



Guidanc	Autumn		Sp	ring	Summer				
Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2			
	Understanding the World- Technology								
Topic/Focu	S	IT		Computer Science		Safety			
Key knowledge	Instruction – an order of how to Order - what happens first, nex Mouse- a device that controls Monitor- the computer screen Tablet- a handheld computer Keyboard- what we use to typ Bee bot- programmable roboo Occupation- a career or job	ation. to do something at and then the end. the pointer on a computer e letters/numbers/ symbols.	water to make things work						
Key skills	Low technology- washing and drying or transporting water with wa		Computer Science Follow 2 directional instructions vindependently) Sequence 3 images around a falast). (As a class, in pairs, independently) Applications Identify basic apps and program mouse skills) (As a class, independently basic appropriate substructions.	miliar event in order (first, then, ndently) and go on a Beebot (with prompts as from images (tux paint, Maisie dently) oftware gaging with a variety of software a picture.	Online Safety Know that information can be retrieved from digital devices and the internet Find, with he help of an adult, online information that interests them Identify dangers around computers (eg. Electricity, water, wires, running in ICT). Sit on a chair in the ICT suit correctly. Hold a tablet safely and respectfully. Talk about the dangers of strangers. Point to images of people they should tell if something scares them on technology (out of a choice of two) Name people they should tell if something scares them on technology (out of a choice of two) Equipment Identify a mouse, monitor, tablet and keyboard from pictures. Use the vocab mouse, monitor, tablet and keyboard when talking about computers.				





	Guidance		utumn	Spring		Summer	
	Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2
	Topic/Focus	The Use of IT	Keyboard and Mouse Skills	Progra	ımming	Digital Art	Microsoft Word
Year 1	Key knowledge	Technology- Identify and define different digital devices inside and outside of school – tablet, TV, washing machine, toaster. Understand- digital devices come in all shapes and sizes. Keyboard Functions- letters, space bar and enter Mouse- left click	Technology- Identify and define different digital devices inside and outside of school. Digital devices- any device which uses electronics to function- hairdryer, alarm clock Uses- the way in which we use a device for a particular purpose and need at that time. i.e. a hairdryer – hot for adults, cooler for children. Understand- digital devices come in all shapes and sizes. Keyboard and Mouse Functions - letters, space bar, enter and left click only	Algorithm – A set of clear instructions in a certain order. Programmable – Can receive instructions. Beebot – Programmable robot Directional language – left, right, go, forward, backward Objective- the goal you want to achieve/ what you want to happen Input – Adding information into a computer. Outcome – The result Command – An instruction. Debug- correcting a mistake in an algorithm.		Digital Art- art created using computing Tools- a selection of items which change the way the art is created. i.e. pen, paint, brush Pixels- a minute area of illumination on a display screen, one of many from which an image is composed	Power button – Turns the power on and off. Log on – Getting on to your account/work. Shutting down – Getting off your account and turn off power. Mouse – Know the three different clicks. Program Icons – Need to know word, publisher, painting programs, camera, mouse skill games, keyboard games by icons.
	Key skills	Turn on a navigate a variety of devices Log on independently Use the mouse to left-click, select and drag Find letters on the keyboard and begin to type.	Turn on a navigate a variety of devices Log on independently Use the mouse to left-click, select and drag to play games. Find letters on the keyboard and begin to type with fluency.	(Beebots) Create an algorithm to get a Beebot from one place to another Change my algorithm to avoid obstacles Debug my algorithm (The Foos) Solve problems using algorithms and debugging Recognise errors and debug these in their algorithm		(KidsDoodle (iPad) and pixilart.com (comps) Explore digital drawings Discuss what I like, dislike and interesting features Explore digital drawings using KidsDoodle Use the tools on Pixilart.com to create a digital drawing	Open a Microsoft Word Blank Document Type my name onto a Microsoft Word Document Save my work Add and resize a clipart image Insert and type into a text box?
	Topic/Focus	Apple Clips	Program	nming Apple Keynote/ PowerPoint		Data Handling	Animation
Year 2	Key knowledge	Internet – a system that lets you connect all over the world. Device/app – a thing which is made or adapted for a specific purpose. Save- a place which stores your work to return to it later. Organise- create a Clip which is in a logical order.	Algorithm – clear instructions in a certain order to complete a task or solve a problem. Sequence – The order in which something is done. Scratch Jr –visual algorithms (these include: character, verb, destination i.e. dog, walking, shrink, run, outer space) Scratch Jr Language – predict, Invisible, shrink, blocks, sprite, wait, show, hide, repeat forever, repeat, move, character, record, sound, background and sequence. Outcome – the result of the algorithm; the reason we created the algorithm.	Block coding – name of the parts in the algorithms used in Scratch Jr. Outcome – the result of the algorithm; the reason we created the algorithm. Sprite – Character on Scratch Jr that can be coded. Online version of a beebot Command – An instruction given to a computer. Debug – Finding a mistake in an algorithm or making it better/faster. Sequence – The order in which something is done. Turns- full turn, half turn, quarter turn	Slideshow – a presentation made up of slides viewed in a sequence. Text box – a box that contains writing. Background – the colour or pattern on the slide or page. Presentation – another word for a slideshow. Design and create digital content to convey information.	Key – represent letters, numbers, functions and symbols. Power button – Turns the power on and off. Log on – Getting on to your account/work. Shutting down – Getting off your account and turn off power. Mouse – Know the three different clicks. Programs – Need to know word, publisher, painting programs, camera, mouse skill games, keyboard games by icons.	Animation- the creation of multiple slides with a tiny amount of movement, which together looks like a video of movement Frames- each image taken Storyboard- the planning out of your animation Movement- the tiny amount of movement between each frame



Ribbon

	Guidance	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
	Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2
	Key skills	Add and record video to 'Clips' Add posters and simple effects Sequence my video Edit a previously recorded 'Clips'	(Scratch) Create, follow and improve an algorithm Move a character Edit an algorithm for precision Avoid obstacles Debug my algorithm	(Scratch) Continued from Spring2 Create, follow and improve an algorithm Move a character edit my algorithm for precision Avoid obstacles Debug my algorithm	Present my learning on KN and PP Add slides to my presentation Add appropriate animations Add content using pictures and text. Change the background on my presentation	Answer questions about a pictogram Collect data for a pictogram Label a pictogram and add data to each column Edit a table to create a bar chart and a pie chart Ask and answer questions about graphs that I have created Match common symbols to basic definitions. (cross, save, windows symbol, word, print) Find a specific program independently	Study and comment upon animations Experiment with the Junior Infant Animation Tool and share my successes and difficulties Plan my own animation Create my own animation Evaluate my project
	Topic/Focus	Apple Pages/ Microsoft Word	Programming		Apple Keynote/ PowerPoint	Stop-Motion Animation	
Year 3	Key knowledge	Spell check – A tool for checking spelling. Format – to change the way an item looks. Font – the style of writing, colour Copy – A tool which copies but does not delete an item. (Select, Right Click, Copy) Paste – A tool which places a copied or cut item. (Right Click, Paste)	Program – This is the purpose of the activity. Block knowledge – Flag, stop, motion, events, control, looks, sound. Sprite – The character. Backdrop – The background of the stage. Script – The sequence of the blocks. Costumes – The look of the sprite at a given time. Repeat Function- a way of block repeating instructions previously set Turns- full turn, half turn, quarter turn, clockwise, anti-clockwise		Spell check – A tool for checking spelling. Text box – a box that contains writing. Format – to change the way an item looks. Font – the style of writing. Presentation – another word for a slideshow. Copy – A tool which copies but does not delete an item. (Ctrl – Alt – C) Paste – A tool which places a copied or cut item. (Ctrl – Alt – V)	Onion skin- in 2D computer graphics, is a technique used in creating animated cartoons and editing movies to see	
	Key skills	Add, edit and format text Add and edit an image Copy and paste text and images Save my work Retrieve my work	(Scratch) Decompose an algorithm Write a program including text, wait and movement Use the repeat function Write programs using different inputs		Add in a new slide Add, edit and format text Copy and paste text and images. Add an image and edit it inside a document Change the background of the presentation Save my work Retrieve my work	Create my own Leao animation	



Computing

	Guidance	e Autumn		Spring		Summer	
	Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2
	Topic/Focus	Apple Pages/ Microsoft Word	Programming		Apple Keynote (with Internet Res) / PowerPoint	Data Handling	Garage Band
Year 4	Key knowledge	Bold - Slightly thinker font in the same style. Italics – Words typed are on a slight angle. Alignment – where the text is placed. (Left, Right, Center, Justify) Text box Function (I.e. Insert – Text Box – Draw Text Box/ Simple text box)	Decomposing – Know that algorithms can be broken down into smaller parts to solve a problem. Loop – A piece of program that repeats for a given amount of time. Conditional – are used to decide the flow of the algorithm. (E.g. when I click) X and Y axis – position on the backdrop Turns- as Year 3 plus 45, 90, 180, 360 degrees to be used		Bold - Slightly thinker font in the same style. Italics – Words typed are on a slight angle. Alignment – where the text is placed. (Left, Right, Center, Justify) Transitions – The movement from one slide to another. Animations – The movement of items on a slideshow (e.g. a floating title)	Cell – an individual box on excel. Spreadsheet – the name of a page in excel. Data - text or numbers entered into a cell. Formula – a mathematical statement that the computer will work out using information in the cells.	Digital music- music made online using different tones and pre recorded tracks Loops- a repetition of the digital music Tracks- a completed piece of digital music which is saved and utilised Compose- Put together the tones and music clips to create digital music
	Key skills	Type an extended piece of work including paragraph, alignment, title, text box and an image Format typed work to change the font colour, underline, bold and italics. Use the spell check tool for all words in a text. Save my work Retrieve my work	(Scratch) Take screenshots and add to Keynote Use sprites and background tools to create a scene? Use an 'if' statement in my algorithm Use a repeat loop Add additional characters and make them move Experiment with conditionals Use a repeat loop multiple-times Include a conditional		Use reliable internet research Add in a new slide, start and end a slideshow. Add, edit and format text Copy and paste text and images Add an image and edit it inside a document Change the background of the presentation Add transitions and animations to 5 slides Save my work Refrieve my work	Ask and answer questions about spreadsheets Use given data to create a spreadsheet Add formulas to add totals Gather and present data in a spreadsheet Use data to create a graph Copy and paste the graph onto another programme or spreadsheet	Understand and create digital music Use live loops in GarageBand Create tracks in GarageBand Write an advert for Ribbon Radio Create an advert for Ribbon Radio
	Topic/Focus	Apple Pages vs. Microsoft Word	Programming		Apple Keynote (App Design) / PowerPoint	Video Editing	Video Editing & combined apps
Year 5	Key knowledge	Thesaurus – A tool which gives suggestions of other words that mean the same. Cut - A tool which moves an item from one place to another. (Select, Right Click, Cut) (Ctrl – Alt – X) Resize – changing the size of an item. (The role of holding shift for equal sizing) Crop – making an image smaller by removing some parts of it.	Loop- A piece of program that repeats for a given amount of time. Data variables- something that can be changed such as text or numbers. Conditions- are used to decide the flow of the algorithm Sensing- can sense movement Python - One of many computer languages. Decomposing - Know that algorithms can be broken down into smaller parts to solve a problem.		Timings – Set length of a slideshow or individual slide. Navigate – A way to move around on the computer. Hyperlink – a shortcut to another page/slide/website.	Green screen- software that allows the placement of any image onto the green screen's interchangeable backgroun Autocue- a device which projects an enlarged image of a script for use by the presenter/reader Content- the make-up of the animation Edit- change something created to better suit the outcome and improve it.	



Computing

	Guidance A		Autumn Spi		ring	Summer	
	Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2
	Key skills	Ils Type an extended piece of work including paragraph, alignment, title, text box, an image and subheading Format typed work to change the font colour, underline, bold and italics. Crop an image Add a border Use the spell check tool and begin to use the thesaurus Cut and paste with instruction. (Scratch) Take screenshots and add to Keynote Decompose a Scratch game into smaller parts Define, create and debug a series of algorithms Program inputs Program conditionals Identify the incorrect inputs in a 30 part algorithm using Scratch Experiment with sensing and variables Add multiple conditions and sensing for interaction Add data variables for scoring and a game timer		Adjust slide size to mimic a phone or tablet. Add text and images to a slide. Add icons and text to use as navigation. Create hyperlinks to have navigation. Duplicate slides to create multiple pages of the app.	Experiment with green screen by changing the background to my picture Work in a group to plan a video Create an autocue script on Apple Pages Work in a group to record content for my video (including green screen)	Add a video to iMovie and add backgrounds, text, music and transitions Present my work and provide feedback to others	
	Topic/Focus	Apple Pages vs. Micro Word	Programming		Keynote vs. PowerPoint	Website Design	Website Design & combined apps
Year 6	Key knowledge	Bullet points – a tool which allows you to add in bullet points. Subheading – a smaller title. Table – a tool which allows you to add in a table with cells, rows and columns. Smart art – editable pictures which allow you to present work. Navigate – A way to move around on the computer.	Application of previous knowledge through new program. Loop- A piece of program that repeats for a given amount of time. Data variables- something that can be changed such as text or numbers. Conditions- are used to decide the flow of the algorithm Sensing- can sense movement Python – One of many computer languages. Decomposing – Know that algorithms can be broken down into smaller parts to solve a problem.		Bullet points — a tool which allows you to add in bullet points. Subheading — a smaller title. Table — a tool which allows you to add in a table with cells, rows and columns. Smart art — editable pictures which allow you to present work. Hyperlink — a shortcut to another page/slide/website. Navigate — A way to move around on the computer.	Word wide web – a directory of websites that can be accessed using a browser. Website- a set of related web pages located under a single domain name Hyperlink – a shortcut to another page/slide/website. Navigate – A way to move around on the computer. Buttons- are used on forms, website homepages, dialog boxes, and toolbars. Buttons are used when you want a user to act (submit, cancel, delete) It is important to differentiate between buttons and links. Links- are used to direct users to other pages (about me, read more)	
	Key skills	Type an extended piece of work including paragraph, alignment, title, text box, an image, subheading, bullet points and a table. Format typed work to change the font colour, underline, bold and italics. Use the spell check tool and continue to use the thesaurus. Cut and paste to change the order.	Swift Playgrounds (iPad app) Define, create and debug a series of algorithms Decompose a game into smaller parts Program accurately inputs, conditions and sensing for interaction, data variables for scoring and a game timer		Edit, crop and add images together Create a headline to accompany a created image Add a border, images, shapes and text to both a KN and PP Format my document appropriately Amend tables by inserting/deleting columns, rows and cells. Add transitions and animations Create hyperlinks to support navigation. Evaluate software by debating strengths and weaknesses		



Computing