

Structure of the units of work – KS3 Computing

	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6
Year 7	Introduction to Computing and the school systems. Digital Resilience - How to stay safe on the internet.	Computing Systems and Computational Thinking - Exploring the fundamental elements that make up a computer system.	Flowol – Logical reasoning comparing algorithms What's Inside a Computer – Exploring the workings of a computer.	Animation – Creating animations through object manipulation, and tweaking and adjusting lighting and camera angles	Physical Programming – Sensing and controlling with a micro-bit	Model Data: Spreadsheets sorting and filtering data and using formulas and functions in spreadsheet software
Year 8	Developing for the web – Using HTML and CSS to create webpages	Cybersecurity (Digital Resilience) – Identify how users and organisations can protect themselves from cyberattacks	AI – Impact of Technology – Applying the programming constructs of sequence, selection and iteration in scratch.	Networks: from semaphores to the internet – Recognising networking hardware and explaining how networking components are used for communication.	Binary and Boolean – To be able to carry out simple binary operations.	Introduction – Programming essentials - Using subroutines to decompose a problem.
Year 9	Digital Graphics – creating graphics through objects, layering, and path manipulation	Introduction to Python – Applying the programming	Digital Resilience – How to stay safe on the internet.	3D Design – through object manipulation.	Data Science – knowing how to use data to investigate problems	Creating an App Using event driven programming to create an online app

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National Curriculum Coverage – Years 7-9	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6
Design, use and evaluate computational abstractions that model the state and behaviour of real-world problems and physical systems					✓	✓					✓	✓			✓			✓
Understand several key algorithms that reflect computational thinking [for example, ones for sorting and searching]; use logical reasoning to compare the utility of alternative algorithms for the same problem		✓			✓				✓		✓				✓			✓
Use two or more programming languages, at least one of which is textual, to solve a variety of computational problems; make appropriate use of data structures [for example, lists, tables or arrays]; design and develop modular programs that use procedures or functions		✓			✓				✓						✓			
Understand simple Boolean logic [for example, AND, OR and NOT] and some of its uses in circuits and programming; understand how numbers can be represented in binary, and be able to carry out simple operations on binary	✓	✓									✓	✓						

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