



COMPUTER SCIENCE

2210/13

Paper 1

October/November 2016

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

Published

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

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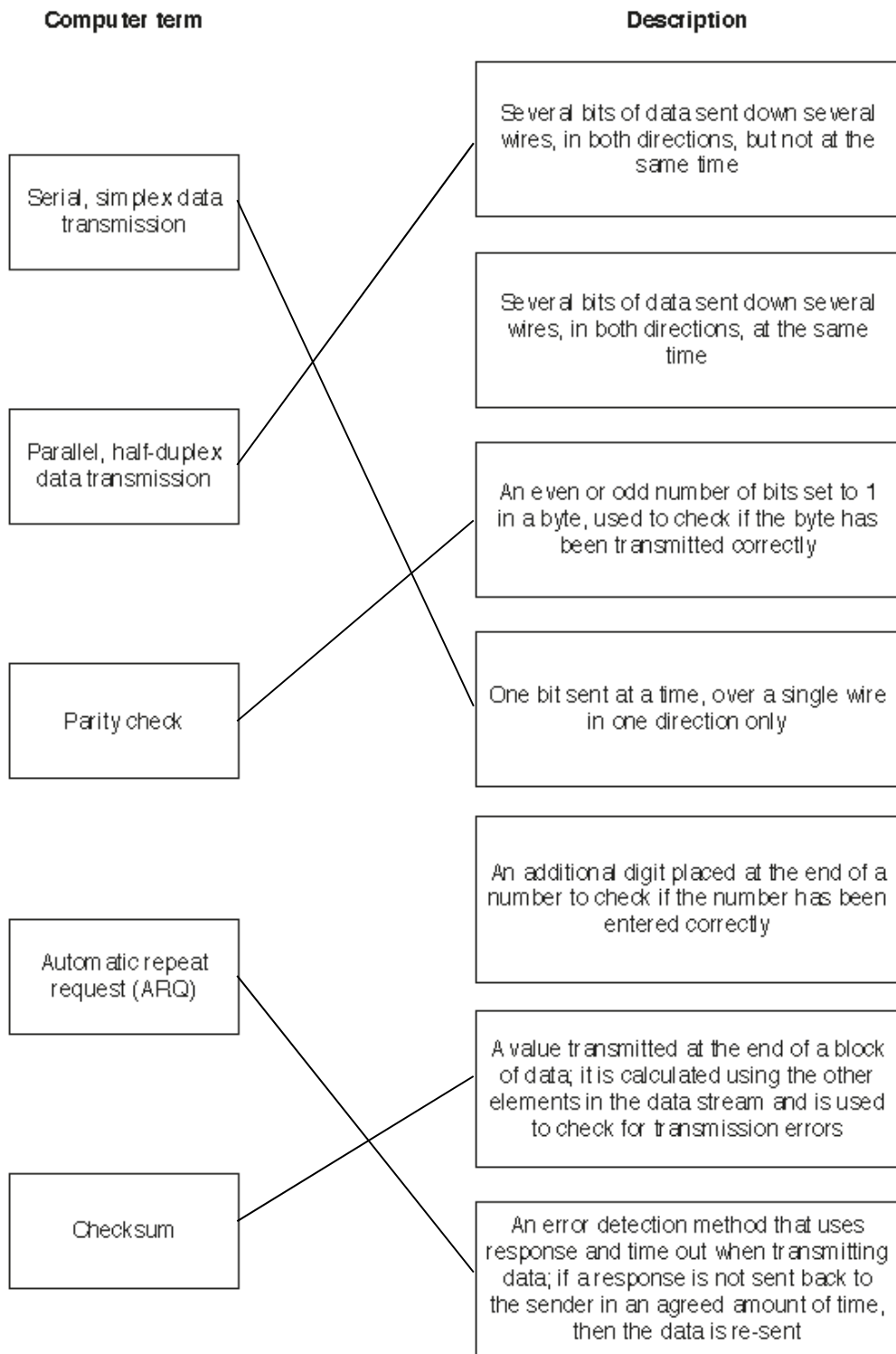
Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2016 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

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- 1** In any order:
- Fetch
 - Decode
 - Execute
- [3]

- 2**
- Hacking
 - Virus
 - Cookies
 - Cracking
 - Pharming
- [5]

3



[5]

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

- Easy to make a mistake
- Can be slow if not trained
- Dirt/food can get into keys

[2]

(b) Any **two** with identification and explanation from:

- Fewer typing errors may be made ...
- ... because one button is pressed to order an item
- Speed up the time to enter an order ...
- ... because fewer buttons are pressed to complete the order
- May require less training ...
- ... because it is easier to identify an order item from its image rather than typing it
- Can stop dirt/food damage ...
- ... normally has a protective layer // because there are no keys for dirt/food to get into

[4]

(c) 1 mark for security measure, 1 mark for description.

Any **two** from:

- Encryption
- If the data is accessed or stolen it will be meaningless

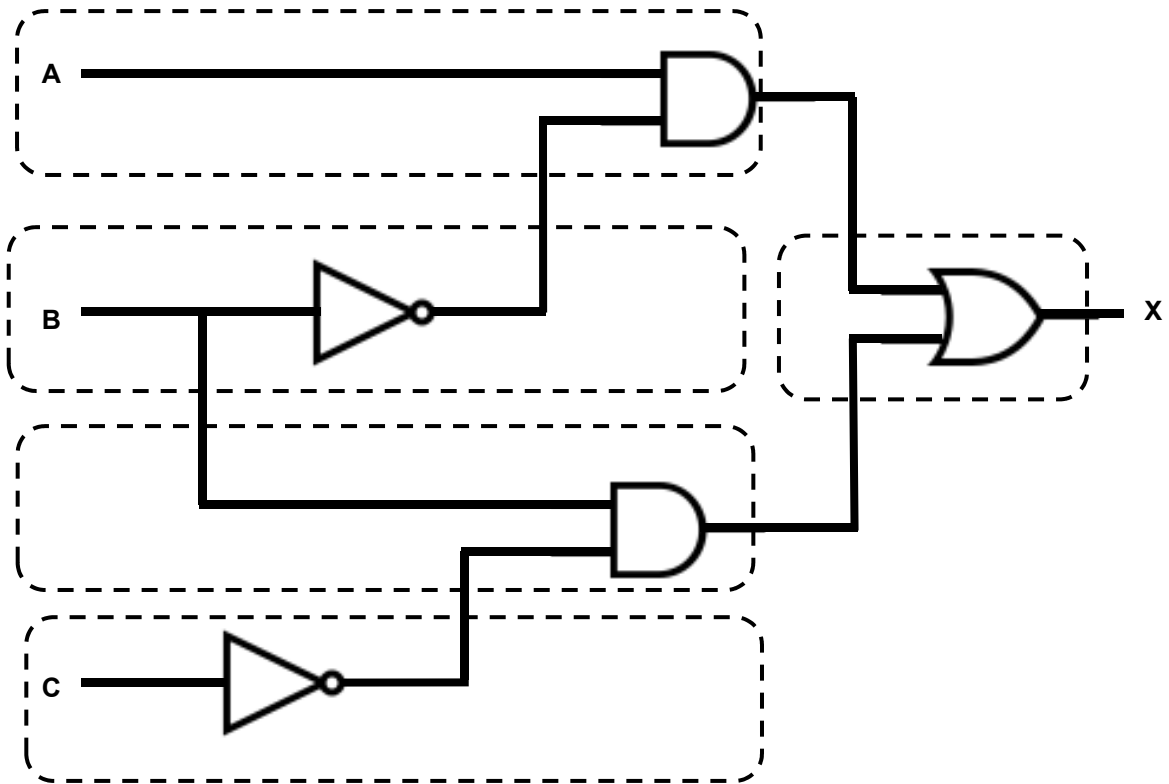
- Biometric device
- Can help prevents unauthorised access to the system (only award once)

- Firewall
- Can alert to show unauthorised access attempt on the system
- Can help prevent unauthorised access to the system (only award once)
- Can help protect against viruses and malware entering the system

- Anti-spyware
- Can stop the keys being logged that, when analysed, would reveal the password to the data

[4]

5 (a) 1 mark per correct section.



[5]

(b) 4 marks for 8 correct values
 3 marks for 6 correct values
 2 marks for 4 correct values
 1 mark for 2 correct values

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

[4]

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(c) Register Z [1]

(d) (i) (byte) 5 [1]

(ii) (column) 4 [1]

(iii) corrected byte is: **1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1** [1]

(iv) that gives the value: **1 5 9**
(follow through applies) [1]

(v) Any **two** from:

- The byte would be transmitted without having 5 consecutive 1's
- The fault condition would not be recognised [2]

6 Any **two** from:

High level language

- easier/faster to write code as uses English-like statements
- easier to modify as uses English-like statements
- easier to debug as uses English-like statements
- portable language code

Any **two** from:

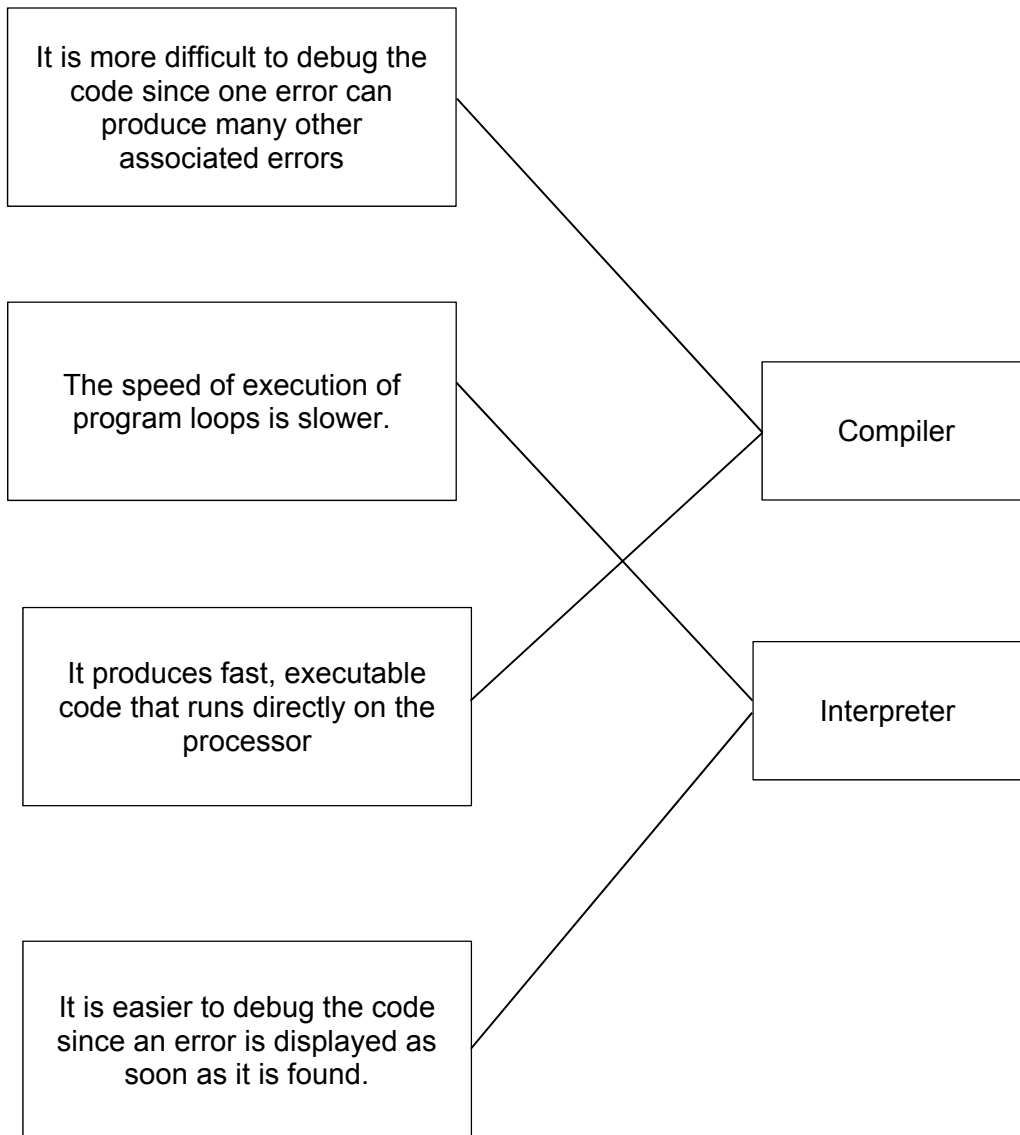
Low level language

- can work directly on memory locations
- can be executed faster
- translated program requires less memory [4]

7 Any **four** from:

- reaches maximum brightness quickly
- colours are vivid
- good colour definition/contrast can be achieved
- screens can be thinner/thin
- more reliable as LED's are long lasting
- consume very little/less energy [4]

8



[4]

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9 Any six from:

- infrared / motion / pressure (sensor) // sensor detects movement/pressure
 - signals/data sent (continuously) to microprocessor
 - converted from analogue to digital (using ADC)
 - microprocessor compares value with those stored in memory
 - if sensor value does not match the stored value(s) ...
 - ... signal sent to switch on the light
 - ... signal sent to keep the light on
 - ... light remains on for a period of time (30 seconds)
 - if sensor value matches the stored value(s) ...
 - ... light will remain off
 - ... will turn off after period of time (30 seconds)
 - works in a continues loop
- [6]

10 (a) (i) 2 marks for 3 correct binary conversions, 1 mark for 2 correct binary conversions [2]

0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
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(ii) 1 mark for each correct hex value converted

1 A F [3]

(b) 2 marks for working + 1 mark for correct answer

Working

- $1200 \times 8 = 9600$ (bytes)
- $9600/1024$ or $9600/1000$

Answer

- 9.4 or 9.6 kilobytes [3]

(c) Any one from:

MAC address

- Media Access Control (address)
- unique number that identifies a device (connected to the Internet)
- address is made up of manufacturer id + serial number of device
- address is allocated by the manufacturer

Any one from:

IP address

- Internet Protocol (address)
- location/address of a device on the Internet
- address is unique for given Internet session
- address is supplied when a device connects to the Internet
- address is allocated by the network [2]

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- (d) – record (layer)
– handshake (layer) [2]

11 Any **six** from:

- Help stop the misuse of computers
- The use of computers needs to be governed
- Help keep users safer when using computers
- Provides rules for using computers
- Help stop intellectual property theft
- Helps prevent the misuse of personal information
- Reference to laws (relevant example)
- Reference to security issues (relevant example)

NOTE: Answer must refer to the importance of ethics and be more than a description of ethics. [6]