

St Luke's Computing Progression of Learning

	At St Luke's we recognise that although there is no longer an Early Learning Goal which explicitly references computing we understand it's importance in today's world and want to provide our children with the skills and exposure needed to be successful throughout their education and to be able to access technology safely in their wider life. Therefore our computing curriculum 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 whilst raising the profile of online safety as well as the importance of reduced screen time.	 implemented as province of the programs of the progra	Igorithms are; how they are ograms on digital devices; execute by following precise instructions simple programs ng to predict the behaviour of rposefully to create, organise, and retrieve digital content uses of information I school rely and respectfully, keeping on private; identify where to opport when they have ntent or contact on the	 Key stage 2 Pupils should be taught to: design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goad physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into set use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with output use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms we algorithms and programs understand computer networks including the internet; how the world wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communi use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are evaluating digital content select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet design and create a range of programs, systems and content to collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and infor use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact 			
	EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	Computer Science in our Early Years means: Problem solving during play to learn. Through interactions with	Knowledge: Explain that an algorithm is a set of instructions. 1.4 / 1.7	Knowledge: Explain an algorithm is a set of instructions to complete a task. (2.1)	Skills: Turn a real-life situation into an algorithm for a program. (3.1)	Skills: Turn a real-life situation to solve into an algorithm, using a design that shows how to accomplish this in code. (4.1, 4.5)	Skills: Make more complex problems into algori program. (5.1)	
Computer Science	teachers and peers, the children are encouraged to consider why something has gone wrong and what can be done to solve this. Through modelling and discussions during play our Reception children are preparing for such times as they will need to correct and improve code.	Know that a computer program turns an algorithm into code that the computer can understand. (1.4, 1.7)	Know algorithms need to be planned so it will work when made it into code. (2.1)	Design an algorithm carefully, thinking about what I want it to do and how I can turn it into code. (3.1)	Use repetition in my code. For example, using a loop that continues until a condition is met such as the correct answer being entered. (4.1) Use variables within my program and know how to change the value. (4.1)	Use sequence, select and some other coding code. (5.1) Translate algorithm sequence, selection into code that works	
	 Many communication and language activities and enhancements to support children and their understanding of instructions both how to follow and how to give them. 	When the steps are out of order in instructions, know they are. (1.4, 1.5) Know that if something does not work how it should it is because the code is incorrect. (1.7)	Skills: Identify something in a program that has an action or effect (does something). (2.1) Find and correct errors in my program. (2.1)	Identify an error in my program and fix it. (3.1)	Identify errors in code by using different methods, such as steeping through lines of code and fixing them. (4.1)	Use logical methods to of any bug with suppo specific line of code.(5 Organise my code care naming variables and o this will help me debug (5.1) Test and debug my pri	
		Skills:		Use timers in a program. (3.1) Identify the difference and effect of using a timer or repeat command in code.(3.1)	Use timers within my program designs more accurately to create repetition effects. For example, create a counting machine. (4.1)	(5.1, 5.5)	
		Attempts to fix code if it isn't working properly. (1.7) Predict what is going to happen in	Say what will happen in a program. (2.1)	Read programs with several steps and predict what it will do. (3.1)	Read programs that contain several steps and predict the outcomes with increasing accuracy. (4.1, 4.5)		
		a program. For example, where the turtle might go. (1.5, 1.7)		Identify 'If' statements, repetition and variables. (3.1)	Use selection (decision) in my programming. For example, using an 'if statement' for a question being asked and the program takes one of two paths. (4.1)	I can use the most app online communication digital content. For exa	
			Design a simple program using 2Code that achieves a purpose. (2.1)	Use email such as 2Email to respond to others appropriately and attach files. (3.5)	Use the user inputs and output features within my program, such as 'Print to screen'. (4.1)	2Blog and Display Boa Knowledge: Know the importance	
				Knowledge: Know and Identify different ways that the internet can be used for communication. (3.5) Know that a variable stores information while a program is running (executing). (3.1)	Knowledge: Recognise the main component parts of hardware which allow computers to join and form a network. (4.8) Understand that network and communication components can be found in many different devices which allow them to join the internet. (4.2, 4.7, 4.8)	networks and how to problems and enhancommunication. (5. Recognise the main da perpetuated via compu Explain what personal know strategies for ke (5.2)	

joals, including controlling or simulating smaller parts ith variables and various forms of input and work and to detect and correct errors in hey can provide multiple services, such as the nication and collaboration re selected and ranked, and be discerning in rnet services) on a range of digital devices to that accomplish given goals, including ormation e acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify ct. **Y6** Skills: Turn a complex programming task into an algorithm. (6.1) lex real-life orithms for a Identify the important aspects of a lection, repetition, ding structures in my programming task (abstraction). (6.1) Use inputs and outputs within my coded programs such as sound, movement and nms that contain buttons and represent the state of an ion and repetition orks. (5.1) object (6.1, 6.7) Translate algorithms that include sequence, selection and repetition into code and nest these structures within each other. s to identify the cause (6.1) port to identify the e.(5.1) Decompose important aspects of a carefully for example, programming task in a logical way, identifying nd using tabs. I know appropriate coding structures that would work. bug more efficiently. (6.1) Identify a specific line of code that is causing a programs as I work. problem in my program and attempt a fix. (6.1) Test and debug my program as I work on it and use logical methods to identify a cause of a bug. (6.1) Interpret (understand) a program in parts and can make logical attempts to put the separate parts together in an algorithm to explain the program as a whole. (6.1) appropriate form of on according to the example, use 2Email, Boards. (5.2 & others) ance of computer w they help solve hance Knowledge: (5.2) Explain the difference between the internet dangers that can be and the World Wide Web. (6.2, 6.4, 6.6) nputer networks. (5.2) Explain what a WAN and LAN is and describe nal information is and the process of how access to the internet in keeping this safe. school is possible. (6.2,6.6)



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	Information Technology in our Early Years means: • Taking a photograph with a camera or tablet • Working with an adult to search for information on the internet supporting their child led play and	Skills: Sort sound, pictures and text.(1.2)	Skills: Organise data – for example, using a database such as 2Investigate. (2.3, 2.4) Find data using specific searches – for example, using 2Investigate. (2.4, 2.5) Use several programs to organise information – for example, using binary trees such as 2Question or spreadsheets	Skills: Carry out searches to find digital content on a range of online systems, such as within Purple Mash or on an internet search engine.(Across units) Collect data and input it into software. (3.3, 3.6, 3.8)	Skills: Understand the purpose of a search engine and the main features within it. (4.7) Look at information on a webpage and make predictions about the accuracy of information contained within it. (4.7)	Skills: Search precisely when using a search engine. For example, I know I can add additional words or removes words to help find better results. (5.2) Explain in detail how accurate, safe and reliable the content is on a webpage. (5.2)	Skills: Use filters when searching for digital content. (6.2,6.9) Explain in detail how accurate and reliable a webpage and its content is. (6.2) Compare a range of digital content sources and rate them in terms of content quality and accuracy. (6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.7,6.9)
Information Technology	 supporting their child led play and interests as they arise. Playing games on the interactive whiteboard Having access to range of 'unplugged' resources to use in their play such as phones, keyboards, cameras etc. Using these resources will support the children's FMS development helping them be more successful when accessing computing devices. Watching video clips or listening to music to find out more or hear information in a different way. Showing the children that the internet can enable us to learn more or find out about things we might not otherwise know. The children will observe adults using a computer during inputs, adults will model and 'think out loud' to expose children to the different purposes of a computer, reducing their cognitive load when they are expected to use similar skills in future as it will be more 	Add sound, pictures and text to a program such as 2Create a Story. (1.6) Change content on a file such as text, sound and images. (1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8) Name work. (1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8) Save work. (1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8) Find work. (1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8)	trees such as 2Question or spreadsheets such as 2Calculate. (2.4, 2.8) Edit digital data such as data in music composition software like 2Sequence. (2.7 and most units) Include photos, text and sound in creations. (2.8, 2.6) Name, save and find my work. (2.3, 2.4, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8 & most units)	software. (3.3, 3.6, 3.8) Analyse data using features within software to help such as, formula in 2Calculate (spreadsheets). (3.3, 3.6, 3.8) Present data and information using different software such as 2Question (branching database) or 2Graph (graphing tool). (3.3, 3.6, 3.8,3.9) Create purposeful and appropriate content and attach this to emails. (3.3, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9) Consider what the most appropriate software to use when given a task. (Across units)	Share digital content using a variety of applications such as: 2Blog, 2Email and Display Boards. (Across units) Review solutions that others have created, using a checklist of criteria. (4.1, 4.2) Create and improve my solutions to a problem based on feedback. For example, create a program using 2Code. (4.1, 4.2) Work collaboratively to create content and solutions. (4.1, 4.3, 4.4,48)	webpage. (5.2) Make appropriate improvements to digital work I have created. (Across units) Comment on how successful a digital solution is that I have created. For example, a program built in 2Code that sorts decimals numbers. (Across units) Work collaboratively with others creating solutions to problems using appropriate software such as 2Code. (Across units)	Consider the intended audience carefully when I design and make digital content. (6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.7,6.9) Design and create my own online blogs. (6.4) Use criteria to evaluate the quality of my own and others digital solutions, suggesting refinements. (6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.7,6.9)
	 Children will become familiar with how technology can be used to share information. Using a CD player to play music and audiobooks. 					2Connect to work with others and share it. (5.7)`	



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Digital Literacy	 Digital Literacy in our Early Years means: Learning about whom our safe adults are and how to ask for help when they see something they do not like or do not understand. 	Knowledge: Say what technology is. (1.9) Say what examples of technology are in school. (1.9) Say what examples of technology	Knowledge: Know the consequences of not searching online safely. (2.2, 2.5) See where technology is used at school such as in the office or canteen. (2.2) Understand that my creations such as programs in 2Code, need similar skills to the adult world. e.g. The program used for	Knowledge: Understand the importance of keeping safe online and behaving respectfully. (3.2)	Knowledge: Have a good understanding of the online safety rules we learn at school. (4.2 & across curriculum) Demonstrate how to use a few different online services safely. (4.2 & across curriculum)	Knowledge: Have a secure knowledge of online safety rules taught at school. (5.2 & across units)	Knowledge:
	 Learning about the different ways to communicate through digital devices and why this is preferable to many due to the immediate nature. Identifying what uses electricity and what does not. 	Are at home. (1.9) Know that a chair uses old technology and a smart phone uses new technology. (1.9)	collecting money for school trips. (2.1)	Explain the importance of having a secure password and not sharing it with others. (3.2, 3.5) Explain the negative consequences of not keeping passwords safe and secure. (3.2, 3.5)	Know I have a right to privacy both on and offline. (4.2 & across curriculum)	Always relate appropriate online behaviour to my right to have personal privacy. (5.2 & across units)	Know the value of protecting my privacy and others online. (6.2, 6.4)
	 Children will participate in Safer Internet Day (Worship, inputs and activities) 		Skills:	Skills: Create a secure password. (3.2) Use communication tools such as 2Email respectfully and use good	Skills: Demonstrate how to use different online technologies safely. (4.2 & across curriculum)	Skills: Demonstrate the safe and respectful use of different online technologies and online services. (5.2 & across units)	Skills: Demonstrate safe and respectful use of a range of different technologies and online services. (6.2, 6.4)
		Save my work in a safe place such as 'My Work' folder (1.1 and most units)	Share work and communicate electronically – for example using Email or the display boards. (2.2 and others) Find information I need using a search engine. (2.5)	etiquette. (3.2, 3.5)	Recognise that my wellbeing can be affected by how I use technology. (4.2 & across curriculum)	Know how to not let my mental wellbeing or others be affected by use of online technologies and services. (5.2 & across units)	
			Report unkind behaviour and things that upset me online, to a trusted adult. (2.2)	Report unacceptable content and contact online in more than one way to a trusted adult. (3.2)	Report with ease any concerns with content and contact online and know immediate strategies to keep safe. (4.2 & across curriculum)		Identify more discrete inappropriate behaviours online. For example, someone who may be trying to groom me or someone else. (6.2) Use critical thinking to help me stay safe online. (6.2)