



## Cambridge O Level

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COMPUTER SCIENCE

2210/12

Paper 1

October/November 2021

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

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**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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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)	– Base-10	<b>1</b>
1(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 5</li> <li>– 32</li> <li>– 26</li> <li>– 171</li> </ul>	<b>4</b>
1(c)(i)	– 00100101	<b>1</b>
1(c)(ii)	– 00011011	<b>1</b>
1(d)(i)	Any <b>one</b> from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– To represent <b>HTML colour</b> codes</li> <li>– In error messages</li> </ul>	<b>1</b>
1(d)(ii)	Any <b>one</b> from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Assembly code/language</li> <li>– Memory address locations</li> <li>– In error messages</li> <li>– Memory dump</li> </ul>	<b>1</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	Any <b>one</b> from: – Printer – Speaker – Light/LED – Actuator	<b>1</b>
2(b)	Any <b>one</b> from: – Touchscreen – Trackpad / touchpad – Microphone – QR code reader – Barcode reader – Magnetic strip reader – RFID reader	<b>1</b>

Question	Answer	Marks																																			
3(a)	<p><b>One</b> mark per each correct row.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="459 284 1816 1062"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="459 284 1061 416">Statement</th> <th data-bbox="1061 284 1252 416">Serial simplex (✓)</th> <th data-bbox="1252 284 1442 416">Parallel simplex (✓)</th> <th data-bbox="1442 284 1632 416">Parallel half-duplex (✓)</th> <th data-bbox="1632 284 1816 416">Serial duplex (✓)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 416 1061 523">bits are transmitted along a single wire</td> <td data-bbox="1061 416 1252 523">✓</td> <td data-bbox="1252 416 1442 523"></td> <td data-bbox="1442 416 1632 523"></td> <td data-bbox="1632 416 1816 523">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 523 1061 630">data is transmitted in both directions</td> <td data-bbox="1061 523 1252 630"></td> <td data-bbox="1252 523 1442 630"></td> <td data-bbox="1442 523 1632 630">✓</td> <td data-bbox="1632 523 1816 630">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 630 1061 737">it is only suitable for distances less than 5 metres</td> <td data-bbox="1061 630 1252 737"></td> <td data-bbox="1252 630 1442 737">✓</td> <td data-bbox="1442 630 1632 737">✓</td> <td data-bbox="1632 630 1816 737"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 737 1061 844">Bits from the same byte are transmitted one after the other</td> <td data-bbox="1061 737 1252 844">✓</td> <td data-bbox="1252 737 1442 844"></td> <td data-bbox="1442 737 1632 844"></td> <td data-bbox="1632 737 1816 844">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 844 1061 951">data may <b>not</b> arrive in the correct sequence</td> <td data-bbox="1061 844 1252 951"></td> <td data-bbox="1252 844 1442 951">✓</td> <td data-bbox="1442 844 1632 951">✓</td> <td data-bbox="1632 844 1816 951"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 951 1061 1058">data is transmitted in both directions, but only <b>one</b> direction at a time</td> <td data-bbox="1061 951 1252 1058"></td> <td data-bbox="1252 951 1442 1058"></td> <td data-bbox="1442 951 1632 1058">✓</td> <td data-bbox="1632 951 1816 1058"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Statement	Serial simplex (✓)	Parallel simplex (✓)	Parallel half-duplex (✓)	Serial duplex (✓)	bits are transmitted along a single wire	✓			✓	data is transmitted in both directions			✓	✓	it is only suitable for distances less than 5 metres		✓	✓		Bits from the same byte are transmitted one after the other	✓			✓	data may <b>not</b> arrive in the correct sequence		✓	✓		data is transmitted in both directions, but only <b>one</b> direction at a time			✓		<b>6</b>
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3(b)	<p>Any <b>three</b> from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Can charge/power the mobile device (at the same time)</li> <li>– (Uses serial transmission so) data less likely to be skewed / corrupted</li> <li>– Universal / industry standard / connection</li> <li>– Cable can only be plugged in one way // Cannot be inserted incorrectly</li> <li>– Fast transmission speed</li> <li>– Backward compatible</li> <li>– Supports different transmission speeds</li> <li>– <b>Automatically</b> detects device // <b>Automatically</b> downloads drivers</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>																																			

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p><b>One</b> mark per each correct term in the correct order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Capacitive</li> <li>– Conductive // Capacitive</li> <li>– Change</li> <li>– Coordinates</li> <li>– Resistive</li> <li>– Circuit</li> <li>– Manufacture</li> </ul>	<b>7</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	<p>Any <b>three</b> from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Password</li> <li>– Add a biometric device to the laptop // set biometric password</li> <li>– Use two-step verification // Use two factor authentication</li> <li>– Physically lock the laptop away in a secure cupboard // Taking laptop with him at all times</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>
5(b)(i)	<p>Any <b>three</b> from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A compression algorithm is used</li> <li>– The resolution could be reduced</li> <li>– <b>Colour</b> depth could be reduced // bits per pixel reduced</li> <li>– <b>Sounds</b> not heard by human ear could be removed // Perceptual music shaping can be used</li> <li>– Repeating frames could be removed</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>
5(b)(ii)	<p>Any <b>one</b> from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Quality may be reduced</li> <li>– Data is lost // <b>original</b> file cannot be reconstructed</li> </ul>	<b>1</b>
5(c)(i)	<p>Any <b>one</b> from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Maintains quality // quality better than lossy</li> <li>– Original file is retained // Data is not <b>permanently</b> lost</li> <li>– A significant reduction in file size is not required</li> </ul>	<b>1</b>

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)(ii)	<p>Any <b>two</b> from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Takes more time to transmit file // Takes more time to upload <b>to web server</b> // Takes more time to download <b>to customer</b> // Web page will load slower</li> <li>– Takes up more <b>storage</b> space</li> <li>– Data usage would be increased</li> <li>– Uses more bandwidth</li> </ul>	<b>2</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	<p>Any <b>one</b> from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– They both translate <b>high-level language</b> into <b>machine code / low-level language</b></li> <li>– They both check for errors</li> <li>– They both report errors</li> </ul>	<b>1</b>
6(b)	<p><b>Four</b> from (Max 2 per translator):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– An interpreter translates and executes the code line by line</li> <li>– ... whereas a compiler translates and executes the whole code all in one go</li>   <li>– An interpreter stops translating and reports an error as it finds one</li> <li>– ... whereas a compiler produces an error report at the end of translation</li>   <li>– An interpreter does not produce an executable file</li> <li>– ... but a compiler does produce an executable file</li>   <li>– An interpreter will execute the code until it finds an error</li> <li>– ... whereas a compiler will not execute any code if there are errors present</li>   <li>– An interpreter allows correction of errors in real-time</li> <li>– ... whereas a compiler needs to retranslate the code each time after errors are found and corrected</li> </ul>	<b>4</b>
6(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Assembler</li> </ul>	<b>1</b>

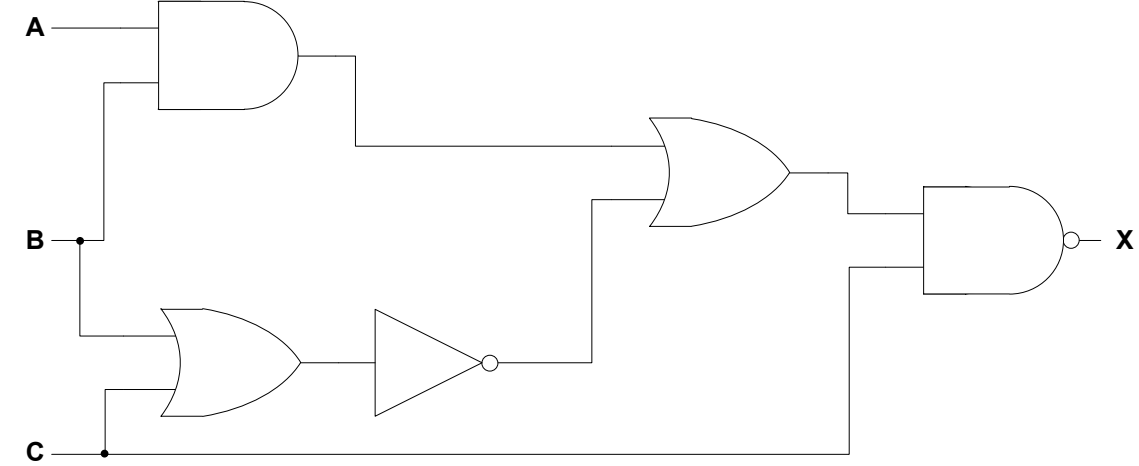


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8	<p><b>Seven</b> from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Timer is started</li> <li>– Pressure sensor (within each mat)</li> <li>– Sensor sends data to microprocessor</li> <li>– Analogue data is converted to digital (using ADC)</li> <li>– Microprocessor compares data to stored value(s)</li> <li>– If data matches / in/out range <b>microprocessor</b> stops timer</li> <li>– If data matches / in/out range <b>microprocessor</b> checks if <b>data has come</b> from <b>correct</b> colour mat <b>sensor</b></li> <li>– If data matches / in/out range <b>microprocessor</b> checks to see if <b>timer</b> is stopped at less than 1 second</li> <li>– If data matches / in/out range <b>microprocessor</b> increments counter if timer is less than 1 second and colour/mat is correct</li> <li>– If correct colour/mat is hit, timer is reset and the whole process is repeated</li> <li>– If <b>data has not come</b> from the <b>correct</b> colour mat <b>sensor</b> the game ends</li> </ul>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	<p>Any <b>three</b> from: e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A suitable description of any error that might occur</li> <li>– A peripheral is connected/disconnected</li> <li>– A key on a keyboard is pressed</li> <li>– A mouse button click</li> <li>– A phone/video call is received</li> <li>– A buffer requires more data</li> <li>– A printer has a paper jam</li> <li>– A printer runs out of paper</li> <li>– A printer runs out of ink</li> <li>– When switching from one application to another</li> </ul> <p>NOTE: If three suitable different errors are described, this can be awarded three marks.</p>	<b>3</b>
9(b)	<p>Any <b>one</b> from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The computer would only start a new task when it had finished processing the current task // by example</li> <li>– Computer will not be able to multitask</li> <li>– Errors may not be dealt with</li> <li>– Computer would become impossible to use</li> </ul>	<b>1</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Enables an encrypted link (between the browser and the web server) // It encrypts the data</li> <li>– ... based on the authentication of an (SSL) certificate // and will only send it if the certificate is authentic</li> </ul>	<b>2</b>
10(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Transport Layer Security // TLS</li> </ul>	<b>1</b>
10(c)	<p>Any <b>two</b> from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– URL begins with HTTPS</li> <li>– Padlock symbol is locked</li> <li>– Check the certificate is valid</li> </ul>	<b>2</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)	<p data-bbox="338 217 1088 252"><b>One</b> mark per each correct logic gate with correct input(s)</p>  <p>The diagram shows a logic circuit with three inputs: A, B, and C. Input A is connected to the top input of an AND gate. Input B is connected to the top input of an OR gate. Input C is connected to the bottom input of an OR gate. The output of the first AND gate is connected to the top input of a second OR gate. The output of the first OR gate is connected to the bottom input of the second OR gate. The output of the second OR gate is connected to the top input of a final AND gate. The output of the second OR gate is also connected to an inverter, whose output is connected to the bottom input of the final AND gate. The output of the final AND gate is labeled X.</p>	<b>5</b>

Question	Answer	Marks																																													
11(b)	<p>4 marks for 8 correct outputs 3 marks for 6/7 correct outputs 2 marks for 4/5 correct outputs 1 mark for 2/3 correct outputs</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="638 384 1637 975"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>Working space</th> <th>X</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	C	Working space	X	0	0	0		1	0	0	1		1	0	1	0		1	0	1	1		1	1	0	0		1	1	0	1		1	1	1	0		1	1	1	1		0	4
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