

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Paper 1

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

Published

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	1 mark for any two correct values, 2 marks for all 4 correct values. 29FC	2
1(b)	 Two from: Easier/quicker to understand/read Easier to debug/identify errors Fewer digits are used / shorter // takes up less space on screen // more can be shown on screen / page 	2
1(c)	Two from: Notations for colour in HTML // HTML colour (codes) Error messages MAC address // IP address Locations in memory Memory dump	2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	 Two from: Closer to human language // closer to English Independent of a particular type of computer/device/platform // portable language A language such as Python, Java, Pascal, etc. (any suitable example) 	2
2(b)	One from: Compiler Interpreter	1
2(c)	Must relate to answer given in 2b. No follow through for incorrect answer in part 2b. Compiler – Three from: Translates the whole program as a complete unit / at once Creates an executable file / object code A report / list of errors in the code is created Optimises the source code (to run efficiently)	3
	 Interpreter – Three from: Translates a program one line of code at a time Machine code is directly executed // The interpreter is used each time the program / code is executed Will identify an error as soon as it finds one in a line of code 	

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Question		Answer			
3	1 ma	rk per correct tick			4
		Statement	true (✓)	false (✓)	
		47KB is larger than 10MB.		✓	
		250bytes is smaller than 0.5MB.	✓		
		50GB is larger than 100MB.	✓		
		1TB is smaller than 4GB.		✓	

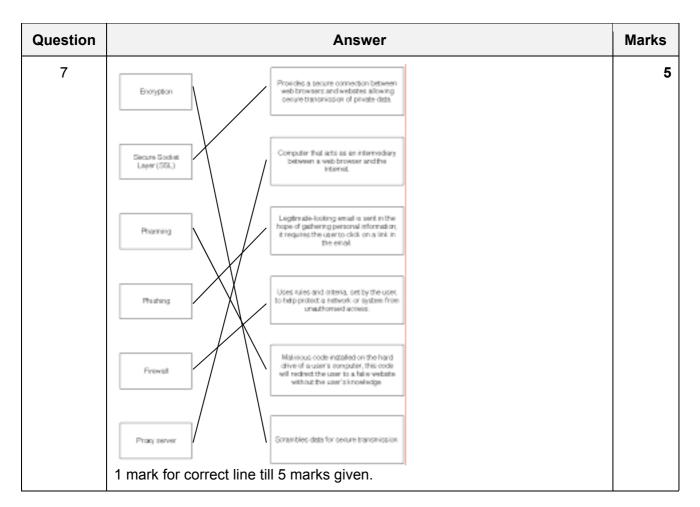
Question	Answer	Marks
4	1 mark per correct tick	5
	Statement True False	
	Data is transmitted in one direction only, one bit at a time.	
	Data is transmitted in both directions, multiple bits at a time.	
	Data is transmitted in one direction only, multiple bits at a time.	
	Data is transmitted in both directions, but only one direction at a time. Data is transmitted one bit at a time.	
	Data is transmitted in both directions, but only one direction at a time. Data is transmitted multiple bits at a time. ✓	

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Question	Ar	nswer		Marks
5(a)	1 mark per correct tick			3
	Received byte	corrupted during transmission (✓)	not corrupted during transmission (√)	
	10110100	✓]
	01101101		✓]
	10000001	✓]
5(b)	Uses acknowledgement and time. Check performed on received discheck, check sum. If error detected, request sent to acknowledgment is used. If no acknowledgement is sent to acknowledgement is used. Data is resent / Resend request. or request times out // limit is.	ata // error is det o resend data // r hat data is recein repeated, till da	negative	

Question	Answer	Marks
6	1 mark for correct bus name and up to 2 further marks for appropriate purpose.	6
	Address (bus) Two from: Carries / transports an address / location of the next item to be fetched Data travels one way (unidirectional)	
	 Data (bus) Two from: Carries / transports data / example of data that is currently being processed // that will be / has been processed Data can travel in both directions (bidirectional) 	
	Control (bus) Two from: Carries / transports signals Control / directs the actions of the CPU / processor Can be either Unidirectional or Bidirectional	

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Question	Answer	Marks
8	 Secondary HDD/SSD SSD/HDD Primary ROM/RAM RAM/ROM 	6

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Question	Answer	Marks
9	1 mark for appropriate device name and 1 further mark for appropriate purpose.	6
	Input devices	
	Two from:	
	Keypad / Keyboard	
	e.g. to allow customer to input the quantity of an item Touchscreen	
	e.g. to allow a customer to select a payment method	
	Barcode scanner / Barcode reader	
	e.g. to allow a customer to scan in their shopping	
	Card reader // Cash deposit / intake	
	e.g. to allow a customer to pay for their shopping	
	Weighing scales	
	e.g. to allow a customer to weigh fresh produce	
	Output devices	
	One from:	
	Display / Touchscreen	
	e.g. to allow a customer to see the running total of their shopping	
	Speaker	
	e.g. to give audio instructions to a customer about how to use the self-checkout	
	Printer	
	e.g. to print a receipt for the customer	

Question			Answer		Marks
10(a)	1 mark for four correc	ct outputs o	nly		1
	[Α	В	Output	
		0	0	1	
		0	1	0	
		1	0	0	
		1	1	0	
10(b)	1 mark for each corre(A AND B)AND(C OR NOT B)	ect section	of the state	ment	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
11	Three from e.g.: (Provides an) interface Loads / opens / installs / closes software Manages the hardware // manages peripherals // spooling Manages the transfer of programs into and out of memory Divides processing time // processor management Manages file handling Manages error handling // manages interrupts Manages security software Manages utility software Manages user accounts Multiprogramming // time slicing Batch processing	3

Question	Answer	Marks
12(a)	 1 mark for appropriate sensor and 1 further mark for appropriate use. Two from: Gas (sensor) e.g. to measure the levels of oxygen/carbon dioxide / nitrogen in the factory to make sure they are not too high / low Temperature (sensor) e.g. to measure the temperature of the chemicals to make sure it is not too high/low Motion / Infra-red (sensor) e.g. to detect any persons in an unauthorised area of the factory Pressure (sensor) e.g. to measure the pressure of chemicals flowing through pipes to check that level are not too high / low pH (sensor) to measure the pH to make sure the acidity / alkalinity of the chemicals is correct Light (sensor) to measure the level of light to make sure it remains at a constant level for the chemical process 	4
12(b)	Five from: Sensors send signals to microprocessor Analogue signals are converted to digital (using ADC) Microprocessor compares value to stored value If out of range / matches stored values signal sent to alert workers (e.g. sound alarm) microprocessor send signal to cause an action to occur e.g. cool a process down, heat a process up, add a chemical no action taken Output/record readings Monitoring is continuous	5

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Question	Answer	Marks
13(a)	Two from: • Smaller file to transmit • The file is transmitted quicker • Uses / requires less bandwidth	2
13(b)(i)	 Lossless (compression) It is important the code must be (exactly) the same as the original file If it does not match the original file it will not work 	3
13(b)(ii)	 Lossy (compression) It would make the file smaller than lossless compression / the file would stream faster than lossless compression The quality of the video can be reduced but it can still be viewed 	3

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