



Year Group Expectations

What the National Curriculum requires in reading at Y1:

Word reading

- apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words
- respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes
- read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught
- read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word
- read words containing taught GPCs and -s, -es, -ing, -ed, -er and -est endings
- read other words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs
- read words with contractions [for example, I'm, I'll, we'll], and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s)
- read aloud accurately books that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words
- re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.

Word reading

Comprehension

- develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:
 - listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently
 - being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences
 - becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics
 - recognising and joining in with predictable phrases
 - learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart
 - discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known
- understand both the books they can already read accurately and fluently and those they listen to by:
 - drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher
 - checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading
 - discussing the significance of the title and events
 - making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done
 - predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far
- participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say
- explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them.

Comprehension

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a reader*

A year 1 reader

Word reading

- I can match all 40+ graphemes to their phonemes.
- I can blend sounds in unfamiliar words.
- I can divide words into syllables.
- I can read compound words.
- I can read words with contractions and understand that the apostrophe represents the missing letters.
- I can read phonetically decodable words.
- I can read words that end with 's, -ing, -ed, -est
- I can read words which start with un-
- I can add -ing, -ed and -er to verbs. (Where no change is needed to the root word)
- I can read words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs.



Comprehension

- I can say what I like and do not like about a text.
- I can link what I have heard or read to my own experiences.
- I can retell key stories orally using narrative language.
- I can talk about the main characters within a well known story.
- I can learn some poems and rhymes by heart.
- I can use what I already know to understand texts.
- I can check that my reading makes sense and go back to correct when it doesn't.
- I can draw inferences from the text and/or the illustrations (Beginning)
- I can make predictions about the events in the text.
- I can explain what I think a text is about.



What the National Curriculum requires in writing at Y1:

Writing - transcription

- spell:
 - words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught
 - common exception words
 - the days of the week
- name the letters of the alphabet:
 - naming the letters of the alphabet in order
 - using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound
- add prefixes and suffixes:
 - using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs
 - using the prefix un-
 - using -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, quicker, quickest]
- apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum
- write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.

Spelling

Handwriting

- sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly
- begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place
- form capital letters
- form digits 0-9
- understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these.

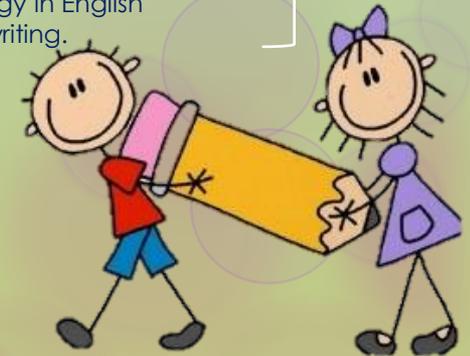
Handwriting

Writing - composition

- write sentences by:
 - saying out loud what they are going to write about
 - composing a sentence orally before writing it
 - sequencing sentences to form short narratives
 - re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense
- discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils
- read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.
- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum by:
 - leaving spaces between words
 - joining words and joining clauses using and
 - beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark
 - using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'
 - learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2
- use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.

Composition

Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a writer*

A year 1 writer

Transcription

Spelling

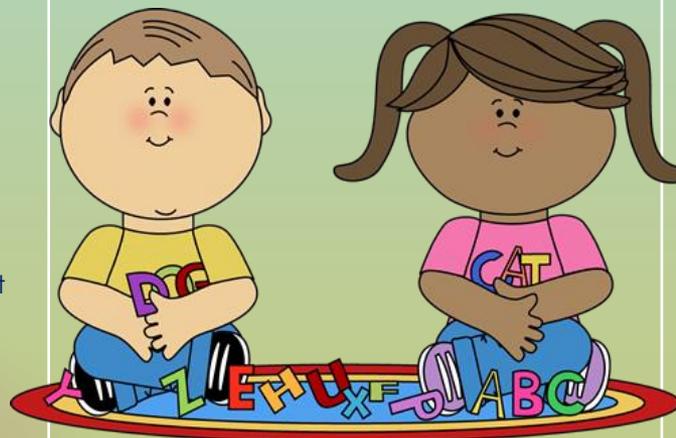
- I can identify known phonemes in unfamiliar words.
- I can use syllables to divide words when spelling.
- I use what I know about alternative phonemes to narrow down possibilities for accurate spelling.
- I can use the spelling rule for adding 's' or 'es' for verbs in the 3rd person singular.
- I can name all the letters of the alphabet in order.
- I can use letter names to show alternative spellings of the same phoneme.

Handwriting

- I can sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortable and correctly.
- I can form lower case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place.
- I can form capital letters and digits 0-9.

Composition

- I can compose a sentence orally before writing it.
- I can sequence sentences in chronological order to recount and event or experience.
- I can re-read what I have written to check that it makes sense.
- I leave spaces between words.
- I know how the prefix 'un' can be added to words to change meaning.
- I can use the suffixes 's', 'es', 'ed', and 'ing' within my writing.



Grammar and punctuation

Sentence structure

- I can combine words to make a sentence.
- I can join two sentences using 'and'.

Text structure

- I can sequence sentences to form a narrative.

Punctuation

- I can separate words using finger spaces.
- I can use capital letters to start a sentence.
- I can use a full stop to end a sentence.
- I can use a question mark.
- I can use an exclamation mark.
- I can use capital letters for names.
- I can use 'I'.

What the National Curriculum requires in spoken language at KS1 and KS2

Pupils should be taught to:

- Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
- Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
- Use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
- Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
- Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings
- Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments
- Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
- Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates
- Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
- Consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
- Select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.

Spoken
language

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a speaker*



A year 1 speaker

- I speak clearly and confidently in front of people in my class.
- I can re-tell a well known story and remember the main characters.
- I can hold attention when playing and learning with others.
- I can keep to the main topic when we are talking in a group.
- I can ask questions in order to get more information.
- I can start a conversation with an adult I know well or with my friends.
- I listen carefully to the things other people have to say in a group.
- I join in with conversations in a group.
- I join in with role play.



What the National Curriculum requires in mathematics at Y1

Number and place value

- count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number
- count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples of twos, fives and tens
- given a number, identify one more and one less
- identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line, and use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least
- read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words.

Number – addition and subtraction

- read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (–) and equals (=) signs
- represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20
- add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero
- solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems

Number – multiplication and division

- solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher.

Number fractions

- recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity
- recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity.

Number

Measurement

- compare, describe and solve practical problems for:
 - lengths and heights [for example, long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half]
 - mass/weight [for example, heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than]
 - capacity and volume [for example, full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter]
 - time [for example, quicker, slower, earlier, later]
- measure and begin to record the following:
 - lengths and heights
 - mass/weight
 - capacity and volume
 - time (hours, minutes, seconds)
- recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes
- sequence events in chronological order using language [for example, before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening]
- recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years
- tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times.

Measurement

Geometry – properties of shapes

- recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, including:
 - 2-D shapes [for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles]
 - 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres]

Geometry

Geometry – position and direction

- describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns.

Key Assessment Criteria: Being a mathematician

A year 1 mathematician

Number and place value

- *I can count to and across 100, forward and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1 from any number.
- *I can count in multiples of 2, 5 and 10.
- I can count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals.
- *I can say what is one more or one less than any number.
- *I can read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words.
- I can identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line and use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most least

Calculations

- *I can represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts to 20.
- *I can add and subtract 1-digit and 2-digit numbers to 20, including zero.
- *I can recognise and use the signs + - =.
- I can solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using objects and pictorial representations.
- *I can solve missing number problems.
- *I can solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays.

Fractions

- I can recognise, find and name a half of an object, shape or quantity.
- I can recognise, find and name a quarter of an object, shape or quantity.

Measurement

- I can compare, describe and solve practical problems for lengths and heights; mass/weight; capacity and volume; and time.
- I can measure and begin to record lengths and heights; mass/weight; capacity and volume; and time.
- *I recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes.
- *I can tell the time to the hour.
- *I can tell the time to half past the hour.
- I can draw hands on a clock face to show these times.
- I can sequence events in chronological order using language.
- *I recognise and use language relating to dates, including days, weeks, months and years

Geometry – properties of shapes

- *I recognise and can name common 2D shapes (rectangles, including squares, circles and triangles).
- *I recognise and can name common 3D shapes (cuboids, including cubes, pyramids and spheres).

Geometry – position and direction

- I can describe position, directions and movement, including half, quarter and three-quarter turns.



What the National Curriculum requires in science at KS1

Working scientifically

During years 1 and 2, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:

- Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways
- Observing closely, using simple equipment
- Performing simple tests
- Identifying and classifying
- Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
- Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.

Working
scientifically



What the National Curriculum requires in science at Y1

Plants

Pupils should be taught to:

- Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees
- Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.

Animals, including humans

Pupils should be taught to:

- Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
- describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)
- Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

Biology

Everyday materials

Pupils should be taught to:

- Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made
- Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock
- Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials
- Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.

Chemistry

Seasonal changes

Pupils should be taught to:

- Observe changes across the four seasons
- Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.

Physics

A year 1 scientist

Working scientifically

- Talk about what they <see, touch, smell, hear or taste>
- Use simple equipment to help make observations
- Perform a simple test
- Tell other people about what they have done
- Identify and classify things they observe
- Think of some questions to ask
- Explain what has been found out
- Show their work using pictures, labels and captions
- Record findings using standard units
- Put some information in a chart or table



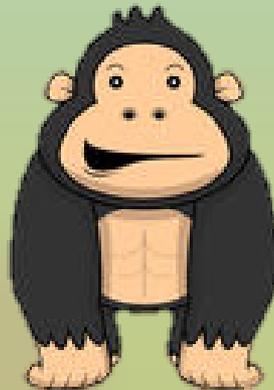
Biology

Plants

- I can name a variety of common wild and garden plants.
- I can name the petals, stem, leaf and root of a plant.
- I can name the roots, trunk, branches and leaves of a tree.

Animals, including humans

- I can name a variety of animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
- I can classify and name animals by what they eat (carnivore, herbivore and omnivore).
- I can sort animals into categories (including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals).
- I can sort living and non-living things.
- I can name the parts of the human body that I can see.
- I can link the correct part of the human body to each sense.



Chemistry

Everyday materials

- I can distinguish between an object and the material it is made from.
- I can explain the materials that an object is made from.
- I can name wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock.
- I can describe the properties of everyday materials.
- I can group objects based on the materials they are made from.



Physics

Seasonal changes

- I can observe and comment on changes in the seasons.
- I can name the seasons and suggest the type of weather in each season.



What the National Curriculum requires in history at KS1

Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. They should ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. They should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.

Being an historian

In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching about the people, events and changes outlined below, teachers are often introducing pupils to historical periods that they will study more fully at key stages 2 and 3.

Pupils should be taught about:

- changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life
- events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries]
- the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell]
- significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

Historical content

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being an historian*

A year 1 historian

- I can use words and phrases like: old, new and a long time ago.
- I can recognise that some objects belonged to the past.
- I can explain how I have changed since I was born.
- I can explain how some people have helped us to have better lives.
- I can ask and answer questions about old and new objects.
- I can spot old and new things in a picture.
- I can explain what an object from the past might have been used for.



What the National Curriculum requires in geography at KS1

Locational knowledge

- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Locational knowledge

Place knowledge

- Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

Place knowledge

Human and physical geography

- Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
 - Key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
 - Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Human & physical geography

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
- Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map
- Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

Geographical skills & fieldwork

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a geographer*

A year 1 geographer

- I can keep a weather chart and answer questions about the weather.
- I can explain where I live and tell someone my address.
- I can explain some of the main things that are in hot and cold places.
- I can explain the clothes that I would wear in hot and cold places.
- I can explain how the weather changes throughout the year and name the seasons.
- I can name the four countries in the United Kingdom and locate them on a map.
- I can name some of the main towns and cities in the United Kingdom.



What the National Curriculum requires in art and design at KS1 and KS2

Pupils should be taught:

- to use a range of materials creatively to design and make products
- to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination
- to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space
- about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.

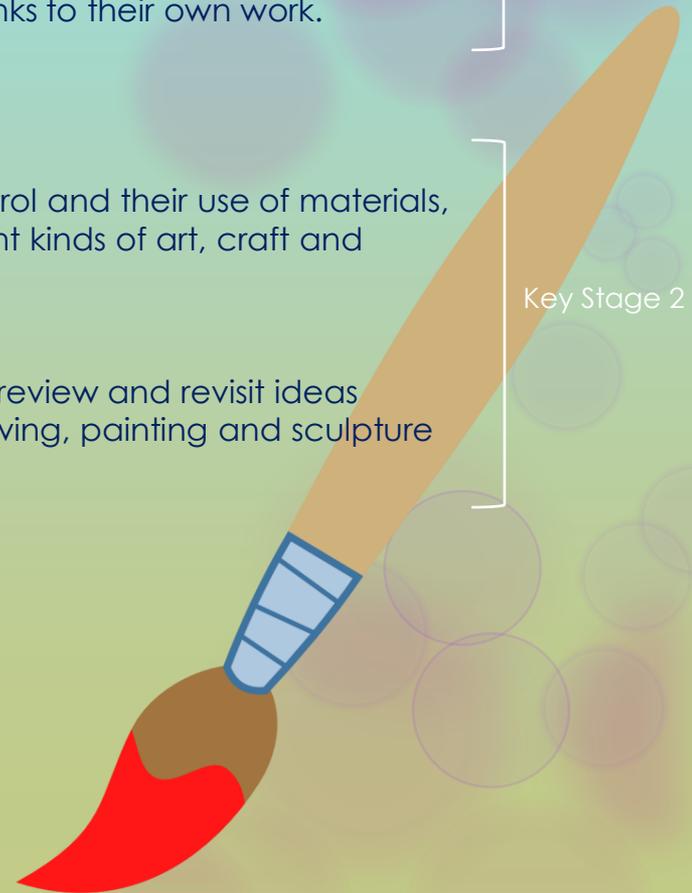
Key Stage 1

Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.

Pupils should be taught:

- to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
- about great artists, architects and designers in history.

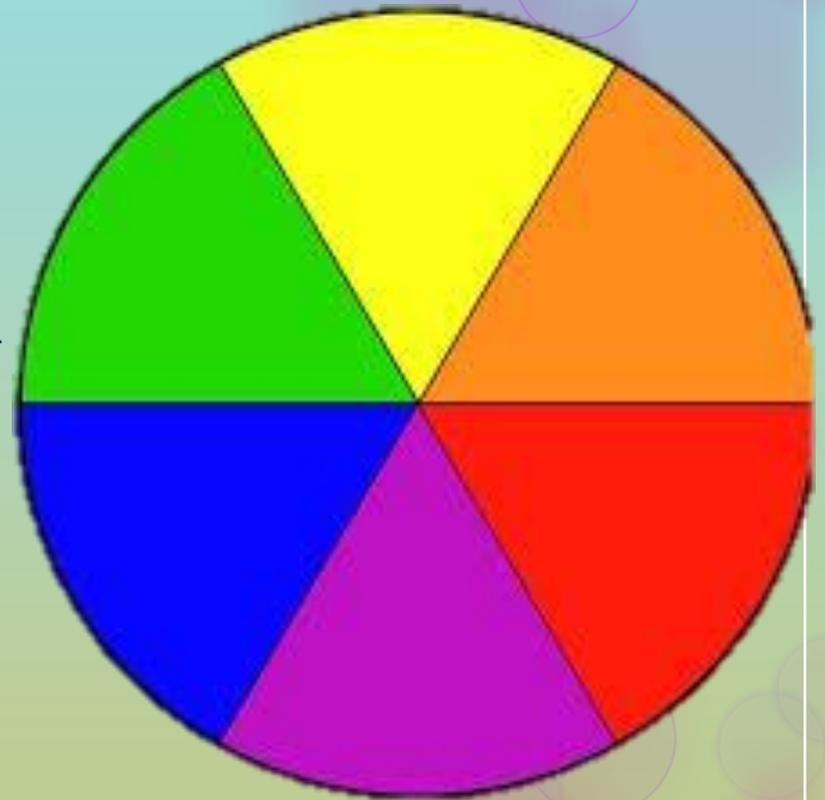
Key Stage 2



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being an artist*

A year 1 artist

- I can show how people feel in paintings and drawings.
- I can create moods in art work.
- I can use pencils to create lines of different thickness in drawings.
- I can name the primary and secondary colours.
- I can create a repeating pattern in print.
- I can cut, roll and coil materials.
- I can use IT to create a picture.
- I can describe what I can see and give an opinion about the work of an artist.
- I can ask questions about a piece of art.



What the National Curriculum requires in design and technology at KS1

When designing and making, pupils should be taught to:

Design

- Design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria
- Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology

Design

Make

- Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing]
- Select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics

Make

Evaluate

- Explore and evaluate a range of existing products
- Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria

Evaluate

Technical knowledge

- Build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable
- Explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and axles], in their products.

Technical knowledge



What the National Curriculum requires in cooking and nutrition at KS1 and KS2

Pupils should be taught to:

Key stage 1

- Use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes
- Understand where food comes from.

Key Stage
1

Key stage 2

- Understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet
- Prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques
- Understand seasonality, and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed.

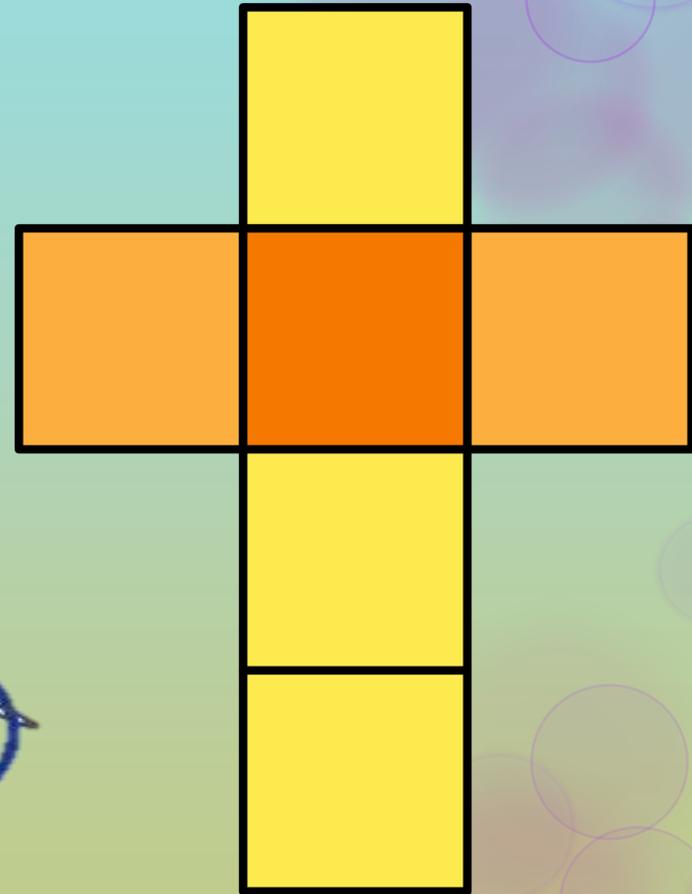
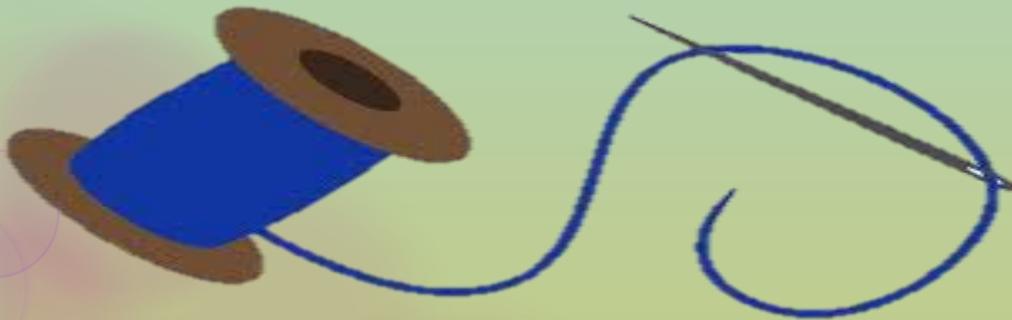
Key Stage
2



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a designer*

A year 1 designer

- I can use my own ideas to make something.
- I can describe how something works.
- I can cut food safely.
- I can make a product which moves.
- I can make my model stronger.
- I can explain to someone else how I want to make my product.
- I can choose appropriate resources and tools.
- I can make a simple plan before making.



What the National Curriculum requires in music at KS1 and KS2

Pupils should be taught to:

- Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes
- Play tuned and untuned instruments musically
- Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music
- Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.

Key Stage 1

Pupils should be taught to sing and play musically with increasing confidence and control. They should develop an understanding of musical composition, organising and manipulating ideas within musical structures and reproducing sounds from aural memory.

Pupils should be taught to:

- Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression
- Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music
- Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory
- Use and understand staff and other musical notations
- Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians
- Develop an understanding of the history of music.

Key Stage 2

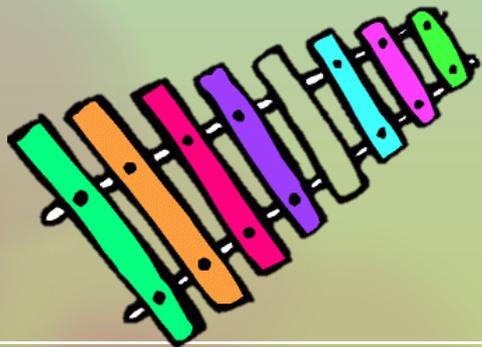


Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a musician*



A year 1 musician

- I can use my voice to speak, sing and chant.
- I can use instruments to perform.
- I can clap short rhythmic patterns.
- I can make different sounds with my voice and with instruments.
- I can repeat short rhythmic and melodic patterns.
- I can make a sequence of sounds.
- I can respond to different moods in music.
- I can say whether I like or dislike a piece of music.
- I can choose sounds to represent different things.
- I can follow instructions about when to play and sing.



What the National Curriculum requires in physical education at KS1 and KS2

Key stage 1

Pupils should be taught to:

- Master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities
- Participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending
- Perform dances using simple movement patterns.

Key Stage 1

Key stage 2

Pupils should continue to apply and develop a broader range of skills, learning how to use them in different ways and to link them to make actions and sequences of movement. They should enjoy communicating, collaborating and competing with each other. They should develop an understanding of how to improve in different physical activities and sports and learn how to evaluate and recognise their own success.

Pupils should be taught to:

- Use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination
- Play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending
- Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics]
- Perform dances using a range of movement patterns
- Take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team
- Compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.

Key Stage 2

Swimming and water safety

All schools must provide swimming instruction either in key stage 1 or key stage 2.

In particular, pupils should be taught to:

- Swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres
- Use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke]
- Perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.

Swimming

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a sports person*

A year 1 sports person

Games

- I can throw underarm.
- I can hit a ball with a bat.
- I can move and stop safely.
- I can throw and catch with both hands.
- I can throw and kick in different ways.

Gymnastics

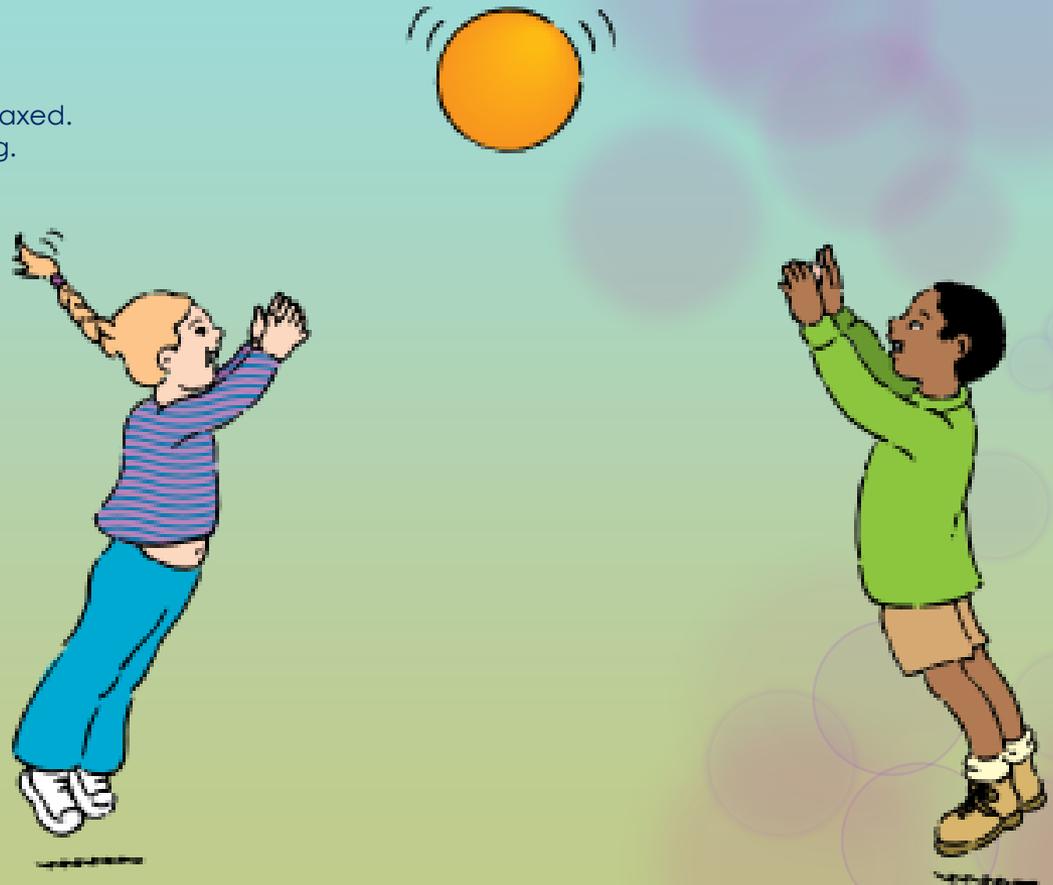
- I can make my body curled, tense, stretched and relaxed.
- I can control my body when travelling and balancing.
- I can copy sequences and repeat them.
- I can roll, curl, travel and balance in different ways.

Dance

- I can move to music.
- I can copy dance moves.
- I can perform my own dance moves.
- I can make up a short dance.
- I can move safely in a space.

General

- I can copy actions.
- I can repeat actions and skills.
- I can move with control and care.
- I can use equipment safely.



What the National Curriculum requires in computing at KS1 and KS2

Pupils should be taught to:

- Understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions
- Create and debug simple programs
- Use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs
- Use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content
- Recognise common uses of information technology beyond school
- Use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies.

Key Stage 1

Pupils should be taught to:

- Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts
- Use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output
- Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs
- Understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration
- Use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content
- Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information
- Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact.

Key Stage 2

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a computer user*

A year 1 computer user

Algorithms and programming

- I can create a series of instructions.
- I can plan a journey for a programmable toy.

Information technology

- I can create digital content.
- I can store digital content.
- I can retrieve digital content.
- I can use a web site.
- I can use a camera.
- I can record sound and play back.

Digital literacy

- I can use technology safely.
- I can keep personal information private.



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a computer user*

A safe computer user in Y1

Knowledge and understanding

- I understand the different methods of communication (e.g. email, online forums etc).
- I know you should only open email from a known source.
- I know the difference between email and communication systems such as blogs and wikis.
- I know that websites sometimes include pop-ups that take me away from the main site.
- I know that bookmarking is a way to find safe sites again quickly.
- I have begun to evaluate websites and know that everything on the internet is not true.
- I know that it is not always possible to copy some text and pictures from the internet.
- I know that personal information should not be shared online.
- I know I must tell a trusted adult immediately if anyone tries to meet me via the internet.

Skills

- I follow the school's safer internet rules.
- I can use the search engines agreed by the school.
- I know what to do if I find something inappropriate online or something I am unsure of (including identifying people who can help; minimising screen; online reporting using school system etc).
- I can use the internet for learning and communicating with others, making choices when navigating through sites.
- I can send and receive email as a class.
- I can recognise advertising on websites and learn to ignore it.
- I can use a password to access the secure network.

