



HALF TERM 2.1 Jan - Feb	Week 16 - 17	Week 17 –	18	Week 19		Week 20-21	
TOPIC (S)	1.7 Types of programming language	1.9 Compro	ession, encryption and	Dedicated programming	g skills	1.10 Databases	
Knowledge & Skills development	What do we mean by the term programming paradigm? What are the features of procedural languages? What are the features of assembly language? What are immediate, direct, indirect, indexed and relative memory addressing? What are the features of object-oriented languages?	lossy and lo How does work? How does work?	e difference between ossless compression? run-length encoding dictionary encoding encryption work? shing?	Gain experience in prace programming using TIM		What are the key terms associated with databases? How can data be captured and exchanged for databases? What is the purpose of normalisation?	
Assessment /	Classroom activity - Class	Classroom activity - Class		Classroom activity - Class		Classroom activity - Class	
Feedback	Discussion - Questioning pupils –	Discussion - Questioning pupils –		Discussion - Questioning pupils –		Discussion - Questioning pupils –	
Opportunities	verbal feedback – exam questions	verbal feedback – exam questions verbal fee		verbal feedba	ck	verbal feedback – exam questions	
Cultural Capital	Problem solving Impact of technology on the world						
SMSC / Promoting	Listening to others						
British Values	Responding suitable in discussions						
(Democracy, Liberty,	Taking part in group activates						
Rule of Law,							
Tolerance & Respect) Reading	Key word Identification						
opportunities	Decomposition and Abstraction						
opportunities	Practical SQL						
Key Vocabulary	Programming paradigm, Procedural Assembly language, Machine code, language, High-level language, LMC, Immediate addressing, Direct addressing, Indexed addressing, Ind	Low-level , ssing,	Lossy compression, Lossless compression, Length encoding, Dictionary coding, Symmetric encryption, Asymmetric encryption, Hashing		Relational database, Flat file, Primary key, Foreign key, Concatenated primary key, Secondary key, ERM, Normalisation, Indexing, ONF, 1NF, 2NF, 3NF, Normal forms, SQL,		

	OOP, Class, Object, Base class, Superclass,		Referential integrity, Transaction processing,		
	Subclass, Derived class, Instantiation,		ACID, Recording locking, Redundancy		
	Overriding, Method, Attribute, Inheritance,				
	Encapsulation, Polymorphism				
Digital Literacy	Use of technology				
	Understanding of how technology works				
Careers	Computer Scientist – Programmer – R&D – Processor coding – Database Administrator – SQL Analyst				