

## PCHS Curriculum Information – Computer Science

<b>Course Title: Computer Science</b>	<b>Exam Board: OCR</b>	<b>Specification Code: J277</b>
<b>How will students be assessed?</b> <b>Unit 1:</b> Computer Systems Written Exam, 50% <b>Unit 2:</b> Computational thinking, algorithms and programming Written Exam, 50%		

<b>KEY CONTENT</b>
<b>Half Term 1</b>  <b>Introduction to Computer Science GCSE, Careers and Opportunities</b> <b>2.1.1 Computational thinking</b> – Principles of computational thinking: Abstraction, Decomposition, Algorithmic thinking <b>1.2.4 Binary</b> – Understanding of base 2 and how computers use binary <b>2.4.1 Boolean logic</b> – Simple logic diagrams using the operators AND, OR and NOT – Truth tables – Combining Boolean operators using AND, OR and NOT – Applying logical operators in truth tables to solve problems <b>2.2.2 Data types</b> – The use of data types: Integer, Real, Boolean, Character and string, Casting
<b>Half Term 2</b>  <b>2.2.1 Programming fundamentals</b> – The use of variables, constants, operators, inputs, outputs and assignments – The use of the three basic programming constructs used to control the flow of a program: Sequence, Selection Iteration (count- and condition-controlled loops) – The common arithmetic operators – The common Boolean operators AND, OR and NOT <b>2.2.3 Additional programming techniques</b> – The use of basic string manipulation – The use of basic file handling operations: Open, 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 and two-dimensional arrays – How to use sub programs (functions and procedures) to produce structured code – Random number generation
<b>Half Term 3</b>  <b>2.1.2 Designing, creating and refining algorithms</b> – Identify the inputs, processes, and outputs for a problem – Structure diagrams – Create, interpret, correct, complete, and refine algorithms using: Pseudocode, Flowcharts – Reference language/high-level programming language – Identify common errors – Trace tables <b>2.1.3 Searching and sorting algorithms</b> – Standard searching algorithms: Binary search,

Linear search – Standard sorting algorithms: Bubble sort, Merge sort, Insertion sort

**2.3.1 Defensive design** – Defensive design considerations: Anticipating misuse, Authentication, Input validation – Maintainability: Use of sub programs, Naming conventions, Indentation, Commenting

#### **Half Term 4**

**2.3.2 Testing** – The purpose of testing – Types of testing: Iterative, Final/terminal – Identify syntax and logic errors – Selecting and using suitable test data: Normal, Boundary, Invalid, Erroneous – Refining algorithms

#### **Practical Programming Practice**

#### **Half Term 5**

#### **Practical Programming Practice**

**2.5.1 Languages** – Characteristics and purpose of different levels of programming language: High-level languages, Low-level languages, The purpose of translators  
The characteristics of a compiler and an interpreter

**2.5.2 The Integrated Development Environment (IDE)** – Common tools and facilities available in an Integrated Development Environment (IDE): Editors, Error diagnostics, Run-time environment, Translators

#### **Half Term 6**

Revision & Exam Technique in preparation for Mock Exam, Feedback from mock and consolidation, reflection of Unit 2

Intro and overview, and preparation for Unit 1