Year 8 Spring 1 Computing: Computing systems



A) Key knowledge		B) Key knowledge		C) Key knowledge		D) Literacy
Modern computers	Receive input, process it, and produce output	Storage	(Secondary memory) is the set of components that stores programs and data. Storage is persistent – it retains its contents when the power is switched off	Operating system	A set of programs that controls the operation of a computer system	Describe the purpose of secondary memory [3]. Describe why your smartphone is considered to be a computer [3].
General-p urpose computers	Designed to automate any process, as specified by a program. The data and instructions to be performed can be stored in memory	Common storage devices	Hard disk drives (HDD), solid-state drives (SSD), USB flash drives or USB sticks, SD cards	Arithmetic operations	Such as addition, operate on numbers. The result, the value of an arithmetic expression, is also a number.	
Purpose of a general-pu rpose computer:	To execute programs that operate on data	Main memory	The component that stores the programs and data currently in use. Memory is volatile: its contents are lost when the power is off	Logical expressions	Operate on statements that are either True or False. The result, the value of a logical expression, is either True or False.	
Software	The word 'software' simply means 'programs'.	Processor	The component that executes program instructions	Logic gates	Logical operations – logic gates can be represented using symbols	
Hardware	The physical components of a computer system	Instructions	May: Perform arithmetic or logic operations on data Perform input/output of data Control program flow	Logic circuits	Logical expressions – logic circuits can be represented using diagrams	
Homework: Look/cover/write and self-mark the information from Section A		Homework: Look/cover/write and self-mark the information from Section B		Homework: Look/cover/write and self-mark the information from Section C		Homework: Literacy task