## Information Technology – Progression Map

## Concept

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<u>Information</u>	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Technology</b>						
Computing	To explain that	To recognise	To describe what an	To describe how	To recognise that	To recall how to use a
systems and	technology is	different types of	input is.	networks connect to	computers can be part of	search engine.
networks	something that can	computers used in		other networks.	a system in an electronic	
	help us.	school.	To identify input and		device.	To compare the results
			output devices.	To outline how		from different search
	To identify examples of	To describe some		information can be	To understand that	engines.
	technology.	uses of computers.	To explain that a	shared via the World	computers can be	
			computer system	Wide Web.	connected together to	To explain why search
	To recognise that a	To identify that a	accepts an input and		form systems.	engines exist.
	computer is an	computer is a part of	processes it to produce	To recognise the		
	example of technology.	information	an output.	need for security on	To recognise input,	To explain how search
		technology.		the internet.	process, and output in	results are selected.
	To identify the main		To explain how		larger computer	
	parts of a computer.	To talk about uses of	computer systems can	To describe how to	systems.	To explain how ranking is
	To use a keyboard to	information	change the way we	access the World		determined by rules, and
	type and edit text.	technology	work.	Wide Web.	To recognise that data is	that different search
					transferred using agreed	engines use different
			To recognise that a	To explain how the	protocols (methods).	rules.
			network is made up of a	content of the World		
			number of components.	Wide Web is created,	To recognise the role of	To explain how search
				owned, and shared	computer systems in our	engines make money by
			To identify network devices around me.	by people.	lives.	selling advertising space.
				To describe the	To explain that the	To define 'communication'
			To identify the benefits	current limitations of	internet lets people in	
			of computer networks.	World Wide Web	different places work	To discuss the
				media.	together.	opportunities that
						technology offers for
						communication.

				To explain the benefits of the World Wide Web.	To explain that the internet allows different media to be shared.  To evaluate different ways of working together.  To recognise that internet collaborations can be public or private.	To list methods of communicating using the internet.  To choose an appropriate method of internet communication for a given purpose.  To evaluate different methods of online communication.
Creating Media	To explain what different freehand tools do.  To create a picture using freehand tools.  To use a range of paint colours, shape and line tools when precision is needed.  To use letter, number, and Space keys to	To recognise that some digital devices can capture images using a camera.  To take photographs in both landscape and portrait format.  To recognise features of 'good' photographs.	To explain that an animation is made up of a sequence of images.  To plan an animation using a storyboard.  To review a captured sequence of frames as an animation.  To add media to enhance an animation.	To identify that sound can be recorded.  To record sound using a computer.  To recognise that audio can be edited.  To play recorded audio.	To identify that a vector drawing comprises separate objects.  To add an object to a vector drawing.  To recognise that each object in a drawing is in its own layer.  To duplicate, modify and reposition an object.	To review an existing website (navigation bars, header).  To recognise that web pages can contain different media types.  To recognise that web pages are written by people.  To recognise components of a web page layout.

enter text	into	а
computer.		

To recognise a tool can be adjusted to suit my need.

To use letter, number, and Space keys to enter text into a computer.

To consider the impact of choices made.

To hold the camera still to take a clear photograph.

To recognise that photographs can be change after they have been taken.

To use filters to edit the appearance of a photograph.

To identify that computers can be used to play sounds of different instruments.

To experiment with different sounds on a computer.

To use a computer to create a musical pattern.

To recognise how text and images can be used together to convey information.

To show that page orientation can be changed.

To organise text and image placeholders in a page layout.

To move resize and rotate images

To recognise how different font styles and effects are used for particular purposes.

To review a document.

To import audio into a project.

To recognise that digital images can be changed for different purposes.

To use an application to change the whole of a digital image.

To change the composition of a digital image by rotating, flipping, cropping and applying filters.

To choose the most appropriate tool for a particular purpose.

To explain how alignment and size guides can help create a more consistent drawing.

To combine options to achieve a desired effect.

To consider the impact of choices made.

To create a vector drawing for a given purpose.

To explain the features of video as a visual media format.

To use different camera angles, pan, tilt and zoom.

To explain the purpose of a storyboard.

To identify that videos can be edited on a recording device or on a computer.

To create a new blank web page.

To add text to a web page.

To embed media in a web page.

To recognise the need to preview pages (different screens / devices).

To add web pages to a website.

To preview a web page (different screen sizes).

To insert hyperlinks between pages.

To insert hyperlinks to another site.

To recognise the implications of linking to content owned by others.

To explain that 3D models can be created on a computer.

To recognise that digital tools can be used to manipulate 3D objects.

		To combine filming techniques for a given purpose.	To use digital tools to accurately size 3D objects.
		To decide what changes I will make when editing.	To construct a 3D model which reflects a real world object.
		To use split, trim, and crop to edit a video.	

**Digital Literacy - Progression Map** 

Concept <mark>Skill</mark>

Digital Literacy	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Internet Safety	To understand why we need to keep passwords safe.  To understand although parents and teachers can help you log on, passwords should never be shared with anyone else.  To know that we treat people the same online as we do offline.	To understand the importance of communicating safely and respectfully online, and the need for keeping personal information private.  To know what to do and who to tell when concerned about content or being contacted.	To demonstrate using computers safely and responsibly, knowing a range of ways to report unacceptable content and contact when online.  To develop and understand rules for personal internet safety.  To know that some information should be kept private and why.	To develop and understand rules for personal internet safety. To know it is dangerous to meet anyone you have met online.  To know what is personal information and why we need to keep it private.  To know who to tell if something is uncomfortable online.  To understand reliability when using online services.	To understand what cyberbullying is.  To recognise the impact that cyberbullying can have on people.  To learn the strategies to avoid getting into or contributing to negative situations online.  To share ideas using a range of online methods.  To develop key skills and ideas about personal safety when	To understand what information is personal and how create safe profiles online.  To develop an awareness of potential risks and how to prevent them.  To demonstrate responsible use of technologies and online services and knows a range of ways to report concerns.
Data and information	To identify some attributes of an object	To use a tally chart to collect data.	To investigate questions with yes/no	To know how to be respectful online.  To suggest questions that can be answered	using any form of electronic communication.  To explain that a computer program	To identify questions that can be answered
	and to collect simple data.  To show that collected data can be counted.	To show I can enter data onto a computer.	answers.  To create questions with yes/no answers.	using a table of data.	can be used to organise data.	using spreadsheet data.

To explain that objects To recognise that To choose questions To identify data that To choose different To explain what an item can be grouped by that will divide objects people, animals and can be logged over ways to view data. of data is in a similarities (attribute). objects can be into evenly sized time. spreadsheet. described by subgroups. To ask questions that To describe a group of attributes. To use a digital device need more than one To explain that formulas objects (based on can be used to produce To explain that a to collect data attribute to answer. branching database is commonality). automatically. To suggest calculated data. appropriate headings an identification tool. To choose which To recognise that for tally charts and attribute to sort data To use functions to To use a computer program to sort data by to answer a given information can be pictograms. To identify an object create new data. using a branching by one attribute. question. presented in different database. ways. To use a computer to To recognise that a cell's To explain that we value automatically answer comparison To export information questions (graphs, in different formats. present information to updates when the value To retrieve tables). information from in a linked cell is communicate a different levels of the message. changed. To use a computer branching database. program to present To choose suitable To choose suitable ways information in To suggest real-world ways to present to present spreadsheet applications for information to other different ways. data. branching databases. people. To give simple examples of why some information should not be shared.

**Computer Science – Progression Map** 

Concept Skill

Computer	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Science Programming Algorithms	To predict the outcome of a command on a device.  To list which commands can be used on a given device.  To run a command on a floor robot.  To choose a command for a given purpose.  To understand that a program is a set of commands that a computer can run.  To build a sequence of commands in steps.	To describe that a series of instructions is a sequence.  To choose a series of words that can be enacted as a sequence.  To explain what happens when we change the order of instructions.  To choose a series of instructions that can be run as a program.  To create a program.  To recognise that you can predict the outcome of a program.	To explain that programs start because of an input.  To explain what a sequence is.  To identify that a program includes sequences of commands.  To build a sequence of commands.  To explain that the order of commands can affect a program's output.	To identify everyday tasks that include repetition as part of a sequence, eg brushing teeth, dance moves.  To list an everyday task as a set of instructions including repetition.  To explain that we can use a loop command in a program to repeat instructions.  To identify patterns in a sequence.  To use an indefinite loop to produce a given outcome.	To define that conditional statements are used in computer programs.  To outline that a condition is something that can either be true or false.  To explain that instructions in a program will produce specific outcomes.  To experiment with a repeat-until loop.  To show that a condition can switch program flow in one of	To define a 'variable' as something that is changeable.  To explain that a variable has a name and a value.  To experiment with the value of an existing variable.  To explain the importance of setting up a variable at the start of a program (initialisation).  To explain that if you change the value of a variable, you cannot access the previous value (cannot undo).
	To run a program on a device.  To predict the outcome of a command on a device.  To explain what a given command does.	To debug a program that I have written.  To explain what happens when we change the order of instructions.  To choose a series of commands that can be run as a program.	different sequences can achieve the same and different outputs.  To create a sequence of commands to produce a given outcome.  To explain that programs start because of an input.	To plan a program that includes appropriate loops to produce a given outcome.  To create two or more sequences that run at the same time.  To identify everyday tasks that include repetition as part of a	To explain the importance of instruction order in 'if then else' statements.  To explain that a loop can stop when a condition is met, eg an event.	To use the same variable in more than one location in a program.  To explain that the name of a variable needs to be unique.  To explain that the name of a variable is meaningless to the computer.

То	choose a series of	To use logical reasoning	To build a sequence of	sequence, eg brushing	To create a count-
cor	mmands that can be	to predict the outcome	commands.	teeth, dance moves.	controlled or event-
run	n as a program.	of a program.			controlled loop.
			To order commands in	To identify a loop	
То	run a program on a	To run a program on a	a program.	within a program.	To choose a condition
dev	vice.	device.			to use in a program.
			To identify that	To use an indefinite	
			different sequences	loop to produce a	To explain that when a
			can achieve different	given outcome.	condition is met a loop
			outputs.		will complete a cycle
				To recognise tools that	before it stops.
			To create a sequence	enable more than one	
			of commands to	process to be run at	To use a condition in
			produce a given	the same time	an 'if then'
			outcome.	(concurrency).	statement to start an
					action.
				To create two or more	
				sequences that run at	To explain the
				the same time.	importance of
					instruction order in
					'if then else'
					statements.