



Computing Systems and Networks – IT around us

YEAR 2
Term 1

Key Vocabulary:

computer
information technology
rules
benefits
Safely
devices
sort
shop
IT
environments

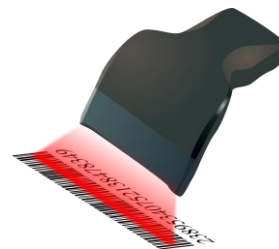
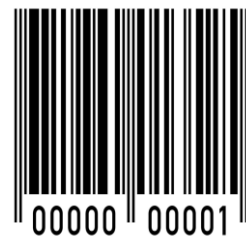
Knowledge Building Blocks:

- To recognise different types of computer used in school.
- To describe some uses of computers.
- To identify some uses of computers.
- To recognise the features of information technology.
- To identify information technology in school.
- To identify information technology beyond school.
- To talk about uses of information technology.
- To say how rules for using information technology can help us.
- To explain how information technology benefits us.
- To recognise that choices are made when using information technology.
- To show how to use information technology safely.

Examples of Information Technology:



Information Technology in a Shop:



Digital 5 a Day:





Creating Media – Digital Photography

**YEAR 2
Term 2**

Key Vocabulary:

- digital device
- image
- capture
- camera
- photograph
- photographer
- saved/viewed
- landscape/portrait
- composing
- light
- zoom
- composition
- filters
- appearance
- retake
- focus
- flash
- artificial
- editing
- adjust
- tool
- colour

Knowledge Building Blocks:

- To recognise that some digital devices can capture images using a camera.
- To capture a digital image.
- To talk about how to take a photograph.
- To recognise that photographs can be saved and viewed later.
- To take photographs in both landscape and portrait format.
- To make choices when composing my photograph.
- To view photographs on a digital device.
- To recognise features of 'good' photographs.
- To decide which photographs to keep.
- To identify how a photograph could be improved.
- To explain the effect of light on a photograph.
- To hold the camera still to take a clear photograph.
- To use zoom to change the composition of a photograph.
- To consider lighting before taking a photograph.
- To recognise that photographs can be changed after they have been taken.
- To recognise that some images are not accurate.
- To use filters to edit the appearance of a photograph.
- To improve a photograph by retaking it.

Photographing Devices:



How to capture a good photograph:



1. Hold the device firmly with both hands.



2. Point the camera lens at the subject.



3. Look into the viewing window or screen.



4. Move the device until you can see everything clearly.



5. Press the capture button.



Creating Media – Making Music

**YEAR 2
Term 3**

**Key
Vocabulary:**

- computers
- sounds
- instruments
- pattern
- musical
- sounds
- compare
- compose
- rhythm
- melody
- tempo
- composition
- emotions
- percussion
- pitch
- notes
- pulse

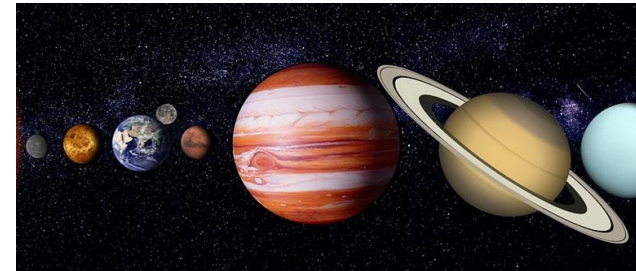
Knowledge Building Blocks:

- To identify that computers can be used to play sounds of different instruments.
- To identify that the same pattern can be represented in different ways.
- To experiment with musical patterns on a computer.
- To experiment with different sounds on a computer.
- To compare playing music on instruments with making music on a computer.
- To use a computer to create a musical pattern.
- To use a computer to compose a rhythm and a melody on a given theme.
- To use a computer to play the same music in different ways (e.g. tempo).
- To evaluate a musical composition created on a computer.
- To improve a musical composition created on a computer.



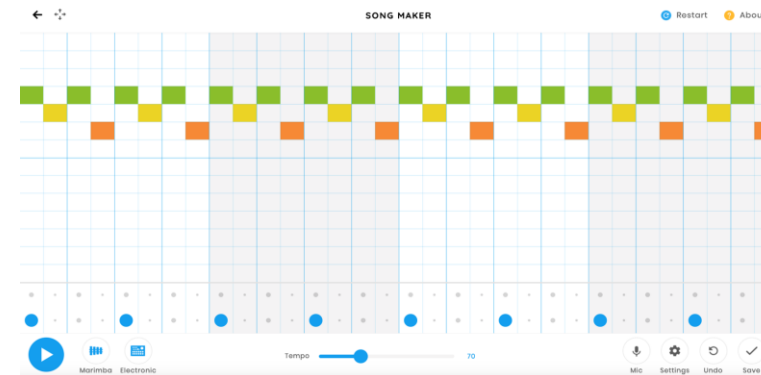
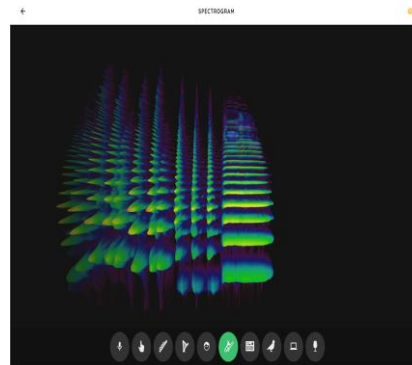
Composer:

Gustav Holst
'The Planets'



Application:

Chrome Music Lab



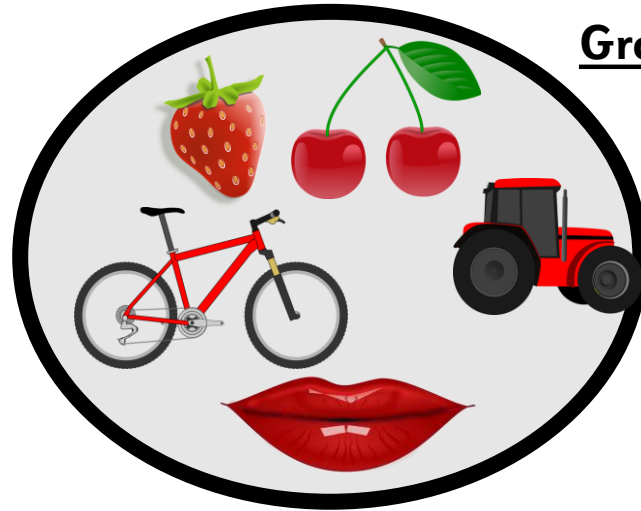


Data and Information – Pictograms

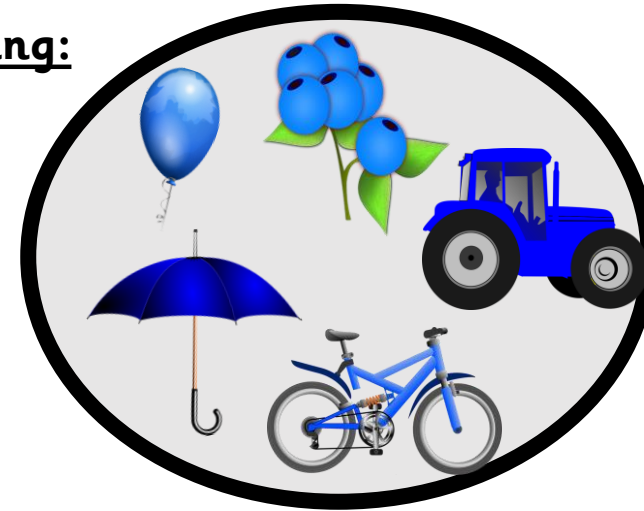
YEAR 2
Term 4

Knowledge Building Blocks:

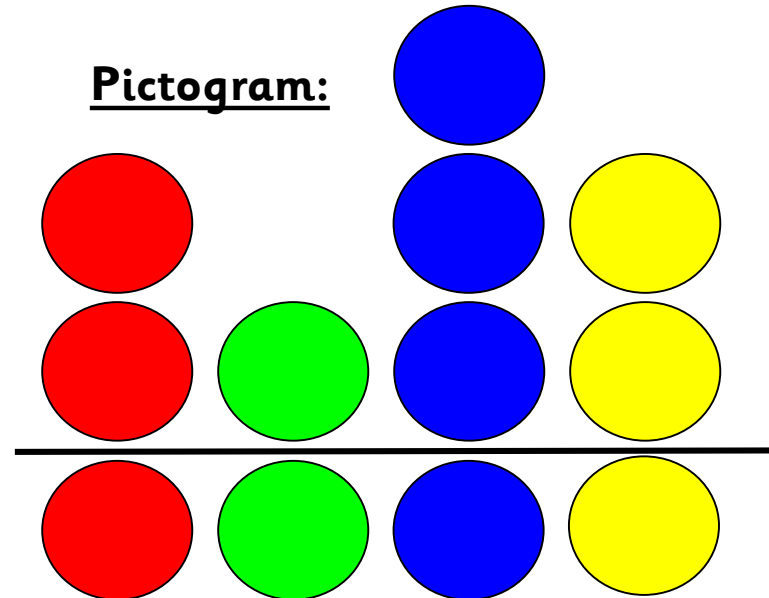
- To use a tally chart to collect data.
- To show I can enter data onto a computer.
- To recognise that people, animals and objects can be described by attributes.
- To use a computer to view data in different formats.
- To use pictograms to answer single-attribute questions.
- To compare objects that have been grouped by attribute.
- To suggest appropriate headings for tally charts and pictograms.
- To use a computer to answer comparison questions (graphs, tables).
- To construct (complete) a given comparison question.
- To use a computer program to present information in different ways.
- To explain that we can present information using a computer.
- To give simple examples of why some information should not be shared.



Grouping:



Pictogram:



Tally:



Key Vocabulary:

tally chart
data
collect
attributes
formats
pictograms
questions
grouped
headings
comparison
graphs
tables
counting
more than
less than
most
least
data collection
conclusions
findings



Programming A – Robot Algorithms

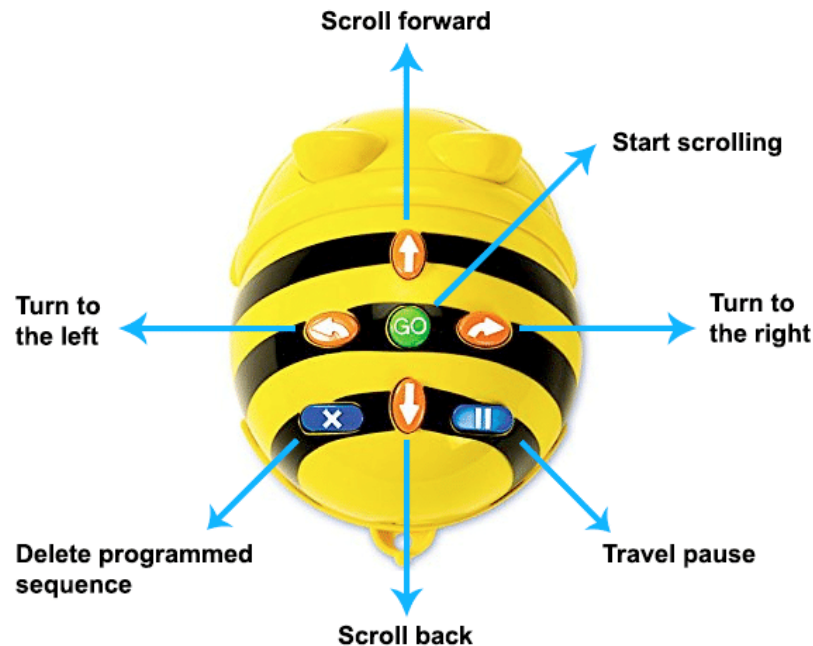
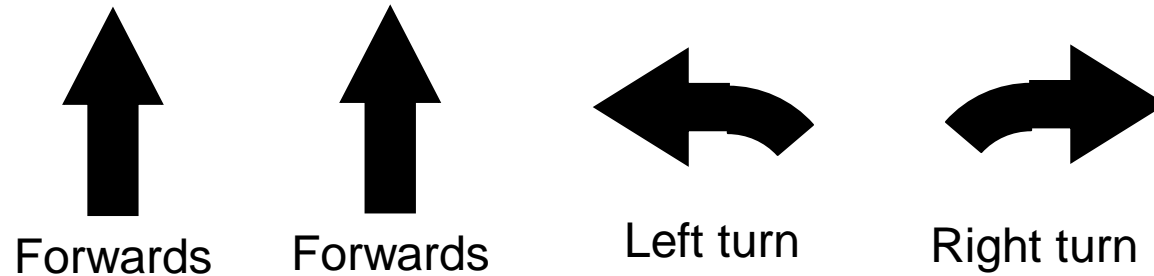
YEAR 2
Term 5

Key Vocabulary:

- series
- instructions
- sequence
- enacted
- order
- programme
- predict
- outcome
- trace
- device
- debug
- language
- algorithm
- design/create/test
- code
- artefacts
- Decomposition
- forwards/backwards
- turn
- right/left
- route
- obstacles

Knowledge Building Blocks:

- To describe that a series of instructions is a sequence.
- To choose a series of words that can be enacted as a sequence.
- To explain what happens when we change the order of instructions.
- To recall that a series of instructions can be issued before they are enacted.
- To choose a series of instructions that can be run as a programme.
- To recognise that you can predict the outcome of a programme.
- To create a programme.
- To trace a sequence to make a prediction.
- To run a programme on a device.
- To debug a program that I have written.





Programming B – An Introduction to Quizzes

YEAR 2
Term 6

Key Vocabulary:

- series
- instructions
- sequence
- enacted
- order
- commands
- programme
- predict outcome
- test
- create
- debug
- device
- Scratch Jr.
- green flag
- blocks
- animation
- algorithm
- Characters/sprite
- backgrounds

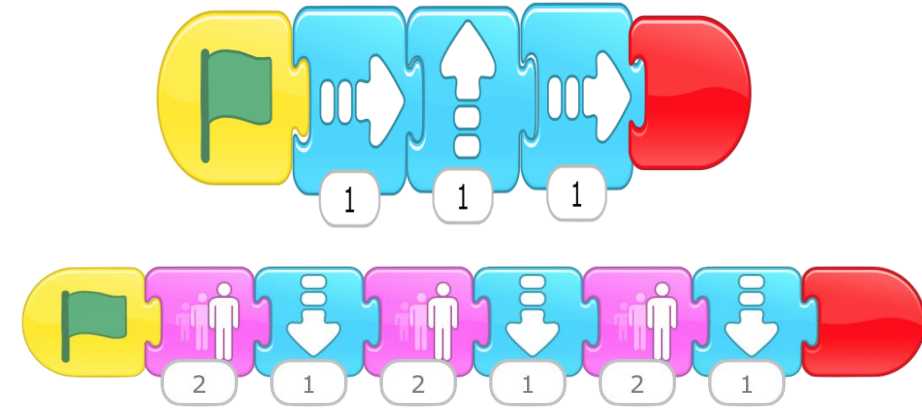
Knowledge Building Blocks:

- To describe a series of instructions as a 'sequence'.
- To choose a series of words that can be enacted as a sequence.
- To explain what happens when we change the order of instructions.
- To recall that a series of instructions can be issued before they are enacted.
- To choose a series of commands that can be run as a programme.
- To use logical reasoning to predict the outcome of a programme.
- To trace a sequence to make a prediction.
- To test a prediction by running the sequence.
- To create and debug a programme that I have written.
- To run a programme on a device.

Application:



Sequence and Outcomes:



Scratch Jr Layout:

