Year 11 Revision Checklist - Computer Science					
Paper 2	RAG	Revised?	Comments		
2.1 – Algorithms					
Computational thinking:					
abstraction					
decomposition					
algorithmic thinking					
Standard searching algorithms:					
binary search					
linear search					
Standard sorting algorithms:					
bubble sort					
merge sort					
insertion sort					
How to produce algorithms using:					
pseudocode					
using flow diagrams					
using high level programming language					
Interpret, correct or complete algorithms					
Structure diagrams					
Trace tables					
2.2 – Programming Fundamentals					
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 use of basic string manipulation					
Types of data:					
integer					
real					
Boolean					

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character and string					
casting					
The common arithmetic operators:					
+					
_					
1					
*					
Exponentiation (^)					
MOD					
DIV					
The common Boolean operators.					
How to use sub programs (functions and procedures) to produce structured code					
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 and two dimensional arrays					
Random number generation					
2.3 – Producing Robust Programs					
Defensive design considerations:					
input validation					
anticipating misuse					
Maintainability:					
wiaimamability.					
Use of subprograms					

Year 11 Revision Checklist - Computer Science					
Paper 2	RAG	Revised?	Comments		
Naming convenions					
The purpose of testing					
Types of testing:					
iterative					
final/terminal					
How to identify syntax and logic errors					
Selecting and using suitable test data:					
Normal					
Boundary					
Invalid/Erroneous					
2.4 – Boolean Logic					
Simple logic diagrams using the operations AND OR and NOT					
Truth tables					
Combining Boolean operators using AND, OR and NOT to two levels					
Applying logical operators in appropriate truth tables to solve problems					
2.5 – Programming Languages and Integrated Development Environments					
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					
Common tools and facilities available in an integrated development environment (IDE):					
editors					
error diagnostics					
run-time environment					
translators					