(Lower KS2 Curriculum – Year B)

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 = are responsible, competent, confident and creative users of information and communication technology.

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
	Connecting networks	What is the Internet made of?	Sharing information	What is a website?	Who owns the web?	Can I believe what I read?	Assessment, Consolidation
	<u>Learning Objective</u>	Learning Objective	<u>Learning Objective</u>	<u>Learning Objective</u>	<u>Learning Objective</u>	Learning Objective	and Review
Autumn first half	- To describe how networks physically connect to other networks	 To recognise how networked devices make up the internet 	- To outline how websites can be shared via the World Wide Web (WWW)	- To describe how content can be added and accessed on the World Wide Web (WWW)	 To recognise how the content of the WWW is created by people 	 To evaluate the consequences of unreliable content 	
	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	
Computing Systems and Networks – The Internet	 I can demonstrate how information is shared across the internet I can describe the internet as a network of networks I can discuss why a network needs protecting 	 I can describe networked devices and how they connect I can explain that the internet is used to provide many services I can recognise that the World Wide Web contains websites and web pages 	 I can describe how to access websites on the WWW I can describe where websites are stored when uploaded to the WWW I can explain the types of media that can be shared on the World Wide Web (WWW) 	 I can explain what media can be found on websites I can explain that internet services can be used to create content online I can recognise that I can add content to the WWW 	 I can explain that there are rules to protect content I can explain that websites and their content are created by people I can suggest who owns the content on websites 	 I can explain that not everything on the World Wide Web is true. I can explain why I need to think carefully before I share or reshare content I can explain why some information I find online may not be honest, accurate, or legal. 	
Key Vocabulary	Internet, network, router, network security	Network switch, server, wireless access point (WAP), router	Website, web page, web address, router, routing, web browser	World Wide Web, internet, content, website, web page, links, files	Website, use, content, download, sharing, ownership, permission	Information, sharing, accurate, honest, content, adverts	
KS2 NC Links	2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7	2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7	2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7	2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7	2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7	2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7	
Computing Strand	NW, SS	NW	NW	CM, NW	NW	IT, NW, SS	
Education for a Connected World							

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
	Digital recording	Recording sounds	Creating a podcast	Editing digital recordings	Combining audio	Evaluating podcasts	Assessment,
	<u>Learning Objective</u> - To identify that sound can	<u>Learning Objective</u> - To use a digital device to	Learning Objective - To explain that a digital	Learning Objective - To explain that audio can	Learning Objective - To show that different	<u>Learning Objective</u> - To evaluate editing	Consolidation and Review
Autumn second half	be digitally recorded	record sound	recording is stored as a file	be changed through editing	types of audio can be combined and played together	choices made	
Creating Media – Audio Editing	 Success Criteria I can identify digital devices that can play audio, record sound, or do both I can identify important inputs and outputs of digital devices that can play audio, record sound, or do both I can explain why I need to consider who owns audio and whether I have the right to reuse it 	 Success Criteria I can discuss what other people include when recording sound for a podcast I can suggest how to improve my recording I can use a device to record audio and play back sound 	 Success Criteria I can discuss why it is useful to be able to save digital recordings I can plan and write the content for a podcast I can save a digital recording as a file 	 Success Criteria I can discuss ways in which audio recordings can be altered I can edit sections of an audio recording I can open a digital recording from a file 	 Success Criteria I can choose suitable sounds to include in a podcast I can discuss sounds that other people combine I can use editing tools to arrange sections of audio 	 Success Criteria I can discuss the features of a digital recording I like I can explain that digital recordings need to be exported to share them I can suggest improvements to a digital recording 	
Key Vocabulary	Audio, record, playback, microphone, speaker, headphones, input, output	Audio, sound, record, playback, start, pause, stop, podcast	Audio, sound, record, playback, start, pause, stop, podcast, save, file	Audio, sound, record, playback, edit, selection, open, save, file	Audio, sound, edit, selection, open, save, mixing, time shift	Export, MP3, audio, editing, evaluate, feedback	
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	CS, DI	CM, CS, DD, ET	CM, DD, DI, ET	CM, ET	CM, ET	CM, 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
	Programming a screen turtle	Programming letters	Patterns and repeats	Using loops to create shapes	Breaking things down	Creating a program	Assessment, Consolidation
	<u>Learning Objective</u>	<u>Learning Objective</u>	<u>Learning Objective</u>	<u>Learning Objective</u>	<u>Learning Objective</u>	<u>Learning Objective</u>	and Review
Spring first half	- To identify that accuracy in programming is important	- To create a program in a text-based language	- To explain what 'repeat' means	- To modify a count- controlled loop to produce a given outcome	- To decompose a task into small steps	- To create a program that uses count-controlled loops to produce a given outcome	
	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	
Programming A – Repetition in Shapes	 I can create a code snippet for a given purpose I can explain the effect of changing a value of a command I can program a computer by typing commands 	 I can use a template to draw what I want my program to do I can write an algorithm to produce a given outcome I can test my algorithm in a text-based language 	 I can identify everyday tasks that include repetition as part of a sequence, eg brushing teeth, dance moves I can identify patterns in a sequence, eg 'step 3 times' means the same as 'step, step, step' I can use a count-controlled loop to produce a given outcome 	 I can choose which values to change in a loop I can identify the effect of changing the number of times a task is repeated I can predict the outcome of a program containing a count-controlled loop 	 I can explain that a computer can repeatedly call a procedure I can identify 'chunks' of actions in the real world I can use a procedure in a program 	 I can design a program that includes count-controlled loops I can develop my program by debugging it I can make use of my design to write a program 	
Key Vocabulary	Program, turtle, commands, code snippet (could be the same as a program; it can have several sets of commands in one program)	Algorithm, design, debug, logo commands	Pattern, repeat, repetition, count-controlled loop, algorithm, value	Repeat, repetition, count- controlled loop, trace, value	Repeat, count-controlled loop, decompose, procedure	Count-controlled loop, procedure, debug, program	
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	AL, PG	ET, PG	AL, PG	PG	AL, PG	PG	
Education for a Connected World	- Copyright and ownership - Self-image and identity	 Copyright and ownership Self-image and identity 	Copyright and ownershipSelf-image and identity	Copyright and ownershipSelf-image and identity	Copyright and ownershipSelf-image and identity	Copyright and ownershipSelf-image and identity	

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
	Answering questions Learning Objective	Data collection Learning Objective	Learning Objective	Analysing data Learning Objective	Data for answers Learning Objective	Answering my question Learning Objective	Assessment, Consolidation and Review
Spring second half	 To explain that data gathered over time can be used to answer questions 	- To use a digital device to collect data automatically	 To explain that a data logger collects 'data points' from sensors over time 	 To use data collected over a long duration to find information 	 To identify the data needed to answer questions 	 To use collected data to answer questions 	
Data and Information – Data Logging	 Success Criteria I can choose a data set to answer a given question I can identify data that can be gathered over time I can suggest questions that can be answered using a given data set 	 Success Criteria I can explain that sensors are input devices I can identify that data from sensors can be recorded I can use data from a sensor to answer a given question 	 Success Criteria I can identify a suitable place to collect data I can identify the intervals used to collect data I can talk about the data that I have captured 	Success Criteria I can import a data set I can use a computer program to sort data I can use a computer to view data in different ways	 Success Criteria I can plan how to collect data using a data logger I can propose a question that can be answered using logged data I can use a data logger to collect data 	 Success Criteria I can draw conclusions from the data that I have collected I can explain the benefits of using a data logger I can interpret data that has been collected using a data logger 	
Key Vocabulary	Data, table (layout)	Input device, sensor, data logger	Data logger, logging, data point, interval	Analyse, data set, import, export	Data, data logger, logged, collection	Analyse, review, conclusion	
KS2 Computing NC Links	2.2, 2.6	2.2, 2.6	2.2, 2.6	2.2, 2.6	2.2, 2.6	2.2, 2.6	
Computing Strand	DI	CS, DI, ET	CS, DI, ET	DI, ET	CS, DI, ET	CS, DI	
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	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
	Changing digital images	Changing the composition of images	Changing images for different uses	Retouching images	Fake images	Making and evaluating a publication	Assessment, Consolidation and Review
	Learning Objective	Learning Objective	<u>Learning Objective</u>	Learning Objective	Learning Objective	<u>Learning Objective</u>	
Summer first half	- To explain that digital images can be changed	 To change the composition of an image 	 To describe how images can be changed for different uses 	 To make good choices when selecting different tools 	- To recognise that not all images are real	- To evaluate how changes can improve an image	
Constitute B.Condin	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	
Creating Media – Photo Editing	 I can explain the effect that editing can have on an image I can explore how images can be changed in real life I can identify changes that we can make to an image 	 I can change the composition of an image by selecting parts of it I can consider why someone might want to change the composition of an image I can explain what has changed in an edited image 	 I can choose effects to make my image fit a scenario I can explain why my choices fit a scenario I can talk about changes made to images 	 I can choose appropriate tools to retouch an image I can give examples of positive and negative effects that retouching can have on an image I can identify how an image has been retouched 	 I can combine parts of images to create new images I can sort images into 'fake' or 'real' and explain my choices I can talk about fake images around me 	 I can compare the original image with my completed publication I can consider the effect of adding other elements to my work I can evaluate the impact of my publication on others through feedback 	
Key Vocabulary	Image, edit, arrange, select, digital, crop, undo, save	Image, search, save, copyright, composition, edit, save, pixels, crop, rotate, flip	Image, adjustments, effects, colours, hue/saturation, sepia, save, version, illustrator, vignette	Image, edit, retouch, clone, recolour, magic wand, select, adjust, sharpen, brighten	Image, fake, real, composite, cut, copy, paste, alter, background, foreground	Image, publication, elements, original, font style, shapes, border, layer	
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, ET	CM, ET, IT	CM, DD, ET	CM, ET	CM, ET, SS	CM, DD, ET	
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	<u>Week 1</u>	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
	Using loops to create shapes	Different loops	Animate your name	Modifying a game	Designing a game	Creating our games	Assessment, Consolidation
	Learning Objective	<u>Learning Objective</u>	Learning Objective	Learning Objective	Learning Objective	Learning Objective	and Review
Summer second half	 To develop the use of count- controlled loops in a different programming environment 	 To explain that in programming there are infinite loops and count- controlled loops 	- To develop a design which includes two or more loops which run at the same time	- To modify an infinite loop in a given program	- To design a project that includes repetition	- To create a project that includes repetition	
Programming B -	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	Success Criteria	
Repetition in Games	 I can list an everyday task as a set of instructions including repetition I can modify a snippet of code to create a given outcome I can predict the outcome of a snippet of code 	 I can choose when to use a count-controlled and an infinite loop I can modify loops to produce a given outcome I can recognise that some programming languages enable more than one process to be run at once 	 I can choose which action will be repeated for each object I can evaluate the effectiveness of the repeated sequences used in my program I can explain what the outcome of the repeated action should be 	 I can explain the effect of my changes I can identify which parts of a loop can be changed I can re-use existing code snippets on new sprites 	 I can develop my own design explaining what my project will do I can evaluate the use of repetition in a project I can select key parts of a given project to use in my own design 	 I can build a program that follows my design I can evaluate the steps I followed when building my project I can refine the algorithm in my design 	
Key Vocabulary	Scratch, programming, sprite, blocks, code, loop, repeat, value	Block, repeat, forever, infinite loop, count-controlled loop, costume	Repetition, forever, infinite loop, count-controlled loop, animate, costume, event block, duplicate	Block, repeat, forever, infinite loop, modify, design	Infinite loop, count-controlled loop, repetition, design, sprite, algorithm	Repetition, design, algorithm, duplicate, debug, refine, evaluate	
KS2 NC Computing Links	2.1, 2.2, 2.3	2.1, 2.2, 2.3	2.1, 2.2, 2.3	2.1, 2.2, 2.3	2.1, 2.2, 2.3	2.1, 2.2, 2.3	
Computing Strand	DD, PG	AL, PG	DD, PG	PG	DD, PG	DD, PG	
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