CHRIST TH	E KING CATHOLIC VOLU	INTARY ACADEMY	CURRICU	ILUM REVIEW: OVERVIEV	V of TEACH COMPUTING	SUBJE	CT: COMPUTING
Term	EYFS Not on Teach Computing – copied from original planning	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Autumn 1	<ul> <li><u>Understanding the</u> <u>World:</u></li> <li>Know how to operate simple equipment</li> <li><u>Technology:</u></li> <li>Completes a simple programme on a computer</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Computing Systems</u> <u>and networks –</u> <u>Technology around us</u></li> <li>1. to identify technology</li> <li>2. to identify a computer and its main parts</li> <li>3. to use a mouse in different ways</li> <li>4. to use a keyboard to type on a computer</li> <li>5. to use a keyboard to edit text</li> <li>6. to create rules for using technology responsibly</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Computing systems and</u> <u>networks – IT around us</u></li> <li>1. To recognise the uses and features of information technology</li> <li>2. To identify the uses of information technology in a school</li> <li>3. To identify information technology beyond school</li> <li>4. To explain how information technology helps us</li> <li>5. To explain how to use information technology safely</li> <li>6. To recognise that choices are made when using information technology</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Computing Systems and</u> <u>networks - Connecting</u> <u>computers</u></li> <li>To explain how digital devices function</li> <li>To identify input and output devices</li> <li>To recognise how digital devices can change the way we work</li> <li>To explain how a computer network can be used to share information</li> <li>To explore how digital devices can be connected</li> <li>To recognise the physical components of a network</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Computing systems and</u> <u>networks – The internet</u></li> <li>To describe how networks physically connect to other networks</li> <li>To recognise how networked devices make up the internet</li> <li>To outline how websites can be shared via the World Wide Web (WWW)</li> <li>To describe how content can be added and accessed on the World Wide Web (WWW)</li> <li>To recognise how the content of the WWW is created by people</li> <li>To evaluate the consequences of unreliable content</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Computing systems and</u> <u>networks – systems and</u> <u>searching</u></li> <li>To explain that computers can be connected together to form systems</li> <li>To recognise the role of computer systems in our lives</li> <li>To experiment with search engines</li> <li>To describe how search engines select results</li> <li>To explain how search results are ranked</li> <li>To recognise why the order of results is important, and to whom</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Computing Systems and</u> <u>networks –</u> <u>communication and</u> <u>collaboration</u></li> <li>To explain the importance of internet addresses</li> <li>To recognise how data is transferred across the internet</li> <li>To explain how sharing information online can help people to work together</li> <li>To evaluate different ways of working together online</li> <li>To recognise how we communicate using technology</li> <li>To evaluate different methods of online communication</li> </ul>
Autumn 2	Understanding the World: Technology: • Use ICT hardware to interact with age- appropriate software	<ul> <li><u>Creating media – digital</u></li> <li><u>painting</u></li> <li>1. To describe what different freehand tools do</li> <li>2. To use the shape tool and the line tools</li> <li>3. To make careful choices when painting a digital picture</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Creating media – digital</u></li> <li><u>photography</u></li> <li>1. To use a digital device to take a photograph</li> <li>2. To make choices when taking a photograph</li> <li>3. To describe what makes a good photograph</li> <li>4. To decide how photographs can be improved</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Creating media – Stop-frame animation</u></li> <li>1. To explain that animation is a sequence of drawings or photographs</li> <li>2. To relate animated movement with a sequence of images</li> <li>3. To plan an animation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Creating media – audio</u></li> <li><u>production</u></li> <li>1. To identify that sound can be recorded</li> <li>2. To explain that audio recordings can be edited</li> <li>3. To recognise the different parts of creating a podcast project</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Creating media – video</u></li> <li><u>production</u></li> <li>1. To explain what makes a video effective</li> <li>2. To identify digital devices that can record video</li> <li>3. To capture video using a range of techniques</li> <li>4. To create a storyboard</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Creating media – web</u></li> <li><u>page creation</u></li> <li>1. To review an existing website and consider its structure</li> <li>2. To plan the features of a web page</li> <li>3. To consider the ownership and use of images (copyright)</li> <li>4. To recognise the need to preview pages</li> </ul>

		<ol> <li>To explain why I chose the tools I did</li> <li>To use a computer on my own to paint a picture</li> <li>To compare painting a picture on a computer and on paper</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>To use tools to change an image</li> <li>To recognise that photos can be changed</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>To identify the need to work consistently and carefully</li> <li>To review and improve an animation</li> <li>To evaluate the impact of adding other media to an animation</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>To apply audio editing skills independently</li> <li>To combine audio to enhance my podcast project</li> <li>To evaluate the effective use of audio</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>To identify that video can be improved through reshooting and editing</li> <li>To consider the impact of the choices made when making and sharing a video</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>To outline the need for a navigation path</li> <li>To recognise the implications of linking to content owned by other people</li> </ol>
Spring 1	Understanding the World: Shows skill in making toys work by pressing parts or lifting flaps to achieve effects such as sound, movements of new images <u>Technology:</u> Recognise that a range of technology is used in places such as home and schools	<ul> <li><u>Programming A –</u> <u>moving a robot</u></li> <li>1. To explain what a given command will do</li> <li>2. To act out a given word</li> <li>3. To combine forwards and backwards commands to make a sequence</li> <li>4. To combine four direction commands to make a sequence</li> <li>5. To plan a simple program</li> <li>6. To find out more than one solution to a problem</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Programming A – robot algorithms</li> <li>To describe a series of instructions as a sequence</li> <li>To explain what happens when we change the order of instructions</li> <li>To use logical reasoning to predict the outcome of a program</li> <li>To explain that programming projects can have code and artwork</li> <li>To design an algorithm</li> <li>To create and debug a program that I have written</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Programming A – Sequencing sounds</li> <li>1. To explore a new programming environment</li> <li>2. To identify that commands have an outcome</li> <li>3. To explain that a program has a start</li> <li>4. To recognise that a sequence of commands can have an order</li> <li>5. To change the appearance of my project</li> <li>6. To create a project from a task description</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Programming A – repetition in shapes</li> <li>1. To identify that accuracy in programming is important</li> <li>2. To create a program in a text-based language</li> <li>3. To explain what 'repeat' means</li> <li>4. To modify a count- controlled loop to produce a given outcome</li> <li>5. To decompose a task into small steps</li> <li>6. To create a program that uses count- controlled loops to produce a given outcome</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Programming A –</u> <u>selection in physical</u></li> <li><u>computing</u></li> <li>1. To control a simple circuit connected to a computer</li> <li>2. To write a program that includes count- controlled loops</li> <li>3. To explain that a loop can stop when a condition is met</li> <li>4. To explain that a loop can be used to repeatedly check whether a condition has been met</li> <li>5. To design a physical project that includes selection</li> <li>6. To create a program that controls a physical computing project</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Programming A –</u> <u>variables in games</u></li> <li>1. To define a 'variable' as something that is changeable</li> <li>2. To explain why a variable is used in a program</li> <li>3. To choose how to improve a game by using variables</li> <li>4. To design a project that builds on a given example</li> <li>5. To use my design to create a project</li> <li>6. To evaluate my project</li> </ul>
Spring 2	Understanding the World: • Shows an interest in technological toys and equipment • Talks about why things happen and how things work Technology:	<ul> <li><u>Data and information –</u> <u>grouping data</u></li> <li>1. To label objects</li> <li>2. To identify that objects can be counted</li> <li>3. To describe objects in different ways</li> <li>4. To count objects with the same properties</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Data and information –</u> <u>pictograms</u></li> <li>1. To recognise that we can count and compare objects using tally charts</li> <li>2. To recognise that objects can be represented as pictures</li> <li>3. To create a pictogram</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Data and information –</u> <u>branching databases</u></li> <li>1. To create questions with yes/no answers</li> <li>2. To identify the attributes needed to collect data about an object</li> <li>3. To create a branching database</li> <li>4. To explain why it is helpful for a</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Data and information – data logging</li> <li>To explain that data gathered over time can be used to answer questions</li> <li>To use a digital device to collect data automatically</li> <li>To explain that a data logger collects 'data points' from sensors over time</li> </ul>	Data and information - flat-file databases1. To use a form to record information2. To compare paper and computer- based databases3. To outline how you can answer questions by grouping and then sorting data	<ul> <li><u>Data and information –</u> <u>introduction to</u> <u>spreadsheets</u></li> <li>1. To create a data set in a spreadsheet</li> <li>2. To build a data set in a spreadsheet</li> <li>3. To explain that formulas can be used to produce calculated data</li> <li>4. To apply formulas to data</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>They use a range of technology for particular purposes</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>To compare groups of objects</li> <li>To answer questions about groups of objects</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>To select objects by attribute and make comparisons</li> <li>To recognise that people can be described by attributes</li> <li>To explain that we can present information using a computer</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>database to be well structured</li> <li>5. To plan the structure of a branching database</li> <li>6. To independently create an identification tool</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>To recognise how a computer can help us analyse data</li> <li>To identify the data needed to answer questions</li> <li>To use data from sensors to answer questions</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>To explain that tools can be used to select specific data</li> <li>To explain that computer programs can be used to compare data visually</li> <li>To use a real-world database to answer questions</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>To create a spreadsheet to plan an event</li> <li>To choose suitable ways to present data</li> </ol>
Summer 1	<ul> <li><u>Understanding the</u> <u>World:</u></li> <li>Knows that information can be retrieved from computers</li> <li><u>Technology:</u></li> <li>Children recognise that a range of technology is used in places such as homes and schools, they select and use technology for particular purposes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Creating media – digital</u> <u>writing</u></li> <li>To use a computer to write</li> <li>To add and remove text on a computer</li> <li>To identify that the look of text can be changed on a computer</li> <li>To make careful choices when changing text</li> <li>To explain why I used the tools that I chose</li> <li>To compare typing on a computer to writing on paper</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Creating media – digital</u> <u>music</u></li> <li>To say how music can make us feel</li> <li>To identify that there are patterns in music</li> <li>To experiment with sound using a computer</li> <li>To use a computer to create a musical pattern</li> <li>To create music for a purpose</li> <li>To review and refine our computer work</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Creating media – desktop</u> <u>publishing</u></li> <li>1. To recognise how text and images convey information</li> <li>2. To recognise that text and layout can be edited</li> <li>3. To choose appropriate page settings</li> <li>4. To add content to a desktop publishing publication</li> <li>5. To consider how different layouts can suit different purposes</li> <li>6. To consider the benefits of desktop publishing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Creating media – photo</u> <u>editing</u></li> <li>To explain that the composition of digital images can be changed</li> <li>To explain that colours can be changed in digital images</li> <li>To explain how cloning can be used in photo editing</li> <li>To explain that images can be combined</li> <li>To combine images for a purpose</li> <li>To evaluate how changes can improve an image</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Creating media –</u> <u>introduction to vector</u> <u>graphics</u></li> <li>1. To identify that drawing tools can be used to produce different outcomes</li> <li>2. To create a vector drawing by combining shapes</li> <li>3. To use tools to achieve a desired effect</li> <li>4. To recognise that vector drawings consist of layers</li> <li>5. To group objects to make them easier to work with</li> <li>6. to apply what I have learned about vector drawings</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Creating media – 3D</u> <u>Modelling</u></li> <li>1. To recognise that you can work in three dimensions on a computer</li> <li>2. To identify that digital 3D objects can be modified</li> <li>3. To recognise that objects can be combined in a 3D model</li> <li>4. To create a 3D model for a given purpose</li> <li>5. To plan my own 3D model</li> <li>6. To create my own digital 3D model</li> </ul>
Summer 2	<ul> <li><u>Understanding the</u></li> <li><u>World:</u></li> <li>Knows that information can be retrieved from computers</li> <li><u>Technology:</u></li> <li>Children recognise that a range of technology is used in places such as home and schools.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Programming B –</u> <u>programming</u> <u>animations</u></li> <li>1. To choose a command for a given purpose</li> <li>2. To show that a series of commands can be joined together</li> <li>3. To identify the effect of changing a value</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Programming B –</u> <u>programming quizzes</u></li> <li>1. To explain that a sequence of commands has a start</li> <li>2. To explain that a sequence of commands has an outcome</li> <li>3. To create a program using a given design</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Programming B – events</u> and actions in programs</li> <li>1. To explain how a sprite moves in an existing project</li> <li>2. To create a program to move a sprite in four directions</li> <li>3. To adapt a program to a new context</li> <li>4. To develop my program by adding features</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Programming B –</u> <u>repetition in games</u></li> <li>To develop the use of count-controlled loops in a different programming environment</li> <li>To explain that in programming there are infinite loops and count controlled loops</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Programming B –</u> <u>selection in quizzes</u></li> <li>1. To explain how selection is used in computer programs</li> <li>2. To relate that a conditional statement connects a condition to an outcome</li> <li>3. To explain how selection directs the flow of a program</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Programming B – Sensing</u> <u>movement</u></li> <li>1. To create a program to run on a controllable device</li> <li>2. To explain that selection can control the flow of a program</li> <li>3. To update a variable with a user input</li> <li>4. To use a conditional statement to</li> </ul>

• Children independently to use ICT to enhance their learning5. To design the parts of a project 6. To use my algorithm to create a programusing my own design 6. To decide how my project can be improvedcreate a maze- based challenge4.5. To design the parts of a project algorithm to create a program6. To decide how my project can be improved5.	infinite loop in a given program 5. To design a project that includes repetition	<ul> <li>to a value</li> <li>To design a project that uses inputs and outputs on a controllable device</li> <li>To develop a program to use inputs and outputs on a controllable device</li> </ul>
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