

The table below shows the vocabulary children should have a concrete understanding of by the end of Key Stage 2. The language is built up and revisited over time, so vocabulary is not exclusive to only one-year group. Each year, teachers will review previously taught computing language to ensure that it is embedded. The definitions ensure that there is consistency across school.

Computer progression of language.

Year 1		
Getting Started	Account	Somewhere our information can be stored and seen safely using a username and password.
	Clipart	A collection of images that can be used on the computer.
	Computer	Electronic machine that accepts and processes information to produce an output, and then stores the results.
	Log on	To put in a username and password unique to you, to access your personal account.
	Log off	To lock your account.
	Mouse	A handheld device that is used to move things around on the computer screen.
	Password	A secret word made up of letters, numbers and symbols.
	Resize	To change the height and width of an object.
	Screen (monitor)	A device that shows what is happening on the computer, such as videos, pictures and words.
	Software	A series of instructions written for a computer to follow. Also known as apps
	Tool	An object that helps us with a particular task. For example, a ruler helps us measure.
	Username	A unique name or email address for your account.
Programming – Bee-Bot	Algorithm	A clear set of instructions to carry out a task.
	Bee-Bot	A small programmable floor robot, with seven buttons (forwards, backwards, turn right, turn left, go, pause and clear.
	Computing Code	Words, numbers and symbols that make a computer language.
	Computing Program	A series of instructions, that are written for a computer to follow. Also known as apps.
	Explain	Give clear information about something to someone.
	Explore	Look at something new to learn more about it.
	Instructions	A list of commands and directions on how to do something.
	Predict	To make a guess.
	Tinker	To explore and play with something to discover what it can do.
	Video	Moving pictures, that make up a film or cartoon.
Algorithms unplugged	Algorithm	A clear set of instructions to carry out a task.
	Bug	An error or mistake in computer code.
	Computer	Electronic machine that accepts and processes information to produce an output, and then stores the results.
	Debug	To fix the error in code.
	Decompose	To break something down into small chunks.
	Device	Equipment created for a certain purpose or job.
	Input	A way of telling the computer what you want it to do.
	Instructions	A list of commands and directions on how to do something.

	Output	Information or data that is sent by the computer to an output device such as a printer or speakers.
	Solution	The method to solve a problem.
Digital Imagery	Camera	A device used to take, or record, pictures of people and objects.
	Crop	When you change the height and/or width of an image.
	Delete	To remove from a computer, text or files such as images.
	Download	To save a file from the internet or another computer.
	Drag and Drop	When you move and place text or a file on a computer.
	Editing Software	Any software program that lets you change an image or video in any way.
	Image	A picture
	Import	To place another file into a document, such as an image.
	Photo	Still images that are taken by a camera.
	Resize	To change the height and width of an object.
	Save as	Lets you name and store a file on a computer
	Search Engine	A website that lets you search for information on the internet.
	Sequence	A set order or pattern for something to follow.
	Smart device	An electronic device, connected to other devices or the internet.
	Storage space	A place for keeping information for future use.
Visual Effects	The process where images are created or changed.	
Introduction to data	Branching database	Using a series of yes or no questions to categorise data or objects.
	Categorise	Put into groups that have similar or the same properties.
	Chart	Information displayed in a graph, table, tally or diagram.
	Computer	Electronic machine that accepts and process information to produce an output, and the stores the results.
	Data	Information used for a specific purpose or investigation.
	Information	Facts about a specific thing, person, place or other.
	Label	Information attached to something to tell you about it.
	Pictogram	A chart which uses pictures to represent items.
	Record	To store information about something
	Sort	To arrange items by an order or into a category.
	Table	A chart which stores data in columns and rows.
Text	Written or typed letters and words.	
Rocket to the Moon	Computer	Electronic machine that accepts and processes information to produce an output, and then stores the results.
	Computer program	A series of instructions, that are written for a computer to follow. Also known as apps.
	Create	To make something.
	Data	Information used for a specific purpose or investigation.
	Digital content	Information and media such as videos and pictures stored on a computer.
	E-document	An electronic file which includes text.
	Folder	An electronic storage file that holds other digital content for example text, pictures and videos.
	List	A number of things, one after the other.
	Save	To store something for use later.
	Sequence	A set order or pattern for something to follow.
	Share	To show or give a part of something to someone else.
	Spreadsheet	An electronic document that lets you store data in rows and columns.

Computer progression of language.

Year 2

What is a computer?	Battery	A cell or connected group of cells that store electrical energy to power wireless devices
	Buttons	Switches that you can press to control a device.
	Computer	Electronic machine that accepts and processes information to produce an output, and then stores the results.
	Desktop	A tower computer that needs a mouse, keyboard and monitor, that stays in one place.
	Device	Equipment created for a certain purpose or job.
	Electricity	A type of energy, that is usually invisible, that can be made or stored and used to make devices work.
	Input	A way of telling the computer what you want it to do.
	Invention	A new device or process which solves a problem.
	Keyboard	An input device made up of buttons that create letters, numbers, and symbols, as well as perform other functions.
	Laptop	A compact computer that is easy to carry and move around.
	Monitor	An output device, which shows what is happening on the computer for example videos, images and text.
	Mouse	A handheld device that is used to move things around the computer screen.
	Output	Information or data that is sent by the computer to an output device such as a printer or speakers.
	Technology	Using scientific knowledge to help us to create new devices or tools.
	Wire	A long, thin and flexible piece of metal protected by a plastic coating. Electrical wire is used to carry electricity.
Programming – Bee-Bot	Backspace	A key to move the cursor backwards.
	Copyright	The law that protects other people’s work from being copied or used without permission.
	Delete (text)	A button on the keyboard which deletes text.
	Image	A picture
	Import	To place another file into a document, such as an image.
	Keyboard	An input device made up of buttons that create letters, numbers, and symbols, as well as perform other functions.
	Keyboard character	Any letter, symbol, space, number or punctuational mark that can be input with a keyboard.
	Paste (text)	To insert copied or cut text.
	Redo	To step forwards to the next edit.
	Space bar	A button on a keyboard to insert room between letters.
	Touch typing	Using a keyboard with all your fingers, without looking at the letters on the keys.
	Undo	To step backwards to the previous edit
Word processing	A program used for creating text documents on a computer.	
Programming – Scratch jr	Algorithm	A clear set of instructions to carry out a task.
	Animation	Pictures or photographs in a sequence to give the illusion of movement.
	Bug	An error or mistake in computer code.

	Code (computer)	A set of instructions written in programming language, to tell a computer what to do.
	Code (verb)	To write in programming language (code).
	Debug	To fix the error in code.
	Icon	A small image which represents something or someone
	Imitate	To copy
	Instructions	A list of commands and directions on how to do something.
	Loop	A repeated sequence of instructions.
	Repeat	To do the same again.
	Scratch jr	A simple, block-based coding application, in which you can instruct Scratch the cat.
	Sequence	A set order or pattern for something to follow.
Algorithm and Debugging	Abstraction	To pick out the important information.
	Algorithm	A clear set of instructions to carry out a task.
	Artificial intelligence	Computers that can perform the tasks that humans normally do.
	Bug	An error or mistake in computer code.
	Correct	Free from mistakes
	Data	Information used for a specific purpose or investigation,
	Debug	To fix the error in code.
	Decompose	To break something down into small chunks.
	Error	A mistake.
	Key Features	Important parts of something.
	Loop	A repeated sequence of instructions.
	Predict	To make a guess.
	Unnecessary	Not needed
International Space Station	Approximate	Being close but not exactly the same as something.
	Astronaut	Someone who is trained to control a spacecraft.
	Data	Information used for a specific purpose or investigation.
	Digital content	Information and media such as videos and pictures stored on a computer.
	Experiment	To trial and test new ideas
	Interactive map	A digital map which can be searched, zoomed in or out of and provide information about a place.
	International Space Station (ISS)	A laboratory in space that orbits the Earth.
	Interpret	Explain the meaning of something to someone else or to yourself.
	Laboratory	A place where scientist carry out research and experiment to discover more about something.
	Monitor (verb)	To check the status of something.
	Satellite	A computer that orbits the Earth to provide information or communication services.
	Sensor	A tool or device that is designed to monitor, detect and respond to changes.
	Space	A vast area around and beyond planet Earth, which is not inhabited.
	Survival	To stay alive in bad conditions
Thermometer	A device that measures and displays the temperature of something using a scale.	
Stop Motion	Animation	Pictures or photographs in a sequence to give the illusion of movement.

	Animator	Someone who specialises in the creation of animation.
	Contraption	An old-fashioned device
	Decompose	To break something down into smaller chunks.
	Design	To make, draw or write plans for something.
	Device	Equipment created for a certain purpose or job.
	Download	Saving files from the internet, intranet or another device.
	Film Review	Writing your opinion about a film.
	Filming	Using a video recorder to capture moving images.
	Import image	To place a picture into a document or into other software.
	Plan	An idea about how to do something in the future.
	Sketch	A rough drawing to help your plan.
	Software	A series of instructions written for a computer to follow.
	Stop motion	A sequence of photographs used to create an animation.
	Storyboard	A sequence of sketches that show what you plan to make for an animation or video.
	Upload	To send files from one device to another device.

Computer progression of language.

Year 3

Networks and the internet.	Device	Equipment created for a certain purpose or job.
	DSL	Digital Subscriber Line. An internet connection for rural areas, where wired services are not available. It uses communication satellites to send and receive data and is a slower internet connection than wired connections.
	File	An item on a computer that can keep data in various forms such as images, music and documents.
	Internet	A worldwide network, enabling tens of millions of computers around the globe to share vast amounts of information, and communicate with other online users across the globe.
	Network	When more than one electronic device is connected in a network through the internet or a local connection in order to share files and information.
	Network Map	A diagram that shows what type of and how many devices are on a network. It also shows how they are connected to each other.
	Network switch	A device that deals with the movement of network information.
	Router	The main devices responsible for providing internet access to a network, and can be connected to through a wired connection or WiFi.
	Server	A computer or computer programme that provides data and information to other computer devices.
	Submarine cables	Cables that run under the sea to allow information to be accessed and (shared around the world and across continents.
	The Cloud	Refers to data and files that are stored and accessed on servers via the internet.
	WiFi	When you have, or can connect to a network that is wireless.
	Wired	An electronic device is considered 'wired' when it is connected to the network through cables.
	Wireless	An electronic device is considered 'wireless' when it is connected to the network through signals.
	Wireless access point	A device that enables other electronic items to connect wirelessly to the internet.
Emailing	Account	An online or intranet service, which stores information safely behind a username and password.
	Attachment (email)	A function that lets you add files to an electronic message (email) before sending.
	BCC	Blind Carbon Copy allows you to send a copy of the email written to another person's email address, but other reads will not be able to see this in their email thread.
	CC	Carbon Copy lets you send a copy of the email you have written to another person's email address.
	Computer	Electronic machine that accepts and processes information to produce an output, and then stores the results.
	Cyberbully	Someone who bullies others through the internet.
	Domain	The online location nor hosting website that the email address belongs to.
	Email	Electronic-mail which allows us to send messages and files from one account to another over a network.

	Email account	A central place where a user's emails are stored for them to view, and compose.
	Emoji	Small icons that represent feelings or objects, commonly used in emails and instant messaging.
	Information	Knowledge that can be remembered, written in documents or stored in different forms as data, such as in video files and audio recordings.
	Log off	To lock your account.
	Log on	To put in a username and password unique to you, to access your personal account.
	Password	A unique combination of letters, numbers or symbols that protects personal information online.
	Spam	Nonsense or junk emails, used for advertisement or harassment.
	Username	A unique name or email address for your account.
Programming - Scratch	Animation	Bringing concepts to life through 2D or 3D moving pictures or photographs, for example cartoons
	Application	A computer program.
	Code	A set of instructions written in programming language, to tell a computer what to do.
	Code block	A visual representation for a section of code that performs a certain job. They can be snapped together to build a program.
	Debug	To remove and repair the error or mistake in computer code.
	Decompose	To break something down into smaller chunks.
	Interface	The menus buttons and other functions which makes a computer program or website intuitive to humans.
	Loop	A repeated sequence of instructions.
	Predict	To make an educated guess as to what might happen or occur as the result of something in the future.
	Program	A series of code that instructs the computer to perform a specific task.
	Remixing code	Altering code that already exists.
	Repetition code	To create loops in your program, to make it more efficient.
	Review	To look at something in detail and give constructive feedback if it requires improvement.
	Sprite	Visual objects that can be moved or performed an action through code. For example: move forwards by one step.
Tinker	To explore and play with something to discover the key function.	
Journey inside a computer.	Algorithm	A sequence of instructions when followed, solve a problem.
	Computer	Electronic machine that accepts and processes information to produce an output, and then stores information.
	Computer Program	A series of instructions, that are written for a computer to follow, using inputs and outputs to produce an outcome. Also known as software or applications (apps)
	CPU	Central Processing Unit. The brain of a computer that deals with all the data it receives from input and output devices, as well as programs run within the computer.
	Data	Information used for a specific purpose or investigation.
	Desktop	A tower computer that needs a mouse, keyboard and monitor, that remains in one place.

	GPU	Graphic Processing Unit. It is a piece of hardware that is used to help generate 2D and 3D images for programs such as games.
	Hard disk drive HDD	An internal or external device that can store information such as files, documents, images and programs.
	Instructions	A series of steps that need to be performed in order.
	QR code	Quick Response Code. Is presented in a similar way to a bar code and when scanned, takes you to a specific website or provide information.
	RAM	Random Access Memory. A piece of hardware that allows data to be recalled or stored within a computer.
	ROM	Read Only Memory. Information stored within ROM can only be read and not edited.
	Tablet device	A handheld computer, that consists of a touchscreen, operating system and a rechargeable battery.
	Trackpad	An input device commonly built into laptops. It is used to move the cursor with the touch of your finger, and some allow for multiple finger gestures.
Digital Literacy	Application	A computer program, sometimes referred to as an app.
	Desktop	A tower computer that needs a mouse, keyboard and monitor, that remains in one place.
	Digital Device	Electronic devices that operate off a binary system in 1s and 0s.
	Edit	To change and amend something.
	Film	Recorded moving pictures, that can make up a cli or film.
	Film editing software	Software with editing abilities to cut, crop and add effects to video footage.
	Graphics	The use of images or visual designed to communicate, demonstrate a concept or promote something.
	Import (software)	To pull another file into software, to place, edit and manipulate.
	Key Events	Important parts within a narrative or a particular period in time.
	Laptop	A compact computer that is easy to carry and move around.
	Plan	An idea about how to do something in the future.
	Recording (media)	To capture sounds or video footage, using an electronic device.
	Sound effects	Sounds to enhance an event or bring fantasy aspects to life in a film or other media, for example, he whoosh of a time machine.
	Time Code	Time references on film or animation
	Video	Recorded moving pictures, that can make up a clip or film.
Voiceover	A voice recording which overlays a video or presentation.	
Top Trumps database	Categorise	Put into groups which have similar or the same properties.
	Data	Information used for a specific purpose or investigation.
	Database	For collecting and organising data stored on an electronic device.
	Fields (data)	Categories which information can be sorted into.
	Filter (data)	Displays specified or selected data types.
	Graphs and charts	Visual methods of representing data.
	Information	Knowledge which can be remembered, written in documents or stored in different forms as data, such as in video files and audio recordings.
	Record	To log information in the present (for example data during a science experiment), to look back on it in the future.
Sort	To arrange items by an order or into a category.	

	Spreadsheet	A file where you can input, sort and analyse data across a series of cells.
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Computer progression of language.

Year 4

Further coding with Scratch	Code (computer)	A set of instructions written in programming language, to tell a computer what to do.
	Code block	A visual representation for a section of code that performs a certain job. They can be snapped together to build a program.
	Conditional statement	A rule which states that something cannot happen until certain requirements are met.
	Decompose	To break something down into smaller chunks.
	Direction	A way in which something moves such as up, down, left, right.
	Feature	The individual parts that make up something.
	Icon	A small image which represents something or someone.
	Orientation	Positioning to a particular place or direction.
	Position	The location of where something or someone is.
	Program (verb)	To write code-based instructions for a computer to process.
	Project (Scratch)	A creation developed within the Scratch program.
	Sprite	Visual objects that can be manipulated through code, for example to move, respond, appear or disappear.
	Stage (Scratch)	The background of the Scratch project to suit your game, animation or project.
	Tinker	To explore and play with something to discover the key function.
	Variable	This could be a number or text that can change each time the program is run and often in combination with selection to change the end result of the program.
Investigating Weather	Algorithm	A sequence of instructions when followed, solve a problem.
	Automated Machine	Works without the need for human interaction, after being programmed to carry out a specific job.
	Calculate	To use mathematics to discover, prove or solve something.
	Climate	The weather conditions you would normally expect in a location.
	Device	Equipment created for a certain purpose or job.
	Forecast	To predict what might happen or occur as the results of something in the future. (for example, weather forecasts)
	Log data	A record of information that has been collected by a person or a computer, while monitoring something.
	Predict	To make an educated guess, as to what might happen or occur as the result of something in the future.
	Record	To log information in the present (for example data during a science experiment), to look back on it in the future.
	Sensor	A tool or device that is designed to monitor, detect and respond to changes for a specific purpose, such as a smoke alarm, which will ring if smoke is detected in the air.
	Source	Where something comes from, for example milk is a source of calcium.
	Spreadsheet	A file where you can input, sort and analyse data across a series of cells.
	Temperature	How hot or cold something is.
	Weather	The current condition of the atmosphere around the world, such as the temperature, rain, wind, clouds and sunshine
Website design	Collaboration	Working with others to achieve a specific goal.

	Content	All information and media contained in something, for example a webpage.
	Create	To make something.
	Design	To make, draw or write plans for something.
	Edit	To change and amend something.
	Embed	Media files (video, music) which can be stored and viewed with a webpage.
	Feature	The individual parts that make up something.
	Header	Text at the top of the page.
	Hyperlink	A link commonly used in a web page or document, to direct you to another website or file.
	Insert (file)	To Place a file into a web page or piece of software.
	Online	When a person is accessing the internet through an electronic device.
	Plan	An idea about how to do something in future.
	Tab	A way of opening and organising multiple websites in a single window on an internet browser.
	Web page	A hypertext page that can be viewed through an internet browser.
	Website	A series of web pages and other content, which can be discovered and read through an internet browser, that all belong to a single domain name.
	WWW	The acronym used to express the 'world wide web.' It is found at the beginning of a website addresses eg. www.kapowprimary.com
HTML	Code (verb)	To write in programming language (code)
	Content	All information and media contained in something, for example a webpage.
	Copyright	The law which protects other people's work from being copied or used without permission.
	CSS	Cascading Style Sheets are used to layout documents and webpages, written in a markup language such as HTML.
	Hacker	Someone who writes malicious software to gain unauthorised access to steal data without permission.
	Hex code	Hexadecimal numbering system code, which deals with a combination of 16 characters and digits to represents numbers.
	HTML	Hypertext Markup Language used in the creation of electronic pages that can be viewed on the WWW.
	Internet browser	Allows you to conduct a search on the WWW, for information and media.
	Permission	When someone has given you the right to do something.
	Script	A list of computer commands written in a particular programming language.
	URL	Uniform Resource Locators are used to identify the address of a WWW page.
	Web page	A hypertext page that can be viewed through an internet browser.
Collaborative learning	Collaborate	Working with others to achieve a specific goal.
	Comment	Verbal feedback or notes to express a opinion on something.
	e-document	An electronic file which can contain text, images, tables and charts.
	Edit	To change and amend something.

	Email	Electronic-mail which allows us to send messages and files from one account to another over a network.
	Icon	A small image which represents something or someone
	Insert (file)	To attach or place a file into an email or document.
	Link	A line of text that, when clicked, directs you to another website or document.
	Presentation Software	A program that allows you to insert information into slides ready to share with others.
	Presentation	A slide show that is used to display information.
	Reply	To say or write a message in response to something that has been said to you.
	Reviewing comments	Looking at comments written by others on a document to help the collaborative process.
	Share	To show or give a part of something or someone else.
	Spreadsheet	A file where you can input, sort and analyse data across a series of cells. Formula can be written to output mathematical solutions from the data.
	Transition	Effects that can be applied to occur between slides, images or video clips.
Computational thinking	Abstraction	Identifying the important detail and ignoring irrelevant information.
	Algorithm design	Creating a formula or set of instructions to solve the problem.
	Code (computer)	A set of instructions written in programming language, to tell a computer what to do.
	Code blocks	A visual representation for a section of code that performs a certain job. They can be snapped together to build a program.
	Computational thinking	A method of tackling a complex problem, to devise a solution which both computers and humans can understand.
	Computer	Electronic machine that accepts and processes information to produce an output, and then stores information.
	Decompose	To break something down into smaller chunks.
	Pattern recognition	Identifying similarities and recurrences in data.
	Problem	A matter or situation that needs to be resolved.
	Sequence	A set order or pattern for something to follow.

Computer progression of language.

Year 5

Online Safety	Catfishing (online)	Creating a fake profile on social media to deliberately trick someone
	Cyberbully	Someone who bullies others through the internet.
	Exclusion	Being deliberately left out of an online conversation or game.
	Fake Profile	A fake profile pretending to be someone they are not.
	Information	Knowledge which can be remembered, written in documents or stored in different forms as data, such as in video files and audio recordings.
	Online	When a person is accessing the internet through an electronic device.
	Online safety (e-safety)	The rules and advice we should follow, to remain safe when using the internet (World Wide Web)
	Password	A unique combination of letters, numbers or symbols that protects personal information online.
	Personal information	Facts about someone which identify them, the place they live and their person.
	Phishing	When someone pretends to be someone else in an email, especially a reputable or trusted company, to get money or information from users.
	Trickery	Lying to someone to gain their trust, then using this to get them to reveal secrets, which they can share publicly or use to access private information.
	Trolling	Deliberately saying inflammatory things to try and get a response.
Micro:bit	.hex file	A file type that carries binary information.
	.zip file	Multiple files that are bound together as a single file, touse less digital storage space.
	Bluetooth	Device to device connectivity, for example sharing images between two smart phones.
	Code blocks	A visual representation for a section of code that performs a certain job. They can be snapped together to build a program.
	Decompose	To break something down into smaller chunks.
	Emulator	A program or machine that is built to copy the way another computer system works.
	Feature	Distinctive characteristics of something
	Loop	A repeated sequence of instructions.
	Micro:bit	Created by the BBC, a small compact computer that you can code.
	Pedometer	A device used to record the number of steps taken to calculate the distance travelled.
	Predict	To make an educated guess, as to what might happen or occur as the result od something in the future.
	Systematic	Doing something in an ordered way to achieve a specified goal
	Tinker	To explore and play with something to discover the key functions
	Variable	This could be a number or text, that can change each time the program is run and often in combination with selection to change the end result of the program.
	Sonic Pi	Basic commands
Bug		A mistake or error in the code, stopping the program from working as intended.

	Code (computer)	A set of instructions written in programming language, to tell a computer what to do.
	Code (verb)	To write in programming language (code)
	Debug	To remove and repair the error or mistake in computer code
	Error	A mistake or a fault in software.
	Live loop	Like loops, but instead of repeating a number of times, they go on forever. You can also have multiple running at the same time.
	Loop	A repeated sequence of instructions.
	Pitch (music)	A musical term which refers to how high or low a note is.
	Program language	The particular library of code which a piece of software is written in, for example Java and C++
	Rhythm	A musical term that refers to the 'pattern' of long and short notes.
	Sonic Pi	A coding program specifically dealing with music, that is based upon a computing language called Ruby.
	Soundtrack	A music recording that accompanies a film or tv show.
	Tempo (music)	A musical term which refers to the speed of the music.
	Timbre (music)	A musical term which refers to the characteristic trait of a sound.
	Tinker	To explore and play with something to discover the key function.
Search Engines	Algorithm	A sequence of instructions when followed, solve a problem.
	Company logo	A symbol or motif, used to represent an organisation, so that it can be identified quickly and easily in a busy environment online or in the real world.
	Data leak	When information is released without approval from the owner or creator.
	Data privacy	The right to keep information private and away from those you do not wish to have access.
	Fake news	Falsie and inaccurate information that is shared in a convincing way, usually on social media and in websites.
	Inaccurate information	When information is false or untrue.
	Index	A computer saves key information about previously searched results, to make this quicker next time they are accessed.
	Keywords	A set of words used to define and produce accurate search engine results.
	Network	When more than one electronic device is connected in a network through the internet or a local connection in order to share files and information.
	Online	When a person is accessing the internet through an electronic device.
	Page rank	Web pages are sorted in an order to give the user the most suitable results at the top of the list, the first result could be considered rank one.
	Search engine	A way for a user to search the internet's database of information
	TASK	Title, Author, Summary, Kids
	Web crawler	A program that uses keywords to search the WWW in a logical and systematic way to find the most suitable results for a user.
	Website	A series of web pages and other content, which can be discovered and read through an internet browser, that all belong to a single domain name. For example, Google. The main place where particular web pages can be viewed or accessed.

	WWW	The acronym used to express the World Wide Web. It is found at the beginning of website addresses.
Mars Rover 1	Binary code	A code used in computers, based around the binary values of 0 and 1.
	Data	Information used for a specific purpose or investigation.
	Data transmission	The movement of information from one or more points to another.
	Discovery	When something is intentionally or unintentionally found.
	Distance	The amount of space between two places or objects.
	Input	Information sent to a computer by an input device such as a keyboard or mouse for processing.
	Mars Rover	A robotic vehicle, that explores, investigates and returns data about the terrain on Mars.
	Moon	Orbits round planet Earth and is Earth's only natural satellite.
	Numerical data	Information that is based on numbers and digits.
	Output	Information or data that is sent by the computer to an output device such as a printer or speakers.
	Planet	A large natural object that orbits around a star.
	Radio Signal	A radio wave that is sent or received to somewhere.
	Scientist	A person who studies within the fields of science, such as physics, biology and chemistry.
	Sequence	A set order or pattern for something to follow.
	Signal	A voltage, current or electromagnetic wave that is either sent or obtained.
	Computer Simulation	Computer generated imitation of something such as a program test or product prototype.
Space (astronomy)	A vast area around and beyond planet Earth, which is not inhabited.	
Mars Rover 2	Algorithm	A sequence of instructions which, when followed, solve a problem.
	Binary image	An image where the pixels are made up of only two colours such as black and white.
	Bit	One unit of data, that either has a value 1 or 0. A bit is also known as a binary digit.
	Bit pattern	A sequence of binary digits.
	CAD	Computer-aided design, software used to create graphics, diagrams or other visuals.
	Compression file	Taking single or multiple files, and reducing their file size to take up less digital storage space.
	CPU	Central Processing Units are the brains of a computer and deal with all of the data it receives from input and output devices, as well as programs ran within the computer.
	Data	Information used for a specific purpose or investigation.
	Digital Image	Formed by a series of programmed pixels.
	Encode	To convert something into a different code, for someone or something else to understand it.
	Image	A picture of people or objects.
	JPEG	Joint Photographic Expert Group. A popular image compression format.
	Memory Computer	Any hardware device that is able to store data or information.

	Operating system	The base software needed on a computer for it to manage basic commands, hardware and software and provide a user-friendly interface.
	Pixels	A screen is made up of a grid of pixels, each pixel is programmed to display a certain colour which when put together form an image.
	RGB	Red, Green, Blue. A colour mode, that uses these three hues combined to create a spectrum of colours.

Computer progression of language.

Year 6

Bletchley Park 1	Acrostic code	A type of code where the first letter of each word, line, or paragraph when put together spells a message.
	Brute force hacking	When someone, known as a hacker, uses different types of methods, such as trial and error, to crack entry into secured information.
	Caesar cipher	A way in which every letter is replaced with another letter in a fixed number of places down the alphabet.
	Chip and Pin system	A payment system to buy something securely where a plastic bank card, such as a debit or credit card, has a chip in it, which the card owner can access by entering a Personal Identification Number (PIN)
	Cipher	Information That is written in a secret way, also known as a code.
	Date shift cipher	A code derived from the date that tells you how many spaces to move each of the letters in the coded message. For example, the date 1 January 1984 written in date format becomes '01011984'. This tells you to move the first letter of your coded word 0 spaces, the second letter by 1 space etc.
	Encrypt	Converting information/data into a secret code or message, to avoid unauthorised access.
	Invention	A new device or process that involves a problem.
	Nth letter cipher	A type of code where you choose the Nth letter of the text/code again and again until the text ends. Say N=10, then you find every 10 th letter in the text/code till you reach the end of it, to reveal the secret message.
	Password	A unique combination of letters, numbers or symbols that protects personal information online.
	Pigpen cipher	A substitute code, where letters are exchanges for symbols, which are parts of a specific grid.
	Technological advancement	When scientific discoveries are made that can lead to the development of new or existing technologies to improve on current processes in life.
	Trial and error	To test a method of resolving something, and if it fails, to try another method and continue this process until success has been achieved.
Bletchley Park 2	Background noise	A (secondary) sound that is there but your focus is not fully on it as you are focussed on another (primary) sound.
	Byte	A byte is made up of 8 bits. One bit contains a single binary value – 0 or 1.
	Computer	Electronic machines that accept and process information to produce an output, and then store the results.
	CPU	Central Processing Units are the brains of a computer and deal with all of the data it receives from input and output devices, as well as programs ran within the computer.
	Memory Storage	A portable, compact form of digital storage, used to transfer files from one device to another, or keep safe.
	Mouse	A handheld hardware input device that can move and select text, icons, files and folders on your computer.

	Operating system OS	The base software needed on a computer for it to manage basic commands, hardware and software and provide a user-friendly interface.
	Radio play	Scripts and written text for broadcasting on air/
	RAM	Random Access Memory. A piece of hardware that allows data to be recalled or stored within a computer.
	ROM	Read Only Memory. Information stored within ROM can only be read and not edited.
	Sound effects	Sounds to enhance an event or bring fantasy aspects to life in a film or other media, for example, the whoosh of a time machine.
	Touch screen	Allows the user to use their finger or multiple-finger gestures to control the device via a screen.
	Trackpad	An input device commonly found built into laptops. It is used to move the cursor with the touch of your finger, and some allow for multiple finger gestures.
Introduction to python	Algorithm	A sequence of instructions which, when followed, solve a problem.
	Code (computer)	Set of instructions written in programming language, to tell a computer what to do.
	Computer command	To give an order or instruction to a computer, to complete a particular task.
	Decompose	To break something down into smaller chunks.
	Import (software)	To pull another file into software, to place, edit and manipulate.
	Indentation (programming)	In programming (for example python), indentation is used to define a block of code.
	Loop	A repeated sequence of instructions.
	Nested Loop	A loop, within a loop.
	Random numbers	An unpredictable sequence or reveals of numbers.
	Remix	Something that has been reworked to produce a varying version of the original.
	Script libraries	A series of pre-written, functional codes that can be accessed and imported into a program to save time.
	Variable	This could be a number or text, that can change each time the program is run and often in combination with selection to change the end result of the program.
Big Data 1	Barcode	A machine-readable code of lines and numbers, printed on an item and scanned to identify the item and information about it.
	Boolean	A form of data, which consists of (true) 1s and (false) 0s values.
	Brand	The mark or logo that identifies the object as belonging to a particular establishment or person.
	Commuter	Someone who travels between places on a frequent basis, for example between work and home.
	Contactless	Devices or codes that can be read wirelessly or without the need to touch surface-to-surface, object-to-object.
	Data	Information used for a specific purpose or investigation.
	Data Privacy	The right to keep information private and away from those you do not wish to have it.
	Encrypt	To secure information by converting it into a code made up of letters, numbers and symbols which cannot be understood by those that do not have access.

	Infrared waves	The red section of the electromagnetic spectrum, which is invisible to the eye but can transmit small amounts of data.
	NFC	Near Field Communication. Enables data transmission between 2 devices up to 4 cm away. NFC is often used for contactless payments from devices such as smart watches.
	QR code	Quick Response code. Is presented in a similar way to a bar code and when scanned, can take you to a specific website or provide information.
	Radio Waves	Invisible electromagnetic waves that can transmit information via an antenna, which converts the electrical signal it receives into another format, for example, a sound wave.
	RFID	Radio Frequency Identification is a device that uses radio signals to check where something or someone is.
	Signal	A voltage, current or electromagnetic wave that is either sent or obtained.
	System or data analyst	A person who manages, sorts, analyses and models data to identify key trends and solve problems within a system.
	Transmission	When something is passed or sent to another place.
Big data 2	Big data	Massive deposits of information that continue to be collected through the internet, used by data analysts to investigate, analyse and determine ways to improve businesses.
	Bluetooth	Device to device connectivity, for example sharing images between two smart phones.
	Corrupt data	When data becomes unstable, unusable, unreadable from either transfer or storage.
	Digital revolution	An era in the 1980s, when technology began to develop from using analogue to digital technologies. It is sometimes known as the Third Industrial Revolution.
	GPS	Global Positioning System, designed to monitor satellite data to determine your position on earth, for example in a car sat nav system.
	Infrared waves	The red section of the electromagnetic spectrum, which is invisible to the eye but can transmit small amounts of data.
	Internet of Things (IoT)	A network of smart devices around a building that collect, monitor and distribute data to work harmoniously together.
	QR code	Quick Response code. Is presented in a similar way to a bar code and when scanned, can take you to a specific website or provide information.
	RFID	Radio Frequency Identification is a device that uses radio signals to check where something or someone is.
	SIM	Subscriber Identity Module. A SIM card includes a chip that stores a unique IMSI (International mobile subscriber identity) to enable you to register your mobile phone number.
	Computer simulation	Computer generated imitation of something such as a program test or product prototype.
	Smart school/city	A school or city, which uses IoT technology to monitor and react to events, so that they can operate in a more interactive way, in real time.
	Adapt	To adjust something or someone, in order to improve a situation or a purpose, to become more effective.

	Advertise	Used to promote or announce something to the public through videos, voice or images broadcast on television and radio.
	Design	To make, draw or write plans for something.
	Electronic components	The parts that make up an electrical device or product with processing capabilities.
	Screenshot	A captured image of what is currently on the screen or monitor.
	Selection (Programming)	Where an algorithm or program branches off. It allows the computer to change what it does, depending on the information received.