Computing – Year 1

Autumn 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 and who to ask for help if they see any content or comments online that make them feel uncomfortable.

Technology Around Us

Recognise common uses of information technology beyond school

Use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate, and retrieve digital

Use technology safely and respectfully

CK/ Vocabulary

- Technology is something that can help us
- Technology in school are computers, whiteboards and photocopier.
- Technology at home are mobile phones, television and washing machine.

Vocabulary: technology, computer, mouse, trackpad, keyboard, screen, double-click, typing.

Skills

- To identify the main parts of a computer (Screen, mouse, keyboard)
- To use the keyboard to edit text
- To use a keyboard to type
- To use a mouse in different ways
- To save work into a file
- I can explain rules to keep myself safe when using technology both in and beyond the home.

Autumn 2

Learners will 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.

Digital Painting

Use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate, and retrieve digital content

CK/ Vocabulary

- Technology can be used to change digital
- Digital Content is something that is created on a computer or a digital device (I-pad, computer, Mobile phone).

Vocabulary: Information technology (IT), computer, paint program, freehand tools: tool, paintbrush, erase, fill, undo, shape tools, line tool, fill tool, undo tool, colour, brush style, brush size, pictures, painting, computers (Please display a key on your Computing board)

Skills

- To recognise computers can be used to used to create art.
- To describe what freehand tools do.
- To use freehand tools effectively
- To know that a tool can be changed to suit my needs.

Spring 1

This unit introduces learners to data and information. 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.

Data and Information -**Grouping Data**

- CK/ Vocabulary Technology can be used to sort data.
- Data is a collection of information.
- Data can be sorted into groups
- It can be presented in different ways.

more, less, most, fewest, least, the same

Vocabulary: object, label, group, search, image, Answer questions about groups property, colour, size, shape, value, data set,

To collect simple data

- To label objects
- Describe objects in different ways

Skills

Compare groups

Spring 2

Learners will be introduced 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 command for the floor robot 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.

Programming -Moving a Robot

	CK/ Vocabulary		
•	An algorithm is a list of rules or		
	instructions		

- Algorithms need to be written in a special language called code.
- To explain what a given command will do

Skills

To combine four direction commands to make sequences

	 Debug is when you check for mistakes in your code. Vocabulary: Bee-Bot, forwards, backwards, turn, clear, go, commands, instructions, directions, left, right, route, plan, algorithm, program. 	 To plan a simple program To find more than one solution to a problem
	Summer 1	
become more familia the look of their te	their understanding of the various aspects of using a ir with using a keyboard and mouse to enter and remo kt, and will be able to justify their reasoning in making in using a computer to create text, and writing text on they prefer and explain their reasoning f	ove text. Learners will also consider how to change g these changes. Finally, learners will consider the paper. They will be able to explain which method
	CK/ Vocabulary	Skills
Creating Media -Digital Writing	 Computers help you to create and change digital content. Digital content can be pictures, videos, voice recordings and documents. The keyboard helps me to make changes on a computer. Font is the way the text looks. Bold: makes the letters darker Italic: makes the text slanted Underline: Makes a line under my text. I can Click and drag to select text and move it. Vocabulary: word processor, keyboard, keys, letters, type, numbers, space, backspace, text cursor, capital letters, toolbar, bold, italic, underline, mouse, select, font, undo, redo, format, compare, typing, writing. 	 To use a computer to write Add and remove text on a computer using back space Use the tools such as bold, italic, and underline to change font To compare typing on a computer to writing on paper
	Summer 2	
investigating sprites	roduced to on-screen programming through ScratchJi and backgrounds. They will use programming blocks introduced to the early stages of program design thr	to use, modify, and create programs. Learners will
	CK/ Vocabulary	Skills
Programming B - Programming Animations	 An algorithm is a list of rules or instructions Algorithms need to be written in a special language called code so digital devices, can understand them. Coding is how we communicate with computers. Code tells a computer what actions to take. Animation: a picture that moves on screen Animations can be made with drawings and by coding. 	 Can choose a command for a given purpose Know that that a series of commands can be joined together Know the effect of changing a value Explain that each sprite has its own instructions Design the parts of a project Use their own algorithm to create a program and debug it
	Vocabulary: ScratchJr, command, sprite, compare, programming, area, block, joining, start, run, program, background, delete, reset, algorithm, predict, effect, change value.	

algorithm, predict, effect, change, value, instructions, design.