

	Autumn 1a	Autumn 1b	Spring 2a	Spring 2b	Summer 3a	Summer 3b
CONTENT	Algorithms:	Programming	Producing Robust	Boolean Logic –	Programming	Content revision and
	- Computational	Fundamentals:	Programs:	- Boolean Logic	Languages and	recap in preparation for
Declarative /	Thinking	- Programming	- Defensive Design	- Simple logic	Integrated	final exams
core /	<ul> <li>Principles of</li> </ul>	fundamentals	- Defensive design	diagrams using the	Development	
powerful	computational	- The use of	considerations:	operators AND, OR	Environments:	
Knowledge –	thinking	variables, constants,	<ul> <li>Anticipating</li> </ul>	and NOT	- Languages	
'Know What'	<ul> <li>Designing, creating</li> </ul>	operators, inputs,	misuse	- Truth tables	- Characteristics and	
	and refining	outputs and	<ul> <li>Authentication</li> </ul>	- Combining	purpose of	
	algorithms	assignments	- Input validation	Boolean operators	different levels of	
	<ul> <li>Identify the</li> </ul>	- The use of the three	- Maintainability:	using AND, OR and	programming	
	inputs, processes	basic programming	<ul><li>Use of sub</li></ul>	NOT	language:	
	and outputs for a	constructs used to	programs	<ul> <li>Applying logical</li> </ul>	<ul><li>High-level</li></ul>	
	problem	control the flow of a	<ul><li>Naming</li></ul>	operators in truth	languages	
	<ul> <li>Structure</li> </ul>	program:	conventions	tables to solve	<ul><li>Low-level</li></ul>	
	diagrams	<ul> <li>Sequence</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Indentation</li></ul>	problems	languages	
	<ul> <li>Create, interpret,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Selection</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Commenting</li> </ul>		- The purpose of	
	correct,	<ul> <li>Iteration (count-</li> </ul>	- Testing		translators	
	complete and	and condition-	- The purpose of		- The characteristics	
	refine algorithms	controlled loops)	testing		of a compiler and	
	using:	- The common	<ul><li>Types of testing:</li></ul>		an interpreter	
	Pseudocode,	arithmetic	<ul><li>Iterative</li></ul>		- Common tools and	
	Flowcharts,	operators	<ul><li>Final/terminal</li></ul>		facilities available	
	Reference	- The common	- Identify syntax and		in an Integrated	
	Language	Boolean operators	logic errors		Development	
	<ul> <li>Identify common</li> </ul>	AND, OR and NOT	<ul> <li>Selecting and using</li> </ul>		Environment (IDE):	
	errors	- The use of data	suitable test data:		<ul><li>Editors</li></ul>	
	<ul> <li>Trace tables</li> </ul>	types:	<ul><li>Normal</li></ul>		<ul><li>Error diagnostics</li></ul>	
	<ul> <li>Searching and</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Integer</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Boundary</li> </ul>		∘Run-time	
	sorting algorithms	o Real	<ul><li>Invalid/Erroneous</li></ul>		environment	



o Standard	o Boolean	- Refining algorithms	o Translators
searching	<ul> <li>Character and</li> </ul>	-	
algorithms	string		
(Binary & Linear)	<ul> <li>Casting</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Standard sorting</li> </ul>	- The use of basic		
algorithms	string manipulation		
(Bubble, Merge	- The use of basic file		
& Insertion)	handling		
	operations:		
	o Open		
	o Read		
	∘Write		
	○ Close		
	- The use of records		
	to store data		
	- The use of SQL to		
	search for data		
	- The use of arrays		
	(or equivalent)		
	when solving		
	problems, including		
	both one-		
	dimensional (1D)		
	and two-		
	dimensional arrays		
	(2D)		
	- How to use sub		
	programs (functions		
	and procedures) to		



		produce structured	T	T	T
		produce structured			
		code			
		- Random number			
		generation			
Skills	Understanding of these	Practical use of the	Understanding of the	Knowledge of the truth	The differences
	principles and how they	techniques in a high-	issues a programmer	tables for each logic	between high- and low-
Procedural	are used to define and	level language within	should consider to	gate	level programming
Knowledge –	refine problems	the classroom	ensure that a program	Recognition of each	languages
'Know How'	Produce simple	Understanding of each	caters for all likely input	gate symbol	The need for
	diagrams to show:	technique	values	Understanding of how	translators
	-The structure of a	Recognise and use the	Understanding of how to	to create, complete or	The differences,
	problem	following operators:	deal with invalid data in a	edit logic diagrams and	benefits and drawbacks
	-Subsections and their	- == equal to	program	truth tables for given	of using a compiler or
	links to other	- != not equal to	Authentication to	scenarios	an interpreter
	subsections	- < less than	confirm the identity of a	Ability to work with	Knowledge of the tools
	Complete, write or	- <= less than or	user	more than one gate in	that an IDE provides
	refine an algorithm	equal to	Practical experience of	a logic diagram	How each of the tools
	using the techniques	- > greater than	designing input	Boolean Operators Logic Gate Symbol	and facilities listed can
	listed	<ul> <li>- &gt;= greater than or</li> </ul>	validation and simple	(Conjunction)	be used to help a
	Identify syntax/logic	equal to	authentication (e.g.	OR (Disjunction)	programmer develop a
	errors in code and	- + addition	username and password)	NOT	program
	suggest fixes	subtraction	Understand why	(Negation)	Practical experience of
	Create and use trace	- * multiplication	commenting is useful	Truth Tables:	using a range of these
	tables to follow an	- / division	and apply this	AND A B A AND B	tools within at least
	algorithm	- MOD modulus	appropriately	0 0 0	one IDE
	Understand the main	- DIV quotient	The difference between	0 1 0	
	steps of each algorithm	- ^ exponentiation	testing modules of a	1 0 0	
	Understand any pre-	(to the power)	program during	1 1 1	
	requisites of an	Practical use of the data	development and testing		
	algorithm	types in a high-level			



Apply the algorithm to	language within the	the program at the end	OR	
a data set	classroom	of production	A B A OR B	
Identify an algorithm if	Ability to choose	Syntax errors as errors	0 0 0	
given the code or	suitable data types for	which break the	1 0 1	
pseudocode for it	data in a given scenario	grammatical rules of the	1 0 1	
	Understand that data	programming language	NOT	
	types may be	and stop it from being		
	temporarily changed	run/translated		
	through casting, and	Logic errors as errors	0 1	
	where this may be	which produce	1 0	
	useful	unexpected output	-	
	Practical use of the	Normal test data as data		
	additional programming	which should be		
	techniques in a high-	accepted by a program		
	level language within	without causing errors		
	the classroom	Boundary test data as		
	Ability to manipulate	data of the correct type		
	strings, including:	which is on the very edge		
	- Concatenation	of being valid		
	- Slicing	Invalid test data as data		
	Arrays as fixed length or	of the correct data type		
	static structures	which should be rejected		
	Use of 2D arrays to	by a computer system		
	emulate database	Erroneous test data as		
	tables of a collection of	data of the incorrect data		
	fields, and records	type which should be		
	The use of functions	rejected by a computer		
	The use of procedures	system		
	Where to use functions			



variables/constants - arrays (passing and returning)  SQL commands: - SELECT - FROM			<ul><li>- arrays (passing and returning)</li><li>SQL commands:</li><li>- SELECT</li></ul>	Ability to identify suitable test data for a given scenario Ability to create/complete a test plan		
a program	Key Questions	What are the different types of computational thinking and what do they do? What do the different symbols of a flow diagram mean? What is the difference between a Binary and a Linear search?	What is the different fundamentals used within programming? What are the three basic programming constructs used to control the flow of a program? What are the common arithmetic operators used in programming?	What are the defensive design considerations that need to be considered? What is input validation and why is it used? How do we maintain programs? What is the purpose of testing?	What is the difference between the different Boolean logic operators? How do we use truth tables? How do we calculate the number of columns and rows needed for a truth table?	What are the different characteristics between high- and low- level programming languages? What is the purpose of translators? What are the characteristics of a compiler?



Assessment   End of Algorithms   assessment including   previous modules   Programming   End of Producing Robust   Programs assessment including   previous modules   Development   End of Programming   languages and   Integrated   Development   End of Programming   Integrated   Integrated   Development   End of Programming   Integrated   Integrated   Development   End of Programming   Integrated   Integrate	What do the following searches do: Bubble, Merge & Insertion?	What are the differences between the different Boolean operators? What are the different data types and what do they do? How can we manipulate data? What are the basic file handling operations? How can we use records to store data? What does SQL stand for? How can we use arrays to solve problems?	What are the different types of testing? What is the difference between syntax and logic errors? How do we refine algorithms?	How do we combine Boolean operators? How can we apply logical operators to truth tables?	What are the characteristics of an interpreter? What are the common tools and facilities available within an Integrated Development Environment?
	assessment including	End of Programming Fundamentals assessment including	Programs assessment including previous	assessment including	languages and Integrated Development