



Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

COMPUTER SCIENCE

0478/12

Paper 1

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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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2018 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **12** printed pages.

PUBLISHED**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:

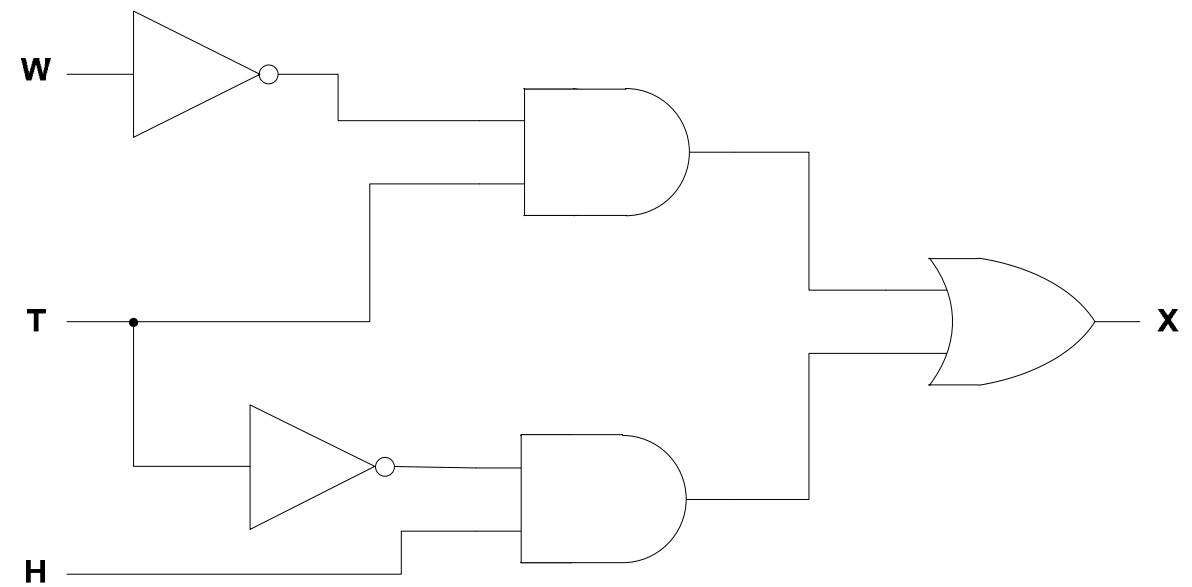
Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

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)	1 mark for each correct 8-bit binary number 66 <table border="1" data-bbox="398 284 1003 363"> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td> </tr> </table> 85 <table border="1" data-bbox="398 395 1003 475"> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td> </tr> </table> 83 <table border="1" data-bbox="398 507 1003 587"> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td> </tr> </table>	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0																			
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1																			
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1																			
1(b)(i)	1 mark for each correct hexadecimal number 4B 45 59	3																								
1(b)(ii)	Three from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (HTML) colour codes • Error messages • MAC addresses • IP addresses • Assembly language • Memory dump • Locations in memory 	3																								
1(b)(iii)	Two from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easier to read/write/understand (for humans) • Easier to remember (for humans) • Short way to represent binary // Uses less screen/display space • Fewer errors made (in data transcription) • Easier to debug (for humans) 	2																								

Question	Answer	Marks												
2(a)	<p>1 mark for each correct tick (✓)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="566 284 1709 579"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="566 284 1435 384">Statement</th> <th data-bbox="1435 284 1565 384">RAM (✓)</th> <th data-bbox="1565 284 1709 384">ROM (✓)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="566 384 1435 448">Stores the programs and data that are currently in use</td> <td data-bbox="1435 384 1565 448">✓</td> <td data-bbox="1565 384 1709 448"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="566 448 1435 512">Used to boot up the computer when power is turned on</td> <td data-bbox="1435 448 1565 512"></td> <td data-bbox="1565 448 1709 512">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="566 512 1435 579">Contents are retained when power is turned off</td> <td data-bbox="1435 512 1565 579"></td> <td data-bbox="1565 512 1709 579">✓</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Statement	RAM (✓)	ROM (✓)	Stores the programs and data that are currently in use	✓		Used to boot up the computer when power is turned on		✓	Contents are retained when power is turned off		✓	3
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Stores the programs and data that are currently in use	✓													
Used to boot up the computer when power is turned on		✓												
Contents are retained when power is turned off		✓												
2(b)	Primary	1												
2(c)	<p>Two from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-volatile storage • Storage that can be disconnected/removed from the computer • Any suitable example • Must be (physically) connected to computer to obtain stored data • Used to store files as a backup 	2												

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p>1 mark for each correct logic gate, with correct inputs.</p>  <p>The diagram shows a logic circuit with three inputs: W, T, and H, and one output: X. Input W is connected to an inverter, whose output is connected to the top input of an AND gate. Input T is connected to the bottom input of the same AND gate. Input H is connected to the bottom input of a second AND gate. Input T is also connected to an inverter, whose output is connected to the top input of this second AND gate. The output of the first AND gate is connected to the top input of an OR gate. The output of the second AND gate is connected to the bottom input of the OR gate. The output of the OR gate is labeled X.</p>	5

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	<p>Three from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malware • Virus // No antivirus • Denial of service • Spyware // No antispyware • Phishing // opening unknown links/emails • Pharming // opening unknown links/emails (only award once for this alternative) • Hacking/cracking/unauthorised access // No/weak password // No/weak firewall • Downloading/Using unknown software • Not updating software • Physical issue e.g. computer/door left unlocked 	3
4(b)	<p>Four from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It examines/monitors/filters traffic into and out of a computer • It allows a user to set criteria/rules for the traffic • It checks whether the traffic meets the criteria/rules • It blocks any traffic that does not meet the criteria/rules // Blocks unauthorised access • It warns a user of any unauthorised software/access/unauthorised outgoing traffic • It keeps a log of all traffic (that can be examined) 	4

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	<u>2D/3D</u> cutter	1
5(a)(ii)	Liquid crystal display // LCD	1
5(a)(iii)	Actuator	1
5(b)	<p>1 mark for each correct missing word, in the given order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interactive whiteboard • inkjet • thermal bubble • laser • rotating 	5

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compiler • Interpreter 	2
6(b)	<p>Four from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closer to human language/English ... • ... so it is easier/quicker to read/write/understand • ... so it is easier/quicker to debug the program • ... therefore, less likely to make errors • The program can be used on many different platforms ... • ... because it is written in source code • ... because it is compiled into object code • They have built-in functions/libraries ... • ... this saves time when writing the program • Do not need to manipulate memory addresses directly ... • ... therefore, specialist knowledge of this is not required • Only need to learn a single language ... • ... as this can be used on many different computers 	4

Question	Answer				Marks
6(c)	1 mark for each correct tick (✓)				3
	Computer code	High-level language (✓)	Assembly language (✓)	Machine code (✓)	
	10110111 11001100 01011100			✓	
	FOR X = 1 TO 10 PRINT X NEXT X	✓			
INP X STA X LDA Y		✓			

Question	Answer	Marks																		
7	<p>1 mark for each correct line (to a maximum of 5)</p> <table border="0"><tr><td data-bbox="322 248 723 352">Browser</td><td data-bbox="723 248 981 352">—</td><td data-bbox="981 248 1523 352">A program that allows a user to view webpages</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="322 387 723 523">Internet Service Provider (ISP)</td><td data-bbox="723 387 981 523">—</td><td data-bbox="981 387 1523 523">The main protocol that governs the transmission of data using the Internet</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="322 558 723 694">Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)</td><td data-bbox="723 558 981 694">—</td><td data-bbox="981 558 1523 694">The website address that is typed into the address bar</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="322 729 723 865">Uniform Resource Locator (URL)</td><td data-bbox="723 729 981 865">—</td><td data-bbox="981 729 1523 865">An address given to each device on a network. It is provided by the network</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="322 900 723 1003">MAC address</td><td data-bbox="723 900 981 1003">—</td><td data-bbox="981 900 1523 1003">A unique address given to a device on a network. It is provided by the manufacturer</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="322 1038 723 1142">IP address</td><td data-bbox="723 1038 981 1142">—</td><td data-bbox="981 1038 1523 1142">A company that provides a connection to access the Internet</td></tr></table>	Browser	—	A program that allows a user to view webpages	Internet Service Provider (ISP)	—	The main protocol that governs the transmission of data using the Internet	Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)	—	The website address that is typed into the address bar	Uniform Resource Locator (URL)	—	An address given to each device on a network. It is provided by the network	MAC address	—	A unique address given to a device on a network. It is provided by the manufacturer	IP address	—	A company that provides a connection to access the Internet	5
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Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p>Four from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to attend to certain tasks/issues • Used to make sure that vital tasks are dealt with immediately • The interrupt/signal tells the CPU/processor (that its attention is required) • A signal that can be sent from a device (attached to the computer) • A signal that can be sent from software (installed on the computer) • The interrupt will cause the OS/current process to pause • The OS/CPU/ISR will service/handle the interrupt • They have different levels of priority • After the interrupt is serviced, the (previous) process is continued • It enables multi-tasking to be carried out on a computer • A valid example of an interrupt e.g. 'out of paper' message for a printer 	4

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)(i)	<p>Two from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is transmitted one bit at a time • Data is transmitted using a single wire • Bits arrive in order/sequence 	2
9(a)(ii)	<p>Two from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is transmitted multiple bits at a time/simultaneously • Data is transmitted using multiple wires • Bits may arrive out of sequence/skewed (and are reordered) 	2
9(a)(iii)	<p>1 mark for each:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is transmitted in both directions • ... at the same time/simultaneously 	2

Question	Answer	Marks
9(b)	<p>Maximum of three marks per error detection method. 1 mark for naming the method, 2 marks for describing it.</p> <p>Parity (check)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Odd or even parity can be used • Bits are added together // 1 bits are counted • Parity bit added (depending on parity set) • Parity checked on receipt • If parity bit is incorrect an error is detected <p>Checksum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculation performed on data (to get the checksum) • Checksum sent with data • Checksum recalculated after transmission • Comparison made between checksum before and checksum after transmission • Error detected if checksums are different <p>Automatic repeat request (ARQ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses acknowledgement and timeout • Request is sent (with data) requiring acknowledgement • If no response/acknowledgment within certain time frame data package is resent • When data received contains an error a request is sent (automatically) to resend the data • The resend request is repeatedly sent until packet is received error free/limit is reached/acknowledgement received 	9

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p>Five from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sensor sends data to the microprocessor • The analogue data is converted to digital (using ADC) • The microprocessor compares the reading to the set range/stored values/stored data (6 to 8) ... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ... If the reading is >8 or <6 / outside range ... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ... the microprocessor sends a signal to output the alert • The process is continuous/repeated 	5