

## Progression Computing

Skill	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
way be tele Sti me: • Cor cla: a m the • Rer	Messaging ok at the different sys that messages can sent, forums, letters, lephone, email, ickies, text, instant essaging, walkie talkies ntribute ideas to a ass email or respond to nessage or forum on e learning platform member password to g into VLE	Messaging • Compare all the different ways that messages can be sent and start to consider their advantages and disadvantages • Contribute and discuss ideas to compose and respond to class/group/individual e- mails, forums, blogs	Messaging • In online discussion: start new threads and contribute to others relevant to the topic; consider relevance of contributions • Begin to experience other forms of online discussion, such as blogs, wikis, quizzes, surveys and video conferencing	<ul> <li>select from your best work to save and share through an e-portfolio</li> <li>use at least two online communication methods (eg online discussion, surveys, quizzes, blogs, wikis, shared online folders, web quests) through the Learning Platform in topic work</li> <li>discuss advantages and disadvantages of these communication methods</li> <li>To start to think about the different styles of language layout and format of online communications sent to different people</li> </ul>	Unit 1: Internet research Use advanced search functions in Google, e.g. quotations. Understand websites such as Wikipedia are made by users (link to E-Safety) Use strategies to check the reliability of information, e.g. cross checking with books. Use their knowledge of domain names to aid their judgment of the validity of websites.	

	<ul> <li>Publishing: (Refer to Multimedia Unit)</li> <li>Contribute ideas to a class blog, forum or web page</li> <li>Use simple authoring tools to create their own content or homepage on the learning platform</li> <li>With support use sound recording tools to convey a simple message or introduction</li> <li>With support add pictures they have created onto the learning platform</li> <li>Talk about who can see pages on the learning platform and see their work at home ( out of school)</li> </ul>	Publishing: ( Refer to Multimedia Unit)         • Contribute and discuss ideas to compose and respond to discussions and forums on the Learning platform         • Begin to talk about the advantages of using electronic communications in terms of sharing pages and information with a wider audience at home and school         • Look and talk about other people's contributions on the learning platform         • Consider who can see their contributions on the learning platform	Publishing • Begin to personalise your own Learning Platform page, adding a photo and favourite web links • Access a shared space to follow web links and read instructions for work • upload work to a shared space	(eg. when it is appropriate to use "text language").	Unit 2: Cloud computing Understand files may be saved off their device in 'clouds' (servers). Upload/download a file to the cloud on different devices. Understand about syncing files using cloud computing folders.	<ul> <li>Blogging (kidblog.org)</li> <li>Register for a blog: selecting a url and navigate to their blog once it is created.</li> <li>Alter the theme and appearance of their blog, adding background images etc.</li> <li>Create a new post, save it as a draft and publish it.</li> <li>Embed photos, hyperlinks and videos into posts.</li> <li>Reorganise posts and remove posts they no longer want.</li> <li>Like/follow other blogs and build up their blog content over the year.</li> </ul>
Data	<ul> <li>into groups according to a given criterion;</li> <li>Identify criteria for sorting objects on screen</li> <li>Use further criterion for grouping the same objects in different ways</li> <li>Understand that ICT can create and modify charts</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Develop different criteria and create own pictograms</li> <li>Use a simple graphing package to record information - add labels and numbers as appropriate</li> <li>Use ICT to edit and change the information quickly.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To choose, print and annotate appropriate graphs, to answer simple questions e.g. bar charts, or pie charts and interpret data</li> <li>Database</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Graphing</li> <li>Have regular opportunities to enter data into a graphing package and use it to create a range of graphs, and to interpret data across all subjects</li> <li>To compare how different graphs can be</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Modelling and Simulation</li> <li>to change variables in a spreadsheet to solve problems</li> <li>to make predictions and changes and check results.</li> <li>to enter formulae for the four operations (+-x/) into a spreadsheet</li> </ul>	Database • to identify a problem which can be solved by collecting data • to identify which data to collect • to collect data in an efficient and accurate way

	<ul> <li>Use a pictogram to</li> </ul>	• Talk about how ICT helps	Collect information by	used for different	• to use 'SUM' to calculate	<ul> <li>to organise data by</li> </ul>
	create and help answer	them to organise their	designing and using a	purposes	the total of a set of numbers	designing fields and
	questions	information	simple questionnaire to	L	in a range of cells	records in a database
			record numbers, text and			<ul> <li>to interpret data by usir</li> </ul>
		•Save , retrieve and amend	choices.	Branching Databases	<ul> <li>to change data in a</li> </ul>	a range of searches and
		their work	choices.	<ul> <li>search a branching</li> </ul>	spreadsheet to	graphs
			• As a class, design what	database	answer 'what if?'	<ul> <li>to draw conclusions from</li> </ul>
		•Use a graphs to create	information needs to go		questions and check	<ul> <li>data</li> <li>to use conclusions to solv</li> </ul>
		and answer questions	on record cards	<ul> <li>create and use a</li> </ul>	predictions	the original problem
				branching database to	predictions	<ul> <li>to present findings to a</li> </ul>
			• Create record cards to	organise, reorganise and	<ul> <li>Using a simple layout</li> </ul>	specified audience
			store collected	analyse information	demonstrated by the	<ul> <li>to justify reasons for</li> </ul>
		Branching	information		teacher, create a	their choices and explain
		Database		<ul> <li>compare the use of</li> </ul>	simple spreadsheet	why other methods were
			• Use a database to	graphing software,	model and use it to	not appropriate
		<ul> <li>Understand the</li> </ul>	generate bar charts and	branching database and		
		difference between	graphs to answer	card-based database for	solve problems	
		questions and answers	questions	organising and		Simulation
			4963110113	interpreting data		Ta identification and
		<ul> <li>Ask questions that comply</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Answer questions by</li> </ul>		Data logging	<ul> <li>To identify and enter th correct formulae into</li> </ul>
		with the rule that it can	searching and sorting the	• explore some real-life	<ul> <li>Plan an investigation using</li> </ul>	cells, modify the data,
		only have a yes or no	database	examples of branching	data logging technology	make predictions of
		answer	dulubuse	databases, such as keys	aara logging reenhology	changes and check them
				for animal indentification	<ul> <li>Make predictions for this</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>to identify formulae and</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Use a branching database</li> </ul>			investigation and understand	enter them into a
		to identify objects using			how to make it a fair test	spreadsheet
		yes or no questions				<ul> <li>Copy formulae to create</li> </ul>
					<ul> <li>Carry out the investigation,</li> </ul>	tables of results
					ensuring accuracy	• to use a spreadsheet to
						draw a graphs and answe
					<ul> <li>Interpret results, draw</li> </ul>	questions
					conclusions and analyse the	<ul> <li>to change the data and</li> </ul>
					effectiveness of the	formulae in a spreadshee
					technology	to answer 'what if?'
					i cennology	questions and check
						predictions
					<b>.</b>	<b></b>
	Graphics	Graphics	Digital Imagery	Graphics	Digital Imagery	Digital Imagery
	• Use a paint package to	<ul> <li>Use ICT to source,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To use still and video</li> </ul>	import a photograph and	<ul> <li>To use different filming</li> </ul>	• explore all the feature
	create a picture to	generate and amend	cameras, independently	explore the effects	techniques and camera angles	of a given video editing
Digital Media	communicate their	ideas for their art work	cameras, maependenny	which can be created	e.g. zoom, panning, wide shot	or animation package
J	ideas		• To take photographs with		etc to create different	or annumenton package
	<ul> <li>Explore shape, line and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Talk about the</li> </ul>	a digital microscope			
	colour to communicate	advantages and			mood/perspective	
	a specific idea	auvantages una				

a tt • Tr di gr po ac ct ea • T	Talk about their use of a paint package and heir choice of tools Talk about the lifferences between a graphics package and paper based art activities (undo, changes quickly and casily made) To print To save with help	disadvantages of using a graphics package over paper based art activities Develop a variety of skills using a range of tools and techniques to communicate a specific idea or artistic style /effect Create a stamp to make patterns and designs Describe to others their use of a paint package and their reason for choice of tools <b>Digital Imagery</b>	<ul> <li>To evaluate quality of footage taken</li> <li>To understand the need to frame shots and keep the camera still</li> <li>To download still images and video</li> <li>to sequence still images and video and use simple editing techniques to create a presentation</li> <li>create a simple animation either by using stop- motion techniques with a webcam, or by using animation software</li> </ul>	use a range of visual effects such as filters, hues and painting over photographs. Create patterns and montages select areas and manipulate to give different effects.	<ul> <li>Plan a video or animation by drawing a storyboard</li> <li>Use a range of sound effects, music and voice-overs to create mood/ atmosphere</li> <li>Select and edit sounds, text, movie clips and other effects to suit purpose and audience</li> <li>Evaluate and improve work with a view to purpose and audience</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>plan a storyboard for a video or animation to suit a purpose</li> <li>film, create, edit and refine to ensure quality; present to an audience</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Develop greater control over the digital stills or video camera</li> <li>Begin to discuss the quality of their image and make decisions (e.g delete a blurred / bad image)</li> <li>Begin to select and edit and change images</li> <li>Begin to change or enhance photographs and pictures (crop, re-colour)</li> </ul>				

	Animation				
	<ul> <li>Create a sequence of still images which together form a short animated sequence</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>Create a simple animation to illustrate a story or idea</li> <li>Upload their images on the learning platform</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>Music and Sound</li> <li>Recognise that an electronic keyboard can be used to select and control sounds</li> <li>Experiment with a range of devices why create and record sounds and musical phrases</li> <li>Understand that devices have stop, record and playback functions</li> <li>Explore a range of electronic music and sound devices include software and differ peripherals</li> <li>Talk about their mu when they share the recordings with the rest of the class</li> </ul>	t ich ing ent sic	<ul> <li>Music and Sound</li> <li>use ICT to select and record sounds in multimedia software</li> <li>use music software to organise and reorganise sounds</li> <li>locate, record, save and retrieve sounds</li> <li>To begin to layer sounds using music composition software, Audacity or Podium</li> <li>Add sounds from different sources.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Music and Sound</li> <li>listen to a variety of radio programmes, evaluating their style</li> <li>write a script for a radio programme</li> <li>plan and record audio for a radio program, eg interview, news broadcast, advert, cookery programme</li> <li>evaluate and re- record (maybe editing)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Music and Sound</li> <li>record sounds using sound editing software</li> <li>collect sounds from a variety of sources (online, digital sound recorder)</li> <li>import sounds into sound editing software</li> <li>layer and edit sounds</li> <li>plan, create and refine either a radio programme or play with sound effects or a sonic postcard</li> <li>Save as a web compatible format for uploading and podcasting; share online</li> </ul>	
E Safety E-Safety - Online Exploration	E-Safety	E-Safety	maybe publish work online as a podcast     E-Safety Online     Research	E-Safety	E-Safety
	Online Research	Online Research	Neseurch	Online Research	Online Research

<ul> <li>Children need help from their teacher or trusted adult before they go online.</li> <li>Children explore onscreen activities that mimic real life.</li> <li>Children talk about the differences between real and online experiences.</li> <li>E-Safety - Online research</li> <li>Use simple navigation</li> </ul>	Children explore a range of age-appropriate digital resources. Children to know that not everything they find online is accurate. Know that some websites contain advertisements (often embedded) and learn how to ignore them. Children to know what to do if they find something inappropriate online. Children discuss,	Use child-friendly search engines independently to find information through key words. Understand that the Internet contains fact, fiction and opinions and begin to distinguish between them.	Use internet search engines to gather resources for their own research work. Be aware of different search engines and discuss their various features (e.g. Google image & video search). Show children how to change the 'Search Settings' to Strict in Google. Understand the importance of framing	When using the Internet to research their work, children recognise the need to ask appropriate questions to find appropriate answers. Children know that good online research involved interpreting information, rather than copying. Children are able to carry out more refined	Children use a range of sources to check the validity of a website. Children recognise that different viewpoints can be found on the web. They critically evaluate the information they use, and understand some of the potential dangers of not doing so.
<ul> <li>Ose simple havigation skills to open a teacher selected website from a favourites link or shortcut.</li> <li>Make choices by clicking on buttons in a webpage and navigate between pages by using the forward and back arrows.</li> <li>Start to evaluate web sites by giving opinions about preferred or most useful sites.</li> <li>Know how to return to the home page of a teacher directed website.</li> <li>Know how to minimise a screen or turn off a monitor if they see something inappropriate on a website and tell a trusted adult.</li> </ul>	understand and abide by the school's e-Safety SMART Rules		questions into search criteria when conducting web searches. Be aware that not everything they find online is accurate and that information needs to be checked and evaluated. •	carry out more refined web searches by using key words. Children evaluate search results and refine as necessary for the best results. Know that information found on websites may be inaccurate or biased and to check the validity of a website. Develop strategies to ignore or cancel unsolicited advertising (pop-ups, banners, videos or audio). Children use websites where resources can be downloaded without infringing copyright.	Children are aware of the issues of plagiarism, copyright and data protection in relation to their work. Children select copyright free images and sounds from sources such as the Audio Networks and NEN image gallery.

E-Safety - Online Communication and E- Awareness • Children understand that they can share information online, e.g. via email or the school learning platform. • Children understand that there is a right and wrong way to communicate and this may be different depending on who you are communicating with • Know that email is a method of sending and receiving messages through the Internet. • Participate in the sending of class emails. • Understand the need to keep passwords private.	E-Safety Communication & Collaboration Children are able to send suitable and purposeful emails, developing awareness of appropriate language to use. Children know that passwords help to keep information safe and secure and that they should not be shared Children contribute to a class discussion forum.	E-Safety Communication & Collaboration Use a range of online communication tools, such as email, forums and polls. Know how to deal with unpleasant forms of electronic communication (save the message and speak to a trusted adult). Be able to discern when an email should or should not be opened.	E-Safety Communication & Collaboration Children use online communication tools to exchange and develop their ideas in a range of curriculum opportunities. Use sensitive and appropriate language when using online communication tools. Use email as a form of communication, use the "To" box and add a subject heading. Add an attachment to an email. Develop understanding of when it is unsafe to open an email or an email attachment.	Acknowledge sources used in their work. E-Safety Communication & Collaboration Be aware of the different forms of technology that can be used to access the Internet and communicate with others.	<ul> <li>E-Safety Communication &amp; Collaboration</li> <li>Decide which online communication tool is the most appropriate to use for a particular purpose, e.g. email, discussion forums, podcast, or multi- user documents on Fronter.</li> <li>Discuss issues to do with Social Networking. E.g. giving too much information, people using information online, not knowing who is at the other end of the conversation</li> </ul>
E-Safety E-Awareness	E-Safety	E-Safety	E-Safety E-Awareness	E-Safety E-Awareness	E-Safety E-Awareness
<ul> <li>Know that some information (full name, address, birthday etc) is 'special' as it applies to them.</li> <li>Children know that personal information is as valuable online as offline and that it should not be shared without a parent, carer or teacher's permission.</li> </ul>	E-Awareness Children are aware that not everyone they meet online is automatically trustworthy. Children understand that personal information is unique to them and should not be shared without a	E-Awareness Develop awareness of relevant e-Safety issues, such as cyber bullying. Children understand and abide by the school's 'Being SMART Online' Rules and know that it contains rules that exist in order to keep children safe online.	Children understand and abide by the school's 'Being SMART Online' rules and aware of the implications of not following the rules. Children understand that a password can keep information secure and the need to keep it a secret.	Children recognise their own right to be protected from the inappropriate use of technology by others and the need to respect the rights of other users.	<ul> <li>Be aware of the issues surrounding cyberbullying and understanding the impact on an individual of sending or uploading unkind or inappropriate content.</li> <li>Know that malicious adults use the Internet and attempt to make contact with children and know how to report abuse.</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>Children discuss, understand and abide by the school's e-Safety SMART Rules.</li> <li>For children to understand the importance of talking to a trusted adult about their online experiences.</li> </ul>	teacher or parent's permission. Children identify characteristics of people who are worthy of their trust.	Understand what personal information should be kept private. Know that passwords keep information secure and that they should be kept private	•		•
Multimedia and word processing	<ul> <li>Develop familiarity with the keyboard - spacebar, backspace, shift, enter, to provide text on screen that is clear and error free</li> <li>Select appropriate images</li> <li>Begin to select or record a sound to add to my work</li> <li>Add text to photographs, graphics (images) and sound e.g. captions, labelling and simple sentences through the use of e.g. <i>2create A Story</i></li> <li>Use pre-defined layouts or templates for presentations</li> <li>Begin to explain reasons why choices have been made to teacher or talk partner</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Begin to word process short narrative and non- narrative texts</li> <li>Develop basic editing skills including different presentational features (font size, colour and style)</li> <li>Select from different presentational features e.g. title, paragraph, label etc</li> <li>Word process short narrative and non- narrative texts</li> <li>Save, print, retrieve and amend their work</li> <li>Use the mouse or arrow keys to insert words and sentences</li> <li>Use appropriate editing tools to improve their work</li> <li>Make use of graphics, video and sound to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Evaluate a range of printed and electronic texts, appropriate to task e.g newspaper, poster, webpage, Photstory, and recognise key features of layout and design</li> <li>Select and import graphics from digital cameras, graphics packages and the Internet</li> <li>if multimedia, select suitable sounds (including recording with a microphone) and visual effects</li> <li>organise and present information for a specific audience</li> <li>Through peer assessment and self evaluation, evaluate design and make suitable improvements</li> <li>Recognise the difference and the advantages and disadvantages between electronic media and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Evaluate a range of electronic multimedia, appropriate to task e.g website, photostory, leaflet, and recognise key features of layout and design</li> <li>With support, plan structure and layout of document/ presentation</li> <li>Select and import graphics from digital cameras, graphics packages and other sources and prepare it for processing using ICT</li> <li>If project is multimedia, select and import sounds (eg own recording, sound effects bank created by teacher) and video/ visual effects</li> <li>Through peer assessment and self evaluation, evaluate work both during and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Evaluate a range of electronic multimedia, and understand the implications appropriate to their given task e.g. key features of layout and design</li> <li>Plan structure and layout of presentation</li> <li>evaluate and select suitable information and media from a range of electronic resources</li> <li>to use a multimedia authoring program to organise, refine and present information for a specific audience</li> <li>Create a range of hyperlinks to produce a non-linear presentation</li> <li>Through peer assessment and self evaluation children should evaluate their design and make suitable improvements</li> <li>When word processing children should:</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Select appropriate software for the task/audience</li> <li>Plan structure and layout of presentation</li> <li>evaluate and select suitable information and media from a range of electronic resources</li> <li>organise, refine and present information for a specific audience</li> <li>Create a range of hyperlinks to produce a non-linear presentation</li> <li>Through peer assessment and self evaluation, make suitable improvements</li> <li>choose appropriate techniques to create an effective and well polished presentation considering intended audience.</li> <li>Discuss and evaluate the presentations and give</li> </ul>

		enhance their text on	key features when	after completion, and	format text to indicate	reasons for the chosen
		screen	designing publications	make suitable	relative importance.	styles and techniques
				improvements		, ,
		<ul> <li>Talk about their use of</li> </ul>	When word processing		<ul> <li>justify text where</li> </ul>	
		graphics and sound and	children should:	<ul> <li>Develop increasing</li> </ul>	appropriate.	
		how it may enhance or		sense of audience		When word processing
		change the mood and	<ul> <li>use font sizes and</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>cut and paste between</li> </ul>	children should:
		atmosphere of their	effects appropriately to		applications.	
		presentation and make	fit purpose of text			be able to use various
		changes where		When word processing	delete/insert and replace text	display features to
		appropriate	<ul> <li>recognise key features of</li> </ul>	children should:	to improve clarity and mood.	communicate to an
			layout and design such as			audience: e.g.
		• Use different layouts and	text boxes, columns,	• choose freely from a	make corrections using a range	fact/definition boxes,
		templates for different	borders, WordArt	range of text styles, to	of tools (eg spell check, find	annotated illustration,
		purposes		suit audience	and replace)	leaflet layout.
			<ul> <li>develop further basic</li> </ul>	hald and have been to see a	development files and the file	
			drafting and editing skills	hold two hands over	develop confidence using both	<ul> <li>delete/insert and</li> </ul>
				different halves of the	hands when typing	replace text to improve
			• cut, copy and paste	keyboard		clarity and mood.
			between applications	• use more than two		
						<ul> <li>make corrections using a</li> </ul>
			<ul> <li>use spell checker</li> </ul>	fingers to enter text		range of tools (eg spell
			• delete, insert and replace			check, find and replace)
			text using mouse or arrow			
			keys			develop confidence using
			neys			both hands when typing
			• begin to use more than			
			two fingers to enter text			
	Unit 1 : Bee Bots	Programming Unit 1:	Programming Unit1	Programming Unit 1:	Programming Unit 2: Scratch:	Programming Unit 1:
		Probots	5 5	Scratch Simple Game	Creating more challenging	Introduction to
	<ul> <li>Explore a range of</li> </ul>		Scratch -Animation	<ul> <li>Navigate the Scratch</li> </ul>	games	Python/Small Basics
	control toys and devices	<ul> <li>Talk about how everyday</li> </ul>		programming	• Design their own game including	<ul> <li>Navigate Python/Small</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Follow instructions to</li> </ul>	devices can be controlled	<ul> <li>Navigate the Scratch</li> </ul>	environment.	sprites, backgrounds, scoring	Basics programming
	move around a course	<ul> <li>Know that devices and</li> </ul>	programming environment.	Create a background and	and/or timers.	environment Idle
	Create a series	actions on screen may be	Create a background and	sprite for a game.	Their game uses conditional	• Declare variables
Programmina	instructions to move their peers around a	controlled by sequences of	sprite for animation	<ul> <li>Add inputs to control their sprite.</li> </ul>	statements, loops, variables and broadcast messages.	<ul> <li>Use a range of statements</li> </ul>
Programming	course	actions and instructions	<ul> <li>Change background after a specific time.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use conditional</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Their game finishes if the</li> </ul>	• Use selection algorithms
	<ul> <li>Explore outcomes when</li> </ul>	•Create a sequence of	Add inputs to control	statements (if then)	player wins or loses and the	Use comparison and
	individual buttons are	instructions to create a	their sprite.	within their game.	player knows if they have won	numerical operators
	pressed on a robot	right-angled shape on	• Change position of sprite	•	or lost.	•
	<ul> <li>Explore an on screen</li> </ul>	screen	on screen.		<ul> <li>Evaluate the effectiveness of</li> </ul>	
	turtle ( or Bee BOT)	•Create a sequence of			their game and debug if	
	navigate it around a				required.	
	course or grid	instructions to control a				

5 5 7 8 6 9 1 1 1	course on a computer predict what will happen once the next command is enterned	programmable robot to carry out a pre- determined route to include direction, distance and turn (on screen or floor robot) • Control a floor robot using appropriate buttons, Make predictions and estimate distances and turns • Experience a range of control devices such as a microscope, sound recorders, cameras and other devices • Control music software through sequencing icons ( see sound and music modules) Programming Unit 2:	Programming Unit 2: Logo	Programming Unit 2:	• Programming Unit 1 -	Programming : Unit 2 -
•	Bots (app) Discuss/explore what will happen when instructions are given in a sequence.	<ul> <li>Anove the turtle</li> <li>Generate a sequence of instructions including 'right angle' turns.</li> <li>Create a sequence of instructions to generate simple geometric shapes (oblong /square).</li> <li>Discuss how to improve/change their sequence of commands.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Write a simple program in Logo to produce a line drawing.</li> <li>Use more advanced Logo programming, including pen up, pen down etc.</li> <li>Write a program to reproduce a defined</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Kodu</li> <li>Navigate the Kodu macro environment using keyboard and mouse</li> <li>Create a 3D digital world for a game with land, water and scenery.</li> <li>Add a sprite to their world.</li> <li>Program their sprite to navigate their 3D world</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Programming Unit 1 - Kodu</li> <li>Create more complex games - building on work in Year 4</li> <li>Create a user controlled sprite, automated sprites and peripheral characters with different behaviours.</li> <li>Use copying and creatable to create multiple characters.</li> <li>Shift camera angles in settings and in the code.</li> <li>Use timers, health monitors and power ups.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Programming : Onit 2 - HTML</li> <li>Create a basic page with head and body sections.</li> <li>Open and test pages in internet explorer</li> <li>Add frames to give the page structure</li> <li>Add text, pictures and video and be able to change these.</li> <li>Create hyperlinks to other pages and websites.</li> </ul>