Highwood Primary School Computing E-Safety Skills Progression Map

SELF-IMAGE AND IDENTITY							
EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6	
 To recognise, online or offline, that anyone can say 'no' / 'please stop' / 'I'll tell' / 'I'll ask' to somebody who makes them feel sad, uncomfortable, embarrassed or upset. 	 To recognise that there may be people online who could make someone feel sad, embarrassed or upset. To give examples of when and how to speak to an adult I can trust and how they can help 	 To explain how other people may look and act differently online and offline. To give examples of issues online that might make someone feel sad, worried, and uncomfortable or frightened; To give examples of how they might get help. 	 To explain what is meant by the term 'identity'. To explain how people can represent themselves in different ways online. To explain ways in which someone might change their identity depending on what they are doing online (e.g. gaming; using an avatar; social media) and why. 	 To explain how online identity can be different to offline identity. To describe positive ways for someone to interact with others online and understand how this will positively impact on how others perceive them. To explain that others online can pretend to be someone else, including friends, and suggest reasons why they might do this. 	 To explain how identity online can be copied, modified or altered. To demonstrate how to make responsible choices about having an online identity, depending on context. 	 To identify and critically evaluate online content relating to gender, race, religion, disability, culture and other groups, and explain why it is important to challenge and reject inappropriate representations online. To describe issues online that could make anyone feel sad, worried, uncomfortable or frightened. To know and can give examples of how to get help, both on and offline. To explain the importance of asking until you get the help needed. 	

ONLINE RELATIONSHIPS									
EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6			
• To recognise some ways	 To give examples of 	 To give examples of 	 To describe ways 	 To describe 	 To give examples of 	 To explain how 			
in which the internet	when I should ask	how someone might use	people who have	strategies for safe	technology specific	sharing something			
can be used to	permission to do	technology to	similar likes and	and fun experiences	forms of	online may have an			
communicate.	something online and	communicate with	interests can get	in a range of online	communication (e.g.	impact either			
 To give examples of how I (might) use 	explain why this is important.	others they do not also know offline and explain	together online.	social environments	emoji's, memes and GIFs).	positively or negatively.			

to also also and to			-			
technology to	• To use the internet with	why this might be risky.	• To explain what it	(e.g. livestreaming,	 To explain that there 	 To describe how to
communicate with	adult support to	(E.g. email, online	means to 'know	gaming platforms).	are some people you	be kind and show
people I know	communicate with	gaming, a pen pal in	someone' online and	 To give examples of 	can communicate	respect for others
	people I know (e.g.	another school /	why this might be	how to be respectful	with online who may	online including the
	video call apps or	country).	different from	to others online and	want to do you or	importance of
	services).	 To explain whom I 	knowing someone	describe how to	your friends harm.	respecting
	 To explain why it is 	should ask before	offline.	recognise healthy	 To recognise that this 	boundaries
	important to be	sharing things about	 To explain what is 	and unhealthy online	is not your fault.	regarding what is
	considerate and kind to	others or myself online.	meant by 'trusting	behaviours.	 To describe some of 	shared about them
	people online and to	 To describe different 	someone online', why	 To explain how 	the ways people may	online and how to
	respect their choices.	ways to ask for, give, or	this is different from	content shared	be involved in online	support them if
	 To explain why things 	deny my permission	'liking someone	online may feel	communities,	others do not.
	one person finds funny	online and can identify	online', and why it is	unimportant to one	describe how they	 To describe how
	or sad online may not	who can help me if I am	important to be	person but may be	might collaborate	things shared
	always be seen in the	not sure.	careful about who to	important to other	constructively with	privately online can
	same way by others.	 To explain why I have a 	trust online including	people's thoughts	others, and make	have unintended
		right to say 'no' or 'I will	what information and	feelings and beliefs.	positive	consequences for
		have to ask someone'. I	content they are		contributions. (E.g.	others. E.g. screen-
		can explain who can	trusted with.		gaming communities	grabs.
		help me if I feel under	 To explain why 		or social media	 To explain that
		pressure to agree to	someone may change		groups).	taking or sharing
		something I am unsure	their mind about		 To explain how 	inappropriate
		about or do not want to	trusting anyone with		someone can get	images of someone
		do.	something if they feel		help if they are	(e.g. embarrassing
		• To identify who can help	nervous,		having problems and	images), even if they
		me if something	uncomfortable or		identify when to tell	say it is okay, may
		happens online without	worried.		a trusted adult.	have an impact for
		my consent. I can	 To explain how 		 To demonstrate how 	the sharer and
		explain how it may	someone's feelings		to support others	others; and who can
		make others feel if I do	can be hurt by what is		(including those who	help if someone is
		not ask their permission	said or written online.		are having	worried about this.
		or ignore their answers	• To explain the		difficulties) online.	
		before sharing	importance of giving		unitedities) online.	
		something about them	and gaining			
		online.	permission before			
		• To explain why I should	sharing things online;			
		always ask a trusted	how the principles of			
		adult before clicking	sharing online is the			
		'yes', 'agree' or 'accept'	same as sharing			
		online.	offline e.g. sharing			
		oninite.				
			images and videos.			

ONLINE REPUTATION								
EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6		
To identify ways that I can put information on the internet	 To recognise that information can stay online and could be copied. To describe what information I should not put online without asking a trusted adult first. 	 To explain how information put online about someone can last for a long time. To describe how anyone's online information could be seen by others. To know who to talk to if something has been put online without consent or if it is incorrect. 	 To explain how to search for information about others online. To give examples of what anyone may or may not be willing to share about himself or herself online. To explain the need to be careful before sharing anything personal. To explain who someone can ask if they are unsure about putting something online. 	 To describe how to find out information about others by searching online. To explain ways that some of the information about anyone online could have been created, copied or shared by others. 	 To search for information about an individual online and summarise the information found. To describe ways that information about anyone online can be used by others to make judgments about an individual and why these may be incorrect. 	 To explain the ways in which anyone can develop a positive online reputation. To explain strategies anyone can use to protect their 'digital personality' and online reputation, including degrees of anonymity. 		

ONLINE BULYING							
EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6	
To describe ways that some people can be unkind online. To offer examples of how this can make others feel.	 To describe how to behave online in ways that do not upset others and can give examples. 	 To explain what bullying is, how people may bully others and how bullying can make someone feel. To explain why anyone who experiences bullying is not to blame. To talk about how anyone experiencing bullying can get help. 	 To describe appropriate ways to behave towards other people online and why this is important. To give examples of how bullying behaviour could appear online and how someone can get support. 	 To recognise when someone is upset, hurt or angry online. To explain why people need to think carefully about how content they post might affect others, their feelings and how it may affect how others feel about them (their reputation). To describe ways people can be bullied through a range of media (e.g. image, video, text, chat). 	 To recognise online bullying can be different to bullying in the physical world and can describe some of those differences. To describe how what one person perceives as playful joking and teasing (including 'banter') might be experienced by others as bullying. To explain how anyone can get help if they are being bullied online and identify when to tell a trusted adult. To identify a range of ways to report concerns 	 To describe how to capture bullying content as evidence (e.g. screen-grab, URL, profile) to share with others who can help. To explain how someone would report online bullying in different contexts. 	

	and access support both
	in school and at home
	about online bullying.
	• To explain how to block
	abusive users.
	 To describe the helpline
	services, which can
	help, people
	experiencing bullying,
	and how to access them
	(e.g. Childline or The
	Mix).

MANAGING ONLINE INFORMATION						
EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
To talk about how to use the internet as a vay of finding information online. To identify devices I could use to access information on the internet.	 To give simple examples of how to find information using digital technologies, e.g. search engines, voice activated searching). To know / understand that we can encounter a range of things online including things we like and don't like as well as things which are real or make believe / a joke. To know how to get help from a trusted adult if we see content that makes us feel sad, uncomfortable worried or frightened. 	 To use simple keywords in search engines. To demonstrate how to navigate a simple webpage to get to information I need (e.g. home, forward, back buttons; links, tabs and sections). To can explain what voice activated searching is and how it might be used, and know it is not a real person (e.g. Alexa, Google Now, Siri). To explain the difference between things that are imaginary, 'made up' or 'make believe' and things that are 'true' or 'real'. To explain why some information I find online may not be real or true. 	 To demonstrate how to use key phrases in search engines to gather accurate information online. To explain what autocomplete is and how to choose the best suggestion. To explain how the internet can be used to sell and buy things. To explain the difference between a 'belief', an 'opinion' and a 'fact. and can give examples of how and where they might be shared online, e.g. in videos, memes, posts, news stories etc. To explain that not all opinions shared may be accepted as true or fair by others (e.g. 	 To analyse information to make a judgement about probable accuracy and I understand why it is important to make my own decisions regarding content and that my decisions are respected by others. To describe how to search for information within a wide group of technologies and make a judgement about the probable accuracy (e.g. social media, image sites, video sites). To describe some of the methods used to encourage people to buy things online (e.g. advertising offers; in-app purchases, pop-ups) 	 To explain the benefits and limitations of using different types of search technologies e.g. voice-activation search engine. To explain how some technology can limit the information I aim presented with e.g. voice-activated searching giving one result. To explain what is meant by 'being sceptical'; to give examples of when and why it is important to be 'sceptical'. To evaluate digital content and can explain how to make choices about what is trustworthy e.g. differentiating 	 To explain how search engines work and how results are selected and ranked. To explain how to use search technologies effectively. To describe how some online information can be opinion and can offer examples. To explain how and why some people may present 'opinions' as 'facts'; why the popularity of an opinion or the personalities of those promoting it does not necessarily make it true, fair or perhaps even legal. To define the terms 'influence',

monsters under the	and can recognise	between adverts and	'manipulation' and
bed).	some of these when	search results.	'persuasion' and
 To describe and 	they appear online.	 To explain key 	explain how
demonstrate how we	 To explain why lots 	concepts including:	someone might
can get help from a	of people sharing the	information, reviews,	encounter these
trusted adult if we see	same opinions or	fact, opinion, belief,	online (e.g.
content that makes us	beliefs online do not	validity, reliability	advertising and 'ad
feel sad,	make those opinions	and evidence.	targeting' and
uncomfortable	or beliefs true.	 To identify ways the 	targeting for fake
worried or frightened.	 To explain that 	internet can draw us	news).
	technology can be	to information for	 To understand the
	designed to act like	different agendas,	concept of
	or impersonate living	e.g. website	persuasive design
	things (e.g. bots) and	notifications, pop-	and how it can be
	describe what the	ups, targeted ads.	used to influences
	benefits and the risks		peoples' choices.
	might be.		
	 To explain what is 		
	meant by fake news		
	e.g. why some		
	people will create		
	stories or alter		
	photographs and put		
	them online to		
	pretend something is		
	true when it is not.		

HEALTH, WELL-BEING AND LIFESTYLE								
EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6		
 To identify rules that help keep us safe and healthy in and beyond the home when using technology. To can give some simple examples of these rules. 	 To explain rules to keep myself safe when using technology both in and beyond the home. 	 To explain simple guidance for using technology in different environments and settings e.g. accessing online technologies in public places and the home environment. To say how those rules / guides can help anyone accessing online technologies 	 To explain why spending too much time using technology can sometimes have a negative impact on anyone, e.g. mood, sleep, body, relationships. To give some examples of both positive and negative activities where it is easy to spend a lot of time engaged (e.g. 	 To explain how using technology can be a distraction from other things, in both a positive and negative way. To identify times or situations when someone may need to limit the amount of time they use technology e.g. To suggest strategies to 	 To describe ways technology can affect health and well-being both positively (e.g. mindfulness apps) and negatively. To describe some strategies, tips or advice to promote health and wellbeing with regards to technology. To recognise the benefits and risks of 	 To describe common systems that regulate age- related content (e.g. PEGI, BBFC, and parental warnings) and describe their purpose. To recognise and discuss the pressures that technology can place on someone and how / when 		

doing homework,	help with limiting this	accessing	they could manage
games, films, videos).	time	information about	this.
 To explain why some 		health and well-being	 To recognise
online activities have		online and how we	features of
age restrictions, why it		should balance this	persuasive design
is important to follow		with talking to	and how they are
them and know who		trusted adults and	used to keep users
to talk to if others		professionals.	engaged (current
pressure me to watch		 To explain how and 	and future use).
or do something		why some apps and	 To assess and action
online that makes me		games may request	different strategies
feel uncomfortable		or take payment for	to limit the impact
(e.g. age restricted		additional content	of technology on
gaming or web sites).		(e.g. in-app	health (e.g. night-
		purchases, loot	shift mode, regular
		boxes) and explain	breaks, correct
		the importance of	posture, sleep, diet
		seeking permission	and exercise).
		from a trusted adult	
		before purchasing.	

	PRIVACY AND SECURITY							
EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6		
To identify some simple	 To explain that 	 To explain how 	 To describe simple 	 To describe 	 To explain what a 	 To describe effective 		
examples of my	passwords are used to	passwords can be used	strategies for creating	strategies for keeping	strong password is	ways people can		
personal information	protect information,	to protect information,	and keeping	personal information	and demonstrate	manage passwords		
(e.g. name, address,	accounts and devices.	accounts and devices.	passwords private.	private, depending	how to create one.	(e.g. storing them		
birthday, age, location).	 To recognise more 	 I can explain and give 	 To give reasons why 	on context.	 To explain how many 	securely or saving		
To describe who would	detailed examples of	examples of what is	someone should only	 To explain that 	free apps or services	them in the		
be trustworthy to share	information that is	meant by 'private' and	share information	internet use is never	may read and share	browser).		
this information with; I	personal to someone	'keeping things private'	with people they	fully private and is	private information	 To explain what to 		
can explain why they	(e.g. where someone	 To describe and explain 	choose to and can	monitored, e.g. adult	(e.g. friends,	do if a password is		
are trusted.	lives and goes to school,	some rules for keeping	trust.	supervision.	contacts, likes,	shared, lost or		
	family names).	personal information	 To explain that if they 	 To describe how 	images, videos,	stolen.		
	 To explain why it is 	private (e.g. creating	are not sure or feel	some online services	voice, messages,	 To describe how and 		
	important to always ask	and protecting	pressured then they	may seek consent to	geolocation) with	why people should		
	a trusted adult before	passwords).	should tell a trusted	store information	others.	keep their software		
	sharing any personal	 To explain how some 	adult.	about me; how to	 To explain what app 	and apps up to date,		
	information online,	people may have	 To describe how 	respond	permissions are and	e.g. auto updates.		
	belonging to myself or	devices in their homes	connected devices can	appropriately and	can give some	 To describe simple 		
	others	connected to the	collect and share	who to ask if you are	examples.	ways to increase		
		internet and give	anyone's information	not sure.		privacy on apps and		
		examples (e.g. lights,	with others.			services that		

fridges, toys, televisions).	 To know what the digital age of consent is and the impact this has on online services asking for consent. 	 provide privacy settings. To describe ways in which some online content targets people to gain money or information illegally; to describe strategies to help me identify such content (e.g. scams, phishing). To know that online
		govern their use.

COPYRIGHT AND OWNERSHIP						
EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
To know that work I create belongs to me. To name my work so that others know it belongs to me	 To explain why work I create using technology belongs to me. I can say why it belongs to me (e.g. 'I designed it' or 'I filmed it''). To save my work under a suitable title / name so that others know it belongs to me (e.g. filename, name on content). To understand that work created by others does not belong to me even if I save a copy. 	 To recognise that content on the internet may belong to other people To describe why other people's work belongs to them. 	• To explain why copying someone else's work from the internet without permission isn't fair and can explain what problems this might cause	 To explain why you need to consider who owns content on the internet and whether you have the right to reuse it. To give some simple examples of content which you must not use without permission from the owner, e.g. videos, music, images. 	 To assess and justify when it is acceptable to use the work of others. To give examples of content that is permitted to be reused and know how this content can be found online. 	 To demonstrate the use of search tools to find and access online content which can be reused by others. To demonstrate how to make references to and acknowledge sources you have used from the internet.