End Points in Computing

| Concepts | Early Years | Key Stage 1 <br> (Years 1 \& 2) | Lower Key Stage 2 (Years 3 \& 4) | Upper Key Stage 2 (Years 5 \& 6) |
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| Computer Science | Navigate through apps or a simple program. <br> Understand how to navigate a programable toy. <br> Talk about some technology used in their environment. | Under and explain that an algorithm is a set of instructions used to solve a problem or achieve an objective. Know that an algorithm written for a computer is called a program. (Y1) (Y2) <br> Demonstrate an awareness of the need to be precise with algorithms. (Y2) | Turn a simple real-life situation into an algorithm for a program by deconstructing it into manageable parts. Identify an error within a program that prevents it following the desired algorithm and debug it. (Y3) | Turn more complex real-life situations into algorithms for a program by deconstructing it into manageable parts. Test and debug programs and use logical methods to identify the approximate cause of any bug. (Y5) <br> Use a systematic approach to try to identify a particular line of code causing a problem. (Y6) |
|  |  |  | Demonstrate the ability to design and code a program that follows a simple sequence. Understand how variables can be used to store information while a program is executing. (Y3) <br> Use and manipulate the value of variables. Make use of user inputs and outputs. (Y4) | Translate algorithms that include sequence, selection and repetition into code. Combining sequence, selection and repetition with other coding structures to achieve an algorithm design. (Y5) <br> Use complex structures within coding. Use a range of variables in coding: outputs such as sound and movement, inputs from the user of the program such as button clicks and the value of functions. (Y6) |

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|  |  | Identify the errors in an algorithm and make logical attempts to fix them. (Y1) <br> Programs contain logical, programmable steps. (Y2) | Design programs that show a program in logical, achievable steps. Use some 'if' statements, repetition and variables in coding. Identify and correct errors in algorithms. Read programs with several steps and predict the outcome accurately. (Y3) <br> Design programs that show a structure in logical, achievable steps. Identify errors in algorithms and correct them. Read programmes of several steps and predict the outcome accurately. (Y4) | To begin thinking about coding structures in terms of the ability to debug and interpret the code later. (Y5) <br> Interpret a program in parts and make logical attempts to put the separate parts of a complex algorithm together to explain the program as a whole. (Y6) |
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|  |  | Read code one line at a time and make predictions about the outcome. (Y1) <br> Identify the parts of a program that respond to specific events and initiate specific actions. (Y2) | List a range of ways that the internet can be used to provide different methods of communication. Use some of these methods of communication. Describe appropriate email conventions when communicating in this way. (Y3) <br> Recognise the main component parts of hardware which allow computers to join and form a network. Understand the online safety implications associated with the ways the internet can be used to provide different methods of communication. (Y4) | Understand the value of computer networks and have an awareness of the main dangers. Recognise what personal information is and explain how this can be kept safe. Select the most appropriate form of online communications contingent on audience and digital content. (Y5) <br> Understand and can explain the difference between the internet and the World Wide Web. Know what a WAN and LAN are and how to access the internet in school. (Y6) |

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| Information technology | Recognise that a range of technology is used in places such as homes and schools Select and use technology for particular purposes. | Sort, collate, edit and store simple digital content. Retrieve and save work and follow simple instructions to access online resources. (Y1) <br> Organise data and retrieve specific data for conducting simple searches. Edit more complex digital data. (Y2) <br> Create, name, save and retrieve content. Use a range of media in digital content. (Y2) | On a range of digital devices design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information. (Y3) <br> Understand the function, features and layout of a search engine. Appraise selected webpages for credibility and information at a basic level. (Y4) | Search with greater complexity for digital content when using a search engine. Explain in some detail how credible a webpage is and the information it contains. (Y5) <br> Apply filters when searching for digital content. Explain in detail how credible a webpage is and the information it contains. Compare a range of digital content sources. Use critical thinking skills in everyday use of online communication. (Y6) |
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|  |  |  | Collect, analyse, evaluate and present data and information using a selection of software. Consider what software is most appropriate for a given task. Create purposeful content to attach to emails. (Y3) <br> Make improvements to digital solutions based on feedback. Make informed software choices when presenting information and data. Create linked content using a range of software. Share digital content within the community. (Y4) | Make appropriate improvements to digital solutions based on feedback received and comment on the success of the solution. Review solutions from others. (Y5) <br> Collaboratively create content and solutions using digital features within software. (Y5) <br> Make clear connections to the audience when designing and creating digital content. Use criteria to evaluate the quality of digital solutions, identify improvement and make some refinements. (Y6) |

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| Digital Literacy | Talk about what they may use different technology for and how it might work (batteries or the need for putting the device on charge) | Understand what is meant by technology and identify a variety of examples both in and out of school. Make a distinction between objects that use modern technology and those that do not. (Y1) <br> Retrieve relevant, purposeful digital content using a search engine. Make links between technology used within school. (Y2) <br> Understand the importance of keeping information, such as their usernames and passwords, private. (Y1) <br> Know the implications of inappropriate online searches. Understand how things are shared electronically. Develop an understanding of using email safely and know ways of reporting inappropriate behaviours and content. (Y2) | Demonstrate the importance of having a secure password. Explain the negative implications of failure to keep passwords safe and secure. Understand the importance of staying safe when using communication tools. (Y3) <br> Help others to understand the importance of online safety. Know a range of ways of reporting inappropriate content and contact. (Y4) | Have a secure knowledge of common online safety rules. To know the safe and respectful use of a few different technologies and online services. Understand what appropriate online behaviour is. (Y5) <br> Demonstrate the safe and respectful use of a range of different technologies and online services. (Y6) |
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| Online safety | Begin to understand the importance of online safety and who they can talk to if they need help. | Demonstrate an understanding of the importance of online safety, using private usernames and passwords. (Y1) <br> Contribute their ideas about communicating appropriately and | Understand the importance of a secure password and not sharing this with anyone else. (Y3) <br> Appraise the accuracy of the information on a website and make decisions on whether it is a | Understand their responsibility to others as well as to themselves when communicating and sharing content online. (Y5) <br> Understand what the SMART rules are and how they should be applied |

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