

Year 11 Revision Checklist - Computer Science

Paper 1	RAG	Revised?	Comments
1.1 Systems Architecture			
Von Neumann architecture:			
MAR (Memory Address Register)		<input type="checkbox"/>	
MDR (Memory Data Register)		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Program Counter		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Accumulator		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Common CPU components and their function:			
ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit)		<input type="checkbox"/>	
CU (Control Unit)		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Cache		<input type="checkbox"/>	
The function of the CPU as fetch and execute instructions stored in memory		<input type="checkbox"/>	
How common characteristics of CPUs affect their performance:			
clock speed		<input type="checkbox"/>	
cache size		<input type="checkbox"/>	
number of cores		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Embedded systems:			
purpose of embedded systems		<input type="checkbox"/>	
examples of embedded systems		<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.2 Memory and Storage			
The purpose of ROM in a computer system		<input type="checkbox"/>	
The purpose of RAM in a computer system		<input type="checkbox"/>	
The need for virtual memory		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Flash memory		<input type="checkbox"/>	
The need for secondary storage		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Data capacity and calculation of data capacity requirements		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Common types of storage:			
optical		<input type="checkbox"/>	
magnetic		<input type="checkbox"/>	
solid state		<input type="checkbox"/>	

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Suitable storage devices and storage media for a given application, and the advantages and disadvantages of these, using characteristics:			
capacity		<input type="checkbox"/>	
speed		<input type="checkbox"/>	
portability		<input type="checkbox"/>	
durability		<input type="checkbox"/>	
reliability		<input type="checkbox"/>	
cost		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Units:			
bit, nibble, byte, kilobyte, megabyte, gigabyte, terabyte, petabyte		<input type="checkbox"/>	
how data needs to be converted into a binary format to be processed by a computer		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Numbers:			
how to convert positive denary whole numbers (0–255) into 8 bit binary numbers and vice versa		<input type="checkbox"/>	
how to add two 8 bit binary integers and explain overflow errors which may occur		<input type="checkbox"/>	
binary shifts		<input type="checkbox"/>	
how to convert positive denary whole numbers (0–255) into 2 digit hexadecimal numbers		<input type="checkbox"/>	
how to convert from binary to hexadecimal equivalents and vice versa		<input type="checkbox"/>	
check digits		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Characters:			
the use of binary codes to represent characters		<input type="checkbox"/>	
the term 'character-set'		<input type="checkbox"/>	
the relationship between the number of bits per character in a character set and the number of bytes		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Images:			
how an image is represented as a series of pixels represented in binary		<input type="checkbox"/>	
metadata included in the file		<input type="checkbox"/>	
the effect of colour depth and resolution on the size of an image file.		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sound:			
how sound can be sampled and stored in digital form		<input type="checkbox"/>	
how sampling intervals and other factors affect the size of a sound file and the quality of it		<input type="checkbox"/>	
sample size		<input type="checkbox"/>	
bit rate		<input type="checkbox"/>	
sampling frequency		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Compression:			

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need for compression		<input type="checkbox"/>	
types of compression:		<input type="checkbox"/>	
lossy		<input type="checkbox"/>	
lossless		<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.3 Computer Networks, Connections and Protocols			
Types of networks:			
LAN (Local Area Network)		<input type="checkbox"/>	
WAN (Wide Area Network)		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Factors that affect the performance of networks		<input type="checkbox"/>	
The different roles of computers in a client-server and a peer-to-peer network		<input type="checkbox"/>	
The hardware needed to connect stand-alone computers into a Local Area Network:			
wireless access points		<input type="checkbox"/>	
routers/switches		<input type="checkbox"/>	
NIC (Network Interface Controller/Card)		<input type="checkbox"/>	
transmission media		<input type="checkbox"/>	
The internet as a worldwide collection of computer networks:			
DNS (Domain Name Server)		<input type="checkbox"/>	
hosting		<input type="checkbox"/>	
the cloud		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Web servers and Clients		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Star and mesh network topologies		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Methods of Connection:			
Wired: Ethernet		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Wireless: Wi-Fi and Bluetooth		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Encryption		<input type="checkbox"/>	
The uses of IP addressing, MAC addressing		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Standards		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Common Protocols Including:			
TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol)		<input type="checkbox"/>	
HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol)		<input type="checkbox"/>	

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HTTPS (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure)		<input type="checkbox"/>	
FTP (File Transfer Protocol)		<input type="checkbox"/>	
POP (Post Office Protocol)		<input type="checkbox"/>	
IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol)		<input type="checkbox"/>	
SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)		<input type="checkbox"/>	
The concept of layers		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Packet switching		<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.4 Network Security			
Forms of attack		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Threats posed to networks:			
malware		<input type="checkbox"/>	
people as the 'weak point' in secure systems (social engineering), phishing etc		<input type="checkbox"/>	
brute force attacks		<input type="checkbox"/>	
denial of service attacks		<input type="checkbox"/>	
data interception and theft		<input type="checkbox"/>	
the concept of SQL injection		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Identifying and preventing vulnerabilities:			
penetration testing		<input type="checkbox"/>	
network forensics		<input type="checkbox"/>	
network policies		<input type="checkbox"/>	
anti-malware software		<input type="checkbox"/>	
firewalls		<input type="checkbox"/>	
user access levels		<input type="checkbox"/>	
passwords		<input type="checkbox"/>	
encryption.		<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.5 System Security			
The purpose and functionality of systems software		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Operating systems:			
user interface		<input type="checkbox"/>	

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memory management/multitasking		<input type="checkbox"/>	
peripheral management and drivers		<input type="checkbox"/>	
user management		<input type="checkbox"/>	
file management		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Utility system software:			
encryption software		<input type="checkbox"/>	
defragmentation		<input type="checkbox"/>	
data compression		<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.8 Ethical, legal, cultural and environmental concerns			
How to investigate and discuss Computer Science technologies while considering:			
ethical issues		<input type="checkbox"/>	
legal issues		<input type="checkbox"/>	
cultural issues		<input type="checkbox"/>	
environmental issues.		<input type="checkbox"/>	
privacy issues		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Open source vs proprietary software		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Legislation relevant to Computer Science:			
The Data Protection Act 1998		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Computer Misuse Act 1990		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988		<input type="checkbox"/>	