

Computing

	Skills / Knowledge	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13
Computer Science	Computational Thinking	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Searching & Sorting Algorithms				Y	Y	Y	Y
	Flow diagrams	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Pseudocode		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Sequence, selection, iteration	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Data structures			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Functions/subroutines				Y	Y	Y	Y
	File manipulation			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Logic diagrams				Y	Y	Y	Y
	Defensive design	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	IDE's, errors/testing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Units and binary	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Number systems			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	ASCII/Unicode			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Images and sound	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Compression	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Information Technology	CPU / system architecture	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Memory			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Storage	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	OS		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
	Utilities		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
	Internet/WWW		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	LAN/WAN/WIFI			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Topologies			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Protocols				Y	Y	Y	Y
	Planning/Design techniques	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Audience	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Purpose	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Image editing and manipulation	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	File Types/Exporting	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Using IT Skills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Digital Literacy	Modern uses of technology	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Ethical issues	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Cultural Issues			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Environmental Issues	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Legislation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Privacy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Threats/Online Safety/Cyber Security	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

Business

Skills / Knowledge	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13
Market segmentation	Y	Y	Y	
Mass and Niche markets	Y		Y	
Market Mapping	Y	Y	Y	
Market research purposes	Y	Y	Y	
Benefits of market research	Y	Y	Y	
Primary Market Research Techniques	Y	Y	Y	
Secondary Market Research Techniques	Y	Y	Y	
Quantitative and Qualitative data	Y		Y	
The reliability and validity of results		Y	Y	
Product life cycle	Y		Y	
Extension strategies	Y		Y	
Added Value	Y		Y	
Product Differentiation	Y	Y	Y	
USP			Y	
The role of marketing			Y	
The Marketing Mix	Y		Y	
Marketing objectives			Y	
Marketing budgets/costs			Y	
Marketing campaign timescales			Y	
Marketing Objectives	Y	Y	Y	
Internal influences on marketing campaigns	Y		Y	
The design mix	Y		Y	
Branding	Y	Y	Y	
External Factors - Technological		Y	Y	Y
External Factors - Legal		Y	Y	Y
External factors - Economic		Y	Y	Y
External Factors - Social	Y	Y	Y	Y
External Factors - Political	Y	Y	Y	Y
External Factors - Environmental	Y	Y	Y	Y
Patents, Copyright	Y			
Pricing strategies	Y	Y	Y	
Factors affecting pricing decisions	Y	Y	Y	
Methods of advertising	Y	Y	Y	
The advantages and disadvantages of different methods of advertising	Y	Y	Y	
Methods of promotion	Y		Y	
The advantages and disadvantages of different methods of advertising	Y		Y	
Developing a marketing campaign			Y	
Customer service and it's importance	Y		Y	Y
Taking feedback from customers	Y		Y	Y
Types of Business Ownership	Y		Y	Y
Advantages and disadvantages of different ownership structures	Y		Y	Y
The functions of the Marketing department	Y		Y	Y
The functions of the HR department	Y	Y	Y	Y
The functions of the Operations department	Y	Y	Y	Y
The functions of the Finance department	Y	Y	Y	Y
Internal Business structures			Y	
Business aims and objectives			Y	
Demand and Supply			Y	
Market structures			Y	
Porter's 5 Forces			Y	
SWOT Analysis			Y	
Business planning			Y	Y
Sources of Finance			Y	Y
Costs and Revenues	Y	Y	Y	Y
Calculating Profit	Y	Y	Y	Y
Braek-Even point	Y	Y	Y	Y
Business accounts			Y	Y
Cash Flow forecast			Y	Y
Ratios - Profitability			Y	Y
Ratios - Liquidity			Y	Y
The functions of money			Y	Y
Types of borrowing (personal)			Y	Y
Savings and investment			Y	Y
Types of Insurance			Y	Y
Different Financial Institutions			Y	Y
How banks interact with customers			Y	Y
Financial Consumer Protection			Y	Y
Financial Information, advice and guidance			Y	Y
The purpose of Business Accounts			Y	Y
Income capital and revenue			Y	Y
Expenditure capital and revenue			Y	Y
Statement of comprehensive income			Y	Y
Statement of financial position				Y
Skills of an event organiser				Y
Tasks of an event organiser				Y
The different types of events				Y
Feasibility measures for planning an event				Y
Different planning tools E.G. Gaant charts				Y
Budgeting for events				Y

Orange	Resourcing events				Y
	Contingency planning for events				Y
	Stage and manage an event				Y
	Evaluate the success of an event				Y
	Review personal skills				Y
Light Orange	Imports and Exports				Y
	Financing of International Business				Y
	Support for International business				Y
	Globalisation				Y
	Trading blocs				Y
	Barriers to International Trade				Y
	Cultural factors affecting international trade				Y
	Strategies for operating Internationally				Y
	Leadership skills				Y
	Management skills				Y
	Leadership styles				Y
	Business culture				Y
	Appraisal				Y
	Motivation theories				Y
	Managing change				Y
	Human resource planning				Y
	Quality Control	Y			Y
	Quality standards/Kite Marks	Y			Y
	Kaizen and continuous improvement	Y			Y

Economics

Economics			
Skills / Knowledge		Yr12	Yr13
Unit 1 Micro	Economic Problem, Scarcity, PPF	Y	
	Demand & Supply - Price Determination	Y	Y
	Elasticities of demand & supply	Y	Y
	Production, productivity, specialisation	Y	
	Market structures, objectives, perfect competition	Y	Y
	Other forms of market structure: monopoly, oligopoly		Y
	Market failure - Merit / demerit goods, externalities	Y	Y
	Government failure	Y	Y
	Individual economic decision-making, behavioural economics		Y
	Costs of production. Law of diminishing returns	Y	Y
	Market structures & efficiencies, price discrimination		Y
	Contestability		Y
	The labour market		Y
	Distribution of income & wealth: poverty and inequality		Y
Unit 2 Macro	The measurement of macro economic performance	Y	Y
	How the macro economy works: the circular flow of income, AD/AS a	Y	Y
	AD/AS analysis	Y	Y
	Economic performance	Y	Y
	Economic Growth	Y	Y
	Unemployment	Y	Y
	Inflation	Y	Y
	Balance of Payments	Y	Y
	Macroeconomic policy	Y	Y
	Financial markets and monetary policy		Y
	Fiscal policy and supply side policies		Y
The International Economy		Y	

Comment

Perfect Competition in depth in Y13
Monopoly looked at briefly in Y12
Application in Y13 e.g environmental market failure

Types of cost covered in Y12

Media

	Skills / Knowledge	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13
AO1	MEDIA LANGUAGE				
	Semiotics	Y		Y	
	Representation Theory	Y		Y	
	Denotation Connotation	Y		Y	
	Mise en Scene	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Narrative Theory	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Context and Conventions	Y		Y	
	MEDIA REPRESENTATION				
	Mediation	Y	Y	Y	Y
AO2	Effects Debate		Y	Y	Y
	Gender Theory	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Stereotypes/Countertypes	Y		Y	
	Narrative Structure	Y	Y	Y	Y
	MEDIA AUDIENCES				
	Measuring Audience	Y		Y	
	Audience Identity/Profiling	Y		Y	
	Uses and Gratification Model	Y		Y	
	Audience in the Online Age	Y	Y	Y	Y
Reception Theory	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MEDIA INSTITUTIONS					
Vertical/Horizontal integration	Y		Y		
Ownership and Control	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Convergence	Y		Y		
TV Institutions (PSB and Private)		Y	Y	Y	
Film Institutions (Indie and Hollywood)		Y	Y	Y	
Regulation	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Genre	Y	Y	Y	Y	
AO3	NEA PRODUCTION				
	Digital Editing Software		Y		Y
	Storyboarding Skills and Structure	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Planning and Research Methodology	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Creating a Mock up or Draft	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Planning a Photo/Video shoot		Y		Y
	Research Media texts	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Representation Theory	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Audience Theory	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Media Language Theory	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Media Institutions Theory	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Evaluating Media Product	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Adobe Photoshop	Y	Y		Y

Psychology			
	Skills / Knowledge	Yr12	Yr13
Core Skills	Classic and contemporary psychological research	Y	Y
	Historical and current psychological approaches	Y	Y
	Investigating human and animal behaviour	Y	Y
	Contemporary issues raised in psychological research	Y	Y
	Psychological research	Y	Y
	Skills of psychology	Y	Y
	Scientific methods in psychology	Y	Y
	Practical, mathematical and problem solving skills	Y	Y
	Understand how society makes decisions about psychological issues	Y	Y
	Psychology: Past to Present - (biological, psychodynamic, behaviourist, cognitive and positive		
C1 - Psychology: Past to Present	Classic research	Y	Y
	Contemporary debates - knowledge and understanding of the five approaches	Y	Y
	Know and understand the assumptions	Y	Y
	Apply the assumptions to explain a variety of behaviours	Y	Y
	Main components of the therapy	Y	Y
	Evaluate the therapy (including its effectiveness and ethical considerations)	Y	Y
	Evaluate the approach (including strengths, weaknesses and comparison with the four other approaches)	Y	Y
	A classic piece of evidence/approach	Y	Y
	Methodology, procedures, findings, conclusions, ethical issues and social implications	Y	Y
	Know, understand and make judgements on a classic piece of evidence (including methodology, procedures, findings, conclusions, ethical issues and social implications)	Y	Y
	Know, understand and make judgements on a classic piece of evidence	Y	Y
	Psychology: Investigating Behaviour - Personal investigations	Y	Y
	Research Methods	First-hand experience of two research methods	Y
Respond to questions concerning these investigations in the assessment		Y	Y
Skills of working scientifically.		Y	Y
Understand the methodologies used by psychologists		Y	Y
Impact of choices made on the outcomes of the research		Y	Y
Understand how society makes decisions about psychological issues		Y	Y
Methodologies used by both social and developmental psychology		Y	Y
Ensure true appreciation of the principles of psychological investigation		Y	Y
Use ICT in researching, designing, analysing and presenting their investigation.		Y	Y
Applying knowledge of research methods to each investigation		Y	Y
Aim of the research, Research hypotheses, alternative (or experimental) hypotheses, directional and non-directional hypotheses, null hypotheses		Y	Y
Independent variables, dependant variables, co-variables, operationalisation of variables, confounding variables, extraneous variables		Y	Y
Methodology, including experimental design		Y	Y
Sampling		Y	Y
Descriptive Stats		Y	Y
Graphical representations		Y	Y
Inferential statistics		Y	Y
Reliability		Y	Y
Validity		Y	Y
Ethics		Y	Y
Application of research methods to a novel scenario		Y	Y
Methodologies knowledge, understanding and evaluation of: experiments, quasi-experiments, participant observations, non-participant observations, content analysis, structured interviews / questionnaires, semi-structured interviews, correlational studies, case studies, brain scans, longitudinal studies, cross-sectional studies, self-reports		Y	Y
Quantitative data and qualitative data. primary and secondary sources		Y	Y
Investigating Behaviour - Personal Investigations	Conducting research in a laboratory environment, in the field and on-line	Y	Y
	Target populations and sampling frames - random sampling, opportunity sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling, quota sampling, self-selected sampling, snowball sampling. observational sampling techniques (including event sampling, time sampling)	Y	Y
	Experimental design - independent groups, repeated measures and matched pairs	Y	Y
	Levels of measurement - nominal, ordinal data, interval data and ratio data		Y
	Graphical representation - frequency tables, graphical representation (including line graphs, histograms, bar charts, pie charts, scatter diagrams), distribution curves (including normal, positive and negative skewed distributions)	Y	Y
	Statistics knowledge: measures of central tendency (including mean $\sum \frac{x}{n}$, median and mode) • measures of dispersion (including range and standard deviation $\sqrt{\sum (x-\bar{x})^2 / n-1}$)	Y	Y
	Inferential statistics knowledge - Chi Square test • Mann Whitney U test • Sign test • Spearman's rank order correlation coefficient • Wilcoxon matched pairs signed ranks test • probability values • significance levels • observed (calculated) values • critical values from tables • appropriate symbols (=, <, >, ≥)	Y	Y

C2 - Psychology: Invest Invest	Reliability knowledge - internal reliability • external reliability • ways of dealing with issues of reliability • assessing reliability (including inter-rater reliability, test-retest reliability, split-half reliability)	Y	Y
	Validity knowledge - internal validity • external validity • specific validity issues (including researcher bias, demand characteristics, social desirability) • ways of dealing with issues of validity • assessing validity (including concurrent, predictive, face, content and construct validity)	Y	Y
	Ethics knowledge - • confidentiality • deception • risk of stress, anxiety, humiliation or pain • risk to the participants' values, beliefs, relationships, status or privacy • valid consent • working with vulnerable individuals (including children) • working with animals • managing the risk posed by ethical is	Y	Y
	Understanding and application of • peer review • format for reporting psychological investigations	Y	Y
C3: Topics in Psychology	Characteristics of the behaviour	Y	Y
	Know and understand biological, individual differences and social psychological explanations of the behaviours	Y	Y
	Evaluate the biological, individual differences and social psychological explanations of the behaviours	Y	Y
	Know and understand the methods of modifying the behaviours	Y	Y
	Apply the explanations to methods of modifying the behaviours	Y	Y
	Evaluate the methods of modifying the behaviours (including their effectiveness, ethical implications and social implications)	Y	Y
	Controversies in Psychology	Y	Y
	Addictive behaviours	Y	Y
	Criminal behaviours	Y	Y
Stress	Y	Y	

research methods

C3: Topics in Psychology

C2 - Psychology: Investigating Behaviour - Personal investigations

Sociology			
Core Skills	Skills / Knowledge	Yr12	Yr13
	Sociological theories	Y	Y
	Perspectives and methods	Y	Y
	Research for the purpose of data collection	Y	Y
	Socialisation, culture and identity	Y	Y
	Social differentiation, power and stratification	Y	Y
	Conflict and consensus	Y	Y
	Social structure	Y	Y
	Social action	Y	Y
	The role of values	Y	Y
Focus on UK society today	Y	Y	
Education with Theory and Methods	Debate skills	Y	Y
	Research processes	Y	Y
	Social processes and change	Y	Y
	Socialisation, culture and identity		
	Social differentiation, power and stratification	Y	Y
	Small-scale research	Y	Y
	Role and functions of the education system	Y	Y
	Relationship to the economy and to class structure	Y	Y
	Differential educational achievement of social groups by social class, gender and ethnicity in contemporary society	Y	Y
	Relationships and processes within schools	Y	Y
	Educational policies including policies of selection, marketisation and privatisation	Y	Y
	Impact of globalisation on educational policy	Y	Y
	Sociological research methods in education	Y	Y
	Quantitative and qualitative methods of research	Y	Y
	Research design	Y	Y
	Sources of data	Y	Y
	Questionnaires	Y	Y
	Interviews	Y	Y
	Participant and non-participant observation	Y	Y
	Experiments Documents and official statistics	Y	Y
	The distinction between primary and secondary data	Y	Y
	Quantitative and qualitative data	Y	Y
	Relationship between positivism, interpretivism and sociological methods and the nature of 'social facts'	Y	Y
Theoretical, practical and ethical considerations in research	Y	Y	
Consensus, conflict, structural and social action theories	Y	Y	
Concepts of modernity and post-modernity in relation to sociological theory	Y	Y	
Nature of science and the extent to which Sociology can be regarded as scientific	Y	Y	
Relationship between theory and methods	Y	Y	
Subjectivity, objectivity and value freedom	Y	Y	
Relationship between Sociology and social policy	Y	Y	
Family and Households	Contemporary social processes and change	Y	Y
	Socialisation, culture and identity		
	Social differentiation, power and stratification	Y	Y
	Relationship of the family to the social structure and social change	Y	Y
	Changing patterns of marriage, cohabitation, separation, divorce, childbearing and the life course	Y	Y
	Sociology of personal life, and the diversity of contemporary family and household structures	Y	Y
	Gender roles, domestic labour and power relationships within the family in contemporary society	Y	Y
Nature of childhood, and changes in the status of children in the family and society	Y	Y	
Global Development	Demographic trends in the United Kingdom since 1900	Y	Y
	Development, underdevelopment and global inequality		Y
	Globalisation and its influence on the cultural, political and economic relationships between societies		Y
	Role of transnational corporations, non-governmental organisations and international agencies in local and global strategies for development		Y
	Development in relation to aid and trade, industrialisation, urbanisation, the environment, and war and conflict		Y
	Employment, education, health, demographic change and gender as aspects of development.		Y
Crime, deviance, social order and social control		Y	

Crime & Deviance	Social distribution of crime and deviance by ethnicity, gender and social class		Y
	Globalisation and crime in contemporary society; the media and crime; green crime; human rights and state crimes		Y
	Crime control, surveillance, prevention and punishment		Y
	Victims		Y
	Role of the criminal justice system and other agencies		Y
Methods and Theories	Quantitative and qualitative methods of research	Y	Y
	Research design	Y	Y
	Sources of data, including questionnaires, interviews, participant and non-participant observation	Y	Y
	Experiments	Y	Y
	Documents and official statistics	Y	Y
	Primary and secondary data	Y	Y
	Quantitative and qualitative data	Y	Y
	Positivism, interpretivism and sociological methods; the nature of 'social facts'	Y	Y
	Theoretical, practical and ethical considerations influencing choice of topic, choice of method(s) and the conduct of research	Y	Y
	Consensus, conflict, structural and social action theories	Y	Y
	Modernity and post-modernity in relation to sociological theory		Y