Termly Overview Computing – Unit Outcomes						
	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
	Digital literacy	Information technology	Computer science	Information technology	Information technology	Computer science
Year 1	Learners will develop their understanding of technology and how it can help them in their everyday lives. They will start to become familiar with the different components of a computer by developing their keyboard and mouse skills. Learners will also consider how to use technology responsibly.	During this unit, learners develop their understanding of a range of tools used for digital painting. They then use these tools to create their own digital paintings, while gaining inspiration from a range of artists' work. The unit concludes with learners considering their preferences when painting with and without the use of digital devices.	This unit introduces learners to early programming concepts. Learners will explore using individual commands, both with other learners and as part of a computer program. They will identify what each floor robot command does and use that knowledge to start predicting the outcome of programs. The unit is paced to ensure time is spent on all aspects of programming and builds knowledge in a structured manner. Learners are also introduced to the early stages of program design through the introduction of algorithms.	Labelling, grouping, and searching are important aspects of data and information. Searching is a common operation in many applications, and requires an understanding that to search data, it must have labels. This unit of work focuses on assigning data (images) with different labels in order to demonstrate how computers are able to group and present data.	During this unit, learners will develop their understanding of the various aspects of using a computer to create and manipulate text. Learners will become more familiar with using a keyboard and mouse to enter and remove text. Learners will also consider how to change the look of their text, and will be able to justify their reasoning in making these changes. Finally, learners will consider the differences between using a computer to create text, and writing text on paper. They will be able to explain which method they prefer and explain their reasoning for choosing this.	This unit introduces learners to on-screen programming through ScratchJr. Learners will explore the way a project looks by investigating sprites and backgrounds. They will use programming blocks to use, modify, and create programs. Learners will also be introduced to the early stages of program design through the introduction of algorithms.

Year 2	In this unit, learners will look at information technology at school and beyond, in settings such as shops, hospitals, and libraries. Learners will investigate how information technology improves our world, and they will learn about using information technology responsibly.	Learners will learn to recognise that different devices can be used to capture photographs and will gain experience capturing, editing, and improving photos. Finally, they will use this knowledge to recognise that images they see may not be real.	This unit develops pupils' understanding of instructions in sequences and the use of logical reasoning to predict outcomes. Pupils will use given commands in different orders to investigate how the order affects the outcome. Pupils will also learn about design in programming. They will develop artwork and test it for use in a program. They will design algorithms and then test those algorithms as programs and debug them.	This unit introduces the learners to the term 'data'. Learners will begin to understand what data means and how this can be collected in the form of a tally chart. They will learn the term 'attribute' and use this to help them organise data. They will then progress onto presenting data in the form of pictograms and finally block diagrams. Learners will use the data presented to answer questions.	In this unit, learners will be using a computer to create music. They will listen to a variety of pieces of music and consider how music can make them think and feel. Learners will compare creating music digitally and non-digitally. Learners will look at patterns and purposefully create music.	This unit initially recaps on learning from the Year 1 ScratchJr unit 'Programming B – Programming animations'. Learners begin to understand that sequences of commands have an outcome, and make predictions based on their learning. They use and modify designs to create their own quiz questions in ScratchJr, and realise these designs in ScratchJr using blocks of code. Finally, learners evaluate their work and make improvements to their programming projects.
Year 3	Learners will develop their understanding of digital devices, with an initial focus on inputs, processes, and outputs. They will also compare digital and non-digital devices. Next, learners will be introduced to computer networks,	Learners will use a range of techniques to create a stop-frame animation using tablets. Next, they will apply those skills to create a story-based animation. This unit will conclude with learners adding other types of media to	This unit explores the concept of sequencing in programming through Scratch. It begins with an introduction to the programming environment, which will be new to most learners. They will be	During this unit, learners will develop their understanding of what a branching database is and how to create one. They will gain an understanding of what attributes are and how to use them to sort groups of objects	During this unit, learners will become familiar with the terms 'text' and 'images' and understand that they can be used to communicate messages. They will use desktop publishing software and consider careful choices of font size, colour and	This unit explores the links between events and actions, while consolidating prior learning relating to sequencing. Learners begin by moving a sprite in four directions (up, down, left, and right). They then explore

	including devices that make up a network's infrastructure, such as wireless access points and switches. Finally, learners will discover the benefits of connecting devices in a network.	their animation, such as music and text.	introduced to a selection of motion, sound, and event blocks which they will use to create their own programs, featuring sequences. The final project is to make a representation of a piano. The unit is paced to focus on all aspects of sequences, and make sure that knowledge is built in a structured manner. Learners also apply stages of program design through this unit.	by using yes/no questions. The learners will create physical and on-screen branching databases. Finally, they will evaluate the effectiveness of branching databases and will decide what types of data should be presented as a branching database.	type to edit and improve premade documents. Learners will be introduced to the terms 'templates', 'orientation', and 'placeholders' and begin to understand how these can support them in making their own template for a magazine front cover. They will start to add text and images to create their own pieces of work using desktop publishing software. Learners will look at a range of page layouts thinking carefully about the purpose of these and evaluate how and why desktop publishing is used in the real world.	movement within the context of a maze, using design to choose an appropriately sized sprite. This unit also introduces programming extensions, through the use of **Pen** blocks. Learners are given the opportunity to draw lines with sprites and change the size and colour of lines. The unit concludes with learners designing and coding their own maze-tracing program.
Year 4	Learners will apply their knowledge and understanding of networks, to appreciate the internet as a network of networks which need to be kept secure. They will learn that the World Wide Web is part of the	In this unit, learners will initially examine devices capable of recording digital audio, which will include identifying the input device (microphone) and output devices (speaker or headphones) if available. Learners will	This unit is the first of the two programming units in Year 4, and looks at repetition and loops within programming. Pupils will create programs by planning, modifying, and testing commands to create shapes and	During this unit, learners will develop their understanding of what a branching database is and how to create one. They will gain an understanding of what attributes are and how to use them to sort groups of objects	In this unit, learners will develop their understanding of how digital images can be changed and edited, and how they can then be resaved and reused. They will consider the impact that editing images can have, and evaluate the	Learners will explore the concept of repetition in programming using the Scratch environment. The unit begins with a Scratch activity similar to that carried out in Logo in Programming unit A, where learners

	internet, and will be given opportunities to explore the World Wide Web for themselves in order to learn about who owns content and what they can access, add, and create. Finally, they will evaluate online content to decide how honest, accurate, or reliable it is, and understand the consequences of false information.	discuss the ownership of digital audio and the copyright implications of duplicating the work of others. In order to record audio themselves, learners will use Audacity to produce a podcast, which will include editing their work, adding multiple tracks, and opening and saving the audio files. Finally, learners will evaluate their work and give feedback to their peers.	patterns. They will use Logo, a text-based programming language.	by using yes/no questions. The learners will create physical and on-screen branching databases. Finally, they will evaluate the effectiveness of branching databases and will decide what types of data should be presented as a branching database.	effectiveness of their choices.	can discover similarities between two environments. Learners look at the difference between count-controlled and infinite loops, and use their knowledge to modify existing animations and games using repetition. Their final project is to design and create a game which uses repetition, applying stages of programming design throughout.
Year 5	In this unit, learners will develop their understanding of computer systems and how information is transferred between systems and devices. Learners will consider small-scale systems as well as large-scale systems. They will explain the input, output, and process aspects of a variety of different real-world systems. Learners will	Learners will learn how to create short videos by working in pairs or groups. As they progress through this unit, they will be exposed to topic-based language and develop the skills of capturing, editing, and manipulating video. Learners are guided with step-by-step support to take their idea from conception to completion. At the	In this unit, learners will use physical computing to explore the concept of selection in programming through the use of the Crumble programming environment. Learners will be introduced to a microcontroller (Crumble controller) and learn how to connect and program components (including output devices — LEDs and motors) through	This unit looks at how a flat-file database can be used to organise data in records. Pupils use tools within a database to order and answer questions about data. They create graphs and charts from their data to help solve problems. They use a real-life database to answer a question, and present their work to others.	In this unit learners will find out that vector images are made up of shapes. They will learn how to use the different drawing tools and how images are created in layers. They will explore the ways in which images can be grouped and duplicated to support them in creating more complex pieces of work. This unit is planned using the Google Drawings app.	In this unit, pupils develop their knowledge of 'selection' by revisiting how 'conditions' can be used in programming, and then learning how the 'if… then… else...' structure can be used to select different outcomes depending on whether a condition is 'true' or 'false'. They represent this understanding in algorithms, and then by

	also take part in a collaborative online project with other class members and develop their skills in working together online.	conclusion of the unit, learners have the opportunity to reflect on and assess their progress in creating a video.	the application of their existing programming knowledge. Learners will be introduced to conditions as a means of controlling the flow of actions, and explore how these can be used in algorithms and programs through the use of an input device (push switch). Learners will make use of their knowledge of repetition and conditions when introduced to the concept of selection (through the 'if... then...' structure) and write algorithms and programs that utilise this concept. To conclude the unit, learners will design and make a working model of a fairground carousel that will incorporate their understanding of how the microcontroller and its components are connected, and how selection can be used to control the operation of			constructing programs using the Scratch programming environment. They learn how to write programs that ask questions and use selection to control the outcomes based on the answers given. They use this knowledge to design a quiz in response to a given task and implement it as a program. To conclude the unit, learners evaluate their program by identifying how it meets the requirements of the task, the ways they have improved it, and further ways it could be improved.

			the model. Throughout this unit, pupils will apply the stages of programming design.			
Year 6	In this unit, the class will learn about the World Wide Web as a communication tool. First, they will learn how we find information on the World Wide Web, through learning how search engines work (including how they select and rank results) and what influences searching, and through comparing different search engines. They will then investigate different methods of communication, before focusing on internet-based communication. Finally, they will evaluate which methods of internet communication to use for particular purpose.	Learners will be introduced to creating websites for a chosen purpose. Learners identify what makes a good web page and use this information to design and evaluate their own website using Google Sites. Throughout the process, learners pay specific attention to copyright and fair use of media, the aesthetics of the site, and navigation paths.	This unit explores the concept of variables in programming through games in Scratch. First, pupils will learn what variables are, and relate them to real-world examples of values that can be set and changed. Pupils will then use variables to create a simulation of a scoreboard. In Lessons 2, 3, and 5, which follow the Use-Modify-Create model, pupils will experiment with variables in an existing project, then modify them, then they will create their own project. In Lesson 4, pupils will focus on design. Finally, in Lesson 6, pupils will apply their knowledge of variables and design to improve their game in Scratch.	This unit introduces the learners to spreadsheets. They will be supported in organising data into columns and rows to create their own data set. Learners will be taught the importance of formatting data to support calculations, while also being introduced to formulas and will begin to understand how they can be used to produce calculated data. Learners will be taught how to apply formulas that include a range of cells, and apply formulas to multiple cells by duplicating them. Learners will use spreadsheets to plan an event and answer questions. Finally, learners will create graphs and charts, and	During this unit, learners will develop their knowledge and understanding of using a computer to produce 3D models. Learners will initially familiarise themselves with working in a 3D space, including combining 3D objects to make a house and examining the differences between working digitally with 2D and 3D graphics. Learners will progress to making accurate 3D models of physical objects, such as a pencil holder, which include using 3D objects as placeholders. Finally, learners will examine the need to group 3D objects, then go on to plan, develop, and evaluate their own 3D model of a photo frame.	This unit is the final KS2 programming unit and brings together elements of all the four programming constructs: sequence from Year 3, repetition from Year 4, selection from Year 5, and variables (introduced in Year 6 – 'Programming A'. It offers learners the opportunity to use all of these constructs in a different, but still familiar environment, while also utilising a physical device — the micro:bit. The unit begins with a simple program for learners to build in and test in the programming environment, before transferring it to their micro:bit. Learners then take on three new projects in Lessons 2, 3,

				evaluate their results in comparison to questions asked.		and 4, with each lesson adding more depth.