| Year Group | Suggested Order | Unit Name | Lesson | Learning Objectives | Success Criteria |
|---------------|--------------------|---|--------|--|---|
| 3 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – Connecting computers | 1 | To explain how digital devices function | I can explain that digital devices accept inputs I can explain that digital devices produce outputs I can follow a process |
| 3 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – Connecting computers | 2 | To identify input and output devices | I can classify input and output devices I can describe a simple process I can design a digital device |
| 3 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – Connecting computers | 3 | To recognise how digital devices can change the way we work | I can explain how I use digital devices for different activities I can recognise similarities between using digital devices and non-digital tools I can suggest differences between using digital devices and non-digital tools |
| 3 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – Connecting computers | 4 | To explain how a computer network can be used to share information | I can discuss why we need a network switch I can explain how messages are passed through multiple connections I can recognise different connections |
| 3 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – Connecting computers | 5 | To explore how digital devices can be connected | I can demonstrate how information can be passed between devices I can explain the role of a switch, server, and wireless access point in a network I can recognise that a computer network is made up of a number of devices |
| 3 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – Connecting computers | 6 | To recognise the physical components of a network | I can identify how devices in a network are connected together I can identify networked devices around me I can identify the benefits of computer networks |
| 3 | 2 | Creating media – Animation | 1 | To explain that animation is a sequence of drawings or photographs | I can create an effective flip book—style animation I can draw a sequence of pictures I can explain how an animation/flip book works |

| 3 | 2 | Creating media – Animation | 2 | To relate animated movement with a sequence of images | I can create an effective stop-frame animation I can explain why little changes are needed for each frame I can predict what an animation will look like |
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| 3 | 2 | Creating media – Animation | 3 | To plan an animation | I can break down a story into settings, characters and events I can create a storyboard I can describe an animation that is achievable on screen |
| 3 | 2 | Creating media – Animation | 4 | To identify the need to work consistently and carefully | I can evaluate the quality of my animation I can review a sequence of frames to check my work I can use onion skinning to help me make small changes between frames |
| 3 | 2 | Creating media – Animation | 5 | To review and improve an animation | I can evaluate another learner's animation I can explain ways to make my animation better I can improve my animation based on feedback |
| 3 | 2 | Creating media – Animation | 6 | To evaluate the impact of adding other media to an animation | I can add other media to my animation I can evaluate my final film I can explain why I added other media to my animation |
| 3 | 3 | Programming A – Sequence in music | 1 | To explore a new programming environment | I can explain that objects in Scratch have attributes (linked to) I can identify the objects in a Scratch project (sprites, backdrops) I can recognise that commands in Scratch are represented as blocks |
| 3 | 3 | Programming A – Sequence in music | 2 | To identify that commands have an outcome | I can choose a word which describes an on-screen action for my plan I can create a program following a design I can identify that each sprite is controlled by the commands I choose |
| 3 | 3 | Programming A – Sequence in music | 3 | To explain that a program has a start | I can create a sequence of connected commands I can explain that the objects in my project will respond exactly to the code I can start a program in different ways |

| 3 | 3 | Programming A – Sequence in music | 4 | To recognise that a sequence of commands can have an order | I can combine sound commands I can explain what a sequence is I can order notes into a sequence |
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| 3 | 3 | Programming A – Sequence in music | 5 | To change the appearance of my project | I can build a sequence of commands I can decide the actions for each sprite in a program I can make design choices for my artwork |
| 3 | 3 | Programming A – Sequence in music | 6 | To create a project from a task description | I can identify and name the objects I will need for a project I can implement my algorithm as code I can relate a task description to a design |
| 3 | 4 | Data and information – Branching databases | 1 | To create questions with yes/no answers | I can create two groups of objects separated by one attribute I can investigate questions with yes/no answers I can make up a yes/no question about a collection of objects |
| 3 | 4 | Data and information – Branching databases | 2 | To identify the object attributes needed to collect relevant data | I can arrange objects into a tree structure I can create a group of objects within an existing group I can select an attribute to separate objects into groups |
| 3 | 4 | Data and information – Branching databases | 3 | To create a branching database | I can group objects using my own yes/no questions I can prove my branching database works I can select objects to arrange in a branching database |
| 3 | 4 | Data and information – Branching databases | 4 | To explain why it is helpful for a database to be well structured | I can compare two branching database structures I can create yes/no questions using given attributes I can explain that questions need to be ordered carefully to split objects into similarly sized groups |
| 3 | 4 | Data and information – Branching databases | 5 | To identify objects using a branching database | I can create questions and apply them to a tree structure I can select a theme and choose a variety of objects I can use my branching database to answer questions |
| 3 | 4 | Data and information – Branching databases | 6 | To compare the information shown in a pictogram with a branching database | I can compare two ways of presenting information I can explain what a branching database tells me I can explain what a pictogram tells me |

| 3 | 5 | Creating media – Desktop publishing | 1 | To recognise how text and images convey information | I can explain the difference between text and images I can identify the advantages and disadvantages of using text and images I can recognise that text and images can communicate messages clearly |
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| 3 | 5 | Creating media – Desktop publishing | 2 | To recognise that text and layout can be edited | I can change font style, size, and colours for a given purpose I can edit text I can explain that text can be changed to communicate more clearly |
| 3 | 5 | Creating media – Desktop publishing | 3 | To choose appropriate page settings | I can create a template for a particular purpose I can define the term 'page orientation' I can recognise placeholders and say why they are important |
| 3 | 5 | Creating media – Desktop publishing | 4 | To add content to a desktop publishing publication | I can choose the best locations for my content I can make changes to content after I've added it I can paste text and images to create a magazine cover |
| 3 | 5 | Creating media – Desktop publishing | 5 | To consider how different layouts can suit different purposes | I can choose a suitable layout for a given purpose I can identify different layouts I can match a layout to a purpose |
| 3 | 5 | Creating media – Desktop publishing | 6 | To consider the benefits of desktop publishing | I can compare work made on desktop publishing to work created by hand I can identify the uses of desktop publishing in the real world I can say why desktop publishing might be helpful |
| 3 | 6 | Programming B – Events and actions | 1 | To explain how a sprite moves in an existing project | I can choose which keys to use for actions and explain my choices I can explain the relationship between an event and an action I can identify a way to improve a program |
| 3 | 6 | Programming B – Events and actions | 2 | To create a program to move a sprite in four directions | I can choose a character for my project I can choose a suitable size for a character in a maze I can program movement |

| 3 | 6 | Programming B – Events and actions | 3 | To adapt a program to a new context | I can choose blocks to set up my program I can consider the real world when making design choices I can use a programming extension |
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| 3 | 6 | Programming B – Events and actions | 4 | To develop my program by adding features | I can build more sequences of commands to make my design work I can choose suitable keys to turn on additional features I can identify additional features (from a given set of blocks) |
| 3 | 6 | Programming B – Events and actions | 5 | To identify and fix bugs in a program | I can match a piece of code to an outcome I can modify a program using a design I can test a program against a given design |
| 3 | 6 | Programming B – Events and actions | 6 | To design and create a maze- based challenge | I can evaluate my project I can implement my design I can make design choices and justify them |
| 4 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – The Internet | 1 | To describe how networks physically connect to other networks | 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 |
| 4 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – The Internet | 2 | To recognise how networked devices make up the internet | 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 |
| 4 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – The Internet | 3 | To outline how websites can be shared via the World Wide Web (WWW) | 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 WWW |
| 4 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – The Internet | 4 | To describe how content can be added and accessed on the World Wide Web (WWW) | I can explain that internet services can be used to create content online I can explain what media can be found on websites I can recognise that I can add content to the WWW |

| 4 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – The Internet | 5 | To recognise how the content of the WWW is created by people | 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 |
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| 4 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – The Internet | 6 | To evaluate the consequences of unreliable content | 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 |
| 4 | 2 | Creating media – Audio editing | 1 | To identify that sound can be digitally recorded | I can identify digital devices that can record sound and play it back I can identify the inputs and outputs required to play audio or record sound I can recognise the range of sounds that can be recorded |
| 4 | 2 | Creating media – Audio editing | 2 | To use a digital device to record sound | 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 |
| 4 | 2 | Creating media – Audio editing | 3 | To explain that a digital recording is stored as a file | 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 |
| 4 | 2 | Creating media – Audio editing | 4 | To explain that audio can be changed through editing | I can discuss ways in which audio recordings can be altered I can edit sections of of an audio recording I can open a digital recording from a file |
| 4 | 2 | Creating media – Audio editing | 5 | To show that different types of audio can be combined and played together | 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 |
| 4 | 2 | Creating media – Audio editing | 6 | To evaluate editing choices made | 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 |

| 4 | 3 | Programming A – Repetition in shapes | 1 | To identify that accuracy in programming is important | 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 |
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| 4 | 3 | Programming A – Repetition in shapes | 2 | To create a program in a text- based language | I can test my algorithm in a text-based language I can use a template to create a design for my program I can write an algorithm to produce a given outcome |
| 4 | 3 | Programming A – Repetition in shapes | 3 | To explain what 'repeat' means | 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 I can use a count-controlled loop to produce a given outcome |
| 4 | 3 | Programming A – Repetition in shapes | 4 | To modify 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 |
| 4 | 3 | Programming A – Repetition in shapes | 5 | To decompose a task into small steps | 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 |
| 4 | 3 | Programming A – Repetition in shapes | 6 | To create a program that uses count-controlled loops to produce a given outcome | 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 |
| 4 | 4 | Data and information – Data logging | 1 | To explain that data gathered over time can be used to answer questions | 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 |
| 4 | 4 | Data and information – Data logging | 2 | To use a digital device to collect data automatically | 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 |
| 4 | 4 | Data and information – Data logging | 3 | To explain that a data logger collects 'data points' from sensors over time | 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 |

| 4 | 4 | Data and information – Data logging | 4 | To use data collected over a long duration to find information | 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 |
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| 4 | 4 | Data and information – Data logging | 5 | To identify the data needed to answer questions | 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 |
| 4 | 4 | Data and information – Data logging | 6 | To use collected data to answer questions | 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 |
| 4 | 5 | Creating media – Photo editing | 1 | To explain that digital images can be changed | 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 |
| 4 | 5 | Creating media – Photo editing | 2 | To change the composition of 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 |
| 4 | 5 | Creating media – Photo editing | 3 | To describe how images can be changed for different uses | 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 |
| 4 | 5 | Creating media – Photo editing | 4 | To make good choices when selecting different tools | 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 |
| 4 | 5 | Creating media – Photo editing | 5 | To recognise that not all images are real | 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 |

| 4 | 5 | Creating media – Photo editing | 6 | To evaluate how changes can improve an image | 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 |
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| 4 | 6 | Programming B – Repetition in games | 1 | To develop the use of count- controlled loops in a different programming environment | 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 |
| 4 | 6 | Programming B – Repetition in games | 2 | To explain that in programming there are infinite loops and count controlled loops | 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 |
| 4 | 6 | Programming B – Repetition in games | 3 | To develop a design that includes two or more loops which run at the same time | 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 |
| 4 | 6 | Programming B – Repetition in games | 4 | To modify an infinite loop in a given program | 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 |
| 4 | 6 | Programming B – Repetition in games | 5 | To design a project that includes repetition | 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 |
| 4 | 6 | Programming B – Repetition in games | 6 | To create a project that includes repetition | 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 |

| 5 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – Sharing information | 1 | To explain that computers can be connected together to form systems | 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 |
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| 5 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – Sharing information | 2 | To recognise the role of computer systems in our lives | 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 |
| 5 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – Sharing information | 3 | To recognise how information is transferred over the internet | 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 |
| 5 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – Sharing information | 4 | To explain how sharing information online lets people in different places work together | 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 |
| 5 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – Sharing information | 5 | To contribute to a shared project online | 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 |
| 5 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – Sharing information | 6 | To evaluate different ways of working together online | 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 |
| 5 | 2 | Creating media – Video editing | 1 | To explain what makes a video effective | I can compare features in different videos I can explain that video is a visual media format I can identify features of videos |

| 5 | 2 | Creating media – Video editing | 2 | To identify digital devices that can record video | I can experiment with different camera angles I can identify and find features on a digital video recording device I can make use of a microphone |
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| 5 | 2 | Creating media – Video editing | 3 | To capture video using a range of techniques | I can capture video using a range of filming techniques I can review how effective my video is I can suggest filming techniques for a given purpose |
| 5 | 2 | Creating media – Video editing | 4 | To create a storyboard | I can create and save video content I can decide which filming techniques I will use I can outline the scenes of my video |
| 5 | 2 | Creating media – Video editing | 5 | To identify that video can be improved through reshooting and editing | 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 |
| 5 | 2 | Creating media – Video editing | 6 | To consider the impact of the choices made when making and sharing a video | 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 |
| 5 | 3 | Programming A – Selection in physical computing | 1 | To control a simple circuit connected to a computer | I can create a simple circuit and connect it to a microcontroller I can explain what an infinite loop does I can program a microcontroller to make an LED switch on |
| 5 | 3 | Programming A – Selection in physical computing | 2 | To write a program that includes count-controlled loops | I can connect more than one output component to a microcontroller I can design sequences that use count-controlled loops I can use a count-controlled loop to control outputs |
| 5 | 3 | Programming A – Selection in physical computing | 3 | To explain that a loop can stop when a condition is met | I can design a conditional loop I can explain that a condition is either true or I can program a microcontroller to respond to an input |

| 5 | 3 | Programming A – Selection in physical computing | 4 | To explain that a loop can be used to repeatedly check whether a condition has been met | 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 |
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| 5 | 3 | Programming A – Selection in physical computing | 5 | To design a physical project that includes selection | I can create a detailed drawing of my project I can describe what my project will do I can identify a real-world example of a condition starting an action |
| 5 | 3 | Programming A – Selection in physical computing | 6 | To create a program that controls a physical computing project | I can test and debug my project I can use selection to produce an intended outcome I can write an algorithm that describes what my model will do |
| 5 | 4 | Data and information – Flat-file databases | 1 | To use a form to record information | 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 |
| 5 | 4 | Data and information – Flat-file databases | 2 | To compare paper and computer-based databases | 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 |
| 5 | 4 | Data and information – Flat-file databases | 3 | To outline how grouping and then sorting data allows us to answer questions | 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 |
| 5 | 4 | Data and information – Flat-file databases | 4 | To explain that tools can be used to select specific data | 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 |

| 5 | 4 | Data and information – Flat-file databases | 5 | To explain that computer programs can be used to compare data visually | 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 |
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| 5 | 4 | Data and information – Flat-file databases | 6 | To apply my knowledge of a database to ask and answer real-world questions | 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 |
| 5 | 5 | Creating media – Vector drawing | 1 | To identify that drawing tools can be used to produce different outcomes | 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 |
| 5 | 5 | Creating media – Vector drawing | 2 | To create a vector drawing by combining shapes | 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 |
| 5 | 5 | Creating media – Vector drawing | 3 | To use tools to achieve a desired effect | 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 |
| 5 | 5 | Creating media – Vector drawing | 4 | To recognise that vector drawings consist of layers | 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 |
| 5 | 5 | Creating media – Vector drawing | 5 | To group objects to make them easier to work with | 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 |

| 5 | 5 | Creating media – Vector drawing | 6 | To evaluate my vector drawing | I can apply what I have learned about vector drawings I can suggest improvements to a vector drawing I create alternatives to vector drawings |
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| 5 | 6 | Programming B – Selection in quizzes | 1 | To explain how selection is used in computer programs | I can identify conditions in a program I can modify a condition in a program I can recall how conditions are used in selection |
| 5 | 6 | Programming B – Selection in quizzes | 2 | To relate that a conditional statement connects a condition to an outcome | I can create a program with different outcomes using selection I can identify the condition and outcomes in an 'if then else' statement I can use selection in an infinite loop to check a condition |
| 5 | 6 | Programming B – Selection in quizzes | 3 | To explain how selection directs the flow of a program | I can design the flow of 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 |
| 5 | 6 | Programming B – Selection in quizzes | 4 | To design a program which uses selection | I can identify the outcome of user input in an algorithm I can outline a given task I can use a design format to outline my project |
| 5 | 6 | Programming B – Selection in quizzes | 5 | To create a program which uses selection | I can implement my algorithm to create the first section of my program I can share my program with others I can test my program |
| 5 | 6 | Programming B – Selection in quizzes | 6 | To evaluate my program | I can extend my program further I can identify the setup code I need in my program I can identify ways the program could be improved |
| 6 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – Communication | 1 | To identify how to use a search engine | I can compare results from different search engines I can complete a web search to find specific information I can refine my search |

| 6 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – Communication | 2 | To describe how search engines select results | I can explain why we need tools to find things online I can recognise the role of web crawlers in creating an index I can relate a search term to the search engine's index |
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| 6 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – Communication | 3 | To explain how search results are ranked | I can explain that a search engine follows rules to rank relevant pages I can explain that search results are ordered I can suggest some of the criteria that a search engine checks to decide on the order of results |
| 6 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – Communication | 4 | To recognise why the order of results is important, and to whom | I can describe some of the ways that search results can be influenced I can explain how search engines make money I can recognise some of the limitations of search engines |
| 6 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – Communication | 5 | To recognise how we communicate using technology | I can choose methods of communication to suit particular purposes I can explain the different ways in which people communicate I can identify that there are a variety of ways of communicating over the internet |
| 6 | 1 | Computing systems and networks – Communication | 6 | To evaluate different methods of online communication | I can compare different methods of communicating on the internet I can decide when I should and should not share I can explain that communication on the internet may not be private |
| 6 | 2 | Creating media – Web page creation | 1 | To review an existing website and consider its structure | I can discuss the different types of media used on websites I can explore a website I know that websites are written in HTML |
| 6 | 2 | Creating media – Web page creation | 2 | To plan the features of a web page | I can draw a web page layout that suits my purpose I can recognise the common features of a web page I can suggest media to include on my page |
| 6 | 2 | Creating media – Web page creation | 3 | To consider the ownership and use of images (copyright) | I can describe what is meant by the term 'fair use' I can find copyright-free images I can say why I should use copyright-free images |

| 6 | 2 | Creating media – Web page creation | 4 | To recognise the need to preview pages | I can add content to my own web page I can evaluate what my web page looks like on different devices and suggest/make edits I can preview what my web page looks like |
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| 6 | 2 | Creating media – Web page creation | 5 | To outline the need for a navigation path | I can describe why navigation paths are useful I can explain what a navigation path is I can make multiple web pages and link them using hyperlinks |
| 6 | 2 | Creating media – Web page creation | 6 | To recognise the implications of linking to content owned by other people | I can create hyperlinks to link to other people's work I can evaluate the user experience of a website I can explain the implication of linking to content owned by others |
| 6 | 3 | Programming A – Variables in games | 1 | To define a 'variable' as something that is changeable | I can explain that the way that a variable changes can be defined I can identify examples of information that is variable I can identify that variables can hold numbers or letters |
| 6 | 3 | Programming A – Variables in games | 2 | To explain why a variable is used in a program | I can explain that a variable has a name and a value I can identify a program variable as a placeholder in memory for a single value I can recognise that the value of a variable can be changed |
| 6 | 3 | Programming A – Variables in games | 3 | To choose how to improve a game by using variables | I can decide where in a program to change a variable I can make use of an event in a program to set a variable I can recognise that the value of a variable can be used by a program |
| 6 | 3 | Programming A – Variables in games | 4 | To design a project that builds on a given example | I can choose the artwork for my project I can create algorithms for my project I can explain my design choices |
| 6 | 3 | Programming A – Variables in games | 5 | To use my design to create a project | I can choose a name that identifies the role of a variable I can create the artwork for my project I can test the code that I have written |
| 6 | 3 | Programming A – Variables in games | 6 | To evaluate my project | I can extend my game further using more variables I can identify ways that my game could be improved I can share my game with others |

| 6 | 4 | Data and information – Spreadsheets | 1 | To identify questions which can be answered using data | I can answer questions from an existing data set I can ask simple relevant questions which can be answered using data I can explain the relevance of data headings |
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| 6 | 4 | Data and information – Spreadsheets | 2 | To explain that objects can be described using data | I can apply an appropriate number format to a cell I can build a data set in a spreadsheet application I can explain what an item of data is |
| 6 | 4 | Data and information – Spreadsheets | 3 | To explain that formulas can be used to produce calculated data | I can construct a formula in a spreadsheet I can explain the relevance of a cell's data type I can identify that changing inputs changes outputs |
| 6 | 4 | Data and information – Spreadsheets | 4 | To apply formulas to data, including duplicating | I can apply a formula to multiple cells by duplicating it I can create a formula which includes a range of cells I can recognise that data can be calculated using different operations |
| 6 | 4 | Data and information – Spreadsheets | 5 | To create a spreadsheet to plan an event | I can apply a formula to calculate the data I need to answer questions I can explain why data should be organised I can use a spreadsheet to answer questions |
| 6 | 4 | Data and information – Spreadsheets | 6 | To choose suitable ways to present data | I can produce a graph I can suggest when to use a table or graph I can use a graph to show the answer to questions |
| 6 | 5 | Creating media – 3D Modelling | 1 | To use a computer to create and manipulate three- dimensional (3D) digital objects | I can discuss the similarities and differences between 2D and 3D shapes I can explain why we might represent 3D objects on a computer I can select, move, and delete a digital 3D shape |
| 6 | 5 | Creating media – 3D Modelling | 2 | To compare working digitally with 2D and 3D graphics | I can change the colour of a 3D object I can identify how graphical objects can be modified I can resize a 3D object |
| 6 | 5 | Creating media – 3D Modelling | 3 | To construct a digital 3D model of a physical object | I can position 3D objects in relation to each other I can rotate a 3D object I can select and duplicate multiple 3D objects |

| 6 | 5 | Creating media – 3D Modelling | 4 | To identify that physical objects can be broken down into a collection of 3D shapes | I can create digital 3D objects of an appropriate size I can group a digital 3D shape and a placeholder to create a hole in an object I can identify the 3D shapes needed to create a model of a real-world object |
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| 6 | 5 | Creating media – 3D Modelling | 5 | To design a digital model by combining 3D objects | I can choose which 3D objects I need to construct my model I can modify multiple 3D objects I can plan my 3D model |
| 6 | 5 | Creating media – 3D Modelling | 6 | To develop and improve a digital 3D model | I can decide how my model can be improved I can evaluate my model against a given criterion I can modify my model to improve it |
| 6 | 6 | Programming B – Sensing | 1 | To create a program to run on a controllable device | I can apply my knowledge of programming to a new environment I can test my program on an emulator I can transfer my program to a controllable device |
| 6 | 6 | Programming B – Sensing | 2 | To explain that selection can control the flow of a program | I can determine the flow of a program using selection I can identify examples of conditions in the real world I can use a variable in an if, then, else statement to select the flow of a program |
| 6 | 6 | Programming B – Sensing | 3 | To update a variable with a user input | I can experiment with different physical inputs I can explain that if you read a variable, the value remains I can use a condition to change a variable |
| 6 | 6 | Programming B – Sensing | 4 | To use an conditional statement to compare a variable to a value | I can explain the importance of the order of conditions in else, if statements I can modify a program to achieve a different outcome I can use an operand (e.g. <>=) in an if, then statement |
| 6 | 6 | Programming B – Sensing | 5 | To design a project that uses inputs and outputs on a controllable device | I can decide what variables to include in a project I can design the algorithm for my project I can design the program flow for my project |
| 6 | 6 | Programming B – Sensing | 6 | To develop a program to use inputs and outputs on a controllable device | I can create a program based on my design I can test my program against my design I can use a range of approaches to find and fix bugs |