

Whole-School Computing Progression Map

	EYFS	KS1		KS2			
	Playgroup Nursery Reception Early Learning Goals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
What is a Computer? Key Skills	 Use different digital devices. Recognise that you can access content on a digital device. Use a mouse, touchscreen or appropriate access device to targetand select options on screen. Recognise a selection of digital devices. Recognise the basic parts of a computer, e.g. mouse, screen, keyboard. Select a digital device to fulfil a specific task, e.g. 	-Recognise a range of digital devices. -Select a digital device to fulfil a specific task, e.g. to take a photo. -Name a range of digital devices, e.g. laptop, phone, games console. -Log on to the school computer / unlock the school tablet with support. -Identify the basic parts of a computer, e.g. mouse, keyboard, screen. -Use a suitable	 Recognise what a computer is (input > process > output). Recognise that a range of digital devices contain computers, e.g. phone, games console, smart speaker. Explain what the basic parts of a computer are used for. Identify and use input devices, e.g. mouse, keyboard; and output devices, e.g. speakers, screen. Open key applications independently. 	- Describe what a computer is (input > process > output). - Explain the difference between input and output devices on a computer. - Know where to save and openfiles (e.g. in shared folder). - Save files with appropriatenames. - Use a keyboard effectively totype in text. - Use left-, right- and double-clickon the mouse. - Add an image to a documentfrom	 Recognise that you can organise files using folders. Explain what a good file name would look like. Delete and move files. Use key parts of a keyboard effectively, e.g. shift, arrow keys, delete). Know how to copy and pastetext or images in a document. Crop an image and apply simple filters. Use a search engine to find 	- Type using fingers on both hands. - Use common keyboard shortcuts, e.g. ctrl C (copy), ctrl V (paste). - Explain what makes a strong password. - Use folders to organise files. - Know how to mute and unmuteaudio on a computer or tablet. - Recognise that there is more than one search engine, and they	- Type efficiently using both hands. - Use a range of keyboard shortcuts. - Recognise that different devices may have different operating systems. - Organise files effectively using folders and files names. - Use the advanced search tools when using a search engine to findspecific information and images.

	to take a photo.	access device		the internet.	specific	may produce	
		(mouse, keyboard,	- Save and open		information.	different results.	- Explain the
		touchscreen,	files to/from a	- Resize and move an image in a	December that		basic function of
		switch) to access	givenfolder.	document.	- Recognise that	- Use a search	anoperating
		and control an	- Add an image to	document.	school computers	engine effectively	system.
		activity on a	a document froma	- Use a search	are connected	to find	- Recognise
		computer.	given	engine to find	together on a	information and	common file
		On an Iray	folder/source.	simple information.	network.	images.	types and
		-Open key	- Resize an image	- Recognise that		- Know how to	extensions e.g.
		applications	in a document.	school computers		search for an	jpeg, png, doc,
		independently.	- Highlight text and	are connected.		application on a	wav
		-Save and open	use arrow keys.			computer/tablet.	- Recognise a
		files with support.	Capture media				range of Internet
		-Add an image to	independently (e.g.				services, e.g.
		a document from	take photos,				email, VOIP (e.g.
		a given folder/source	record audio).				Skype,
		with support.					FaceTime), World
							Wide Web, and
							what they do.
			0				
		-Create digital	- Create simple	- Present ideas	- Collect, organise	- Identify and use	- Select, combine
	- Use technology to	content, e.g. digital	digital content fora	and informationby	and present	appropriate	and remix a
	explore andaccess	art.	purpose, e.g.	combining media	information using	hardware and	range of media
∘ ठ	digital content.	-Choose media	digital art.	independently, e.g.	a range of media.	software to fulfil	to create original
z –		from a selection	- Recognise that	text and images.	- Design and	aspecific task.	content.
l tic	- Operate a digital	(e.g. images,	we can use	- Design and	create digital	- Remix and edit	- Consider all
mg lia	device withsupport	video, sound) to	technology to	create simple	content for a	a range of	steps of the
Information imedia	to fulfil a task.	present	record and	digital content for	specific purpose,	existing and their	designprocess
	- Create simple	information on a	playback audio or	а	e.g. poster,	own media to	when creating
ng L	digital content, e.g.	topic.	take and view	purpose/audience,	animation.	create content.	content (e.g.
enting	digital art.	-Recognise that	photographs.	e.g. poster.	- Edit digital	- Consider the	identify problem,
Sel	- Choose media to	you can find out	- Apply edits to	- Edit digital	content to improve	audience when	plan, create,
Pres	convey	information from a	digital content to	content to improve	it according to	designing and	evaluate, share.)
	information, e.g.	website.	achieve a	it, e.g. resize text.	feedback.	creating digital	- Identify the
	image for aposter.		particular effect,		- Identify the	content.	most effective
	ago for apostor.	-Recognise that	e.g. emphasise	- Identify the	features of a good		tools to present
		you can editdigital	part of a text.	features of a good	realures of a good	- Recognise the	

		and and to all a co		min an af all all all	mines of Principal	han afita of	:-f
		content to change	- Present ideas and	piece of digital	piece of digital	benefits of using	information fora
		its appearance.	information by	content.	content and apply	technology to	specific
		-Select basic	combining media,	- Explain why we	these in own	collaborate with	purpose.
		tools/options to	e.g. text and	use technologyto	design.	others	- Explain the
		change the	images.	create digital	- Explain the	- Identify success	benefits of using
		appearance of	- Explain that you	content.	benefits of using	criteria for	technology to
		digitalcontent, e.g.	can search for	- Recognise why	technology to	creating digital	collaborate with
		filter on an image /	information on the	we use different	present	content for a	others.
		font / size of	internet.	types of media to	information.	givenpurpose	- Evaluate
		paintbrush.	- Plan out digital	convey	- Know where to	and audience.	existing digital
		- Combine media	content, e.g. a	information, e.g.	find copyright-free	- Evaluate their	content in terms
		with support to	simple sketch or	text,image, audio,	content, e.g.	own content	of effectiveness
		present	storyboard.	video.	creative commons	against success	and design.
		information, e.g.	·		images.	criteria and make	
		text and images.	 Identify the common features 		- Collaborate with	improvements	
			ofdigital content,		peers using online	accordingly.	
			e.g. title, images.		tools, e.g. blogs,		
					GoogleDrive,		
			- Recognise that		Office 365, if		
			we can use		available.		
			different types of				
			media to convey				
			information, e.g.				
			text, image,				
			audio, video.				
	- Access content in	- Recognise	- Identify different	- Recognise charts,	- Draw conclusions	- Explain the	- Recognise what
	a range of formats,	different forms of	forms of digital	pictograms and	from information	difference	a spreadsheet is
	e.g. image, video,	digital content, i.e.	content, i.e. text,	databases, and	stored in a	betweendata and	and what it is
	audio.	text, image, video	image, video and	why we usethem.	database,chart or	information.	used for.
ata	- Answer basic	and audio.	audio.	- Present	table.	- Appreciate that	- Explain the
Da	questions about	- Collect simple	- Recognise charts,	information using a	- Design a	different	difference
	information	data (e.g.	pictograms and	suitable chart	questionnaire and	programs work	betweenphysical,
	displayed in	likes/dislikes) on a	branching	Explore a record	collecta range of	with different	mobile and
	images	topic.	databases, and	 Explore a record card databaseto 	data on a theme.	typesof data, e.g.	wireless
	e.g. more or less.	- Present simple	why we use them.	find out	- Choose	text, number,	networks.
		1 1000 III dillipio		ina out	0110000	video.	

	data using images, e.g. number of animals. Recognise charts and pictograms and why we use them. Explain information shown in asimple chart or pictogram. Modify simple charts/pictograms e.g. add title, item or labels.	- Identify an object using abranching database - Recognise an error in a branching database Create a branching database using pre-prepared images and questions - Identify the features of a good question in a branching	information. - Use filters in a database to find out specific information. - Name the key parts of a database, e.g. record, field, search. - Answer questions about information in a database. - Name some benefits of using a	appropriate formats topresent data to convey information. - Recognise that school computers are connected together on a network. - Recognise that the Internet is made up of computers and otherdigital devices connected togetherall around	- Explain the difference betweenthe Internet and the World WideWeb Know the difference between a search engine and a web browser Explain the basics of how searchengines work, and that different search engines may give	- Use simple formulae in a spreadsheet to find out information from a set of data Collect data for a purpose and plan out a spreadsheet to presentit effectively, using relevant formulae Produce graphs from data in a
	 Recognise charts and pictograms and why we use them. Explain information shown in asimple chart or pictogram. Modify simple charts/pictograms e.g. add title, item or labels. 	error in a branching database. - Create a branching database using pre-prepared images and questions - Identify the features of a good	information. - Name the key parts of a database, e.g. record, field, search. - Answer questions about information in a database. - Name some	 Recognise that school computers are connected together on a network. Recognise that the Internet is made up of computers and otherdigital devices connected 	World WideWeb. - Know the difference between a search engine and a web browser. - Explain the basics of how searchengines work, and that	information from a set of data. - Collect data for a purpose and plan out a spreadsheet to presentit effectively, using relevant formulae.
- Explore technology Repeat an action	- Recognise that computers don't have a brain.	- Explain that computers have no intelligence and we have to program	- Predict the outcome of a block or text-based program	- Create a program using a range of events/inputs to	- Name a range of sensors in physical systems.	- Design and program a physical

S
\subseteq
늘
÷
Ξ
≒
<u>o</u>
0
7
Q
య
\sim
0
0
ing
ming
nming
mming
amming
Iramming
gramming
ogramming
rogramming
Programming

- with technology to trigger a specific outcome.
- Recognise the success or failure of an action.
- Follow simple instructions to control a digital device.
- Recognise that we control computers.
- Input a short sequence of instructions to control a device.

- Explain that we control computers by giving them instructions.
- Create a simple program e.g. to control a floor robot.
- Create a simple algorithm.
- Predict the outcome of a simplealgorithm or program.
- Explain what an algorithm is a sequence of instructions to makesomething happen.
- Recognise that the order of instructions in an algorithm is important.
- Debug an error in a simple algorithm or program e.g. for afloor robot.

- them to do things.
- Create a program with multiple steps e.g. to control a floor robot.
- Predict the outcome of an algorithm or program with multiple steps.
- Recognise that the instructions in an algorithm need to be clear and unambiguous.
- Identify and correct errors in a given algorithm or program, and recognise the term debugging.
- Explain what an algorithm is, and that when inputted on a computer it is called a program.
- Plan out a program by creatingan algorithm, and evaluate its success.

- (Scratch/Logo).
- Successfully modify an existing program, e.g. change background, number of times things happen.
- Identify repeated steps in a program or algorithm.
- Create examples of algorithms containing countcontrolled loops.
- Use a countcontrolled loop (e.g. repeat 3 times) to make a programmore efficient.
- Recognise that we can create an algorithm to help plan out a program.
- Recognise a forever loop in a programor algorithm.
- Use a forever loop in a program tokeep something happening.
- Identify errors in

- control what happens.
- Recognise that we can decompose a problem into smaller parts to help solve it.
- Explain when to use forever loops and countcontrolled loops, and usethem in programs.
- Recognise selection in a program or algorithm.
- Use selection in algorithms in programs to alter what happens whena condition changes, e.g. if...then...
- Design a program for a purpose.
 Decompose into parts and create analgorithm for each one.
- Recognise common mistakes in programs and

- Recognise that different solutions may exist for the same problem.
- Predict what will happen in a program or algorithm when the input changes (e.g. sensor, data or event).
- Use two-way selection in programs and algorithms, i.e. if...then...else...
- Recognise
 variables in a
 programand what
 they do.
- Create programs including *repeat until* loops.
- Create and use simple variables, e.g. to keep score.
- Evaluate a program and make improvements to the code or

- computing system that uses sensors.
- Recognise and use procedures (sub-routines) in programs.
- Plan out a program in detail, including task, algorithm, code andexecution level.
- Explain common errors in programs and how to fix them.
- Use nested selection statements ina program or algorithm effectively.
- Combine a variable with relational operators (< = >) to determine whena program changes, e.g. if score > 5,say "well done".
- Recognise key concepts (sequence,

				a block or text- basedprogram and correct them Recognise that different inputs can beused to control a program.	how to correct them.	design accordingly. - Create an algorithm for a physicalsystem containing a sensor.	selection, repetition and variables) ina range of languages and contexts.
Digital Literacy	 Are aware that some online content is inappropriate. Are aware that information can be public or private. Know to tell an appropriate adult if they see something on the computerthat upsets them. 	 Use a simple password when logging on, where relevant. Explain why we use passwords. Recognise examples of personal information e.g. name, image. Know who to tell if concerned about content or contact online. Recognise that digital content belongs to the person who created it. Talk about their use of technology at home. 	 Remember a simple password to log onto the computer or a website. Identify rules for acceptable use of technology in school. Recognise what personal information is and the need to keep it private. Recognise that spending a lot of time in front of a screen can be unhealthy. Recognise that some information found online may not be true. 	 Explain why we need to keep our password safe. Recognise that digital content belongs to the person who first created it, but we can give permission for others to use it. Recognise when to share personal information and when not to. Recognise that some people lie about who they are online. Are aware that games and films have age ratings. 	 Remember and use an individual password. Recognise what kinds of websites are trustworthy sources of information. Recognise the benefits and risks of different apps and websites. Recognise that the media can portray groups of people differently. Can rate a game or film they have made and explain their rating. 	- Know where to find copyright free images and audio, and why this isimportant Critically evaluate websites for reliability of information and authenticity Demonstrate responsible use of a online services, and know a range of ways to report concerns.	- Explain what makes a strong password and why this is important at schooland in the wider world Explain how algorithms are used to track online activities with a view to targeting advertising and information Know that there are laws around the purchase of games; the production, sending and storage of images; what is written online; and around online gambling.