Steeple Morden Progression in Computing Capability

	Understanding Technology	Programming	Digital Literacy	
Year R	ELG 13 People and Communities ELG 15 Technology Pupils explore technology they encounter at home and school and recognise how this has changed over time.	ELG 2 Understanding ELG 4 Moving and Handling Pupils use control technology such as programmable robots, and explore their uses through play.	ELG 16 Exploring and using media and materials ELG 17 Being imaginative Pupils interact with adults and peers, exploring their environment using multimedia equipment to capture sound, still and moving images and play these back.	ELG ELG Onlin previs mana owne
Year 1	Pupils recognise and can give examples of common uses of information technology they encounter in their daily routine.	 Pupils create, debug and implement instructions (simple algorithms) as programs on a range of digital devices. Pupils understand that digital devices follow precise and unambiguous instructions. They understand that digital devices can simulate real situations. 	 With adult guidance, pupils use a range of technology to enhance and present their learning. Within both specific computing lessons and cross curricular contexts, pupils are able to: enquire with purpose, accessing digital content such as text, still and moving images, video and audio 	Pupil cond for he upse They other
Year 2	Pupils recognise common uses of information technology beyond school, including those which they don't frequently encounter in their daily routine. Pupils understand that computers are not intelligent but can appear to be when following algorithms . They can share examples of this.	 Pupils understand that algorithms are implemented as programs on digital devices. Pupils create and debug programs to achieve specific goals and understand the importance of sequence. Pupils use the principles of logical reasoning to plan and predict the behaviour of simple programs. They solve problems on and off screen 	 collect data (e.g. numerical, research facts etc.) which they are able to retrieve, store and present as graphs, tables and charts present and communicate their learning to others in a variety of ways using text, still images, video and audio, including combining 2 or more of these mediums 	inforr checl dialo They and r world
Year 3	Pupils understand that computers (in various forms) generally accept inputs and produce outputs and can give examples of this. Pupils recognise - and can describe - some of the services offered by the Internet , especially those used for communication and collaboration.	 Pupils create programs to accomplish specific goals using an increasing range of digital devices and applications. They can decompose programs to test them and understand how making even small changes to an algorithm can have a significant impact on the outcome. They begin using simple repetition (e.g. 'repeat x times' and 'repeat forever') and understand how this can be used to improve efficiency in their programs. 	 With increasing levels of autonomy, pupils are becoming confident and creative users of technology. Within both specific computing lessons and cross curricular contexts, pupils are able to: follow and expand on agreed lines of enquiry, using key words and phrases to effectively access digital content such as text, still images, video and audio 	Pupil bene and k They repre the ir and g
Year 4	 Pupils develop a basic understanding of how computers can be linked to form a local network such as those found in schools. Pupils recognise that there is a difference between the Internet and the World Wide Web. They can recognise and describe some of the services offered by the Internet, especially those used for communication and collaboration. 	 Pupils create and debug programs containing simple repetition (e.g. <i>'repeat x times'</i> and <i>'repeat forever'</i>) as well as more complex repetition (e.g. <i>'nested loops'</i>) Pupils increasingly use their programming capability to control or simulate a range of different outputs in physical systems. Pupils begin to explore and notice the similarities and differences between programming languages and use this knowledge to help them create and debug programs efficiently. 	 identify, collect and manipulate different types of data (e.g. numerical, research facts etc.) which they present as information, showing a greater awareness of purpose and audience present and communicate their learning to others in a variety of ways using text, still images, video and audio They combine digital tools to achieve specific goals and think carefully about the impact on their audience 	beha decis online Pupil online perce
Year 5	Pupils know that there is a difference between the Internet and the World Wide Web and understand that the web is just one of the services offered by the Internet (as well as, e.g. email and VoIP services such as Skype). They appreciate how search results are ranked, including an understanding of the use of different algorithms to prioritise results. Pupils understand that the highest-ranking search results may not always be the most relevant. They appraise search results based on their relevance and trustworthiness , and can explain what is meant by 'fake news '	 Pupils create, deconstruct and refine programs to accomplish specific goals. They create programs with loops which terminate when conditions are met or continue whilst conditions are present (e.g. <i>'repeat until' and 'repeat whist'</i>). Pupils understand and use simple selection (e.g. <i>if/then</i> and <i>if/then/else</i>) to create interactive programs based on conditions being met / not met. They begin to use simple operators within their programs. 	 Pupils are confident, capable and creative users of technology. Within both specific computing lessons and cross curricular contexts, pupils are able to: create and effectively follow lines of enquiry to support their learning, and are discerning in evaluating digital content they encounter identify, collect and analyse different types of data (e.g. numerical, words, images, video etc.) which they manipulate and re-present as information for a variety of audiences and purposes 	Iney
Year 6	Pupils understand and can explain how computer networks work, including the Internet . They begin to understand how data travels across networks in packets and how these can be broken up and reconstructed. When accessing information online, pupils recognise that opinions may be presented as facts . They can describe why an opinion may easily become popular online but they understand that this doesn't necessarily make it true. They understand that some online content may be commercially sponsored such as adverts in search results or content presented by social media influencers .	 Pupils create, deconstruct and refine an increasingly complex range of programs to accomplish specific goals. Pupils create programs which store, change and report variables (e.g. scores in a game or time) and can include multiple variables in a single program. Pupils can explain why they have structured algorithms as they have and describe the effect this has on a program. 	 select and make effective use of digital tools to create digital artefacts both under instruction and of their own choosing decide on the most appropriate way to present their learning - thinking about aesthetics, functionality and impact on the user, and responding appropriately. 	infor perm They phys their strate beha

Online Safety

G 6 Self-confidence and self-awareness

G 7 Managing feelings and behaviour

line safety messages delivered through guided use of continuous vision in school and at home. Pupils learn about online reputation, naging information online, privacy and security and copyright and nership.

pils are becoming increasingly aware of **content**, **contact** and **nduct** benefits and risks, how to manage them safely and where to go help and support when they have concerns or feel unsafe, worried or set.

ey are beginning to develop a better understanding of their own and ers' '**identity'** (including online), the importance of keeping personal prmation private and of seeking permission before sharing. They eck with an adult before clicking on **pop ups**, **notifications** or **ilogue boxes**.

ey increasingly use a range of **digital devices** to communicate safely d respectfully online, making links to positive behaviour in the physical rld.

pils are able to identify a range of **content**, **contact** and **conduct** nefits and risks, describe how to manage them safely and respectfully a know where to go for help and support when they have concerns.

ey can explain what is meant by '**identity**', how this might be resented differently in different situations and why others might misresent their identity. They develop their understanding of '**trust**' and importance of being careful about what is shared online and of giving d gaining **consent**.

bils can describe **positive and negative effects of online activity** / **haviours** and begin to understand how to make safer and healthier cisions, including considering the appropriateness of games and ine content for different ages.

pils can describe positive ways for someone to interact with others line and understand how this will positively impact on how others rceive them.

pils identify and manage the benefits and risks of a range of online ivities in terms of **content**, **contact** and **conduct** to ensure they are **fe**, **respectful** and **responsible** online. They know how to report incerns, seek support for themselves and others and persist until they the help they need.

pils make responsible choices about their own online **identity** and nsider the potential impact of this on their **digital footprint**. They derstand that online **identities** can be **copied** or **modified** and some the possible implications of this.

ey can describe times when they might responsibly share **personal ormation** (including payment details), the importance of seeking mission and the need for **strong passwords**.

ey can describe ways technology may impact their own and others' **ysical and mental wellbeing** (positively and negatively), understand eir responsibilities in regard to this and can suggest a range of positive ategies to limit the negative impact of technology and online haviours.