

Cambridge International AS & A Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE

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Paper 1 Theory Fundamentals MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 75

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|-----------|--|-------|
| 1(a)(i) | 1 mark for each description Pixel: A single square of one colour The smallest addressable element in an image File header: Data about the bitmap image (e.g. number of colours) | 2 |
| 1(a)(ii) | 1 mark per bullet point for working, 1 mark for answer Working: 1024 × 512 = 524 288 pixels/bytes 524288 / 1024 / 1024 Answer: 0.50 mebibytes | 3 |
| 1(b) | mark for naming method, 1 mark per description to max 2 Run-length encoding Replace sequences of the same colour pixel with colour code and number of identical pixels | 3 |
| 1(c)(i) | 252 | 1 |
| 1(c)(ii) | 1 mark per bullet point Converting 15 to binary 0000 1111 Method for addition Final answer 0010 0011 + <u>0000 1111</u> 0011 0010 1 111 | 3 |
| 1(c)(iii) | <pre>1 mark per bullet point Converting -10 to two's complement binary 1111 0110 Adding values Final answer 0001 1001 10 = 0000 1010 -10 = 1111 0110 0010 0011 + 1111 0110 0001 1001 11 11</pre> | 3 |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 1(d) | 1 mark per bullet point to max 2 | 2 |
| | The formal and legal rights to ownership // intellectual property rights Protects against unauthorised reproduction of work Provides for legal right of redress | |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | | | | |
|----------|---|--|-------|--|--|--|--|
| 2(a) | 1 mark for each correct line | | 4 | | | | |
| | Utility software | Description | | | | | |
| | | Scans software for errors and repairs the problems | | | | | |
| | Disk formatter Defragmentation | Moves parts of files so that each file is contiguous in memory | | | | | |
| | Back-up | Creates a copy of data that is no longer required | | | | | |
| | Disk repair | Sets up a disk so it is ready to store files | | | | | |
| | | Scans for errors in a disk and corrects them | | | | | |
| | | Creates a copy of data in case the original is lost | | | | | |
| 2(b) | 1 mark per bullet point to max 4 | | | | | | |
| | memory management file management security management | | | | | | |
| | hardware / device / peripheral / resources management input/output management process management error checking and recovery provision of a platform for software | | | | | | |
| | provision of a user interface | | | | | | |

| Question | Answer | | | | | | | | | Marks |
|----------|--|---|----------|----------|--------|-----|----|--------|--|-------|
| 3(a) | 1 mark for each completed statement | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| | This address i The Memory data is sent to decodes the ir | The Program Counter holds the address of the next instruction to be loaded. This address is sent to the Memory Address Register . The Memory Data Register holds the data fetched from this address. This data is sent to the Current Instruction Register and the Control Unit decodes the instruction's opcode. The Program Counter is incremented. | | | | | | | | |
| 3(b) | 1 mark for eac | ch shade | ed set o | of value | es | | | | | 6 |
| | Instruction | ACC | Mem | ory ac | Idress | | іх | Output | | |
| | address | ACC | 365 | 366 | 367 | 368 | | Output | | |
| | | | 1 | 3 | 65 | 66 | 0 | | | |
| | 200 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | 201 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 202 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 203 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| | 204 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | 205 | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| | 206 | 65 | | | | | | | | |
| | 207 | | | | | | | A | | |
| | 208 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 200 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| | 201 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 202 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 203 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| | 204 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | 205 | | | | | | 3 | | | |
| | 206 | 66 | | | | | | | | |
| | 207 | | | | | | | В | | |
| | 208 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 200 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| | 201 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 202 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 209 | | | | | | | | | |

| Question | | Answer | | | | | | | | Marks |
|----------|---------|---------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---|-------|
| 3(c)(i) | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | J | |
| 3(c)(ii) | 1 mark | 1 mark for correct answer | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | The nur | mber is o | divided | by 8 (an | id only v | vhole nu | ımber re | etained) | | |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 4(a) | 1 mark per bullet point to max 2 | 2 |
| | All computers are of equal status Each computer provides access to resources and data // data is distributed Computers can communicate and share resources Each computer is responsible for its own security | |
| 4(b) | 1 mark per bullet point to max 2 per drawback | 4 |
| | Reduced security // no central management of security only as secure as the weakest computer on the network each computer is at risk from viruses from other computers | |
| | No central management of backup if the data from one computer is not backed up it is lost to all of them | |
| | No central management of files/software consistency may be difficult to maintain each computer may have different software from the others | |
| | Individual computers may respond slower because they are being accessed by other computers | |
| | In order to share files etc. all the computers involved need to be switched on | |
| | so the files etc. may not be always available | |

| Question | Answer | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---------------------|----------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 4(c)(i) | 1 mark for first 2 ticks, 1 mark for last 2 (shaded) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Task | Performed by router | Not performed by router | | | | | | | |
| | Receives packets from devices | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| | Finds the IP address of a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| | Directs each packet to all devices attached to it | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| | Stores the IP and/or MAC address of all devices attached to it | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 4(c)(ii) | 1 mark per bullet point for justification up to max 3 No mark for identification of wired/wireless Wired Faster connection // higher bandwidth needed as she is downloading/streaming large files less time waiting / less latency / fewer delays More reliable / stable connection is less susceptible to issues with distance/walls/interference More secure Wireless Freedom of movement can move between different rooms with a mobile device and still receive/transmit data no need of a physical connection Easily expanded if friends want to access the same network Less cabling / expertise is needed making the initial setup less expensive | | | | | | | | | |
| 4(d) | mark for identifying that she is using both. mark per bullet point for justification using internet because sending data on to using WWW because accessing a webs server operated by the webmail) that is p | ite (that is store | ed on a web | 3 | | | | | | |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 5(a) | 1 mark per bullet point to max 2 | 2 |
| | Definition: Microprocessor/microcontroller within a larger system // microprocessor/microcontroller that performs one specific task | |
| | Example: e.g. Embedded system in washing machine only controls the programs for the washing cycle // it is part of the washing machine but does not perform any other function within it | |
| 5(b) | 1 mark for RAM, 1 mark for ROM | 2 |
| | RAM: Store the choices/wash program the user has entered // stores the data read from the sensors // stores the time left in the program // by example | |
| | ROM:Store the start-up instructions (for the washing cycles) | |
| 5(c) | 1 mark per bullet point | 2 |
| | The system uses feedback The system causes the temperature to change // produces an action | |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|-------------------|-------|
| 6(a) | Range (check) | 1 |
| 6(b) | Presence (check) | 1 |
| 6(c) | Existence (check) | 1 |

| Question | | | Answer | Marks | | | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|--|-------|--|--|--|--|
| 7(a) | 1 mark per bullet point to max 3 | | | | | | | |
| | Flat-file has mo because the different tables | same data | is stored many times // data is stored in | | | | | |
| | There is program-data dependence with flat-files because any changes to the structure of the data means the programs that access that data have to be re-written | | | | | | | |
| | Flat-file has more data inconsistency // worse data integrity because duplicated data might be stored differently //because when data is updated in one place, it is not updated everywhere | | | | | | | |
| | • | • | omplex searches /queries n has to be written each time | | | | | |
| | Flat files could have a lack of privacy as user views cannot easily be implemented | | | | | | | |
| 7(b)(i) | 1 mark for each correct example | | | | | | | |
| | one-to-one e.g. customer to payment details // customer to login details one-to-many e.g. customer to order many-to-many e.g. order to product // customer to product | | | | | | | |
| 7(b)(ii) | 1 mark | | | 1 | | | | |
| | Relationship | Tick (✔) | | | | | | |
| | one-to-one | | | | | | | |
| | one-to-many | | | | | | | |
| | many-to-many | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 7(b)(iii) | 1 mark | | | 1 | | | | |
| | CREATE DATABASE | E SHOPORI | DERS; | | | | | |
| 7(c) | 1 mark per item to I | max 3 | | 3 | | | | |
| | table name field name // attribute data type type of validation Primary Key Foreign Key relationships | | | | | | | |

| Question | Answer | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-----|------|-----|-----|----|--|--|--|--|
| 8 | 8 1 mark per correct row | | | | | | | | | |
| | Statement | AND | NAND | NOR | XOR | OR | | | | |
| | The output is 1 only when both inputs are 1 | ~ | | | | | | | | |
| | The output is 1 only when both inputs are different | | | | ~ | | | | | |
| | The output is 1 only when both inputs are 0 | | | ~ | | | | | | |