

Overview

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Y10-1	Introduction to programming	Decomposition, algorithms	Data types, variables	Input and integer functions, debugging tools	Flowcharts	Assessment
	Course introduction	Binary	Unsigned integers	Binary arithmetic	Two's complement 1	Assessment
Y10-2	String manipulation, string methods	if, if else, relational operators	if elif else, readability	Boolean operators	Repetition (while)	Assessment
	Two's complement 2	Logical binary shifts	Arithmetic binary shifts	Hexadecimal	ASCII	Assessment
Y10-3	One-dimensional lists	for loops, range function	Procedures	Functions	Subprograms	Assessment
	Stored program concept	Fetch-decode-execute 1	Fetch-decode-execute 2	Secondary storage 1	Secondary storage 2	Assessment
Y10-4	string.format()	Two-dimensional lists	Validation	Linear search (one-dimensional)	Linear search (two-dimensional)	Assessment
	Operating system	OS: File management	OS: Process management	OS: Peripheral & user management	Utility software	Assessment
Y10-5	Merge sort	Reading files	String processing	Writing files	Authentication	Assessment
	Malware & anti-malware	Hackers	Social engineering	Data level protection	Robust software	Assessment

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Y10-6	Turtle introduction, pens, and lines	Turtle movement, coordinates, polygons, subprograms	Turtle pens, colours, filling, and circle	Turtle combining subprograms, layers	Turtle big problem	Assessment
	LANs & WANs	Networks speed	Connectivity	Wired v. wireless	Network topologies	Assessment
Y11-01	Intro to programming	Subprograms	Local, global	Maths, time	Problem solving	Assessment
	Embedded systems	The Internet of Things	Packet switching	TCP/IP 1	TCP/IP 2	Assessment
Y11-02	Trace tables	Errors	Bubble sort	Binary search	Problem solving	Assessment
	Environmental impact: manufacture & use	Environmental impact: e-waste	Low-level & high-level languages	Translators	Intellectual Property	Assessment
Y11-03	Data types, string manipulation, validation	Data structures (one-dimensional)	Trace tables	Errors	Problem solving	Assessment
	Bitmaps	Bitmaps	Sound	Sound	Compression	Assessment
Y11-04	Data structures (two-dimensional)	Subprograms (local, global, procedures, functions)	Problem solving	Trace tables, errors	Problem solving, testing with data	Assessment
	AI, machine learning & robotics 1	AI, machine learning & robotics 2	Personal data	Privacy & ownership	Data protection legislation	Assessment

Year 10

Term	Lesson number	Lesson title	What students will learn	Spec. ref.
Y10-01	CT1	Intro to programming	Define the term 'program' Identify types of programs used every day Identify Python as a programming language Access an integrated development environment Load and run a Python program Change a Python program Save a Python program Use arithmetic operators and BIDMAS Layout code to be readable and maintainable Correct errors in programs Use variables in algorithms and programs	1.2.1 1.2.3 1.2.5 6.1.5 6.2.1
Y10-01	CT2	Decomposition, algorithms	Define the term 'decomposition' Define the term 'algorithm' Decompose a problem Order the pieces of an algorithm (unplugged) Order the pieces of an algorithm (IDE) Define the term 'sequence' and use sequence in algorithms and program code Interpret error messages Correct errors in ordering	1.1.1 1.2.1 6.1.1 6.1.4 6.5.1
Y10-01	CT3	Data types, variables	Recognise primitive data types (int, real, char, string) Define the term 'variable' Create variables of all types Create meaningful identifier names Assign values to variables, with the correct data types View contents of memory (variable) in IDE	1.2.2 1.2.5 6.1.4 6.1.5 6.2.1 6.3.1 6.3.2
Y10-01	CT4	Input and integer functions, debugging tools	Take input and create output Define the term 'runtime error' Find and fix runtime errors Use primitive data types (integer, real, char, string)	6.1.5 6.2.1 6.3.1 6.4.1 6.6.1

Term	Lesson number	Lesson title	What students will learn	Spec. ref.
Y10-01	CT5	Flowcharts	Translate code into flowchart symbols Represent an algorithm in a flowchart Translate a flowchart into code	1.2.1 1.2.2 1.2.3 6.1.2 6.1.3
Y10-01	CT6	Assessment	Represent algorithms in flowcharts Create code from algorithms represented in flowcharts	1.2.1 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.4.1
Y10-01	P1	Course introduction	Define what is meant by the term 'digital computer' Give examples of different types of computer	
Y10-01	P2	Binary	Define what is meant by the terms 'binary' and 'bit' Explain why binary is used to represent data and program instructions in a computer Describe the relationship between the number of available bits and the range of unique values that can be represented Determine the number of unique values that can be represented by a binary pattern of a given length (2^n)	2.1.1 2.1.2 2.2.4 2.3.1
Y10-01	P3	Unsigned integers	Define what is meant by the terms 'nibble' and 'byte' Convert between denary and 8-bit binary numbers	2.1.1 2.1.2 2.1.3 2.2.4 2.3.1
Y10-01	P4	Binary arithmetic	Add together two positive 8-bit binary integers Define what is meant by the term 'overflow error' Describe the effects of an overflow error	2.1.4 2.1.5 2.2.4

Term	Lesson number	Lesson title	What students will learn	Spec. ref.
Y10-01	P5	Two's complement 1	Differentiate between signed and unsigned integers Describe how positive and negative numbers are represented in two's complement Find the two's complement of a positive binary number	2.1.1 2.1.2 2.1.3 2.2.4
Y10-01	P6	ASSESSMENT	Define what is meant by the terms 'bit', 'nibble' and 'byte' List three types of data represented in binary in a computer system Give the 8-bit binary equivalent of an unsigned denary number Give the denary equivalent of an unsigned 8-bit binary number Add together two positive 8-bit binary numbers Explain what is meant by an overflow error	2.1.1 2.1.2 2.1.3 2.1.4 2.1.5 2.2.4 2.3.1
Y10-02	CT7	String manipulation, string methods	Use string manipulation functions (index, left, right, upper, lower, isalpha, ..., etc.)	1.2.2 1.2.5 6.2.2 6.3.1 6.3.3 6.6.1
Y10-02	CT8	if, if else, relational operators	Use relational operators in flowchart and code Use 'if' and 'if else' in code Use flowchart decision symbol	1.2.1 1.2.3 6.1.3 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.5.2
Y10-02	CT9	if elif else, readability	Use relational operators in flowchart and code Use 'if' and 'if else' in code Use 'if elif else' in code Use flowchart decision symbol Use comments, white space, meaningful identifiers, and indentation in code Identify parts of code (variables, constants, selection, repetition)	1.2.1 1.2.2 1.2.3 6.1.3 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.5.2

Term	Lesson number	Lesson title	What students will learn	Spec. ref.
Y10-02	CT10	Boolean operators	Define 'AND', 'NOT' and 'OR' Construct truth tables for Boolean operators and combinations Use relational operators in flowchart and code	1.2.1 1.2.3 1.3.1 6.1.2 6.5.3
Y10-02	CT11	Repetition (while)	Use repetition (condition-controlled loops) in algorithms Use repetition (condition-controlled loops) in code Use repetition (condition-controlled loops) in flowcharts	1.2.1 6.1.3 6.2.2 6.5.2 6.5.3
Y10-02	CT12	Assessment	Use flowcharts to represent selection and repetition Identify parts of a program Solve problems using code Use repetition in code Use selection in code	1.2.1 1.2.3 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.3.1 6.5.2 6.5.3
Y10-02	P7	Two's complement 2	Convert between signed denary numbers and two's complement binary numbers Determine the range of values that can be represented in two's complement by a binary number of a given length	2.1.1 2.1.2 2.1.3 2.2.4
Y10-02	P8	Logical binary shifts	Apply logical left and right shifts to binary integers Use logical binary shifts to multiply and divide unsigned binary integers by powers of 2 Explain why a number may be less precise after a binary shift right has been applied	2.1.2 2.1.3 2.1.4 2.2.4
Y10-02	P9	Arithmetic binary shifts	Apply arithmetic left and right shifts to signed binary numbers Describe how an arithmetic right shift differs from a logical right shift	2.1.2 2.1.3 2.1.4 2.2.4

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Y10-02	P10	Hexadecimal	Define what is meant by the term 'hexadecimal' Explain why hexadecimal notation is used Convert between hexadecimal and binary	2.1.1 2.1.6
Y10-02	P11	ASCII	Define what is meant by the term 'character set' Describe how characters are represented in 7-bit ASCII Given the ASCII code for one character derive the code for another Outline the shortcomings of ASCII and how encoding systems that use more bits overcome them	2.1.1 2.2.1 2.2.4
Y10-02	P12	ASSESSMENT	Apply a logical binary shift left to a positive 8-bit binary number Apply a logical shift right to a positive 8-bit binary number Explain why a binary number may become less accurate after a binary shift right Apply an arithmetic binary shift right to a two's complement number Give the hexadecimal equivalent of an 8-bit binary number Give the binary equivalent of a hexadecimal number Explain why hexadecimal is used Describe how characters are encoded in ASCII Derive the code for an ASCII character from that of another Describe the limitations of ASCII	2.1.4 2.1.6 2.2.1 2.2.4
Y10-03	CT13	One-dimensional lists	Define the terms 'array' and 'list' Access each item in a list using indexing Create, append, delete items from a list	1.2.1 1.2.2 6.2.2 6.3.1 6.6.1
Y10-03	CT14	for loops, range function	Explain that the range() function generates a sequence of numbers Use iteration 'for' to process every item in a one-dimensional data structure	1.2.1 1.2.2 6.1.3 6.2.2 6.3.1

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Y10-03	CT15	Procedures	Define the term 'procedure' Define the term 'parameter' Create procedures	1.1.1 1.1.2 6.1.1 6.6.1 6.6.2
Y10-03	CT16	Functions	Define the term 'function' Define the term 'return value' Create functions	1.1.1 1.1.2 6.1.1 6.6.1 6.6.2
Y10-03	CT17	Subprograms	Create functions Create procedures Use 'separation of concerns'	1.1.1 1.1.2 6.1.1 6.6.1 6.6.2
Y10-03	CT18	Assessment	Use 'lists' Use 'range()' Use 'for' Create procedures Create functions	1.2.1 1.2.2 6.6.1 6.6.2
Y10-03	P13	Stored program concept	Define what is meant by the 'stored program concept' Describe the hardware components used in the von Neumann architecture and explain their role in the fetch-decode-execute cycle	3.1.1
Y10-03	P14	Fetch-decode-execute 1	Draw and label a diagram of the inside of a computer; label each hardware component and briefly describe its role Explain how the speed of the clock impacts on performance Explain how pipelining improves the performance of the CPU	3.1.1
Y10-03	P15	Fetch-decode-execute 2	Explain the relationship between the width of the address bus and the number of memory locations that can be addressed Calculate the number of addressable memory locations provided by an address bus of a specified width	3.1.1

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Y10-03	P16	Secondary storage 1	Explain why secondary storage is needed Describe how data are stored on magnetic, optical and solid-state media	3.1.2
Y10-03	P17	Secondary storage 2	Compare the capacity, speed and portability of magnetic, optical and solid-state storage devices Select an appropriate type of storage for a particular purpose Construct an expression to calculate data storage requirements	2.3.1 3.1.2
Y10-03	P18	ASSESSMENT	Define what is meant by the term 'stored program concept' Describe what is stored in main memory when a program is running Explain what happens during the fetch-decode-execute cycle and the role of specified components Label and complete a diagram of the inside of a computer Explain the need for secondary storage Describe how data are stored on a solid-state drive	3.1.1 3.1.2
Y10-04	CT19	string.format()	Format output to meet requirements Format output suitable for the end user	1.2.2 6.3.1 6.3.3 6.6.1
Y10-04	CT20	Two-dimensional lists	Define the term 'array' Define the term 'list' Give characteristics of one-dimensional and two-dimensional data structures Use indexing to access any item in a two-dimensional structure Use 'for' to iterate over every item in a two-dimensional structure Use 'while' to find a row in a two-dimensional structure	1.1.2 1.2.1 1.2.2 6.2.2 6.3.1 6.6.1
Y10-04	CT21	Validation	Validate input using presence check, length check, range check, pattern check	1.2.4 6.3.1 6.4.1 6.4.3

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Y10-04	CT22	Linear search (one-dimensional)	Apply a linear search to a one-dimensional list (paper) Complete a linear search algorithm in a flowchart Write a linear search for a single item in a one-dimensional list (code)	1.1. 1.2.1 1.2.6 6.2.2
Y10-04	CT23	Linear search (two-dimensional)	Apply a linear search to a two-dimensional list (paper) Complete a linear search algorithm in a flowchart Write a linear search for a single record in a two-dimensional list (code)	1.1.1 1.2.1 1.2.6 6.2.2
Y10-04	CT24	Assessment	Use one-dimensional and two-dimensional lists Find a single item in a one-dimensional list Find a single record and file in a two-dimensional list	6.2.2 6.3.1 6.3.3 6.4.1 6.4.3 6.6.2
Y10-04	P19	Operating systems	Describe the role of the operating system in a computer system Identify tasks carried out by an OS	3.2.1
Y10-04	P20	OS: file management	Describe how the OS organises files and allocates space on a hard drive Construct an expression to calculate the number of blocks of space on a hard drive needed to store a file of a given size Describe how file permissions are used to control access to files Select an appropriate level of file access (read, write, delete, none) for a user	3.2.1
Y10-04	P21	OS: process management	Describe how an OS uses scheduling to give each active process a share of CPU time Describe the features of the round-robin scheduling algorithm Describe how the OS uses a paging algorithm to swap programs in and out of main memory.	3.2.1

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Y10-04	P22	OS: peripherals & user management	<p>Define what is meant by the term 'peripheral'</p> <p>Describe how the OS uses drivers to communicate with and manage peripherals</p> <p>Explain the purpose of a user interface and describe features of a user interface</p> <p>Define what is meant by the term 'access control'</p> <p>Describe commonly used methods of authentication</p> <p>Select suitable access right for specified individuals</p>	3.2.1
Y10-04	P23	Utility software	<p>Define what is meant by the term 'utility software'</p> <p>Identify different types of utility software</p> <p>Describe the purpose of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - file repair/recovery software - backup/recovery software - file compression software - disk defragmentation software <p>Select which utility software tool to use for a particular task</p>	3.2.2
Y10-04	P24	ASSESSMENT	<p>Define what is meant by the term 'operating system'</p> <p>Describe how files are organised</p> <p>Select appropriate permissions for specified users</p> <p>Define what is meant by the term 'process'</p> <p>Describe how an OS allocates each active process a share of CPU time</p> <p>Explain the role of a device driver</p> <p>Describe features of a GUI user interface</p> <p>Select a utility tool for a specified job</p>	3.2.1 3.2.2
Y10-05	CT25	Merge sort	<p>Describe the merge sort algorithm</p> <p>Merge two sorted lists (paper, code)</p>	1.2.1 1.2.6 6.2.2
Y10-05	CT26	Reading files	<p>Open files for reading</p> <p>Read lines from text files</p> <p>Close a file</p>	6.2.2 6.3.1 6.4.2

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Y10-05	CT27	String processing	Split lines on commas Store items in lines as records in two-dimensional structure	1.2.2 6.3.1 6.3.3 6.4.2
Y10-05	CT28	Writing files	Open files for writing Construct comma-separated value line from record in two-dimensional structure Write comma separated text (records) to a file Close a file	1.2.2 6.3.1 6.3.3 6.4.2
Y10-05	CT29	Authentication	Define the term 'authentication' Create a flowchart for algorithm Implement authentication using a two-dimensional structure with at least two columns	1.2.1 6.2.2 6.3.1 6.4.4
Y10-05	CT30	Assessment	Validate input Read and write files Iterate over all records in a two-dimensional structure	6.3.1 6.4.2 6.4.3
Y10-05	P25	Malware & anti-malware	Define what is meant by the term 'cyberattack' Describe the financial, reputational and legal damage that a cyberattack can cause Describe the characteristics of and threat posed by different types of malware Describe how anti-malware works Explain why it is important to keep anti-malware up-to-date	3.2.2 4.2.1 5.3.1 5.3.2
Y10-05	P26	Hackers	Define what is meant by the term 'hacker' Explain why unpatched software is a target for hackers Explain the function of a firewall Explain how ethical hacking and penetration testing help identify vulnerabilities	4.2.1 5.3.2
Y10-05	P27	Social engineering	Define what is meant by the term 'social engineering' Describe commonly used social engineering tactics (phishing, pretexting, baiting, quid pro quo) used by hackers Explain the purpose of an acceptable use policy and what it typically includes	5.3.1 5.3.2

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Y10-05	P28	Data-level protection	<p>Explain how data are protected by encryption</p> <p>Describe how backup and recovery procedures protect against data loss</p> <p>Explain how access control helps to protect systems and data</p>	4.2.1 5.3.2
Y10-05	P29	Robust software	<p>Define what is meant by the term 'robust software'</p> <p>Explain how a hacker can exploit a code vulnerability</p> <p>Describe examples of bad coding practices and secure coding practices</p> <p>Explain how code reviews and audit trails help to identify vulnerabilities</p>	3.2.3
Y10-05	P30	ASSESSMENT	<p>Identify a type of malware</p> <p>Describe how anti-malware protects digital systems and data</p> <p>Explain how backup and recovery procedures would help an organisation withstand a ransomware attack</p> <p>Explain the security threat posed by unpatched software</p> <p>Describe the purpose of an acceptable use policy</p> <p>Describe two bad programming practices that could make software vulnerable to attack</p>	3.2.3 5.3.1 5.3.2
Y10-06	CT31	Turtle introduction, pens and lines	<p>Decompose a problem</p> <p>Use turtle graphics to draw lines</p>	6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.4
Y10-06	CT32	Turtle movement, coordinates, polygons, subprograms	<p>Use Cartesian coordinates</p> <p>Incorporate selection, repetition, and iteration into turtle graphics</p> <p>Use subprograms</p>	6.2.2 6.3.1 6.3.2 6.4.1 6.6.2
Y10-06	CT33	Turtle pens, colours, filling, and circle	<p>Use turtle pens of different colours</p> <p>Use turtle pens of different sizes</p> <p>Use turtle fill in closed shapes</p>	6.2.2 6.3.1 6.3.2 6.6.1 6.6.2

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Y10-06	CT34	Turtle, combining subprograms, layers	Combine subprograms to produce a turtle graphics image	6.2.2 6.3.1 6.3.2 6.6.1 6.6.2
Y10-06	CT35	Turtle big problem	Decompose a problem into smaller parts Combine subprograms to create a solution	1.1.1 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.4.1 6.6.1 6.6.2
Y10-06	CT36	Assessment	Use the turtle module, programming constructs, and subprograms to create images	6.2.2 6.3.1 6.3.2 6.6.1 6.6.2
Y10-06	P31	LANs and WANs	Give reasons why computers are connected on a network Differentiate between a LAN and a WAN Categorise tasks according to the type of network used to carry them out Explain the benefits to organisations of a WAN Explain why protocols are needed on a network Describe the purpose of an IP address	4.1.1 4.1.2 4.1.3 4.1.6
Y10-06	P32	Network speed	Define the meanings of the terms 'bandwidth' and 'latency' Explain how bandwidth and latency affect the performance of a network Use bits per second (bps) to describe network speed Construct expressions involving file size, transmission rate and time	2.3.1 4.1.5

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Y10-06	P33	Connectivity	<p>Differentiate between wired and wireless connectivity</p> <p>Explain how data are transmitted along copper and fibre-optic cables</p> <p>Compare the performance of copper and fibre-optic cables and give examples of their use</p> <p>Describe how high-speed broadband is delivered</p>	4.1.4
Y10-06	P34	Wired vs wireless	<p>Describe how devices are connected on a wireless network</p> <p>Compare the performance of wired and wireless LANs and give examples of situations where one is preferable to the other</p> <p>Summarise the characteristic of Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, RFID, Zigbee and NFC and give examples of their use</p>	4.1.4
Y10-06	P35	Network topologies	<p>Define the term 'topology'</p> <p>Describe the characteristics of bus, star and mesh network topologies</p> <p>Draw and label a diagram of each topology</p> <p>Match descriptions to network topologies</p> <p>Match descriptions of what they do to internet components (backbone, POP, NAP, router)</p>	4.1.3 4.1.8
Y10-06	P36	ASSESSMENT	<p>Give three reasons for connecting devices in a network</p> <p>Explain how a LAN differs from a WAN</p> <p>Define the term 'internet backbone'</p> <p>Describe the function of a router</p> <p>Explain how data are transmitted on a fibre-optic cable</p> <p>State <i>two</i> advantages and <i>two</i> disadvantages of using wireless to connect devices on a LAN rather than cable</p> <p>Construct an expression to calculate the time needed to transmit a file over a network</p> <p>Explain why protocols are needed on a network</p>	4.1.1 4.1.2 4.1.3 4.1.4 4.1.5 4.1.6

Year 11

Term	Lesson number	Title	What students will learn	Spec. ref.
Y11-01	CT1	Intro to programming	Use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sequence in programs - if, elif, else in programs - repetition (while) in programs - iteration (one-dimensional) in programs 	6.2.2 6.3.1 6.3.2 6.5.1 6.5.2 6.5.3
Y11-01	CT2	Subprograms	Define the terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'procedure' - 'function' - 'parameter' - 'return value' Create: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - procedures - functions Use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'separation of concerns' 	6.2.2 6.3.1 6.3.2 6.5.1 6.5.2 6.5.3 6.6.1 6.6.2
Y11-01	CT3	Local, global	Define the terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'local variable' - 'global variable' justify using either or both	6.1.5 6.6.1 6.6.2 6.6.3
Y11-01	CT4	Maths, time	Be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use math library methods - round real numbers to given decimal places 	6.5.1 6.6.1 6.6.2
Y11-01	CT5	Problem solving	Write programs that take input and give output Use arithmetic operators Use maths library methods Use time library methods Format numeric output using round()	6.2.2 6.3.1 6.4.1 6.5.1 6.6.1
Y11-01	CT6	Assessment	Be able to: Use one-dimensional data structure Round real numbers Use mathematical methods Write subprograms using parameters Use string.format to create output	6.2.2 6.3.1 6.4.1 6.5.1 6.6.1 6.6.2

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Y11-01	P1	Embedded systems	<p>Define what is meant by the term 'embedded system'</p> <p>Explain how an embedded system differs from a general-purpose computer</p> <p>Identify hardware and software components of embedded systems</p> <p>Describe applications of embedded systems</p>	3.1.3
Y11-01	P2	The Internet of Things	<p>Define what is meant by the term 'Internet of Things' (IoT)</p> <p>Explain the role of embedded systems in the IoT</p> <p>Outline security and privacy issues associated with the IoT</p> <p>Explain why power is an important consideration for many IoT devices</p>	3.1.3 4.1.1 4.1.3
Y11-01	P3	Packet switching	<p>Describe how packet switching is used to transmit data between devices on the internet</p> <p>Explain the purpose of an IP address.</p> <p>Describe the role of routers</p>	4.1.3 4.1.6 4.1.7
Y11-01	P4	TCP/IP 1	<p>Explain how the TCP/IP stack enables different types of devices attached to different networks to communicate with each other across the internet</p> <p>Put the layers of the stack in the correct order</p>	4.1.3 4.1.6 4.1.7
Y11-01	P5	TCP/IP 2	<p>Describe what each layer of the stack does</p> <p>List the protocols that operate in each layer</p> <p>Describe what each protocol does</p>	4.1.6 4.1.7
Y11-01	P6	ASSESSMENT	<p>Identify the hardware components of an embedded systems</p> <p>Describe a task that could be performed by an embedded system</p> <p>State the purpose of a protocol</p> <p>List three pieces of information stored in a packet header</p> <p>Put the layers of the TCP/IP model in the correct order</p> <p>Describe two tasks performed by the transport layer</p> <p>Give two protocols used in the link layer</p>	3.1.3 4.1.6 4.1.7 4.1.8 4.2.1 5.3.1 5.3.2

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Y11-02	CT7	Trace tables	Determine the value of variables using trace tables	1.2.4
Y11-02	CT8	Errors	Predict output, give input Identify errors (runtime, syntax, logical) Fix errors (syntax, runtime, logical)	1.2.4 1.2.5 6.1.5 6.1.6
Y11-02	CT9	Bubble sort	Describe the characteristics of a bubble sort Apply a bubble sort algorithm to a list of items (numbers and strings) Recognise, amend, and trace the code for a bubble sort	1.2.6 6.1.6
Y11-02	CT10	Binary search	Describe the characteristics of a binary search Apply a binary search algorithm to a list of items (numbers and strings) Recognise, amend, and trace the code for a binary search	1.2.6 6.1.6 6.6.1
Y11-02	CT11	Problem solving	Decompose a problem Read and write text files Use subprograms that take parameters and return results Write code in a high-level programming language	6.1.3 6.2.2 6.3.1 6.4.2 6.6.1
Y11-02	CT12	Assessment	Compare algorithm efficiency (number of passes, number of compares) Apply a bubble sort to a list Apply a binary search to a sorted list Trace an algorithm to determine state of variables Locate and fix logic errors in algorithm (paper)	1.2.4 1.2.6 1.2.7 6.1.5 6.1.6
Y11-02	P7	Environmental issues: manufacture & use	Describe the environmental impact of the manufacture of digital technology Describe ways in which the environmental impact can be reduced Describe how the energy consumed by digital devices harms the environment Describe how energy consumption can be reduced	5.1.1

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Y11-02	P8	Environmental issues: e-waste	<p>Define what is meant by the term 'e-waste'</p> <p>Describe environmental issues associated with the disposal of digital technology</p> <p>Explain how responsible recycling can reduce the environmental impact of digital technology</p> <p>Explain how the short replacement cycle of mobile phones and other digital devices impacts on the environment</p>	5.1.1
Y11-02	P9	Low-level & high-level languages	<p>Define what is meant by the terms 'low-level language' and 'high-level language'</p> <p>Explain why each processor has its own unique instruction set</p> <p>Describe how writing a program in a low-level language differs from writing one in a high-level language</p> <p>Compare features of low-level and high-level languages and identify tasks for which each is best suited</p>	3.3.1
Y11-02	P10	Translators	<p>Explain the need for program translators</p> <p>Define what is meant by the terms 'compiler' and 'interpreter'</p> <p>Compare the way in which interpreters and compilers translate high-level code into machine code</p> <p>Describe the advantages/disadvantages of each approach</p> <p>Select and justify which method of translation to use for a given purpose</p>	3.3.2
Y11-02	P11	Intellectual property	<p>Define what is meant by the term 'intellectual property'</p> <p>Describe possible consequences of IP theft</p> <p>Explain how copyright, patents and trademarks help to protect IP</p> <p>Compare features of open source and proprietary software</p>	5.2.3

Term	Lesson number	Lesson title	What students will learn	Spec. ref.
Y11-02	P12	ASSESSMENT	<p>List two ways in which the manufacture of digital technology damages the environment</p> <p>Describe one way of reducing the amount of e-waste that is generated</p> <p>List two ways in which a high-level language differs from a low-level language</p> <p>Identify a task for which a low-level language would be used and one for which a high-level language would be more suitable</p> <p>State the purpose of a language translator</p> <p>Describe how an interpreter differs from a compiler</p> <p>Explain how a copyright differs from a patent</p> <p>Explain why a software developer may prefer to use open source software rather than proprietary software</p>	3.3.1 3.3.2 5.1.1 5.2.3
Y11-03	CT13	Data types, string manipulation, validation, testing with data	<p>Use primitive data types</p> <p>Define the terms valid, erroneous, boundary (extreme) data</p> <p>Design data to test all three conditions</p> <p>Test code using test data</p>	1.2.4 6.1.6
Y11-03	CT14	Data structures (one-dimensional)	<p>Understand the characteristics of one-dimensional data structures</p> <p>Choose appropriate use of one-dimensional data structures</p> <p>Reverse traverse a one-dimensional data structure</p> <p>Discuss efficiency considerations for one-dimensional structures</p>	1.2.1 1.2.2 1.2.7 6.1.6 6.2.2 6.3.1
Y11-03	CT15	Trace tables	Determine the value of variables using trace tables	1.2.4
Y11-03	CT16	Errors	<p>Predict output, give input</p> <p>Locate errors (runtime, syntax, logical)</p> <p>Fix errors (syntax, runtime, logical)</p>	1.2.4 1.2.5 6.1.5 6.1.6

Term	Lesson number	Lesson title	What students will learn	Spec. ref.
Y11-03	CT17	Problem solving	Decompose problems Design subprogram interfaces Read and write files Use string manipulation methods Use one-dimensional data structures	1.1.1 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.4 6.2.2 6.3.1 6.3.2 6.3.3 6.4.2 6.6.2
Y11-03	CT18	Assessment	Design test data to meet requirements Justify the use of data structure Use trace tables with nested constructs Use a reverse linear search on a sorted list efficiently Use a forward linear search on an unsorted list	1.2.2 1.2.4 1.2.6 5.2.2 6.3.1
Y11-03	P13	Bitmaps 1	Describe how bitmap images are represented in binary Define what is meant by the terms 'bitmap', 'pixel', 'resolution' and 'colour depth' Construct an expression to calculate the size of an image in pixels Differentiate between image size and image resolution Convert binary data into bitmap images and generate the binary data for bitmap images	2.1.1 2.2.2 2.2.4
Y11-03	P14	Bitmaps 2	Construct an expression to calculate the file size of an image (width x height x colour depth) and – given the file size and the values of any two of the variables – to calculate the value of the remaining one Explain how the number of available bits impacts on the accuracy of the representation and why there is always a trade-off between resolution and storage space/bandwidth.	2.1.1 2.2.2 2.2.4 2.3.1
Y11-03	P15	Representation of sound	Differentiate between analogue and digital data Define what is meant by the terms 'amplitude', 'sample rate', 'bit depth' and 'sample interval' Describe the process of converting analogue sound into binary data. Identify factors that affect the accuracy of the digital representation.	2.2.3 2.2.4 2.3.1

Term	Lesson number	Lesson title	What students will learn	Spec. ref.
Y11-03	P16	Representation of sound	<p>Draw and label a diagram illustrating ADC</p> <p>Explain why an analogue sound is never fully reproducible in binary</p> <p>Explain factors that affect the fidelity of the digital representation</p> <p>Construct an expression to calculate the file size of a sound (sample rate x bit depth x time)</p>	2.1.1 2.2.3 2.2.4
Y11-03	P17	Compression	<p>Give reasons for wanting to reduce file sizes (storage, streaming)</p> <p>Describe how compression affects file sizes</p> <p>Identify potential drawback of compressing files</p> <p>Explain the difference between lossless and lossy compression</p> <p>Describe the advantages/disadvantages of each</p>	2.3.2
Y11-03	P18	ASSESSMENT	<p>Describe how bitmap images are represented in binary</p> <p>Explain the difference between image size and image resolution</p> <p>Explain the limitations of binary representation of data (bitmaps)</p> <p>Construct an expression to calculate the file size of an image in kibibytes</p> <p>Describe how analogue sound is represented in binary</p> <p>Construct an. expression to calculate file sizes of sounds</p> <p>Explain the limitations of binary representation of data (sound)</p> <p>Explain the need for data compression</p> <p>Select the appropriate type of compression for a specified purpose</p>	2.2.2 2.2.3 2.2.4 2.3.1 2.3.2
Y11-04	CT19	Data structures (two-dimensional)	<p>Recall the characteristics of two-dimensional structures (record/entity/row, column/field, mixed types)</p> <p>Use indexing to locate records and fields in two-dimensional structure</p> <p>Traverse a two-dimensional structure</p> <p>Display a record/entity/row in columnar format</p>	1.2.2 6.2.2 6.3.1 6.4.1 6.6.2

Term	Lesson number	Lesson title	What students will learn	Spec. ref.
Y11-04	CT20	Subprograms (local, global, procedures, functions)	Define the terms local and global in terms of variables Define the terms function, procedure, parameters, return value Decompose problems Write functions and procedures with/without parameters	6.1.6 6.1.2 6.2.1 6.6.3
Y11-04	CT21	Problem solving	Decompose a problem Read a text file Build a two-dimensional data structure Search a two-dimensional data structure Use string.format() to make output fit for purpose	6.1.1 6.1.2 6.2.2 6.3.1 6.3.3 6.6.2
Y11-04	CT22	Trace tables, errors, flowcharts	Create a flowchart given working code Use trace tables to determine state of variables Recognise the code for a bubble sort	1.2.1 1.2.2 1.2.5 1.2.6
Y11-04	CT23	Problem solving, testing with data	Decompose a problem Create subprograms (procedures, functions) using parameters and return values Design and use test data (valid, erroneous, boundary) Use a linear search	6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4 6.1.6 6.2.2 6.3.1 6.6.1
Y11-04	CT24	Assessment	Use a trace table to find and fix errors Create code for a bubble sort Linear search two-dimensional structure Design and create test data Translate a flowchart to code	1.2.4 1.2.5 1.2.6 6.1.3 6.1.6 6.2.2
Y11-04	P19	AI, machine learning & robotics	Define the meaning of the terms 'AI', 'machine learning' and 'robotics' Describe applications of these technologies Describe ethical issues associated with the use of these technologies Describe safety and accountability issues associated with the use of these technologies	5.2.2

Term	Lesson number	Lesson title	What students will learn	Spec. ref.
Y11-04	P20	AI, machine learning & robotics	<p>Define the meaning of the term 'algorithmic bias'</p> <p>Give examples of algorithmic bias</p> <p>Weigh-up the benefits and drawbacks of these technologies and recommend how they should be regulated</p>	5.2.2
Y11-04	P21	Personal data	<p>Define what is meant by the term 'digital footprint' and give examples of activities in which digital footprints (active or passive) are generated</p> <p>Explain how and why organisations collect personal data</p> <p>Describe benefits and drawbacks of sharing personal data with other people and organisations.</p>	5.2.1
Y11-04	P22	Privacy	<p>Describe privacy concerns associated with the collection and use of personal data</p> <p>Explain why it is difficult to attribute ownership of personal data to a specific individual</p> <p>Define the meaning of the terms 'identity theft' and 'data misuse'</p>	5.2.1
Y11-04	P23	Data protection & computer misuse	<p>Explain the rights of data subjects and the obligations of organisations laid down in the UK Data Protection Act</p> <p>Outline how the Computer Misuse Act deters criminals from stealing personal data</p> <p>Give examples of misuse of personal data</p>	5.2.1
Y11-04	P24	ASSESSMENT	<p>Explain one ethical concern associated with the use of social media</p> <p>Describe how legislation helps to protect personal data from misuse</p> <p>Explain what is meant by the 'right to be forgotten' can help to protect the privacy of an individual</p> <p>Explain how algorithmic bias can discriminate against some individuals</p> <p>Describe two ways in which the use of AI and machine learning impacts on employment</p> <p>Describe one potential societal benefit of the use of AI and machine learning</p>	5.2.1 5.2.2

