



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Ordinary Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE

2210/12

Paper 1

October/November 2016

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

Published

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1 (a) Any **two** from:

- direct access to computer processor / special hardware // machine dependent instructions
- uses up less memory
- can increase the speed of processing a program // executes instructions faster

[2]

(b)

Statements	Interpreter (✓)	Compiler (✓)
Translates the source code into machine code all at once		✓
Produces an executable file in machine code		✓
Executes a high-level language program one instruction at a time	✓	
Once translated, the translator does not need to be present for the program to run		✓
An executable file is produced		✓

[5]

2 Any **four** from:

- Provides a user interface
- Handles interrupts / errors
- Memory management
- File management
- Manages peripherals (inputs/outputs)
- Provides security methods
- Allows multitasking
- Manages multiprogramming
- Enables batch processing
- Manages software installation / removal
- Allows creation of multiple accounts
- Levels of access

[4]

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3 (a) (i) Any **two** from:

serial

- one bit sent at a time // bits sent sequentially
- over a single wire
- synchronous or asynchronous

[2]

(ii) Any **two** from:

parallel

- several bits / a byte sent at a time
- using many / multiple wires
- synchronous

[2]

(b) – serial

Any **two** from:

- serial data transmission more reliable over long distances
- less likely for the data to be skewed/out of synchronisation
- less interference as only a single wire
- it is a cheaper connection as only single wire needed // cheaper to set up
- a fast connection is not required as a printer is limited by its printing speed

[3]

4 (a) Intersection of Row 7 and column 4 circled

[1]

- (b)** – Row (byte number) 7 has an odd number of 1s (five 1s)
– Column (bit number) 4 has an odd number of 1s (five 1s)

[2]

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5 (a) 112 [1]

(b) 56 [1]

(c) divided by 2 // value 112 was halved // multiplied by 0.5 [1]

(d) (i)

0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[1]

(ii) 14 [1]

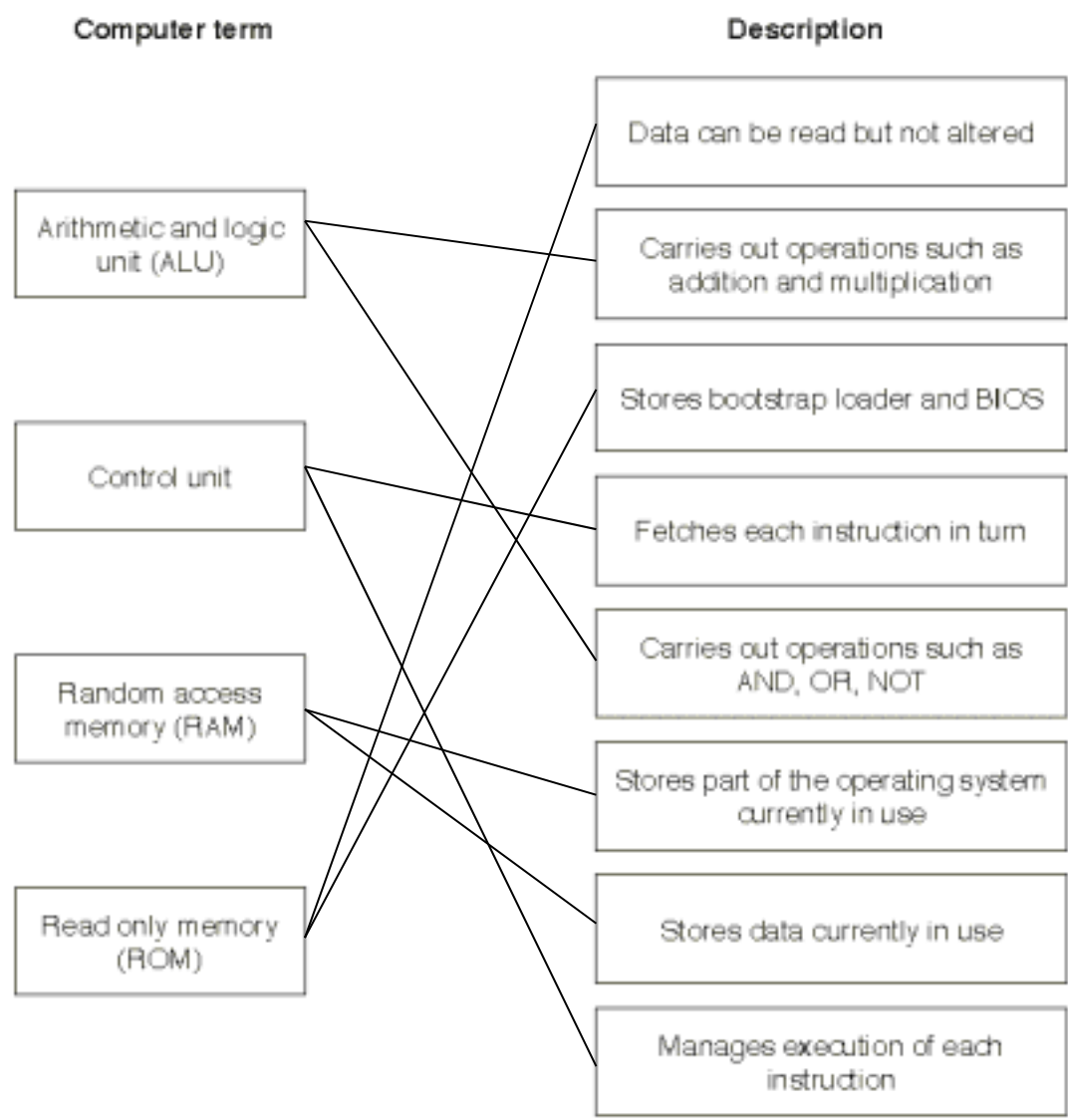
(e) Any **two** from:

- run out of places to the right of register / at the end of register
- right-most 1 would be lost
- number would become 3 instead of 3.5
- loss of precision

[2]

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6 1 mark for **both** correct lines from each computer term.



[4]

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- 7 (a) (i) 2 marks for 4 correct outputs,
1 mark for 2 correct outputs

1 mark for correct gate

A	B	Working space	X
<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>		0
<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>		0
<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>		0
<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>		1

AND gate

[3]

- (ii) 2 marks for 4 correct outputs
1 mark for 2 correct outputs

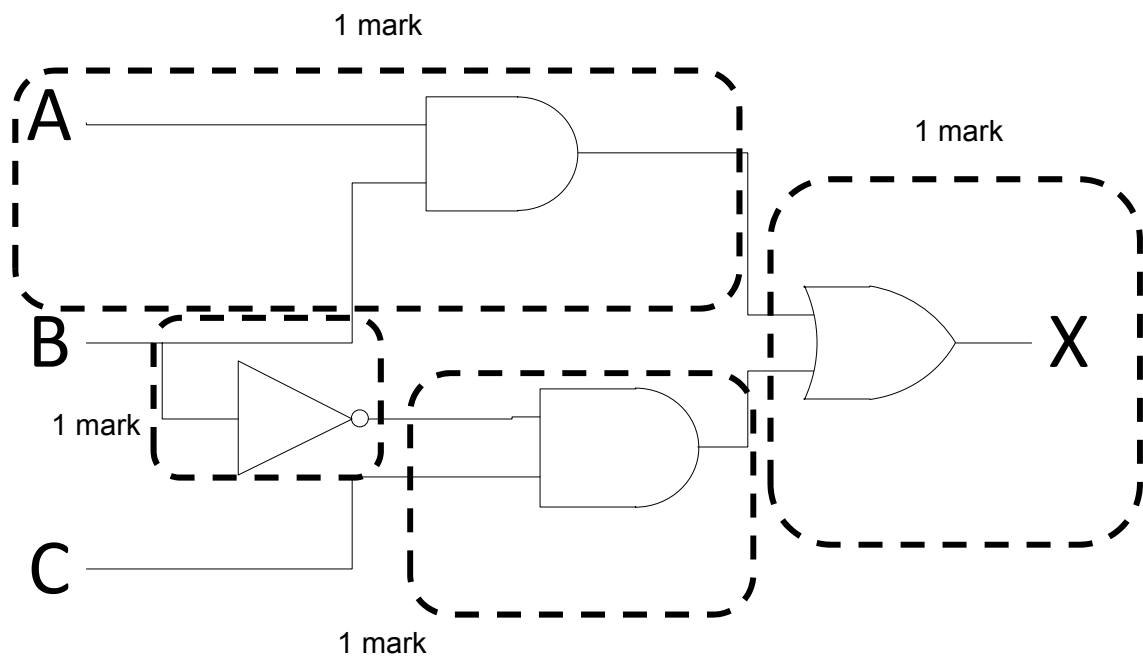
1 mark for correct gate

A	B	Working space	X
<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>		0
<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>		1
<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>		1
<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>		1

OR gate

[3]

(b)(i) 1 mark per correct section.



- (ii) 4 marks for 8 correct outputs
- 3 marks for 6 correct outputs
- 2 marks for 4 correct outputs
- 1 mark for 2 correct outputs

[4]

A	B	C	Working space	X
0	0	0		0
0	0	1		1
0	1	0		0
0	1	1		0
1	0	0		0
1	0	1		1
1	1	0		1
1	1	1		1

[4]

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8

Statement	TRUE or FALSE
MIDI stores the actual music notes in a compressed format	FALSE
JPEG files are examples of lossless file compression	FALSE
MP3 files are, on average, 90% smaller than the music files stored on a CD	TRUE
MP4 files are examples of lossy file compression	TRUE

[4]

9 (a) Any **two** from:

- a large number of requests are sent to the network/server all at once
- designed to flood a network/server with useless traffic/requests
- the network/server will come to a halt/stop trying to deal with all the traffic/requests
- prevents users from gaining access to a website/server

[2]

(b) 1 mark for each security threat and 1 mark for matching description

Security threat	Description
Viruses	– software that replicates – causes loss/corruption of data // computer may “crash”/run slow
Hacking/cracking	– illegal/ unauthorised access to a system/data
Phishing	– a <u>link/attachment</u> sends user to fake website (where personal data may be obtained)
Pharming	– malicious code installed on user’s hard drive / computer – user is <u>redirected</u> to a fake website (where personal data may be obtained)
Spyware/key logger	– send/relay key strokes to a third party

[4]

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10 (a) Any **three** from:

- hyper text mark-up language
- uses both structure and presentation
- web-authoring language/software // used to create websites/webpages
- uses tags to define e.g. colour / font / graphics / layout

[3]

(b)

File name: ComputerSciencePapers

Protocol: http(://)

Web server name: www.cie.org.uk

[3]

11 (a) 1 mark per nibble

0010 1010 1111

[3]

(b) 1 mark for identification of each sensor, max 2 for each description

Infrared/motion sensor

- Receives infrared rays/heat
- Sends data to microprocessor
- Receives microwaves
- Placed in the corner of a room, across a doorway
- Used to detect the heat of an intruder // used to detect if an infrared beam has been broken by an intruder

Pressure sensor

- Receives current if circuit created // stops receiving current if circuit is broken
- Sends data to microprocessor
- Placed on a window/door, at the entrance
- Used to detect a change in pressure

[6]

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12 Any **four** from:

- Freeware needs owner's permission to share/copy/amend whereas free software can be shared/copied/amended without permission
- Freeware the owner retains copyright / is subject to copyright whereas free software the owner releases copyright/ is not subject to copyright
- Freeware is normally provided without a fee whereas free software a fee may be charged
- Freeware is distributed without the source code whereas free software is distributed with the source code
- Freeware can be restricted in use e.g. non-commercial whereas free software can be used without restriction

NOTE: The question asks candidates to explain the differences, so each mark needs to have a comparison.

[4]