



Year 10	Term 1 (Autumn)		Term 2 (Spring)		Term 3 (Summer)		
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
Topic	Programming Techniques						
	Algorithms Data Storage	Moral, Ethical & Cultural Issues	Algorithms System Architecture Memory	Algorithms Storage	Computational logic Sub programs Search and Sort Algorithms	Producing robust programs Software Development - NEA	
Key Concepts	 Variable and constant in an imperative language Data types integer, real, Boolean, character and string Manipulate data in variables Basic maths functions Outputs the results to the console display Maths functions +, *, - and / Handle data in an algorithm Selection - if and case Reading in from the keyboard Problem Solving Number Bases – Binary and Hex Binary Addition and shift 	 Iteration – For and While Handling data in algorithms Use of one-dimensional arrays Legal, ethical, cultural and environmental issues - Computers in the workforce Environmental effects of computer technology Ethical and cultural issues Privacy 	 Writing to and reading from files Computational thinking – Exam Reference Code Two dimensional arrays and large data files Purpose of the CPU Boot sequence Factors affecting the performance of a computer Types of computer systems Difference between RAM and ROM Purpose of ROM in a computer system Purpose of RAM in a computer system How the amount of RAM in a personal computer affects the performance of the computer The need for virtual memory and what disk thrashing is 	 The need for secondary storage Calculate data capacity requirements Common storage technologies such as optical, magnetic and solid state Suitable storage devices and storage media for a given application, and the advantages and disadvantages of each, using characteristics such as capacity, speed, portability, durability, cost and reliability Why data is represented in computer systems in binary form 	 Produce simple logic diagrams using the operations NOT ¬, AND Λ and OR V Produce a truth table from a given logic diagram Combine Boolean operators to two levels Apply Boolean logical operators in appropriate truth tables to solve problems Apply computing related mathematics + - / * Exponent MOD DIV How Boolean logic is used in programming Why subprograms are needed – advantages Implementing procedures and functions Binary and linear Search Bubble, Insertion and Merge Sort 	 Defensive design considerations Purpose of testing Types of testing – iterative and final/terminal How to identify syntax and logical errors Selecting and using suitable test data. NEA 	

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Years 10 & 11 Curriculum (continued) GCSE: Computer Science





Year 11	Term 1 (Autumn)		Term 2	Term 3 (Summer)		
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Topic	NEA	Characters & Images	System Software: Operating system System Software: Utility System Software SQL Characteristics and purpose of different levels of programming language, including low level languages	Types of Networks	Revision & Past Papers	
Key Concepts		How binary is used to represent characters – ASCII and Unicode Images and sound Compression	The purpose and functionality of system software user interface memory management/multitasking peripheral management and drivers user management file management Utility system software: encryption software defragmentation data compression – done earlier Describe the use of records to store data Describe the use of SQL to search for data The purpose of translators The characteristics and advantages/disadvantages of an assembler, a compiler and an interpreter Integrated Development Environment (IDE): editors, error diagnostics, run-time environment and translators	 LAN (Local Area Network) and WAN (Wide Area Network) Factors that affect the performance of networks The different roles of computers in a client-server and a peer-to-peer network The hardware needed to connect standalone computers into a Local Area Network: wireless access points, routers/switches, NIC (Network Interface Controller/Card) and transmission media The internet as a worldwide collection of computer networks: DNS (Domain Name Server), hosting, the cloud Star and mesh network topologies Modes of connection – wired ethernet, wireless WIFI and Bluetooth The uses of IP addressing, MAC addressing, and protocols including TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol), HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol), HTTPS (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure), FTP (File Transfer Protocol), POP (Post Office Protocol), IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol), SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) The concept of layers Packet switching 		

NEA = Non-examined assessment





All pupils will sit several knowledge tests and a mock examination in Year 10. In Year 11, pupils will sit an assessment and a mock examination.

	Year	10	Yea			
	Knowledge Tests	Mock Exam	Assessment	Mock Exam	Revision Resources	
	Autumn/Spring Terms	Summer Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Kennet Resources	
Style of Assessment	Each knowledge test will consist of 20 multiple-choice questions	Theory and Programming questions	Theory and Programming questions	Theory and Programming questions	Core QuestionsKnowledge Organisers<u>Learning Habits</u>	
Topics Assessed	•	 Programming fundamentals & algorithms Ethical, legal, cultural and environmental concerns Flow charts & exam reference code, search and sort algorithms System architecture, memory & storage Boolean logic & Number Basis 	 Programming fundamentals & algorithms Ethical, legal, cultural & environmental concerns Flow charts & exam reference code, search & sort algorithms System architecture, memory & storage Boolean logic & data representation 	 Programming fundamentals & algorithms Network topologies, protocols & layers & security System software, producing robust programs, ethical, legal, cultural & environmental concerns System architecture, memory & storage Boolean logic & data representation Programming languages & IDEs 	External Resources www.teach-ict.com www.bbc.com/bitesize www.senecalearning.com eRevision.uk You can also find additional revision material on Frog	

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