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Computer science

Higher level

Paper 1

30 April 2026

Zone A afternoon | **Zone B** afternoon | **Zone C** afternoon

2 hours 10 minutes

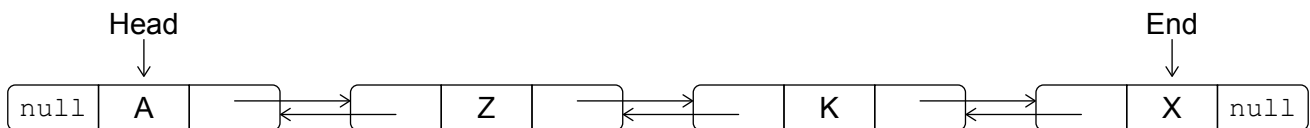
Instructions to students

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Section A: answer all questions.
- Section B: answer all questions.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[100 marks]**.

Section A

Answer **all** questions.

1. Identify **three** characteristics to consider when comparing different types of computers. [3]
2. Identify **two** resources that can be shared on a local area network (LAN). [2]
3. State the purpose of the queue access method `dequeue()`. [1]
4. State the purpose of the queue access method `isEmpty()`. [1]
5. Describe how colours are represented in a computer. [3]
6. Consider the following doubly linked list:



Four operations are performed on this doubly linked list in the following order:

- The node containing the letter Z is deleted from the doubly linked list.
- The first node is deleted from the doubly linked list.
- The last node is deleted from the doubly linked list.
- A new node containing the letter B is inserted at the beginning of the doubly linked list.

Sketch the resulting doubly linked list.

[4]

7. A truth table with three inputs (A, B and C) and one output (Z) needs to be constructed.

A combination of the three inputs A, B, and C represents a binary number.

For example:

A = 1, B = 0 and C = 1 represent the binary number $101_{(2)}$.

The decimal equivalent of $101_{(2)}$ is $5_{(10)}$.

The output, Z, should be 1 if either of the following occur:

- The binary number, represented by the combination of three inputs, has an even number of 1s.
- The decimal equivalent of the binary number, represented by the combination of three inputs, is an odd number.

Otherwise, the output, Z, is 0.

Construct the truth table as described. Recall that zero (0) is an even number. [4]

8. (a) Define the term *protocol*. [1]

(b) List **three** reasons why protocols are necessary in computer networks. [3]

9. State the purpose of an interpreter. [1]

10. Outline what is meant by beta testing. [2]

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Section B

Answer **all** questions.

11. A prototype for a company's new computer system has been developed.

- (a) State **two** reasons why the company might not proceed with the new system after evaluating the prototype. [2]

After the prototype is evaluated and revised, the company decides to implement the new system, which is run in parallel with the old system.

- (b) Evaluate parallel running as part of a system installation process. [4]

The company wants to promote its services on the World Wide Web and using email to communicate with customers. To target its promotion effectively, the company has asked every customer to provide their name, email address, home address and date of birth.

- (c) (i) List **three** threats to the security of the data collected by the company. [3]
(ii) State the purpose of an email server. [1]
(iii) State **two** benefits of using email for communication among employees. [2]
(iv) Explain the need for encryption in email communication. [3]

12. (a) (i) Distinguish between primary memory and secondary memory. [3]

- (ii) Outline **two** functions of an operating system (OS) in managing primary memory. [4]

(b) A control unit (CU), an arithmetic logic unit (ALU), registers, cache memory and buses are some components of a central processing unit (CPU) that work together to execute the machine instructions.

- (i) State the role of the memory data register (MDR). [1]
(ii) Explain the use of cache memory. [3]
(iii) Explain the role of buses in CPU operations. [4]

13. (a) A taxi meter calculates fares based on distance and time.

During a trip, the taxi meter displays the fare in real time for the passengers. A preset rate for the fare is applied, and the driver inputs extra charges for luggage, trips on national holidays, or tolls.

- (i) Identify **two** input devices that could be used to collect the data needed to calculate the fare. [2]
- (ii) Describe the use of a microprocessor in a taxi meter. [3]
- (b) Taxi companies use global positioning system (GPS)-enabled taxi apps on drivers' and passengers' smartphones to measure the distance of a trip and calculate the fare.
 - (i) Explain how GPS works. [6]
 - (ii) State **two** benefits of a GPS-enabled taxi app for passengers. [2]
 - (iii) State **two** benefits of a GPS-enabled taxi app for taxi drivers. [2]

14. A program has been developed for an embedded system that has limited capacity for storing data.

Program execution time and memory usage should be planned precisely.

- (a) Outline **two** disadvantages of using a dynamic data structure in this program. [4]

Consider the following recursive sub-program:

```

rfunc (K, Y)
    if K >= 0
        then return Y[K] * rfunc(K-1, Y)
        else return 2
    end if
end rfunc
    
```

and the integer array Y, which contains eight elements:

[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
2	1	2	1	3	8	2	0

- (b) Determine the value of `rfunc(4, Y)`. Show all your working. [5]

The sub-program `isThere(X, ARR)` needs to be written. It accepts an integer, X, and the array of integers ARR sorted in ascending order.

An iterative binary search must be used in the sub-program to check whether X is contained in the array ARR or not.

The sub-program `isThere(X, ARR)` should return `TRUE` if X is contained in the array ARR; otherwise, it should return `FALSE`.

For example, if the array ARR holds the following data:

[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
2	4	5	5	7	8	9

- `isThere(4, ARR)` should return `TRUE`.
- `isThere(3, ARR)` should return `FALSE`.

- (c) Construct an algorithm in pseudocode for the sub-program `isThere(X, ARR)` as described. [6]

15. A music college holds a range of concerts. The college has a 100-seat concert hall. There are 10 rows. Each row has 10 seats.

There are three types of tickets for these concerts, and each type has its own price (see **Figure 1**).

Figure 1: Types and prices of concert tickets

Ticket type	Description	Price
R	Regular ticket	30
S	Student ticket	20
C	Child ticket	10

The static two-dimensional char array `CONCERT` stores data about types of tickets sold for one concert (see **Figure 2**).

The characters R, S and C represent the type of tickets sold for each seat.

The character X shows that a ticket has not been sold for that seat.

Figure 2: An excerpt from the two-dimensional char array `CONCERT`

	[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
[0]	R	R	R	C	S	S	R	C	R	R
[1]	X	X	R	R	C	C	R	R	R	S
[2]	R	C	C	R	R	R	R	R	S	S
...	...									
[9]	X	X	X	X	S	S	S	X	R	R

For example:

- `CONCERT[1][9] = 'S'` shows that a student ticket has been sold for the last seat in the second row of the concert hall.
- `CONCERT[9][0] = 'X'` shows that no ticket has been sold for the first seat in the last row of the concert hall.

- (a) Outline **two** reasons why a static two-dimensional char array is a suitable data structure for storing this data.

[4]

(This question continues on the following page)

(Question 15 continued)

A program that analyses the ticket sales data has many sub-programs.

The sub-program `countRegular (CONCERT, ROW)` accepts the static two-dimensional char array `CONCERT` and an integer, `ROW`, which represents the row index value. It outputs the number of regular tickets sold for that row.

For example, from **Figure 2**:

- `countRegular (CONCERT, 0)` outputs 6.
- `countRegular (CONCERT, 1)` outputs 5.

- (b) Construct an algorithm in pseudocode for the sub-program `countRegular (CONCERT, ROW)` as described. [4]

The sub-program `amount (CONCERT)` accepts the static two-dimensional char array `CONCERT` and outputs the total amount of money from the sale of tickets for a concert.

- (c) Construct an algorithm in pseudocode for the sub-program `amount (CONCERT)` as described. [7]
-

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