

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge Ordinary Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE

2210/01

Paper 1 Theory

For Examination from 2015

SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

1 hour 45 minutes

MAXIMUM MARK: 75

This document consists of 8 printed pages.



1 (a) 1 mark for the correct working in BOTH parts

1 mark for valid

1 mark for not valid

Identification number 1: working

$$= (4 \times 6) + (2 \times 5) + (1 \times 4) + (9 \times 3) + (2 \times 2) + (3 \times 1)$$

= 24 + 10 + 4 + 27 + 4 + 3

= 72 ÷ 11

= 6 remainder 6

valid/not valid: NOT valid

Identification number 2: working

$$= (8 \times 6) + (2 \times 5) + (0 \times 4) + (1 \times 3) + (5 \times 2) + (6 \times 1)$$

= 48 + 10 + 0 + 3 + 10 + 6

[3]

[2]

= 77 ÷ 11

= 7 remainder 0

valid/not valid: VALID

(b) 1 mark for correct working + 1 mark for check digit

working

$$= (5 \times 6) + (0 \times 5) + (2 \times 4) + (4 \times 3) + (1 \times 2)$$

$$= 30 + 0 + 8 + 12 + 2$$

= 52

need to add 3 to make the total 55 (i.e. exactly divisible by 11)

check digit: 3 [2]

(c) 1 mark for each description and example

2 digits transposed

(e.g. 280419 becomes 280149/two digits have been switched)

incorrect digit

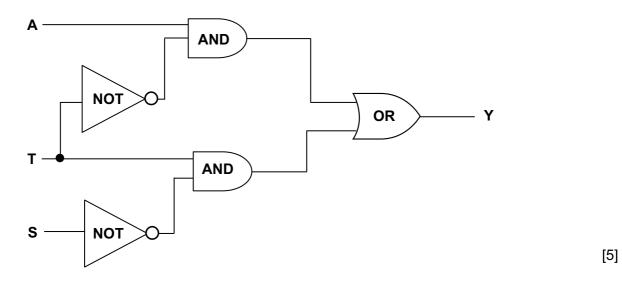
(e.g. 280419 becomes 250419/one of the digits has been mistyped)

2 – direct access because of concentric tracks

can read and write at the same time because it has a read/write head

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3 (a) 1 mark for each logic gate correctly connected



(b)

				•
Α	Т	S	Υ	
0	0	0	0	1 1 2 2 2 2 2
0	0	1	0	1 mark
0	1	0	1	1 mark
Ö	1	1	0	I mank
1	0	0	1] 1 morte
1	0	1	1	1 mark
1	1	0	1	1 mark
1	1	1	0	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

[4]

4 (a) 1 mark for hours; 1 mark for minutes

(b) 1 mark for each digit

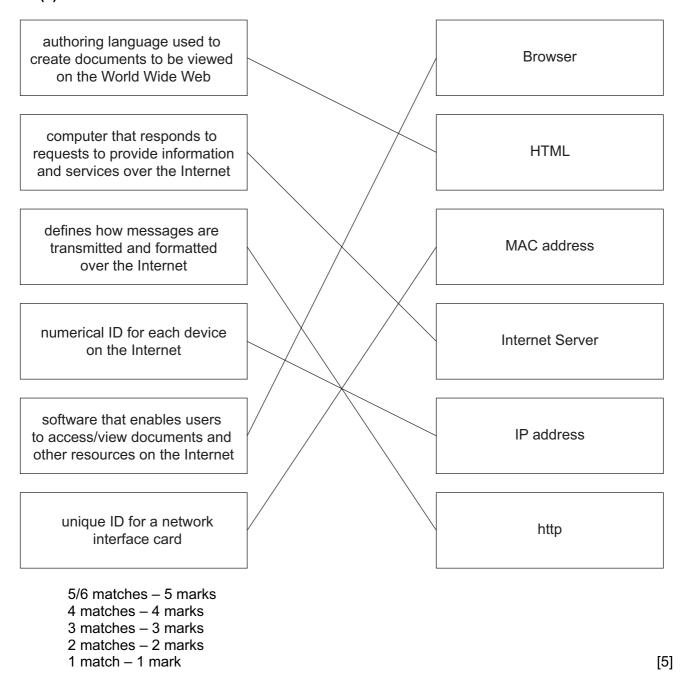
0 0 0 1	1 st digit	
0 1 1 1	2 nd digit	
0 0 1 0	3 rd digit	
1 0 0 1	4 th digit	[4]

	(c)	Any two from: - microprocessor compares present time with stored time - if the values are the same - sends signal to sound alarm	[2]
5	(a)	Yes	[1]
	(b)	No	[1]
	(c)	 re-reading the byte that was sent request that the byte is resent 	[2]
6	(a)	Only answers: - temperature (sensor) - oxygen (sensor)	[2]
	(b)	Any four from: information from the sensors sent to microprocessor the ADC converts the analogue data into digital form if temperature < 25°C OR temperature checked against stored value microprocessor sends signal to heater/actuator/valve to switch on heater if oxygen level < 20 ppm OR oxygen level checked against stored value to open valve/oxygen supply use of DAC between microprocessor and devices sounds an alarm if system unable to respond continuously monitors sensor inputs any reference to feedback	[4]
	(c)	Any one from: - unsafe limit stored in memory - warning sound/signal if too high a value reached - fail safe switch off in case of a malfunction	[1]

[1]

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7 (a)



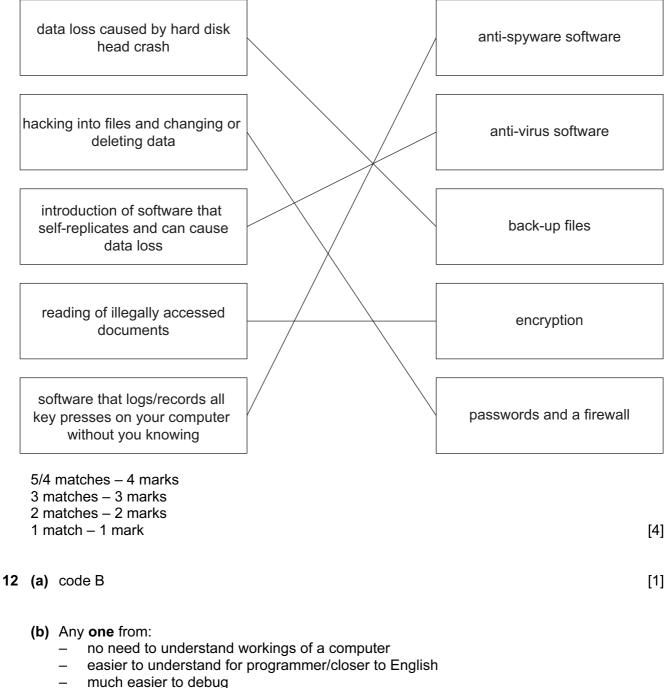
(b) any two from:

- to enable logon information to be kept on his computer
- to provide pages customised for Ahmed the next time he logs on
- to implement shopping carts and one-click purchasing
- to be able to distinguish between new and repeat visitors to the website

[2]

8	(a)	(i)	Any one from: - unit of data/memory - 8 bits - used to represent a character	[1]
		(ii)	Any one from: - 2 ³⁰ bytes - 1 073 741 824 bytes - 1 048 576 kilobytes - 1024 megabytes	[1]
	(b)	Any	two from:	
		<u>Fla:</u> - - -	sh memory solid state memory no formatting issues plugs directly into the USB port direct transfer of data	
		<u>CD</u> - - - -	optical media slower access speed/flash memory has faster access speed requires a separate drive data needs to be burnt/finalised/finished (before being used on another device)	[2]
9	(a)	Any – –	one from: buffer RAM	[1]
	(b)	_	interrupt	[1]
10	(a)	1 m	ark for each correct word	
		(i)	Hello World	[2]
		(ii)	Nmilozgu Pnwgyng	[2]
	(b)	_ _	use of Secure Socket Layer the key itself is encrypted using strong encryption	[2]

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- much easier to test
- one-to-many when writing commands
- not machine-specific/portable [1]

(c) Any one from:

- can address memory addresses directly
- no need for compilers/interpreters
- shorter code/code requires less storage/RAM
- can be written to run faster [1]

- (d) compiler produces object code / interpreter doesn't produce object code
 - compiler translates whole program in one go / interpreter translates and executes line at a time
 - compiler produces list of all errors / interpreter produces error message each time an error encountered
 - compiler produces "stand alone code" / interpreter doesn't produce "stand alone code"
 - compilation process is slow but resultant code runs very quickly / interpreted code runs slowly
- **13 (a) (i)** 01000001 01000011

[2]

(ii) 41 43

[2]

[4]

[2]

(b) FA97

(c) - easier to identify values

easier to spot errors

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