## Our Computing Curriculum

The curriculum below is separated into key stages (KS1, LKS2, UKS2) and then split in to two progressive sections. These sections may be used when planning progression through lessons or through differentiation when planning lessons and determining outcomes for children.

We have used the National Curriculum (2014) objectives, as well as progression guidance from Derby Diocesan Trust to develop a range of progressive objectives in 5 strands: E-Safety (see E-Safety policy); Programming; Multimedia; Handling Data; and Technology in Our Lives.

The success criteria below does not determine how many lessons are required to cover each criteria: multiple criteria may be addressed within one lesson, or one statement may take multiple lessons to teach successfully. Each strand has been planned in to the two-year curriculum cycle at Firs. Every strand will not be covered every year, but every child who goes through their education at Firs will receive teaching in all of the strands by the end of Year 6. However, at any point in the school year, if a class teacher identifies the need for a particular strand to be addressed for individuals or their class, this may be planned in as an additional teaching opportunity.

Computing Overview

The order of the topics below may change, however the computing strand will always be taught with the specified topic.

	Cycle A				Cycle B							
	Enchanted Woodland	Moon Zoom	Muck Mess and Mixtures	Rio de Vida	Street Detectives	Land Ahoy	Bright Lights Big City	Superheroes	Paws, Claws and Whiskers	Scented Garden	<u>Dinosaurs</u>	Towers, Tunnels and Turrets
Year 1/2	E-Safety (Self Identity Online Reputation Online Relationships Online Bullying)	Programmin g	Technology in Our Lives	<u>Multimedia</u>	Handling Data	No computing taught with this topic	E-Safety (Managing Online Information Health well- being and lifestyle Privacy and Security Copyright and Ownership)	Technology in Our Lives	Multimedia	Programmin g	No computing taught with this topic	Multimedia
	Gods and Mortals	<u>Urban</u> <u>Pioneers</u>	<u>I am</u> <u>Warrior</u>	<u>Predator</u>	<u>Playlist</u>	Tribal Tales	<u>Heroes and</u> <u>Villains</u>	<u>Tremors</u>	Traders and Raiders	Burps Bottoms and Bile	<u>Mighty</u> <u>Metals</u>	Blue Abyss
Year 3/4	E-Safety (Self Identity Online Reputation Online Relationships Online Bullying)	No computing taught with this topic	Technology in our lives	Multimedia	Multi-media	Handling data	E-Safety (Managing Online Information Health well- being and lifestyle Privacy and Security Copyright and Ownership)	No computing taught with this topic	Programmin g	<u>Multimedia</u>	Programmin g	Handling Data
	A Child's War	Holal Mexico	Frozen Kingdom	Revolution	Blood Heart	Darwin's Delights	Off With Her Head!	Stargazers	Alchemy Island	Pharaohs	Peasants, Princes and Pestilence	<u>Time</u> Traveller
Year 5/6	E-Safety (Self Identity Online Reputation Online Relationships Online Bullying)	Handling Data	Handling Data	Technology in our lives	Multimedia	Programmin g	Handling Data	Programmin g	Multimedia	No computing taught with this topic	E-Safety (Managing Online Information Health well- being and lifestyle Privacy and Security Copyright and Ownership)	Technology in our lives

Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
National Curriculum understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on 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  **DDAT Progression**  Pupils learn to program a basic floor turtle such as a BeeBot to navigate increasingly complex routes and are able to debug their instructions when the turtle does not reach the intended destination  Pupils learn to program an onscreen app such as BeeBot or Kodable to complete a set task and are able to debug their instructions when the turtle does not reach the intended destination  Pupils use a more complex turtle with standard units to navigate increasingly complex routes, and are able to debug their instructions when the turtle does not reach the intended destination	National Curriculum design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including contro into smaller parts § use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work wi to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in a  **Populseam to use graphical programming language, such as Scratch or Logo to draw regular 2D shapes. Pupils add loops or procedures to create a repeating pattern  **Pupils write a simple algorithm, for instance to create a basic traffic light sequence. They then use flowcharting software (such as Go or Flowgo) to create a simple program to control an onscreen icon	ith variables and various forms of input and output §use logical reasoning
Explore a range of control toys and devices     Explore outcomes when individual buttons are pressed on a robot     Follow instructions to move around a course     Create a series instructions to move their peers around a course     Explore an on screen turtle ( or Bee BOT) navigate it around a course or grid     While navigating around a course on a computer predict what will happen once the next command is entered.     Have experiences of controlling other devices, music players, video recording equipment and digital cameras  Talk about how everyday devices can be controlled     Control a floor robot using appropriate buttons, Make predictions and estimate distances and turns     Create a sequence of instructions to control a programmable robot to carry out a pre-determined route to include direction, distance and turn.  Now that devices and actions on screen may be controlled by sequences of actions and instructions     Create a sequence of instructions to create a right-angled shape on screen.	<ul> <li>Explain what an algorithm will do by reading the commands.</li> <li>Test my algorithm and recognise when to change it</li> <li>Link their learning of a programmable robot to creating a set list of instructions for a on screen robot (e.g Textease turtle)</li> <li>Use an on screen robot to draw a path</li> <li>Navigate around Scratch (or similar)</li> <li>Create a repeat pattern that instructions motions by specifying the number of steps, direction and turn.</li> <li>Adds speech</li> <li>Make my sprite change colour</li> <li>Control what my sprite does using specified keys.</li> <li>Explain what an algorithm will everyday/real life objects uses algorithms and discuss what the algorithms will tell them to do</li> <li>Begin to break algorithms down to solve problems.</li> <li>I know an algorithm is a set of instructions.</li> <li>Draw using pen up and down linking their knowledge of properties of shapes</li> <li>Use costumes</li> <li>Use sound</li> <li>Begin to use sensing to create a command</li> <li>Begin to use timings to control movements and speech between characters</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Begin to think logically to analyse a simple game and discuss what the different algorithms should instruct.</li> <li>I can predict what will happen when discussing different algorithms,</li> <li>Understand how breaking things down into different events may make it easier to debug, edit and improve.</li> <li>Begin to create a simple game between two sprites</li> <li>Create movements using coordinates and rotations (with degrees)</li> <li>Create drawings using pen shades, directions and angles.</li> <li>Create an animation with speech and sensing between at least 2 characters.</li> <li>Use 'IF' to control objects and create variables</li> <li>Control the sprites movement using the keyboard</li> <li>Show logical thinking when creating a complicated algorithm,</li> <li>Sort algorithms between what will and won't work and explain why by breaking it into smaller parts and explaining why. Test the algorithms to support this.</li> <li>Starting to find more than 1 way to debug and solve a problem.</li> <li>Create a game that uses a range of commands including sensing, movement, variables and IF THEN.</li> <li>http://www.simonhaughton.co.uk/scratch-programming/</li> <li>Create a story or animation using a range of commands and shows creativity and imagination.</li> </ul>

	Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2 Upper Key Stage 2				
	National Curriculum use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieved digital content  DDAT Progression  Digital Publishing: Pupils learn to use basic word processing package and to write and illustrate a short story  Description.	National Curriculum elect, 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    DDAT Progression				
Multimedia	<ul> <li>Graphics: Pupils learn to create a simple digital painting         <ul> <li>Animations: Pupils learn to make a simple animation for instance in Puppet Pals</li> </ul> </li> <li>Develop familiarity with the keyboard - spacebar, backspace, shift, enter, to provide text on screen that is clear and error free</li> <li>Select appropriate images</li> <li>Add text to photographs, graphics (images) and sound e.g. captions, labelling and simple sentences through the use of e.g. 2create A Story</li> <li>To print</li> <li>To rave with help</li> <li>Use the mouse or arrow keys to insert words and sentences.</li> <li>Develop basic editing skills including different presentational features (font size, colour and style)</li> <li>Save, print, retrieve and amend their work.</li> <li>Use appropriate editing tools to improve their work.</li> <li>To create a stop frame animation using split pin figures.</li> <li>To create a stop frame animation using split pin figures.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Animations: Pupils learn how to develop a storyboard and then create a simple animation using for instance Puppet Pals' or Stop Motions' Animation'</li> <li>Combine a mixture of text and graphics to share my ideas in a presentation.</li> <li>Combine to make appropriate choices about fonts, images, size through peer assessment and self evaluation, evaluate design and make suitable improvements.</li> <li>Begin to use more than two fingers when typing</li> <li>Explore new media such as animation using one drawing</li> <li>To create a stop frame animation using one drawing</li> <li>Animations: Pupils learn how to develop a storyboard and then create a simple animation is mature of instance Puppet pals' or Stop Motions Animation' this may be extended by editing for instance Puppet pals' or Stop Motions Animation' this may be extended by editing for instance Puppet pals' or Stop Motions Animation' this may be extended by editing for instance Puppet pals' or Stop Motions Animation' this may be extended by editing for instance Puppet pals' or Stop Motions Animation' this may be extended by editing for instance Puppet pals' or Stop Motions Animation' this may be extended by editing for instance Puppet pals' or Stop Motions Animation' this may be extended by editing for instance Puppet pals' or Stop Motions Animation' this may be extended by editing for instance Puppet pals' or Stop Motions Animation' this may be extended by editing for instance Puppet pals' or Stop Motions Animation' this may be extended by editing for instance Puppet pals' or Stop Motions Animation' this may be extended by editing for instance Puppet pals' or Stop Motions Animation' with the final product in using or extended by editing the final product in using viole editing software or iteria.</li> <li>Create simple pals in response to a given criteria.</li> <li>Insert videos int a presentation using the videos into a presentation.</li> <li>Explore new frequence of the final product in using or story</li></ul>				
	To make animated, pictures/drawings in 2create a story (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u6NlVyMqJfO seesawexample)					

	ower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2				
use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve se	National Curriculum 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, system and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information					
DDAT Progression  Working with data: Pupils learn to create and use a pictogram  •  •  •  •  •  •  •  •  •  •  •  •  •	DDAT Progression Working with data: Pupils learn to search, sort and graph information	DDAT Progression Modelling: Pupils learn how to use a spreadsheet to model data Morking with data: Pupils learn to search, sort and graph information				
Sort at least 3 pictures using a branching database    Output  Description:  Output	<ul> <li>Use a branch database to answer questions</li> <li>Make a branch database with at least 4 pictures.</li> <li>Use a datalogger remotely (without a computer)</li> <li>To read the 3 different measurements of a data logger</li> <li>To create environments situations where those readings change</li> </ul> <ul> <li>Create and use a branching database to organise, reorganise and analyse information</li> <li>Use a data logger for snap shot readings</li> <li>To retrieve saved information from a log box</li> <li>To use log box information to draw graphs/tables.</li> </ul>	Choose an appropriate programme to represent information To know what a data logger can be used for To create an investigation to use the data logger to record information. To begin to link the data logger components to variables in science. Understand cells in a spreadsheet to enter formulae for the four operations (+-x/) into a spreadsheet to use 'SUM' to calculate the total of a set of numbers in a range of cells.				

Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2				
National Curriculum	National Curriculum					
recognise common uses of information technology beyond school	understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world wide web; and the opportunities they off for communication and collaboration § use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content					
DDAT Progression	DDAT Progression	DDAT Progression				
Pupils learn about some of the uses of the internet	<ul> <li>Pupils are introduced to the basics of online searching, including how to use effective keywords. They also learn to conduct searches that provide them with the most helpful and relevant information</li> <li>Pupils learn to collaborate electronically by blogging, mailing and working on shared documents using the pupil sites of the DLG</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pupils explore issues relating to online searching, including how to use effective keywords, using directories and subject categories, and how to analyse the usefulness and relevancy of the results. They learn to conduct searches that provide them with the most helpful and relevant information</li> <li>Pupils learn to collaborate electronically by blogging -mailing and working shared documents using the pupil sites of the DLG. This can be extended to working with other schools</li> <li>Pupils learn that connected devices exchange packets of data and this can convey a range of information from a text to a video call</li> <li>Pupils develop skills for evaluating websites, online information and advertising by rating the trustworthiness and usefulness of websites, and learning to identify the different types of online advertising</li> </ul>				
Discuss where they have seen and used technology.  Sort pictures of what is and isn't classed as technology and discuss what each one is used for  Use given websites to answer questions.  Know how technology can be used to send messages (Classedojo, email etc.)  Discuss why we use technology.  Know the internet can be used for research.  Know that pages have auth just like their own work.	different parts of a computer • Know how to choose an	from long distances  Take part in a forum including responding with text and media.  Begin to discuss how the internet works including networks and IP addresses.  Know how to check for reliability of a website (Also covered in E-Safety).  Label parts of a webpage  that given information on the same topic. Which is the most reliable? (Also covered in E-Safety).  Use other sources to check reliability of information. (Also covered in E-Safety).				