet.
	 To know that people 	predictions.	make text a	computer	changes in my frames	
	control technology.	 To know that loops in 	different style, size	understands what to	will create a smoother	
	 To know some input 	programming are	and colour.		looking animation.	 To understand what
	devices that give a	where you set a	 To know that "copy 	u0.	 To understand what 	steps you need to
	computer an	certain instruction (or	and paste" is a quick	 To understand that 	software creates simple	take to create an
	instruction about	instructions) to be	way of duplicating	the character in	animations and some of	algorithm.
	what to do (output).	repeated multiple	text.	ScratchJr is controlled	its features e.g. onion	
	• To know that	times.		by the programming	skinning.	
	computers often	 To know that 	Key Skills:	blocks	_	 To know what data to
	work together.	abstraction is the	-		Key Skills:	use to answer certain
	0	removing of	Developing	 To know that you can 		questions.
	Kev Skills:	unnecessarv detail to	confidence with the	write a program to	Ilsing greater control	
	- /	help solve a problem.	keyboard and the	create a musical	when taking photos	
	• Understanding what		hasics of touch	instrument or tell a	with cameras tablets or	To know that
	- Understanding wildt	Kev skills:	tuning	ioko	computers	computers can be
	a computer is and	,	cyping.	JUKE.	Light Logical thinking to	used to monitor
	different		Developing word		Osing logical trinking to	supplies.
	unterent	• Doveloping	processing skills,		explore software,	
	components.	Developing	including altering		predicting, testing and	
	Recognising that	confidence with the	text, copying and		explaining what it does.	
	buttons cause effects	keyboard and the				

and that technology	basics of touch	pasting and using	Key skills:		Key Skills:
 follows instructions. Learning how we know that technology is doing what we want it to do via its output. Using greater control 	 typing. Articulating what decomposition is. Decomposing a game to predict the algorithms used to create it. 	 keyboard shortcuts. Using word processing software to type and reformat text. Searching for appropriate images 	 Recognising that buttons cause effects and that technology follows instruction 	Key vocabulary: Animation, animator, background, digital device, drawing, flipbook, frames, moving images, opinion skinning, still images	 Developing confidence with the keyboard and the basics of touch typing.
 when taking photos with cameras, tablets or computers. Developing word 	 Learning that there are different levels of abstraction. Explaining what an 	 to use in a document. Understanding what online information 	 Explaining what an algorithm is. Following an algorithm. 	(Option 1- as above,plus: decompose, object, plan)	 Creating and labelling images.
processing skills, including altering text, copying and pasting and using keyboard shortcuts.	 algorithm is. Following an algorithm. Creating a clear and precise algorithm. 	 is. Identifying whether information is safe or unsafe to be shared online. 	 Creating a clear and precise algorithm. Learning that programs execute by following precise 	(Option 2- as above, plus: decompose, digital camera, duration, focus, import, object, plan, save, upload)	 Collecting and inputting data into a spreadsheet.
Using word processing software to type and reformat text.	 Learning that programs execute by following precise instructions. 	Key vocabulary:	 instructions. Incorporating loops within algorithms. Using logical thinking 	(Option 3- as above, plus: debug, effects, evaluate, fluid, pen tool, static)	 Interpreting data from a spreadsheet.
 Creating and labelling images. Learning how computers are used in the wider world 	 Incorporating loops within algorithms. Using logical thinking to explore software, predicting, testing and 	copyright, cut, delete, forward button, highlight, home row, home screen, image, import, italics, keyboard,	 to explore software, predicting, testing and explaining what it does. Using an algorithm to 		 Learning how computers are used in the wider world.
Key vocabulary: battery, buttons, camera,	 explaining what it does. Using an algorithm to write a basic 	keyboard character, keyword, layout, navigate, paste, redo, search, space bar, text, text effects, touch	write a basic computer program. Using loop blocks when programming to repeat an		Key vocabulary:
device, digital, digital recorder, electricity, function, input, invention, keyboard, laptop, monitor, mouse, output,	 Developing word processing skills, including altering text, copying and pasting 	typing, underline, undo, word processing	 instruction more than once. Using software (and unplugged means) to 		algorithm , astronaut, data, digital, digital content, experiment, galaxy, insulation, interactive map,

	paying till, scanner,	and using keyboard		create story		International Space
	screen, system, tablet,	shortcuts.		animations.		Centre, International
	technology, video, wires					Space Station, interpret,
		Key vocabulary:				laboratory, monitor,
				Key vocabulary:		planet, satellite, sensor.
		abstraction, algorithm,				space, temperature.
		artificial intelligence, bug,				thermometer water
		clear, correct, data, debug,		algorithm, animation,		reservoir
		features loop predict		blocks bug button CGI		
		unnecessary		computer code, code		
				(verb) debug fluid icon		
				imitate instructions loop		
				'on tan' programming		
				ropost Scratch IP		
				repeat, Scratch JK,		
				sequence, sound		
				recording		
Year 3	Topic Title: Computing	Topic Title: Programming:	Topic Title: Computing	Topic Title: Computing	Topic Title: Creating media:	Topic Title: Data
	systems and networks 1:	Scratch	systems and networks	systems and networks 3:	Video trailers (Previously	handling: Comparison
	Networks		2: Emailing	Journey inside a	called 'Digital literacy')	cards databases
		Key knowledge:		<u>computer</u>		
	Key knowledge:		Key knowledge:		Key knowledge:	Key knowledge:
		• To know that Scratch		Key knowledge:		
	 To understand that a 	is a programming	 To understand that 		 To know that different 	 To know that a
	network is a group of	language and some of	email stands for	To know the roles	types of camera shots	database is a
	interconnected	its basic functions.	'electronic mail.'	that inputs and	can make my photos or	collection of data
	devices.	 To understand how to use leaps to improve 	To know that an attachment is an	computers	offective	stored in a logical,
	 TO KNOW the components that 	programming	extra file added to	 To know what some 	 To know that I can edit 	orderly manner
	make up a network	 To understand how 	an email.	of the different	photos and videos using	 To know that
	(Wireless access	decomposition is used	To understand that	components inside a	film editing software.	computer databases
	point/WAP, Network	in programming.	emails should	computer are e.g.	• To understand that I	can be useful for
	switch, Router, Server		contain appropriate	CPU, RAM, hard	can add transitions and	sorting and filtering
	and devices).				text to my video.	data.

 To know that a server is central to a network and responds to requests made. To know that the internet connects all the networks around the world. To know that a router 	 To understand that you can remix and adapt existing code. Key Skills: Using decomposition to explore the code behind an animation. 	 and respectful content. To know that cyberbullying is bullying using electronics such as a computer or phone. Key Skills: 	 drive, and how they work together. To know what a tablet is and how it is different from a laptop/desktop computer. Key Skills: 	 Key Skills: Using logical thinking to explore more complex software; predicting, testing and explaining what it does. Taking photographs and recording video to tell a 	 To know that different visual representations of data can be made on a computer. Key Skills: Using logical thinking to explore more
connects us to the internet.	 Using repetition in programs. 	 Learning to log in and out of an email 	 Understanding what the different 	 Using software to edit 	complex software;
 To know what a packet is and why it is important for website data transfer. 	Using logical reasoning to explain how simple algorithms work.	 Writing an email including a subject, 'to' and 'from'. 	components of a computer do and how they work together.	and enhance their video adding music and text on screen with transitions.	 and explaining what it does. Understanding the vocabulary associated
Key Skills:Learning about the	Explaining the purpose of an	Sending an email with an attachment.Replying to an	Drawing comparisons across different types of computers.	Key vocabulary:	 with databases: field, record, data. Learning about the
 Understanding the role of the key 	 Forming algorithms independently. 	email.Understanding the purpose of emails.	Using decomposition to explain the parts of a laptop computer.	application, camera angle, clip, edit,film editing software, graphics, import,	pros and cons of digital versus paper databases.
 Understanding that websites and videos 	 Using logical thinking to explore more complex software; 	 Learning about cyberbullying. Learning that not all emails are genuine, 	 Explaining the purpose of an algorithm 	key events, photo, plan, recording, sound effects, storyboard, time code,	 Sorting and filtering databases to easily retrieve information. Creating and
are files that are shared from one computer to another.	predicting, testing and explaining what it does.	recognising when an email might be fake and what to do	Key vocabulary: algorithm, assemble, CPU	trailer,transition, video, voiceover	interpreting charts and graphs to understand data.
Learning about the role of packets.Understanding how	Incorporating loops to make code more efficient	about it. Key vocabulary:	(central processing unit), data, decompose, desktop, disassemble,	(Option 1 - as above, plus: cross blur, cross fade, cross	Key vocabulary:
networks work and their purpose.Identifying the key components within a	 Continuing existing code. 	attachment, bcc (blind carbon copy) cc (carbon copy), compose,	GPU (graphics processing unit), hard drive, HDD (hard disk drive), infinite loop, input, keyboard,	zoom, desktop, digital device, dip to black, directional wipe, laptop) (Option 2 - as above, plus:	categorise, category, chart, data, database, fields , filter, graph, information, interpret,

	 network, including whether they are wired or wireless. Recognising links between networks and the internet. Learning how data is transferred. Key vocabulary: 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	 Making reasonable suggestions for how to debug their own and others' code. Key vocabulary: algorithm, animation, application, code, code block, coding application, debug, decompose, interface, game, loop, predict, program, remixing code, repetition code, review, Scratch, sprite, tinker 	content, cyberbullying, document, domain, download, email, email account, email, address, emoji, emotions, fake, font, genuine, hacker, icons, inbox, information, link, log in, log out, negative language, password, personal, information, positive language, reply, responsible digital citizen, scammer, settings, send, sign in, spam email, subject bar, theme, tone, username, virus, WiFi	laptop, memory, microphone, monitor, mouse, output, photocopier, program, QR code, RAM (random, access memory), ROM (read only memory), storage, tablet device, technology, touchscreen, touchpad	cross dissolve, fade to black/white , slide, wipe)	PDF, questionnaire, record, representation, sort, spreadsheet
Year 4	Topic Title: Computing	Topic Title: Programming	Topic Title: Creating	Topic Title: Skills	Topic Title: Computational	Topic Title: Data
	systems and networks 1	Scratch	media website design	showcase HTML	thinking	handling: Investigating
	Key knowledge:	• To understand	Key knowledge:To know that a	Key knowledge:	Key knowledge:	Key knowledge:
	 To understand that software can be used collaboratively 	that a variable is a value that can change	website is a collection of	 To understand and identify examples of HTML tags. 	 To know that combining computational thinking 	 To know that computers can use different forms of

 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. 	 (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. Key Skills: 	 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 what changing the HTML and CSS does to alter the appearance of an object on the web. To understand that copyright means that those images are protected and to understand that we should do a "creative commons" image 	 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. Key Skills: 	 world around them so that they can record and respond to data ('sensor data'). To know that a weather machine is an automated machine that respond to sensor data. To understand that weather forecasters use specific language, expression and pre- prepared scripts to help create weather forecast films.
 Key Skills: Understanding that computer networks provide multiple services, such as the World Wide Web, and opportunities for communication and collaboration. Use online software for 	 Using decomposition to solve a problem by finding out what code was used. Using decomposition to understand the purpose of a script of code. Creating algorithms for a specific purpose. 	 Key Skills: Building a web page and creating content for it. Designing and creating a webpage for a given purpose. Using software to work collaboratively with others. 	 search if we wish to use images from the internet. To know what "fake news" is and ways to spot websites that carry this type of misinformation. To know what the "inspect" elements tool is and ways of using it to 	 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. 	 Key Skills: Using tablets or digital cameras to film a weather forecast. Understanding that weather stations use sensors to gather and record data that predicts the weather. Using keywords to effectively search for information on the internet. Searching the internet for data.

	multiple choice, numerical data, pie chart, presentations, resolved, reviewing comments, share, slides, software, spreadsheets, suggestions, survey, teamwork, themes, transitions (Microsoft version add in: rating)			tag,tags, text, URL, webpage		
Year 5	Topic Title: Programming <u>1: Music</u>	Topic Title: Computing systems and networks:	Topic Title: <u>Data</u> handling: Mars Rover 1	Topic Title: Creating media: Stop motion	Topic Title: Programming 2: Micro:bit	Topic Title: <u>Skills</u> showcase: Mars Rover 2
	Key knowledge:	Search engines Key knowledge:	Key knowledge:	animation Key knowledge:	Key knowledge:	Key knowledge:
	 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 music while performing. Key Skills: 	 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 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 	 To know that decomposition of an idea is important when creating stop- motion animations. 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 editing is an important feature of making 	 Key Skills: Decomposing a program without support. Predicting how software will work based on previous experience. Writing more complex algorithms for a purpose. Programming an animation. Iterating and developing their programming as they work. 	 To understand that bit patterns represent images as pixels. To understand that the data for digital images can be compressed. To know the difference between ROM and RAM. To understand various techniques that will improve the design of a 3D object (using CAD software). Key Skills:

•	Predicting how software will work based on previous experience. Writing more complex algorithms for a purpose. Iterating and	•	Developing searching skills to help find relevant information on the internet. Learning how to use search engines effectively to find	•	acts as the computer's working memory. To know what simple operations can be used to calculate bit patterns.	Кеу •	and improving a stop motion animation. Skills: Decomposing animations into a series of images.	•	Confidently using loops in their programming. Using a more systematic approach to debugging code, justifying what is wrong and how it can be corrected.	•	Learning the difference between ROM and RAM. Recognising how the size of RAM affects the processing of data. Understanding the
•	programming as they work. Confidently using loops in their programming.	•	on keyword searches and evaluating search returns. Learn about different forms of	Key ●	Skills: Learning that external devices can be programmed by a separate	•	to be able to plan a program to tell a story. Using video editing software to animate.	•	desired effect. Using a range of programming commands. Using repetition within a program.	•	execute cycle. Learning how the data for digital images can be compressed.
•	Using a more systematic approach to debugging code, justifying what is wrong and how it can be corrected	•	communication that have developed with the use of technology. Recognising that information on the	•	computer. Recognising how the size of RAM affects the processing of data. Learning the	Key algo	vocabulary:	•	Using logical thinking to explore software more independently, making predictions based on their previous experience	•	Recognising that computers transfer data in binary and understanding simple binary addition.
•	Writing code to create a desired effect. Using a range of programming commands.	Key	true or correct and learning ways of checking validity.	•	vocabulary associated with data: data and transmit. Recognising that	app coc cre dec des	b, blocks, bluetooth, le block, connection, ate, debug, compose, designing, ktop, device,	•	Identify ways to improve and edit programs, videos, images etc.	•	bit patterns represent images as pixels. Using logical thinking to explore software more independently,
•	Using repetition within a program. Amending code within a live scenario.	bea cor deo	at, bugs, coding, nmand, debug, compose, error,		computers transfer data in binary and understanding simple binary	dov inst loo pai	vnload, images, input, ructions, laptop, load, p, Micro:bit, outputs, ring, pedometer.	Key ani bao	y vocabulary: mation, animator, ckground, character,	•	making predictions based on their previous experience. Independently
•	Using logical thinking to explore software more independently, making predictions based on their previous experience. Using a software	ins mir per pre rhy tinl	tructions, loop, melody, ndmap, music, output, rformance, pitch, play, edict, programming, rthm, tempo, timbre, ker, tutorials, typing	•	addition. Relating binary signals (Boolean) to the simple character-based language, ASCII.	pol rep sab scro tinl wif	ling, predict, program, etition, reset, otage, scoreboard, een, systematic, tablet, kering, USB, variables, i, wireless, wires	deo eva mo mo sto zoe	composition, design, edit, aluate, flip book, fluid ovement, frame, model, oving images, still image, ryboard, thaumatrope, etrope	•	learning how to use 3D design software package TinkerCAD. Learn about different forms of communication that have developed with

programme (Sonic Pi)	•	Learning that		the use of
to create music.		messages can be	(Option 1 add in: digital	technology.
Identify ways to		sent by binary code,	device, onion skinning, stop	
improve and edit		reading binary up to	motion)	Key vocabulary:
programs, videos,		eight characters and		
images etc.		carrying out binary	(Option 2 add in: effects	3D, algorithm, binary
		calculations.	nhotos script)	image, CAD, compression,
Key vocabulary:	•	Understanding how		CPU, data, drag and drop,
algorithm, appropriate,		data is collected in		"Fetch, decode, execute",
copyright, correct, credit,		remote or		ID card, input, JPEG,
data leak, deceive, fair,		dangerous places.		memory, online
fake, inappropriate,	•	Understanding how		community, operating
incorrect, index,		data might be used		system, output, pixels,
information, keywords,		to tell us about a		RAM, responsible, RGB,
network, privacy, rank,		location.		ROM, safe
real, search engine, TASK,	•	Learn about		
web crawler, website		different forms of		
		communication that		
		have developed		
		with the use of		
		technology.		
	K	ey vocabulary:		
	8-	bit binary, addition,		
	A	SCII, binary code,		
	bo	polean, byte,		
	CC	ommunicate,		
	CC	onstruction, CPU, data		
	tr	ansmission, decimal		
	nı	umbers, design,		
	di	scovery, distance,		
	h	exadecimal, input,		
	in	structions, internet,		
		lars Rover, moon,		
	ทเ	umerical data, output,		

			planet, radio signal,			
			RAM, research, scientist,			
			sequence, signal,			
			simulation, space.			
			subtraction, technology.			
			transmit			
Year 6	Topic Title: Computing	Topic Title: Programming:	Topic Title: Data	Topic Title: Creating	Topic Title: Data handling 2:	Topic Title: Skills
	systems and networks:	Intro to Python	handling 1: Big Data 1	media: History of	Big Data 2	showcase: Inventing a
	Bletchlev Park		<u>0 0</u>	computers		product
		Key knowledge:	Key knowledge:		Key knowledge:	
	Key knowledge:	,		Key knowledge:	• To know that data can	Key knowledge:
	ney momenger	• To know that there	• To know that data	ney methodger	become corrupted	ney moneager
	• To understand the	 To know that there are text based 	TO KNOW that data	• To know that radio	within a network but	• To know what
	To understand the	are text-based			this is less likely to	
	Importance of naving	programming	barcodes and QR	plays are plays where	hannon if it is sont in	designing an
	a secure password	languages such as	codes can be used	the audience can only	(nackets)	electronic product
	and what "brute	Logo and Python.	by computers.	near the action so	packets.	involves.
	force hacking" is.	 To know that nested 	To know that	sound effects are	To know that devices of	To know which
	 To know that the first 	loops are loops inside	infrared waves are a	important.	that are not updated	programming
	computers were	of loops.	way of transmitting	 To know that sound 	are most vulnerable to	software/language is
	created at Bletchley	 To understand the use 	data.	clips can be recorded	hackers.	best to achieve a
	Park to crack the	of random numbers	 To know that Radio 	using sound	• To know the difference	purpose.
	Enigma code to help	and remix Python	Frequency	recording software.	between mobile data	 To know the building
	the war effort in	code.	Identification (RFID)	 To know that sound 	and WiFi.	blocks of
	World War 2.		is a more private	clips can be edited		computational
	 To know about some 	Key Skills:	way of transmitting	and trimmed.		thinking e.g.
	of the historical	 Decomposing a 	data.		Key Skills:	sequence, selection,
	figures that	program into an	• To know that data is	Key Skills:	 Understanding how 	repetition, variables
	contributed to	algorithm.	often encrypted so	• Learning about the	corruption can happen	and inputs and
	technological	 Writing increasingly 	that even if it is	history of computers	within data during	outputs.
	advances in	complex algorithms	stolen it is not	and how they have	transfer (for example	Key Skills:
	computing.	for a purpose.	useful to the thief.	evolved over time.	when downloading,	
	• To understand what	 Debugging guickly and 		• Using the	installing, copying and	Key Skills:
	techniques are	effectively to make a	Key Skills:	understanding of	updating files).	 Using past
	required to create a	program more		historic computers to	 Understanding that 	experiences to help
	presentation using	efficient	Understanding and	design a computer of	computer networks	solve new problems.
	appropriate software	chicicht.	identifying	the future		Writing increasingly
			identifying	the future.		witching increasingly

 Key Skills: Learning about the history of computers and how they have evolved over time. Using past experiences to help solve new problems. Writing increasingly complex algorithms for a purpose. Debugging quickly and effectively to make a program more efficient. Remixing existing code to explore a problem. 	 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. Using logical thinking to explore software independently, iterating ideas and testing continuously. Key vocabulary: algorithm, code, 	 barcodes, QR codes and RFID. Identifying devices and applications that can scan or read barcodes, QR codes and RFID. Understanding how barcodes, QR codes and RFID work. Gathering and analysing data in real time. Creating formulas and sorting data within spreadsheets. Learning how 'big data' can be used to solve a problem or 	 Using search and word processing skills to create a presentation. Planning, recording and editing a radio play. Creating and editing sound recordings for a specific purpose. Key vocabulary: background noise, byte, computer, devices, file, FX, gigabyte, graphics, hard drive, hardware, kilobytes, megabyte, memory storage, mouse, 	 provide multiple services. Using search and word processing skills to create a presentation. Creating formulas and sorting data within spreadsheets. 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. 	 complex algorithms for a purpose. Debugging quickly and effectively to make a program more efficient. Remixing existing code to explore a problem. Changing a program to personalise it. Evaluating code to understand its purpose. Predicting code and adapting it to a chosen purpose. Using logical thinking to explore software independently
 to personalise it. Evaluating code to understand its purpose. Predicting code and 	instructions, loop, output, patterns, random, remix, repeat, shape	Key vocabulary: algorithms, barcode, binary, Boolean, brand, chips, commuter,	operating system, overlay, play, processor, radio play, RAM, Raspberry Pi, record, reverb, ROM, script,	corrupted, data, energy, GPS, improve, infrared, Internet of Things, personal, privacy, QR codes,	 testing continuously. Creating and editing videos, adding multiple elements: music, voiceover,
 adapting it to a chosen purpose. Using search and word processing skills to create a presentation. 		contactless, data, encrypted, infrared, MagicBand, privacy, proximity, QR code, QR, scanner, radio waves, RFID, signal, systems (data analyst	smartphone, sound, sound effects, terrabytes, touch screen, track, trackpad, trailer	simulation, KFID, SIM, simulation, Smart city, Smart school, stop motion, threat, wifi, wireless	 sound, text and transitions. Using design software TinkerCAD to design a product. Creating a website with such added links
 Understanding how search engines work. Understanding the importance of secure 		transmission, wireless			 with embedded links and multiple pages. Understanding how search engines work.

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passwords and how		 Using search engines
to create them.		safely and effectively.
Using search engines		
safely and effectively.		Key vocabulary:
		adapt, advert, algorithm,
Key vocabulary:		bugs, coding, debugging,
acrostic code, brute force		design. edit. electronic.
hacking, caesar cipher,		evaluate facts image
chip and pin system,		vialete incess influence
cipher, code,		rights, images, influence,
combination, contribute,		information, inputs, loops,
convince, date shift		
cipher, discovery, hero,		manipulation, opinions,
invention, Nth Letter		output, photos, product,
Cipher, password, Pig		program, repetition,
Latin, Pigpen cipher,		screenshot, search
present, scrambled,		engine, selection,
secret, secure,		sequence snippets
technological		software
advancement, trial and		software,
error		structures variables
		structures, variables,
		video, website

EYFS:

Our Computing scheme for the EYFS is centred around play-based, unplugged (no computer) activities that focus on building children's listening skills, curiosity and creativity and problem solving.

Technology in the Early Years involves:

- taking a photograph with a camera or tablet
- searching for information on the internet
- playing games on the interactive whiteboard

- exploring an old typewriter or other mechanical toys
- using a Beebot
- watching a video clip
- listening to music

Allowing children the opportunity to explore technology in this child-led way, means that not only will they develop a familiarity with equipment and vocabulary but they will have a strong start in key stage 1 Computing and all that it demands.