Humber Education Trust Knowledge and Vocabulary Progression Intent Computing

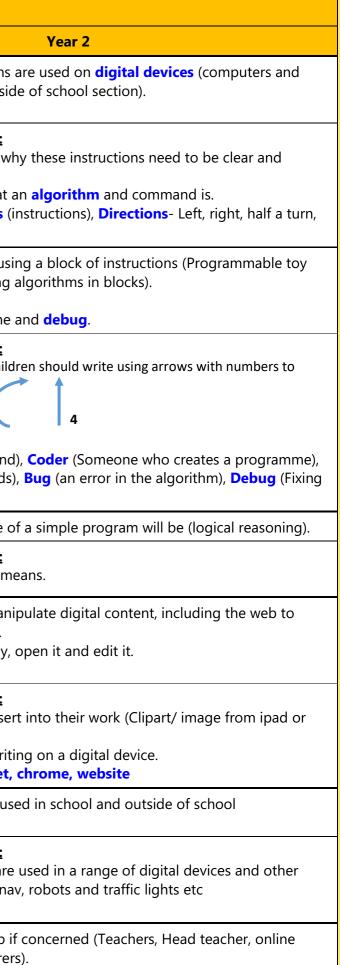
The intention of the Computing curriculum

The computing curriculum will:

- equip pupils to use computational thinking and creativity to understand and change the world.
- make deep links with mathematics, science and design and technology, and provides insights into both natural and artificial systems

 make deep links with mathematics, science and design and technology, and provides insights into both natural and artificial systems. teach the principles of information and computation, how digital systems work and how to put this knowledge to use through programming. build on this knowledge and understanding to ensure pupils are equipped to use information technology to create programs, systems and a range of content. enable pupils to become digitally literate – able to use, and express themselves and develop their ideas through, information and communication technology – at a level suitable for the future workplace and as active participants in a digital world. 							
	What	it are the key features o	of 'knowledge-rich'	assessment for Comp	itina?		
At KS 1, the sticky know	ledge takes full account of the						
Algorithms	Creating Programs	Reasoning	Using	Technology	Uses of IT beyond school	Being Safe	
At KS 2, the sticky know	ledge takes full account of the	e national curriculum's m	ain characteristics o				
Creating programs	Developing programs	Reasoning	Networks	Search engines	Using Programs	Being Safe	
There are relatively few a memory and will be reta		e knowledge statements	should be what pu	oils retain forever. In oth	er words, this knowledge is with	in their long-term	
efore using technology,	, children need to be able to	login safely and confid	lently in Year 1 & 2	•			

	Computing: Key Stage 1				
	National curriculum	Year 1			
Algorithms	Pupils should be taught to understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions	 Recognise what an algorithm is. Verbally create one step and two step algorithms. 	Understand that algorithms a phones see Uses of IT outsid		
		 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Algorithm (instructions) Directions- Forward, backwards, left and right. 	 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Should be able to explain whe concise. Recap on recognising what a digital devices, Algorithms (in quarter of a turn etc) 		
		 Create one and two step algorithms to plan a journey for a programmable toy. Write simple program by writing simple algorithms 	Create a simple program usi and moving onto to writing Tast the simple programme		
Create programs	<i>Pupils should be taught to create and debug simple programs</i>	 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Command, algorithm When writing algorithms, children should write using arrows e.g. 	 Test the simple programme <u>Vocabulary/Guidance notes:</u> When writing algorithms, child show block e.g. 2 		
			• Code (Algorithm/ command Block (Group of commands) the error)		
	Pupils should be taught to use logical		• Predict what the outcome o		
Reasoning	<i>reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs</i>		 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Understand what predict me 		
Using technology	<i>Pupils should be taught to use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content.</i>	 Use a range of digital devices confidently (laptop, iPad, chromebook etc) Retrieve information from a website (Could be used to gather information for geography, history and writing). Recognise the save symbol and be able to save work independently. 	 Organise, retrieve and mani complete simple searches. Save their work confidently, 		
		 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Should be able to find and open their saved document. Create a drawing, painting or picture book. Create, save, search, google, website, internet, chrome 	 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Retrieve an image and inser the internet). Create a word/ piece of writi Retrieve, google, internet, 		
Uses of IT beyond school	• Pupils should be taught to recognise common uses of	 Talk about some of the IT uses in their own home. 	Know how technology is use		
*To be taught just before algorithms	<i>information technology beyond school</i>	Vocabulary/Guidance notes:	 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Explore how algorithms are technologies such as sat nate Technology, algorithms 		
Safe use *Recap start of each lesson and should be	• Pupils should be taught to use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify	 Recognise what safe means. Use technology safely Keep personal information private (School, age, address and name). 	 Know where to go for help if safety coordinator and carer. Recognise what a digital for even when deleted. 		



ootprint and understand that it never disappears,

specifically taught across the year.where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies.Vocabulary/Guidance notes: • Understand the dangers of talking to s • Personal, information , private, logi	o strangers (make link with games consoles). gin/logout, password
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	esources you could use: Purple Mash, Mr Andrews, Scratch Jnr, Bee-bots, Code Kingdom, Cargo Bot, Daisy the Dinosaur and Code. org Computing: Key Stage 2				
		Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		 Design a sequence of instructions and write programs that accomplish specific goals. 	 Design a sequence of instructions and write programs that accomplish specific goals. 	 Design, write and debug program specific goals. Write programs that combines moone attribute. 	
Create programs	<i>Pupils should be taught to design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts</i>	 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Should start unplugged before moving onto Scratch. Use algorithms that include repetition and directional instructions including right angle turns, half a turn, three quarters of a turn etc. Algorithms, code, sequence, repetition. 	 See Year 3 and use different forms of input (event blocks) and outputs (sound/pen etc) on Scratch Algorithms, code, sequence, repetition, input and output. 	 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Use of 2 way selection (if statemer variables to create an algorithm Algorithms, code, sequence, repetition, input and output 	
Develop programs		 design a sequence of instructions, including directional instructions and repetition. 	 design a sequence of instructions, including directional instructions, inputs/ outputs and repetition. Begin to use variables. 	 develop programs that have spectivariables identified 	
		Algorithms, code, sequence, repetition, input, motion, sprite, block	 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Using different instructions within an algorithm, to complete a given task. Algorithms, code, sequence, repetition, input and output, control, variable, sprite, block. 	 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Creating an algorithm that include repeats, selection (if, then else statements), variables and degree Repeats, selection, decompositi variable, algorithm, block, sprite 	
Reasoning	Pupils should be taught to use logical reasoning to explain how some simple	 Detect and debug errors. Explain how a system works. 	 Make an accurate prediction and explain. Use reasoning to predict and explain how algorithms work. 	 Debug and evaluate programs, re conclusions that help inform a var future programming. 	
	<i>algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs</i>	 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: System, e.g. algorithm to complete a task. Algorithm, bug, debug 	Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Algorithm, bug, debug	Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Algorithm, detect, bug, debug	

	Year 6
ms with nore than	 Design, write and debug programs with specific goals. Write a program that combines more than one attribute
ents) and	 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Use of 2 way selection (if statements), nested loops and variables to create an algorithm.
cific	 develop a sequenced program that has repetition and variables identified
des e turns tion, ite.	 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Creating an algorithm that includes variables, turns, repeats and loops, use of if statements. loops = a repeat function inside of another repeat function. See Y5, nested loops (also known as iteration)
eaching ariety of	 design algorithms that use repetition and 2-way selection, including if/then, else
	 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Explain the choices of selection. 2-way selection

	<i>Pupils should be taught to understand computer networks incl the internet; how they</i>	 Use services such as email and recognise how they can provide opportunities for communication/ collaboration. 	 Use keywords to effectively complete web searches. 	 Know how to search for specific information using search engines. Identify which information is usefunot. 	
	Networks	<i>can provide multiple services, such as the world wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration</i>	Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Email, compose, communication, CC, address book, attachment, send.	Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Search filtering, include, exclude, search engine, hardware, software, search results, copy/ paste.	 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Use search filtering, e.g. use of "sp marks" for specific keywords. Use of + for must include, use of - exclude. Search filtering (recap), exclude, include (recap) keywords
		<i>Pupils should be taught to use search technologies effectively, appreciate how</i>	•	 collect and present information from a range of sources. select and use software to accomplish given goals 	 understand how search results are selected and ranked be aware that some search engine provide misleading information
Search engines	results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content		 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Use internet search facilities, copy and paste, combine hardware and software. Search engine, hardware, software, search results 	 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Understand search results e.g. adv popular pages rank higher. 	

		Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Using programs	Pupils should be taught to select, use and combine a variety of software (incl 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	 Select and use software. Collect, present and evaluate information. 	 See Year 3 Explore different software to design and create software, including animation. Present information from a range of sources. Retrieve and manipulate digital images from the web into content. 	 Combine software on a digital Create, collect, analyse and eva specific goal. Choose appropriate program/ present the data collected in a
		 <u>Vocabulary/Guidance notes:</u> Log in/out, don't save passwords, Spreadsheet, data, software, cell, columns, rows, move cell, spin, < >, =. branching database, database. 	 Vocabulary/Guidance notes: Pupils should be making content effective for a specific purpose, thinking carefully about the use of font etc. Animation- stop-motion, frame, onion-skinning, video clip. Spreadsheets- Average, charts, formula, timer, equals, random, formula wizard and See Y3 	 <u>Vocabulary/Guidance notes:</u> Use software such as Excel/She Create data charts/graphs to p Pupils should look at good exa inform their own. Software, data, cell, spreadivision and multiplication (I Concept map- Concept, context

s. ful or	 Recognise what the internet consists of. Know LAN and WAN Know how the internet is accessed in school.
speech f - for	<u>Vocabulary/Guidance notes:</u> Internet, World Wide web, Network, router, network cables, wireless Local area network (LAN) Wide area network (WAN)
re nes may	
dverts,	

Year 6

al device

evaluate data, information and programs that have a

m/ data for task.

n a way that makes it easy for others to understand

Sheets and other Microsoft programs. o present information. examples, evaluate how information is presented to

readsheet, average, formula, excel, SUM, * for n (Freeze panes- Y6) nnection, mode, stage.

Safe use	Pupils should be taught to use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact	 use technology respectfully and responsibly Know different ways they can get help if concerned 	 See Year 3. recognise acceptable and unacceptable behaviour using technology <u>Vocab:</u> Acceptable, unacceptable, virus, cookies, SPAM, phishing, malware, 	 Understand that they have to make choices when using technology and that not everything is true and/or safe Identify and minimize risks. Identify a range of ways to report concerns. Online safety (recap), plagiarism (recap), identify theft, reference and encryption. 	 See Year 5 Be increasingly aware of the potential dangers in using aspects of IT and know when to alert someone if feeling uncomfortable Digital footprint (recap), spoof, phishing (recap), PEGI rating.
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Programmes/ resources you could use: Purple Mash, Mr Andrews, Scratch Jnr, Bee-bots, Code Kingdom, Cargo Bot, Daisy the Dinosaur, Code. org, iMovie, Garageband, Book Creator, Podcast (audio recorder).