

	Guidance Areas	Autumn		Spri	ing	Summer					
	Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2				
		Understanding the World- Technology									
	Topic/Focus	п		Computer Science		Online Safety					
	Key knowledge	Plugs – contain dangerous electricity that can hurt you. Search – look for some information. Instruction – an order of how to do something Order - what happens first, next and then the end. Mouse- a device that controls the pointer on a computer Monitor- the computer screen Tablet- a handheld computer Keybaard- what we use to type letters/numbers/ symbols. Bee bot- programmable robot Occupation- a career or job Low technology- washing and drying or transporting water with water to make things work									
EYFS	Key skills	Low Technologies Explore low technologies with Use pipes, funnels and other to place to another. Play with cause and effect Mouse and keyboard Use a dominant hand and mo with instruction (hand over har	water to make things work bols to transport water from one we the arrow to a destination nd) irrow to a destination with some rrow confidently to a se is with support. n. rs/numbers d numbers with accuracy ing to letters and numbers	Computer Science Follow 2 directional instructions v independently) Sequence 3 images around a fa last). (As a class, in pairs, indepen Name forward, back, left, right a prompts and ind) Applications Identify basic apps and program Maisie mouse skills) (As a class, in Interacts with age-appropriate sc Develops digital literacy from en- software Images/recordings Find the camera app and take of Take a picture independently on Take pictures that link to a story Create a video recording Draw images on a screen	miliar event in order (first, then, ndently) Ind go on a Beebot (with as from images (tux paint, idependently) oftware gaging with a variety of 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 Areas	Autum	n	Sr	pring	Summer		
	Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	
	Topic/Focu	Technology all around us	Progr	amming		Disting		
Year 1	s Key knowledge	e different digital devices inside and outside of school – tablet, TV, washing machine, toaster. Programmable – (Beebot – Program Directional langue		bot right, go, forward, backward int to achieve/ what you want into a computer.	Keyboard and Mouse Skills 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	Digital Art 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	Microsoft Word 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 Locate examples of technology in the classroom Explain how these technology examples help us	(Beebots) Create an algorithm to get another Change my algorithm to av Debug my algorithm (The Foos) Solve problems using algorit Recognise errors and debug	thms and debugging	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.	(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?	



	Guidance Areas	Autumn		Sp	pring	Summer		
	Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	
	Topic/Focus				Apple Pages/			
Year 2	Key knowledge	IT all round Us (TeachComp) IT- Information Technology, (See standardised slide) Purpose- why we use something Barcode- Consists of bars, spaces an numbers which tracks an item Scanner- a device for examining, reading or monitoring something.	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	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	Microsoft Word 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)	Data Handling 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 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	
	Key skills	Identify that a computer is a part of IT Identify examples of IT Sort school IT by what it's used for and where it is found Identify that some IT can be used in more than one way and why Demonstrate how IT devices work together Discuss different rules for using IT and how they keep me safe Use IT for different types of activities	algorithm. (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	Add, edit and format text Add and edit an image Copy and paste text and images Save my work Retrieve my work	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	



	Guidance Areas	Autumr	1	S	pring	Summer		
	Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	
	Topic/Focus	Connecting Computers			Angle Prove (Misson & Word		Apple Keynote/ PowerPoint Year	
Year 3	Key knowledge	(TeachComp) Digital device-equipment that sends and receives data Input- put into a system Output- a system completes as a result of an input process – series of actions Program- controls a machine Connection- the link between a plug Network- 2 or more computers link which share info Network switch- forwards data between devices Server- a computer program which provides a service to another program Wireless Access Point (WAP)- wired device that allows wireless connections	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, anticlockwise		Apple Pages/ Microsoft Word 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) Crop – making an image smaller by removing some parts of it.	Stop-Motion Animation Stop motion 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 Onion skin- in 2D computer graphics, is a technique used in creating animated cartoons and editing movies to see several frames at once. Export- To save a copy of the current open document, database, image or video into a file format required by a different application iMovie- a video editing application developed by Apple Inc.	2 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 skills	Explain that digital devices accept inputs and produce outputs Follow a process Identify how devices in a network are connected with one another Identify networked devices around me Identify the benefits of computer networks Classify input and output devices Design a digital device Model a simple process Explain how messages and info are passed through multiple connections Explain the role of a network	Use the repeat function	compose an algorithm ite a program including text, wait and movement		Study and comment upon animations, focussing on the use of onion skin Use Stop Frame Animator to create my own animation Create my own Lego animation Compare the Lego Movie app and the Stop Frame Animator Use a storyboard to plan an animation Choose from Stop Motion Animation or StikBot to create my own animation Export my animation into iMovie	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	



	Guidance Areas	Autumr	ı	S	oring		Summer		
	Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Ter	m 2	Term 1	Term 2	
		switch, server, and wireless access point in a network					Add a title and sound to my animation video		
	Topic/Focus	The Internet (TeachComp)	Prog	ramming	Data Handling	Apple Pages / Microsoft Word	Video- Green Screen	Apple Keynote/ PowerPoint year 3	
Year 4	Key knowledge	Internet- worldwide system of computer networks Security- establishes rules to prevent against attacks Server- uses HTP across the world Web page- doc on the WWW Web address- location of a web page Router- connects 2 or more networks Routing- a path for traffic in a network Route tracing- diagnotics World Wide Web- collection of web pages Browser- access the WWW Content- information Download- transmission of a file from a network Adverts- online advertisement	Programming 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		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.	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) 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.	Green screen- software that allows the placement of any image onto the green screen's interchangeable background Autocue- a device which projects an enlarged image of a script for use by the presenter/reader Content- the make-up of the animation	 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) 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) 	
	Key skills	Demonstrate how information is shared across the internet Describe the internet as a network of networks and why it needs protecting Describe the different networked devices and how they connect Understand how the WWB works Create media, found on websites Recognise that I can add content to the WWW Explain that there are rules to protect content	(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		Ask and answer questions about spread sheets Use given data to create a spread sheet Add formulas to add totals Gather and present data in a spread sheet Use data to create a graph Copy and paste the graph onto	Type an extended piece of work including paragraph, alignment, title, text box, an image and subheading, including bullet points and a table. Format typed work to change the font colour, underline, bold and italics.	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 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	



	Guidance Areas	Autumn			Spring	Summer	
	Aleus	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2
		Explain that websites and their content are created by people and they won it Explain that not everything on the World Wide Web is true.					
	Topic/Focus	The Internet (TeachComp)	Progr	amming	Apple Keynote (App Design) / PowerPoint	Video Editing/Green Screen	Data Handling (Excel)
Year 5	Key knowledge	System- a group of computers and networks Connection- the link between a plug or a jack into a port Process- a programme running in a computer Protocol- rules that dictate how info is shared Slide deck- a series of slides used as a visual aid Remix- a piece of media, edited. Packet- consists of info and is carried through a network	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.		around on the computer.	Green screen- software that allows the placement of any image onto the green screen's interchangeable background 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.	Cell – an individual box on excel. Spread sheet – 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.
	Key skills	Describe that a computer system features inputs, processes, and outputs Explain the benefits of a given computer system Identify tasks that are managed by computer systems as well as the human elements. Explain that data is transferred over networks in packets Understand that networked digital devices have unique addresses Send information over the internet in different ways Compare working online with working offline Explain how the internet enables	(Scratch) Take screenshots and add the Decompose a Scratch game Define, create and debug of Program inputs Program conditionals Identify the incorrect inputs using Scratch Experiment with sensing and Add multiple conditions and Add data variables for score	to Keynote he into smaller parts a series of algorithms in a 30 part algorithm d variables d sensing for interaction ing and a game timer	Adjust slide size to mimic a phone or tablet. Edit, crop and add images together Add icons and text to use as navigation. Create hyperlinks to have navigation. Duplicate slides to create multiple pages of the app. Use reliable internet research Add in a new slide, start and end a slideshow. Change the background of the presentation Add transitions and animations to 5 slides Create a headline to accompany a created image Add a border, images, shapes and text	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 Utilise other strands of computing learnt previously	Ask and answer questions about spread sheets Use given data to create a spread sheet Add formulas to add totals Gather and present data in a spread sheet Use data to create a graph Copy and paste the graph onto another programme or spread sheet Utilise the data sheets created within another programme



(Guidance	Autumr			Spring	Summer		
	Areas	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	
		effective collaboration Recognise that connected digital devices can allow us to access shared files stored online	Ame colu Add Evalu		to both a KN and PP Amend tables by inserting/deleting columns, rows and cells. Add transitions and animations Evaluate software by debating strengths and weaknesses	within green screen recordings and edits		
Тс	opic/Focus	Internet Communication (TeachComp)	Programming (Swift Playgrounds)		Website Design	Project Work	Project work	
	ey nowledge	Search, Search engine - search the WWB on one webpage Online Programmes (Google, Bing, Yahool, Swisscows, DuckDuckGo) Index- determines the websites level of interaction and efficiency Crawler- indexes the results in a search engine Bot- malware that enables control of a computer from an attacker Ranking- sorting in order of importance etc. Optimisation- how to improve network performance Public/Private- whether information online can be seen by only a selected audience, or all one-way, two-way, one-to-one, one-to-many- how a communication takes place Communication types- (SMS, email, WhatsApp, blog, YouTube, Twitter, BBC Newsround)			domain name	All previous, appropriate, key knowledge	All previous, appropriate, key knowledge	
K	ey skills	Compare results from different search engines Complete a web search to find specific information and refine my search Recognise the role of web crawlers in creating an index Explain that a search engine follows ranking rules and suggest some criteria the page used to do so Explain how search engines make money	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		Study features of different websites and evaluate them Add and format text within a website Organise sections and pages Add and edit images Create videos to add onto my website Include features such as hyperlinks, buttons and files Evaluate my work and provide feedback for others	Independent application of all previous units of learning. This will be based around a relevant topic chosen by the class teacher.	Independent application of all previous units of learning. This will be based around a relevant topic chosen by the class teacher.	



	Guidance Areas	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
		Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2	Term 1	Term 2
		Recognise some of the limitation of search engines Identify that there are a variety ways of communicating over the internet, some of which may not be private	y of he				