

COMPUTING YEAR 7

Kodu

AUTUMN TERM 1

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| Detects and corrects errors, i.e. debugging, in algorithms | [] |
| Creates programs that implement algorithms to achieve given goals | [] |
| Can use logical operators, such as >=, <=, <>, AND, and OR to narrow selections | [] |
| Can use 'if' statements in their solutions to achieve an outcome | [] |
| Can declare, assign and use a variable to provide the program or user with information | [] |
| Understands the difference between inputs and outputs | [] |
| Has produced an evaluation for their solution | [] |
| Collects feedback from other users | [] |
| Is able to create a basic design for a program | [] |
| Can design a program using key elements (e.g. characters, behaviours, modules) | [] |
| Shows evidence of rapid application development (screen shots of implementation) | [] |
| Can design a program so that another student could recreate the same/similar program | [] |
| Is able to include success criteria in their work | [] |
| Understands that selections can be nested to narrow questions | [] |
| Understands that a variable contains values for use in a program | [] |
| Understands that instructions can repeat | [] |
| Breaks a problem down into smaller parts for solution | [] |
| Demonstrates that they have broken a problem down into smaller, more manageable chunks | [] |
| Understands that a selection allows the computer to make a choice (if..then..else) | [] |

BBC MicroBit

AUTUMN TERM 2

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| Detects and corrects errors, i.e. debugging, in algorithms | [] |
| Designs solutions (algorithms) that use repetition and two-way selection i.e. if, then and else. | [] |
| Can use logical operators, such as >=, <=, <>, AND, and OR to narrow selections | [] |
| Can declare, assign and use a variable to provide the program or user with information | [] |
| Understands the difference between, and appropriately uses, 'if', 'if, then', and 'else' statements | [] |
| Has produced an evaluation for their solution | [] |
| Is able to create a basic design for a program | [] |
| Can design a program using key elements (e.g. characters, behaviours, modules) | [] |
| Shows evidence of rapid application development (screen shots of implementation) | [] |
| Is able to include success criteria in their work | [] |
| Understands that a variable contains values for use in a program | [] |
| Includes detailed success criteria in the design | [] |
| Breaks a problem down into smaller parts for solution | [] |
| Has used a loop | [] |
| Understands that generalisation is adapting code for a different purpose | [] |
| Has shown that success criteria have been used to evaluate the solution and that there are WWWs and EBIs discussed | [] |

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| | Understands that iteration is the repetition of a process such as a loop | [] |
| | Spreadsheets | |
| SPRING TERM 1 | Is able to use basic formulas with cell references to perform tasks | [] |
| | Uses the autofill tool to replicate cell data | [] |
| | Can collect data | [] |
| | Can explain the difference between data and information | [] |
| | Can explain the difference between primary and secondary sources of data | [] |
| | Can analyse data | [] |
| | Can create appropriate charts in a spreadsheet | [] |
| | Uses the functions SUM, COUNTA, MAX, and MIN in a spreadsheet | [] |
| | Can use a spreadsheet to sort and filter data | [] |
| | Can use the functions AVERAGE, COUNTIF, and IF in a spreadsheet | [] |
| | Flowol | |
| SPRING TERM 2 | Detects and corrects errors, i.e. debugging, in algorithms | [] |
| | Designs solutions (algorithms) that use repetition and two-way selection i.e. 'if, then' and 'else' | [] |
| | Declares and assigns variables | [] |
| | Uses post-tested loop e.g. 'until', and a sequence of selection statements in programs, including an 'if, then' and 'else' statement. | [] |
| | Can declare, assign and use a variable to provide the program or user with information | [] |
| | Recognises that a range of digital devices can be considered a computer | [] |
| | Understands the difference between inputs and outputs | [] |
| | Knows that computers collect data from various input devices, including sensors, switches and application software. | [] |
| | Is able to write a program that uses an input to change/create an output | [] |
| | Utilises input data within a program to influence what the program does next | [] |
| | Has produced an evaluation for their solution | [] |
| | Can describe an algorithm using different diagrams, including flow charts | [] |
| | Shows evidence of rapid application development (screen shots of implementation) | [] |
| | Understands that there is a difference between switches and sensors | [] |
| | Understands that a variable contains values for use in a program | [] |
| | Understands that instructions can repeat | [] |
| | Includes detailed success criteria in the design | [] |
| | Includes some inputs and outputs in the design | [] |
| | Can declare and assign a variable | [] |
| | Understands that decomposition is breaking a problem down into smaller parts | [] |
| | Demonstrates that they have broken a problem down into smaller, more manageable chunks | [] |
| | Understands that abstraction means getting rid of unnecessary detail | [] |
| Has shown that some unnecessary detail has been removed | [] | |
| Has shown that success criteria have been used to evaluate the solution and that there are WWWs and EBIs discussed | [] | |

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| | Cyber Explorers | |
| SUMMER TERM 1 | Demonstrates use of computers safely and responsibly, knowing a range of ways to report unacceptable content and contact when online | [] |
| | Understands what is meant by personal data | [] |
| | Understands that privacy cannot be assured when using the Internet | [] |
| | Has the ability to communicate ways to keep themselves and others safe when using the World Wide Web | [] |
| | Can evaluate information found on the World Wide Web for reliability | [] |
| | Can explain the difference between data and information | [] |
| | Can identify some methods for keeping data safe | [] |
| | Understands what is meant by a brute force attack | [] |
| | Can give examples of methods of preventing a brute force attack | [] |
| | Understands and can list some forms of malware | [] |
| | Has completed at least one level of Cyber Explorers | [] |
| | Understands that organisations must take reasonable steps to protect their data | [] |
| | Has knowledge of the existence of legislation that governs the use of computers | [] |
| | Has knowledge of some of the methods that can lead to data being stolen or lost | [] |
| | Understands that any unauthorised access to data is regarded as hacking | [] |
| | Can describe some common methods used to try and gain unauthorised access to data | [] |
| | Able to identify and explain some of the common methods used by organisations to protect their data | [] |
| | Able to solve problems and explore techniques to access data | [] |
| | Able to use methods to protect data | [] |
| Has completed at least one puzzle in Cyber Explorers | [] | |
| | Digital Artefacts - Canva | |
| SUMMER TERM 2 | Shows an awareness for the quality of digital content collected. | [] |
| | Has shown that success criteria have been used to evaluate the solution and that there are WWWs and EBIs discussed | [] |
| | Has an understanding that images are groups of pixels | [] |
| | Has the ability to combine different media to produce an outcome | [] |
| | Has an understanding that the greater the quality of a multimedia, the larger the file size | [] |
| | Has the ability to discuss how images and video are formed from pixels, each of which is coded as binary numbers | [] |
| | Is able to communicate an understanding of the term 'digital artefact' | [] |

