



YEAR 10 CURRICULUM SUMMARY

When?	Knowledge	Assessment
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"> AUTUMN Term – FIRST Half (7 Weeks) </p>	<p>Systems Architecture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Purpose of the CPU • Von Neumann architecture • MAR, MDR, Program Counter, Accumulator • Common CPU components and their function - ALU, CU & Cache • The function of the CPU as fetch and execute instructions stored in memory • How common characteristics of CPUs affect their performance - clock speed, cache size and number of cores • Embedded systems - purpose and examples • The difference between RAM and ROM • The purpose of ROM in a computer system • The purpose of RAM in a computer system • The need for virtual memory • Flash memory <p>Translators & Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common tools and facilities available in an integrated development environment (IDE) • Characteristics and purpose of different levels of programming language, including low level languages • The purpose of translators • The characteristics of an assembler, a compiler and an interpreter • Why data is represented in computer systems in binary form • Simple logic diagrams using the operations AND, OR and NOT • Truth tables • Combining Boolean operators using AND, OR and NOT to two levels • Computational thinking – abstraction, decomposition & algorithmic thinking • Standard searching algorithms - binary & linear 	<p>ProProfs Online Quizzes developed by GCS Computing Department</p> <p> 01 Computer Systems QUIZ 02 The CPU QUIZ 03 Von Neumann Architecture QUIZ 04 Fetch-Decode-Execute Cycle QUIZ 05 CPU Performance QUIZ 06 Memory QUIZ 07 Secondary Storage QUIZ </p>

When?	Knowledge	Assessment
<p style="text-align: center;">AUTUMN Term – SECOND Half (7 Weeks)</p>	<p>Algorithms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpret, correct or complete algorithms • Standard sorting algorithms – bubble, merge and insertion sort • How to produce algorithms using pseudocode and flow diagrams <p>Producing Robust Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to identify syntax and logic errors <p>Programming Techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of basic string manipulation • The use of arrays (or equivalent) when solving problems, including both one and two dimensional arrays • How to use sub programs (functions and procedures) to produce structured code • The use of data types – integer, real, Boolean, character and string, casting • The common arithmetic operators • The common Boolean operators • The use of variables, constants, operators, inputs, outputs and assignments <p>Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for secondary storage • Data capacity and calculation of data capacity requirements 	<p>ProProfs Online Quizzes developed by GCS Computing Department</p> <p>Computational Thinking QUIZ Algorithmic Thinking QUIZ Programming Languages QUIZ Data Types QUIZ Decomposition QUIZ Strings QUIZ Secondary Storage QUIZ</p>

When?	Knowledge	Assessment
SPRING Term – FIRST Half (6 Weeks)	<p>Systems Software</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose and functionality of systems software Operating systems - user interface, memory management / multitasking, peripheral management and drivers, user management & file management <p>Wired & Wireless Networks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to identify syntax and logic errors Types of networks - LAN (Local Area Network) & 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 stand-alone 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) The concept of virtual networks - wireless access points, routers/switches, NIC (Network Interface Controller/Card) , transmission media, the internet as a worldwide collection of computer networks - DNS (Domain Name Server), hosting, the cloud & the concept of virtual networks <p>Programming Techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to use sub programs (functions and procedures) to produce structured code <p>Producing Robust Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defensive design considerations Maintainability 	<p>ProProfs Online Quizzes developed by GCS Computing Department</p> <p>Operating Systems QUIZ Utilities QUIZ Types of Network QUIZ Client-Server & Peer to Peer Networks QUIZ Network Topologies QUIZ Network Performance QUIZ Network PROTOCOLS QUIZ Programming Languages QUIZ Summative</p> <p>Tests</p>

When?	Knowledge	Assessment
SPRING Term – SECOND Half (6 Weeks)	<p>NEA Programming Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal Coding Assessment <p>Programming Techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to use sub programs (functions and procedures) to produce structured code • The use of basic string manipulation • The use of arrays (or equivalent) when solving problems, including both one and two dimensional arrays • The use of data types – integer, real, Boolean, character and string, casting • The common arithmetic operators • The common Boolean operators • The use of variables, constants, operators, inputs, outputs and assignments <p>Producing Robust Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to identify syntax and logic errors • Selecting and using suitable test data • The purpose of testing • Types of testing - iterative and final/terminal 	<p>ProProfs Online Quizzes developed by GCS Computing Department</p> <p>Computational Thinking QUIZ - EVALUATING SOLUTIONS</p> <p>Packet Switching QUIZ</p> <p>Preventing Network Vulnerabilities QUIZ</p> <p>File Handling QUIZ</p> <p>Virtual Networks QUIZ</p> <p>Data Types QUIZ</p> <p>Formal Coding Assessment based on NEA Programming Project</p>

When?	Knowledge	Assessment
<p style="text-align: center;">SUMMER Term – FIRST Half (6 Weeks)</p>	<p>Network Topologies, Protocols & Layers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept of layers • Packet switching • Ethernet • 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) • Star and mesh network topologies • Wi-Fi - frequency and channels & encryption <p>Data Representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit, nibble, byte, kilobyte, megabyte, gigabyte, terabyte, petabyte • How data needs to be converted into a binary format to be processed by a computer. • How to convert positive denary whole numbers (0–255) into 8 bit binary numbers and vice versa • How to add two 8 bit binary integers and explain overflow errors which may occur • Binary shifts • How to convert positive denary whole numbers (0 – 255) into 2 digit hexadecimal numbers and vice versa • How to convert from binary to hexadecimal equivalents and vice versa • Check digits. 	<p>ProProfs Online Quizzes developed by GCS Computing Department</p> <p>Network Topologies QUIZ DNS & IP Addressing QUIZ Virtual Networks QUIZ Units QUIZ Binary Numbers QUIZ Hexadecimal Numbers QUIZ</p>

When?	Knowledge	Assessment
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">SUMMER Term – SECOND Half</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">(6 Weeks)</p>	<p>Data Representation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of binary codes to represent characters • The term 'character-set' • The relationship between the number of bits per character in a character set and the number of characters which can be represented (for example ASCII, extended ASCII and Unicode). • How an image is represented as a series of pixels represented in binary • Metadata included in the file • The effect of colour depth and resolution on the size of an image file. • How sound can be sampled and stored in digital form • How sampling intervals and other factors affect the size of a sound file and the quality of its playback - sample size, bit rate, sampling frequency. • Need for compression • Types of compression – lossy & lossless • The use of records to store data • The use of SQL to search for data <p>Programming Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programming Techniques • Variables • Data Types • Sequence • Selection • Iteration • Casting • Program Design • Defensive design • Maintainability • Robust Program Development 	<p>ProProfs Online Quizzes developed by GCS Computing Department</p> <p>Characters QUIZ</p> <p>Images QUIZ</p> <p>Sound QUIZ</p> <p>Compression QUIZ</p> <p>Databases & SQL QUIZ</p> <p>Programming Languages QUIZ</p> <p>Computational Thinking QUIZ - ABSTRACTION</p> <p>Formal Coding Assessment based on NEA</p> <p>Programming Project</p> <p>Summative Tests</p>