(Upper KS2 Curriculum – Year A)

Differentiation by input see the weekly planning sheet/

- -Key vocab for each learning objective is in red font /
- -Resources -see the weekly planning /
- -Minimum Assessment for Learning strategies for all topics = Peer Talk; targeted questioning; mini white boards; and self and peer marking
- Long term memory development strategies= Recapping pervious learning at the start of each new topic / Long term memory strategy linked to the objectives on this sheet for each week
- -Computing Cultural Capital = can understand and apply the fundamental principles and concepts of computer science, including abstraction, logic, algorithms and data representation

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Autumn first half	Systems Learning Objective To explain that computers can be connected together to form systems	Computer systems and us Learning Objective To recognise the role of computer systems in our lives	Transferring Information Learning Objective To recognise how information is transferred over the	Working together Learning Objective To explain how sharing information online lets people in different places	Better working together Learning Objective To contribute to a shared project online	Shared working Learning Objective To evaluate different ways of working together online	Assessment, Consolidation and Review
Computing Systems and Networks – Sharing Information	Success Criteria I can describe that a computer system features inputs, processes, and outputs I can explain that computer systems communicate with other devices I can explain that systems are built using a number of parts	Success Criteria I can explain the benefits of a given computer system I can identify tasks that are managed by computer systems I can identify the human elements of a computer system	 Success Criteria I can explain that data is transferred over networks in packets I can explain that networked digital devices have unique addresses I can recognise that data is transferred using agreed methods 	Success Criteria I can explain that the internet allows different media to be shared I can recognise that connected digital devices can allow us to access shared files stored online I can send information over the internet in different ways	Success Criteria I can compare working online with working offline I can make thoughtful suggestions on my group's work I can suggest strategies to ensure successful group work	Success Criteria I can explain how the internet enables effective collaboration I can identify different ways of working together online I can recognise that working together on the internet can be public or private	
Key Vocabulary	System, connection, digital, input, process, output	System, connection, digital, input, process, output	Protocol, address, packet	Chat, explore, slide deck	Chat, explore	Reuse, remix, collaboration	
KS2 Computing NC Links	2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.6, 2.7	2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.6, 2.7	2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.6, 2.7	2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.6, 2.7	2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.6, 2.7	2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.6, 2.7	
Computing Strand	CS	CS, IT	NW	IT, NW	ET, NW	DD, ET, NW	
Education for a Connected World	- Copyright and ownership	- Copyright and ownership	- Copyright and ownership	- Copyright and ownership	- Copyright and ownership	- Copyright and ownership	

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
	What is video?	Filming techniques	Using a storyboard	Planning a video	Importing and editing video	Video evaluation	Assessment,
	<u>Learning Objective</u>	<u>Learning Objective</u>	<u>Learning Objective</u>	<u>Learning Objective</u>	<u>Learning Objective</u>	<u>Learning Objective</u>	Consolidation and Review
Autumn second	- To explain what makes a video effective	 To identify digital devices that can record video 	- To capture video using a range of techniques	- To create a storyboard	 To identify that video can be improved through reshooting and editing 	- To consider the impact of the choices made when making and sharing a video	
Creating Media – Video Editing	Success Criteria I can explain that video is a visual media format I can identify features of videos I can compare features in different videos	 Success Criteria I can identify and find features on a digital video recording device I can experiment with different camera angles I can recognise camera angles in a video 	Success Criteria I can suggest filming techniques for a given purpose I can capture video using a range of filming techniques I can review how effective my video is	 Success Criteria I can outline the scenes of my video I can decide which filming techniques I will use I can create and save video content 	Success Criteria I can explain how to improve a video by reshooting and editing I can select the correct tools to make edits to my video I can store, retrieve, and export my recording to a computer	Success Criteria I can evaluate my video and share my opinions I can make edits to my video and improve the final outcome I can recognise that my choices when making a video will impact on the quality of the final outcome	
Key Vocabulary	Video, audio, camera, talking head, panning, close up	Video camera, microphone, lens, close up, mid-range, long shot, moving subject, side by side, high angle, low angle, normal angle	Static camera, zoom, pan, tilt, storyboard	Storyboard, filming, review	Import, split, trim, clip, edit, reshoot	Delete, trim, reorder, export, evaluate, share	
KS2 Computing NC Links	2.5, 2.6, 2.7	2.5, 2.6, 2.7	2.5, 2.6, 2.7	2.5, 2.6, 2.7	2.5, 2.6, 2.7	2.5, 2.6, 2.7	
Computing Strand	CM, DD	CM, CS	CM, SS	CM, DD, ET	CM, ET	CM, DD, ET	
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	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
	Connecting Crumbles	Combining output components	Controlling with conditions	Starting with selection	Drawing designs	Writing and testing algorithms	Assessment, Consolidation and Review
	<u>Learning Objective</u>	Learning Objective	Learning Objective	Learning Objective	Learning Objective	Learning Objective	
Spring first half	- To control a simple circuit connected to a computer	 To write a program that includes count-controlled loops 	- To explain that a loop can stop when a condition is met	 To explain that a loop can be used to repeatedly check whether a condition has been met 	- To design a physical project that includes selection	 To create a program that controls a physical computing project 	
	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	
Programming A – Selection in Physical Computing	 I can create a simple circuit and connect it to a microcontroller I can program a microcontroller to make an LED switch on I can explain what an infinite loop does 	 I can connect more than one output device to a microcontroller I can use a count-controlled loop to control outputs I can design sequences for given output devices 	 I can explain that a condition is either true or false I can design a conditional loop I can program a microcontroller to respond to an input 	 I can explain that a condition being met can start an action I can identify a condition and an action in my project I can use selection (an 'ifthen' statement) to direct the flow of a program 	 I can identify a real-world example of a condition starting an action I can describe what my project will do I can create a detailed drawing of my project 	 I can write an algorithm that describes what my model will do I can use selection to produce an intended outcome I can test and debug my project 	
Key Vocabulary	Microcontroller, components, connection, infinite loop	Microcontroller, output component, motor, repetition, count-controlled loop	Microcontroller, Crumble controller, components, switch, motor, LED, Sparkle, crocodile clips, connect, battery box, program, condition	Input, output, selection, condition, action	Selection, condition, action, repetition	Selection, condition, action, repetition, debug	
KS2 Computing NC Links	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.6	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.6	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.6	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.6	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.6	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.6	
Computing Strand	CS, PG	CS, PG	CS, PG	PG	CS, DD	CS, DD	
Education for a Connected World	- Copyright and ownership	- Copyright and ownership	- Copyright and ownership	- Copyright and ownership	- Copyright and ownership	- Copyright and ownership	

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
	Creating a paper-based database	Computer databases	Using a database	Using search tools	Comparing data visually	Databases in real life	Assessment, Consolidation
	<u>Learning Objective</u>	<u>Learning Objective</u>	Learning Objective	Learning Objective	<u>Learning Objective</u>	Learning Objective	and Review
Spring second half	- To use a form to record information	- To compare paper and computer-based databases	- To outline how grouping and then sorting data allows us to answer questions	 To explain that tools can be used to select specific data 	- To explain that computer programs can be used to compare data visually	 To apply my knowledge of a database to ask and answer real-world questions 	
Data and	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	
Information – Flat-file Databases	 I can create multiple questions about the same field I can explain how information can be recorded I can order, sort, and group my data cards 	 I can choose which field to sort data by to answer a given question I can explain what a 'field' and a 'record' is in a database I can navigate a flat-file database to compare different views of information 	 I can combine grouping and sorting to answer more specific questions I can explain how information can be grouped I can group information to answer questions 	 I can choose multiple criteria to answer a given question I can choose which field and value are required to answer a given question I can outline how 'AND' and 'OR' can be used to refine data selection 	 I can explain the benefits of using a computer to create graphs I can refine a chart by selecting a particular filter I can select an appropriate chart to visually compare data 	 I can ask questions that will need more than one field to answer I can present my findings to a group I can refine a search in a real-world context 	
Key Vocabulary	Database, data, information, record, field, sort, order, group	Database, data, field, record, sort, order	Database, record, field, group, search, sort, order	Database, record, field, value, search, criteria	Database, record, field, graph, chart, axis, compare, filter	Database, field, record, graph, chart, presentation	
KS2 Computing NC Links	2.5, 2.6	2.5, 2.6	2.5, 2.6	2.5, 2.6	2.5, 2.6	2.5, 2.6	
Computing Strand	DI, ET	DD, DI	DI	DI, ET	DI, ET	DI, ET	
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	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	<u>Week 5</u>	Week 6	Week 7
	The drawing tools Learning Objective	Create a vector drawing Learning Objective	Being effective Learning Objective	Layers and objects Learning Objective	Manipulating objects Learning Objective	Get designing Learning Objective	Assessment, Consolidation and Review
Summer first half	To identify that drawing tools can be used to produce different outcomes	- To create a vector drawing by combining shapes	- To use tools to achieve a desired effect	- To recognise that vector drawings consist of layers	- To group objects to make them easier to work with	To evaluate my vector drawing	
Creating Media – Vector Drawing	 Success Criteria I can discuss how a vector drawing is different from paper-based drawings I can identify the main drawing tools I can recognise that vector drawings are made using shapes 	 Success Criteria I can explain that each element added to a vector drawing is an object I can identify the shapes used to make a vector drawing I can move, resize, and rotate objects I have duplicated 	Success Criteria I can explain how alignment grids and resize handles can be used to improve consistency I can modify objects to create different effects I can use the zoom tool to help me add detail to my drawings	Success Criteria I can change the order of layers in a vector drawing I can identify that each added object creates a new layer in the drawing I can identify which objects are in the front layer or in the back layer of a drawing	Success Criteria I can copy part of a drawing by duplicating several objects I can group to create a single object I can reuse a group of objects to further develop my vector drawing	 Success Criteria I can apply what I have learned about vector drawings I can suggest improvements to a vector drawing I can evaluate alternatives to vector drawings 	
Key Vocabulary	Vector, drawing tools, shapes, object, icons, toolbar	Vector drawing, object, move, resize, colour, rotate, duplicate/copy	Organise, zoom, select, rotate, object, alignment grid, resize, handles, consistency, modify	Layers, object, front, back, order	Copy, paste, group, ungroup, duplicate, object, vector drawing, reuse	Improvement, evaluate, alternatives, vector drawing	
KS2 Computing NC Links	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
Computing Strand	CM, DI, ET	CM, ET	CM, ET	CM, ET	CM, ET	CM, DD	
Education for a Connected World	 Managing online information Online relationships Online reputation Self-image and identity 	 Managing online information Online relationships Online reputation Self-image and identity 	 Managing online information Online relationships Online reputation Self-image and identity 	 Managing online information Online relationships Online reputation Self-image and identity 	 Managing online information Online relationships Online reputation Self-image and identity 	 Managing online information Online relationships Online reputation Self-image and identity 	

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
	Exploring conditions	Selecting outcomes	Asking questions	Planning a quiz	Testing a quiz	Evaluating a quiz	Assessment,
Summer second	Learning Objective To explain how selection is used in computer programs	Learning Objective To relate that a conditional statement connects a	Learning Objective - To explain how selection directs the	Learning Objective To design a program which uses selection	Learning Objective To create a program which uses selection	<u>Learning Objective</u> - To evaluate my program	Consolidation and Review
half	used in computer programs	condition to an outcome	flow of a program	Willett uses selection	Willett daes selection	program	
Programming B –	Success Criteria - I can identify conditions in a	Success Criteria - I can create a program with	Success Criteria - I can design the flow of	Success Criteria - I can identify the	Success Criteria - I can implement my	Success Criteria - I can extend my	
Selection in Quizzes	program I can modify a condition in a program I can recall how conditions are used in selection	different outcomes using selection I can identify the condition and outcomes in an 'if thenelse' statement I can use selection in an infinite loop to check a condition	a program which contains 'if then else' I can explain that program flow can branch according to a condition I can show that a condition can direct program flow in one of two ways	outcome of user input in an algorithm I can outline a given task I can use a design format to outline my project	algorithm to create the first section of my program - I can share my program with others - I can test my program	program further I can identify ways the program could be improved I can identify what setup code I need in my project	
Key Vocabulary	Selection, condition, true, false, count-controlled loop	Selection, condition, true, false, outcomes, conditional statement (the linking together of a condition and outcomes), algorithm, program, debug	Selection, condition, true, false, outcomes, question, answer, algorithm, program, debug	Task, design, algorithm, input, program, selection, condition, outcomes	Implement, design, algorithm, program, selection, condition, outcome, test, run	Implement, design, algorithm, program, debug, test, setup, selection, condition, outcome, share, evaluate, constructive	
KS2 NC Links	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.6	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.6	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.6	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.6	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.6	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.6	
Computing Strand	AL, PG	AL, PG	AL, PG	DD, PG	DD, PG	DD, PG	
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