

'Everyone then who hears these words of mine and acts on them will be like a wise man who built his house on rock' Parable of the Wise and the Foolish Builders from Matthew 7:24-27

Carleton Endowed CE (VA) Primary School

Whole School Computing Progression Map

	Our Curricular Goal:										
Computer	Computer Science:										
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6				
	Early programming – Floor Bee-bot and online Bee-Bot programme in commands use directional language control Beebot	Understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions Children understand that an algorithm is a set of instructions used to solve a problem or achieve an objective. They know that an algorithm written for a computer is called a program	Understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions Children can explain that an algorithm is a set of instructions to complete a task. When designing simple programs, children show an awareness of the need to be precise with their algorithms so that they can be successfully converted into code.	Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts. Children can turn a simple real-life situation into an algorithm for a program by deconstructing it into manageable parts. Their design shows that they are thinking of the desired task and how this translates into	Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts. When turning a reallife situation into an algorithm, the children's design shows that they are thinking of the required task and how to accomplish this in code using coding structures for selection and repetition.	Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts. Children may attempt to turn more complex real-life situations into algorithms for a program by deconstructing it into manageable parts. Children are able to test and debug their programs as they go and can use logical methods to identify the approximate	Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts. Children are able to turn a more complex programming task into an algorithm by identifying the important aspects of the task (abstraction) and then decomposing them in a logical way using their knowledge of possible coding structures and applying skills from				



			code. Children	Children make	cause of any bug but	previous programs.
			can identify an	more intuitive	may need some	Children test and
	Create and debug	Create and debug	error within their	attempts to d	support identifying	debug their program
	simple programs.	simple programs.	program that	attempts to u	the specific line of	as they go and use
	Children can work	Children can create	prevents it	ebug their own	code.	logical methods to
	out what is wrong	a simple program	following the		code.	identify the cause of
	with a simple	that achieves a	desired algorithm	programs.		bugs, demonstrating
	algorithm when the	specific purpose.	and then fix it.			a systematic
	steps are out of	They can also	and then hix it.			a systematic approach to try to
	order, e.g. The Wrong	identify and correct				identify a particular
	Sandwich in Purple					line of code causing
	Mash and can write	some errors, e.g.				_
		Debug Challenges:				a problem.
	their own simple	Chimp. Children's	Hee coguence	Hee coguence		Has seguence
	algorithm, e.g.	program designs	Use sequence,	Use sequence,		Use sequence,
	Colouring in a Bird	display a growing	selection and	selection and	Hee commones	selection and
	activity. Children	awareness of the	repetition in	repetition in	Use sequence,	repetition in
	know that an	need for logical,	programs; work	programs; work	selection and	programs; work with
	unexpected outcome	programmable	with variables and	with variables and	repetition in	variables and
	is due to the code	steps.	various forms of	various forms of	programs; work with	various forms of
	they have created		input and output	input and output	variables and	input and output.
	and can make logical		Children	Children's use of	various forms of	Children translate
	attempts to fix the		demonstrate the	timers to achieve	input and output.	algorithms that
	code, e.g. Bubbles		ability to design	repetition effects	Children can	include sequence,
	activity in 2Code.		and code a	are becoming	translate algorithms	selection and
			program that	more logical and	that include	repetition into code
	Use logical reasoning	Use logical	follows a simple	are integrated into	sequence, selection	and their own
	to predict the	reasoning to predict	sequence. They	their program	and repetition into	designs show that
	behaviour of simple	the behaviour of	experiment with	designs. They	code with increasing	they are thinking of
	programs.	simple programs.	timers to achieve	understand 'if	ease and their own	how to accomplish
	When looking at a	Children can	repetition effects	statements' for	designs show that	the set task in code
	program, children	identify the parts of	in their programs.	selection and	they are thinking of	utilising such
	can read code one	a program that	Children are	attempt to	how to accomplish	structures, including
	line at a time and	respond to specific	beginning to	combine these	the set task in code	nesting structures
	make good attempts	events and initiate	understand the	with other coding	utilising such	within each other.
	to envision the	specific actions. For	difference in the	structures	structures. They are	Coding displays an
	bigger picture of the	example, they can	effect of using a	including	combining	improving



overall effect of the program. Children can, for example, interpret where the turtle in 2Go challenges will end up at the end of the program.	write a cause and effect sentence of what will happen in a program.	timer command rather than a repeat command when creating repetition effects. Children understand how variables can be used to store information while	variables to achieve the effects that they design in their programs. As well as understanding how variables can be used to store information while a program is	sequence, selection and repetition with other coding structures to achieve their algorithm design.	understanding of variables in coding, outputs such as sound and movement, inputs from the user of the program such as button clicks and the value of functions
		a program is executing	executing, they are able to use and manipulate the value of variables. Children can make use of user inputs and outputs such as 'print to screen'. e.g. 2Code.	Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs. When children code,	Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs. Children are able to interpret a program in parts and can make logical
		Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs Children's designs for their programs show that they are thinking of the	Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs Children's designs for their programs show that they are thinking of the	they are beginning to think about their code structure in terms of the ability to debug and interpret the code later, e.g. the use of tabs to organise code and the naming of variables.	attempts to put the separate parts of a complex algorithm together to explain the program as a whole.



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		structure of a	structure of a		
		program in	program in		
		logical,	logical,		
		achievable steps	achievable steps		
		and absorbing	and absorbing		
		some new	some new		
		knowledge of	knowledge of		
		coding structures.	coding structures.		
		For example, 'if'	For example, 'if'		
		statements,	statements,		Understand
		repetition and	repetition and		computer networks,
		variables. They	variables. They		including the
		make good	can trace code	Understand	internet; how they
		attempts to 'step	and use step-	computer networks,	can provide multiple
		through' more	through methods	including the	services, such as the
		complex code in	to identify errors	internet; how they	World Wide Web,
		order to identify	in code and make	can provide multiple	and the
		errors in	logical attempts	services, such as the	opportunities they
		algorithms and	to correct this.	World Wide Web,	offer for
		can correct this.	e.g. traffic light	and the	communication and
		e.g. traffic light	algorithm in	opportunities they	collaboration
		algorithm in	2Code. In	offer for	Children understand
		2Code. In	programs such as	communication and	and can explain in
		programs such as	Logo, they can	collaboration.	some depth the
		Logo, they can	'read' programs	Children understand	difference between
		'read' programs	with several steps	the value of	the internet and the
		with several steps	and predict the	computer networks	World Wide Web.
		and predict the	outcome	but are also aware of	Children know what
		outcome	accurately	the main dangers.	a WAN and LAN are
		accurately	accuratory	They recognise what	and can describe
		accuratory	Understand	personal information	how they access the
		Understand	computer	is and can explain	internet in school.
		computer	networks.	how this can be kept	
		networks,	including the	safe. Children can	
		including the	internet; how they	select the most	
		- Carlotte and the Carlotte and	and the second s		
		internet; how they	can provide	appropriate form of	



		can provide	multiple services,	online	
		multiple services,	such as the World	communications	
		such as the World	Wide Web, and	contingent on	
		Wide Web, and	the opportunities	audience and digital	
		the opportunities	they offer for	content, e.g. 2Blog,	
		they offer for	communication	2Email, Display	
		communication	and collaboration	Boards.	
		and collaboration	Children	Dourdo.	
		Children can list a	recognise the		
		range of ways that	_		
		the internet can	main component parts of hardware		
			•		
		be used to	which allow		
		provide different	computers to join		
		methods of	and form a		
		communication.	network. Their		
		They can use	ability to		
		some of these	understand the		
		methods of	online safety		
		communication,	implications		
		e.g. being able to	associated with		
		open, respond to	the ways the		
		and attach files to	internet can be		
		emails using	used to provide		
		2Email. They can	different methods		
		describe	of communication		
		appropriate email	is improving.		
		conventions when	io improving.		
		communicating in			
		this wayChildren			
		demonstrate			
		the safe and			
		respectful			
		use of a range of			
		different			
		technologies			



		and online services. They identify more discreet inappropriate behaviours through developing critical thinking, e.g. 2Respond activities. They recognise the value in preserving their privacy when online for their own and other people's safety.		
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Our school provides a foundation for all to flourish rooted in the person and work of Jesus;



built upon Christian values encouraging aspirational achievement.

Information	Information Technology								



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Mouse	skills	using	paint
	progr	ams	

Mini Mash 2Paint

Use a mouse to click and drag

Use a mouse to select

Keyboard skills

Find letters on the keyboard

Digital photos

Mini Mash Mashcam

take photographs using a camera, iPad and computer webcam

Use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content.

Children are able to sort, collate, edit and store simple digital content e.g. children can name, save and retrieve their work and follow simple instructions to access online resources, use **Purple Mash 2Quiz** example (sorting shapes), 2Code design mode (manipulating backgrounds) or using pictogram software such as 2Count.

Use technology purposefully to create, organise. store, manipulate and retrieve digital

content. Children demonstrate an ability to organise data using, for example, a database such as 2Investigate and can retrieve specific data for conducting simple searches. Children are able to edit more complex digital data such as music compositions within 2Sequence. Children are confident when creating, naming, saving and retrieving content. Children use a range of media in their digital content including photos, text and sound.

Use search technologies effectively. appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content

Children can carry out simple searches to retrieve digital content. They understand that to do this, they are connecting to the internet and using a search engine such as Purple Mash search or internet-wide search engines.

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, systems and

Use search Use search technologies technologies effectively. effectively. appreciate how appreciate how results are results are selected selected and and ranked, and be ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital discerning in evaluating digital content. Children search with content Children

understand the

and layout of a

search engine.

webpages for

credibility and

basic level.

of software

services) on a

range of digital

and create a

systems and

range of

programs,

information at a

selected

greater complexity for digital content function, features when using a search engine. They are able to explain in some They can appraise detail how credible a webpage is and the information it contains.

Select, use and

combine a variety of Select, use and combine a variety software (including internet services) on (including internet a range of digital devices to design and create a range of devices to design programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, Use search technologies effectively. appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content.

Children readily apply filters when searching for digital content. They are able to explain in detail how credible a webpage is and the information it contains. They compare a range of digital content sources and are able to rate them in terms of content quality and accuracy. Children use critical thinking skills in everyday use of online communication.

Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design



 Word processing skills use of space bar and enter key type words on a keyboard
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Digital Literacy Online safety	Recognise common uses of information	Recognise common uses of information	Use technology safely,	Use technology safely,	Use technology safely, respectfully	Use technology safely, respectfully
 what is the internet what do you use the internet for how to stay safe on the internet 	technology beyond school. Children understand what is meant by technology and can identify a variety of examples both in and out of school. They can make a distinction between objects that use modern technology and those that do not e.g. a microwave vs. a chair.	technology beyond school. Children can effectively retrieve relevant, purposeful digital content using a search engine. They can apply their learning of effective searching beyond the classroom. They can share this knowledge, e.g. 2Publish example template. Children make links between technology they see around them, coding and multimedia work they do in school e.g. animations, interactive code and programs.	respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/ unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concern about content and contact. Children demonstrate the importance of having a secure password and not sharing this with anyone else. Furthermore, children can explain the negative implications of failure to keep passwords safe and secure. They	respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/ unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concern about content and contact. Children can explore key concepts relating to online safety using concept mapping such as 2Connect. They can help others to understand the importance of online safety. Children know a range of ways of reporting inappropriate	and responsibly; recognise acceptable/ unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concern about content and contact. Children have a secure knowledge of common online safety rules and can apply this by demonstrating the safe and respectful use of a few different technologies and online services. Children implicitly relate appropriate online behaviour to their right to personal privacy and mental wellbeing of themselves and others.	and responsibly; recognise acceptable/ unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concern about content and contact. Children demonstrate the safe and respectful use of a range of different technologies and online services. They identify more discreet inappropriate behaviours through developing critical thinking, e.g. 2Respond activities. They recognise the value in preserving their privacy when online for their own and other people's
	Use technology safely and	Use technology safely and	understand the importance of	content and contact.		safety.



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