

#### **Cambridge Assessment International Education**

Cambridge Ordinary Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE 2210/13

Paper 1 October/November 2019

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 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of 14 printed pages.



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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 guestion
- 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)	Two from:	2
1(a)(ii)	Two from:  HDD  SSD  USB flash memory drive  SD card  Any optical	2
1(a)(iii)	Two from:  • Monitor/Touch screen  • Speaker  • Printer  • LED // Light	2
1(b)(i)	Increase the length of the key // make key 12-bit, etc.	1
1(b)(ii)	Cypher text	1

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)(iii)	<ul> <li>Six from:</li> <li>The system could use odd or even parity</li> <li>A parity bit is added</li> <li>The data is checked to see if it has incorrect/correct parity // by example</li> <li>If parity is correct no error is found</li> <li>An acknowledgement is sent that data is received correctly</li> <li>The next packet of data is transmitted</li> <li>If incorrect parity is found an error has occurred</li> <li>A signal is sent back to request the data is resent</li> <li>The data is resent until data is received correctly/timeout occurs</li> </ul>	6
1(c)(i)	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	6
	1 mark 1 mark 1 mark	
	1 mark 1 mark 1 mark	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)(ii)	One mark for identification:     Compression	4
	<ul> <li>Three from e.g.:</li> <li>Best compression would be lossy</li> <li>Use compression algorithm</li> <li>This would remove all the unnecessary data from the file // removes detail/sound that the human eye/ear may not see/hear</li> <li>Reduce colour palette</li> <li> so each pixel requires fewer bits</li> <li>Reduce resolution</li> <li>Only store what changes between frames // temporal redundancy</li> </ul>	
1(d)	Five from:  The display is made up of pixels  that are arranged together as a matrix  Each pixel has three filters, red, blue and green  Shades of colour are achieved by mixing red, blue and green  The screen is backlit  Light is shone through the liquid crystals  The liquid crystals can be made to turn solid or transparent/on or off  by changing the shape of the crystal	5

Question	Answer		
2(a)	One mark for each correct row		
	Statement	True (✓)	False (✓)
	High-level languages need to be translated into machine code to run on a computer	<b>✓</b>	
	High-level languages are written using mnemonic codes		<b>✓</b>
	High-level languages are specific to the computer's hardware		<b>✓</b>
	High-level languages are portable languages	✓	

Question		
2(b)	One mark for the correct tick	
	Example program	Tick (✓)
	1011100000110000 0000011011100010	
	INP STA ONE INP STA TWO ADD ONE	
	<pre>a = input() b = input() if a == b:     print("Correct") else:     print("Incorrect")</pre>	✓

Question	Answer	Marks
3	One mark for each correct term in the correct order  Serial Parallel Serial Simplex Parallel	5

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	One mark for each correct logic gate with correct input(s)	4
	T X	

Question				Ans	wer		Marks
4(b)	Three Two m	marks f ark for	8 correct out for 6 or 7 correct 4 or 5 correct 2 or 3 correct	rect outputs t outputs			
	Α	Т	Р	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(c)	<ul><li>Się</li><li>Re</li><li>Mi</li><li>If v</li></ul>	ensor segnal/reaseading/occoprocovalue is a signa	ading/data is data is stored essor compa greater than	t by the microprocessor to display a wa	f 7	monitor	

Question						Ans	swer			M	Ma
5	One mark for eac	h correct p	arity bit								
		Parity bit									
	Register A	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1		
	Register B	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		
	Register C	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	Free software	1
6(b)	• Freeware	1
6(c)	• Shareware	1
6(d)	Plagiarism // Intellectual property theft	1
6(e)	• Copyright	1

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)(i)	Three from:  RAM  Primary memory  Volatile memory  Holds currently in use data/instructions  Directly accessed by the CPU	3
7(a)(ii)	Two from:  Arithmetic and logic unit (ALU)  Memory address register (MAR)  Memory data register (MDR) // Memory buffer register (MBR)  Accumulator (ACC)  Immediate Access Store (IAS)  Control Unit (CU)  Program counter (PC)  Current instruction register (CIR)  Address bus  Data bus  Control bus  Input device  Output device  Secondary storage device	2

Question	Answer				
7(b)	One mark for each correct row				
	Statement	True (✓)	False (✓)		
	Interrupts can be hardware based or software based	✓			
	Interrupts are handled by the operating system	✓			
	Interrupts allow a computer to multitask	✓			
	Interrupts work out which program to give priority to		<b>✓</b>		
	Interrupts are vital to a computer and it cannot function without them	✓			

Question	Answer	Marks
8	Four from: A hacker could have hacked the network Image: Market could have hacked the network Image: Market could have hacked the network Clicking a link/attachment/downloaded a file from an email/on a webpage Image: Market could have been embedded into the link/attachment/file  Opening an infected software package Inserting an infected portable storage device	4
	<ul> <li>Anti-malware has been turned off</li> <li> so malware is not detected/checked for when files are downloaded</li> </ul>	