**Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

**COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**9608/11**

**May/June 2015**

Paper 1 Theory Fundamentals

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

No calculators allowed.

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

No marks will be awarded for using brand names of software packages or hardware.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

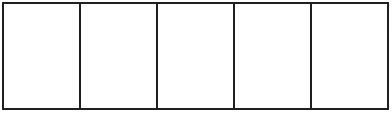
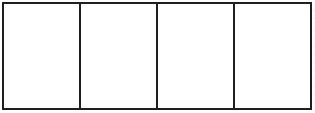
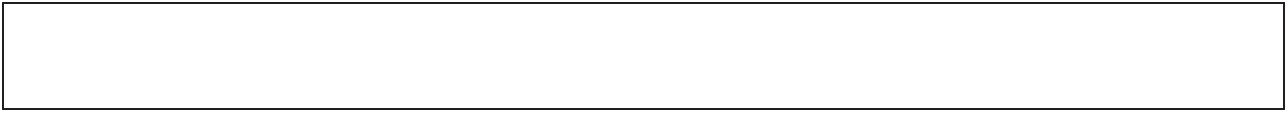
The maximum number of marks is 75.

This document consists of **16** printed pages.

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**[Turn over**



**2**

**1**

**(i)** Convert the following binary number into hexadecimal.

1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0

...............................................................................................................................................[1]

**(ii)** Convert the following denary number into BCD format.

9 7

...............................................................................................................................................[1]

**(iii)** Using two’s complement, show how the following denary numbers could be stored in an 8-bit

register:

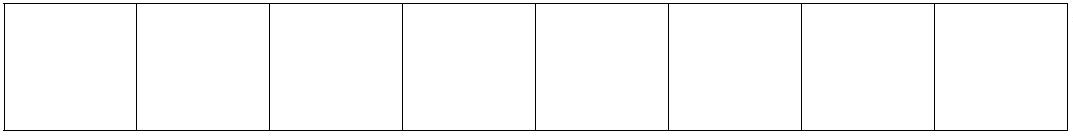
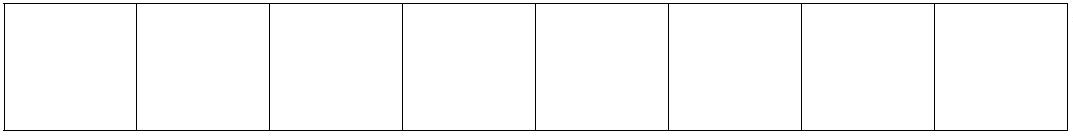
114

- 93

[2]

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**3**

**2**

**(a)** Sound can be represented in a computer in a digital format.

**(i)** Give the definition of the term sampling.

...........................................................................................................................................

...........................................................................................................................................

.......................................................................................................................................[1]

**(ii)** Give **one** reason why 16-bit sampling is used in an audio compact disc (CD).

...........................................................................................................................................

.......................................................................................................................................[1]

**(iii)** Explain what is meant by the term sampling resolution.

...........................................................................................................................................

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...........................................................................................................................................

.......................................................................................................................................[2]

**(iv)** Give **one** benefit and **one** drawback of using a higher sampling resolution.

Benefit ...............................................................................................................................

...........................................................................................................................................

Drawback ..........................................................................................................................

.......................................................................................................................................[2]

**(b)** Describe **two** typical features found in software for editing sound files.

1 ................................................................................................................................................

...................................................................................................................................................

2 ................................................................................................................................................

...............................................................................................................................................[2]

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**[Turn over**

**4**

**(c)** Explain the difference between lossless and lossy data compression techniques.

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**5**

**3**

Five modes of addressing and five descriptions are shown below.

Draw a line to connect **each** mode of addressing to its correct description.

**Mode of addressing**

**Description**

the operand is the address of the

address of the value to be used

direct

the operand is the address of the value

to be used

immediate

indexed

indirect

the operand is the offset from the

current address where the value to be

used is stored

the operand plus the contents of the

index register is the address of the value

to be used

relative

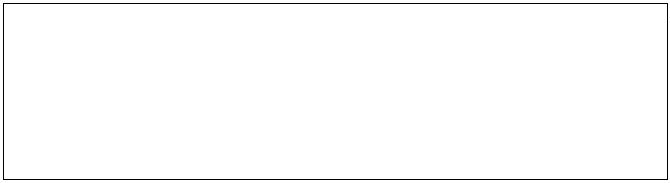
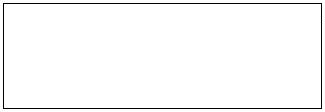
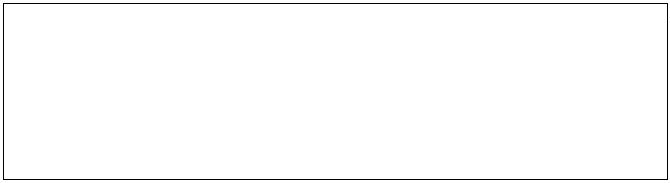
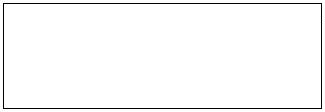
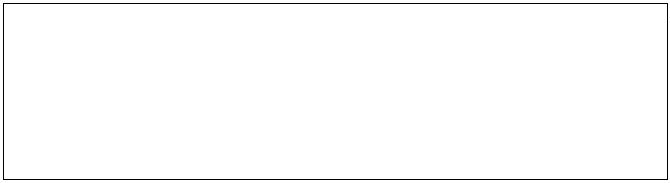
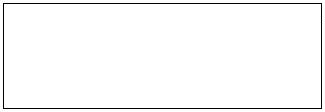
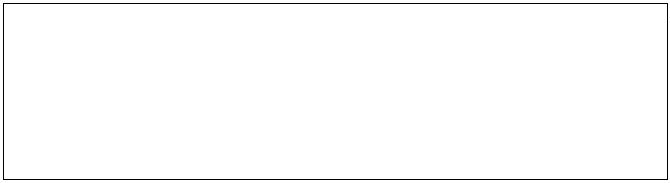
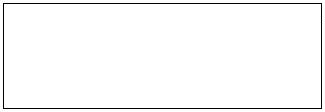
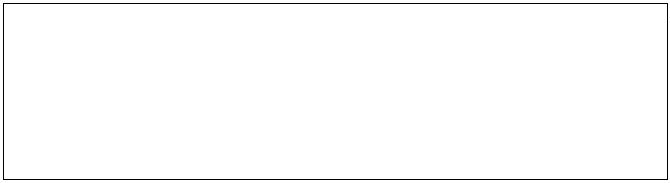
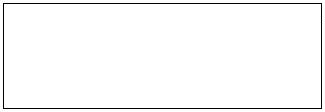
the operand is the value to be used

[4]

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**[Turn over**



**6**

**4**

**(a)** Sensors are one type of input device.

For each of the following situations, name a **different** sensor that could be used.

**(i)** air conditioning in an office building

.......................................................................................................................................[1]

**(ii)** maintaining correct growing conditions in a greenhouse

.......................................................................................................................................[1]

**(iii)** detecting an intruder in a building

.......................................................................................................................................[1]

**(b)** Sensors are used to monitor seismic activity. At the end of each day, all the data are

transmitted to a central computer. This is hundreds of kilometres away.

Describe **one** way of ensuring that the integrity of the data is retained during the transmission

stage.

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...................................................................................................................................................

...............................................................................................................................................[4]

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**7**

**5**

**(a)** Telephone calls can be made by using:

•

•

conventional telephones (using the Public Service Telephone Network (PSTN) system)

over a wired network

a computer, equipped with speakers and microphone, connected to the Internet

Put a tick () in the correct column to match each description to the appropriate communication

method.

**Conventional telephone**

**Description**

**Internet-based system**

**using PSTN**

connection only in use

whilst sound is being

transmitted

dedicated channel used

between two points for the

duration of the call

connection maintained

throughout the telephone

call

encoding schemes and

compression technology

used

lines remain active even

during a power outage

[5]

**(b)** Distinguish between the Internet and the World Wide Web (WWW).

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...................................................................................................................................................

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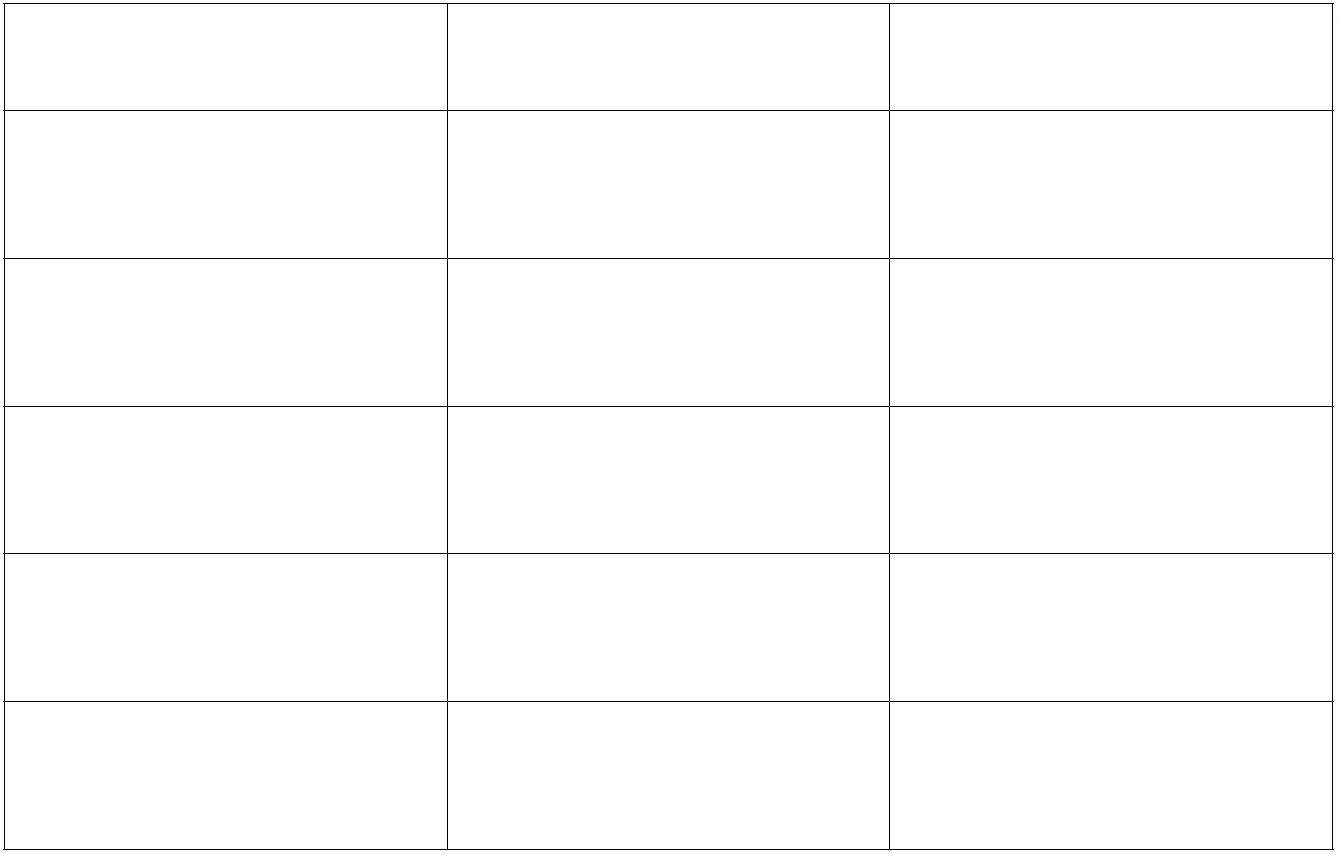
...................................................................................................................................................

...............................................................................................................................................[3]

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**[Turn over**



**8**

**(c)** Name the hardware device that is being described:

**(i)** A device that transfers data from one network to another in an intelligent way. It has the

task of forwarding data packets to their destination by the most efficient route.

.......................................................................................................................................[1]

**(ii)** A device used between two dissimilar LANs. The device is required to convert data

packets from one protocol to another.

.......................................................................................................................................[1]

**(iii)** A device or software that provides a specific function for computers using a network. The

most common examples handle printing, file storage and the delivery of web pages.

.......................................................................................................................................[1]

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**9**

**6**

**(a)** Name the **most** suitable input or output device for each of the following uses.

Give a different device in **each** case.

**Description of use**

**Input or output device**

input of credit card number into an online form

selection of an option at an airport information kiosk

output of a single high-quality photograph

output of several hundred high-quality leaflets

input of a hard copy image into a computer

[5]

**(b)** All of the uses in **part (a)** involve the input or output of data.

**(i)** Describe **two** methods of preventing accidental loss of data.

1 ........................................................................................................................................

...........................................................................................................................................

2 ........................................................................................................................................

.......................................................................................................................................[2]

**(ii)** Describe **one** way of ensuring the security of the data against malicious damage.

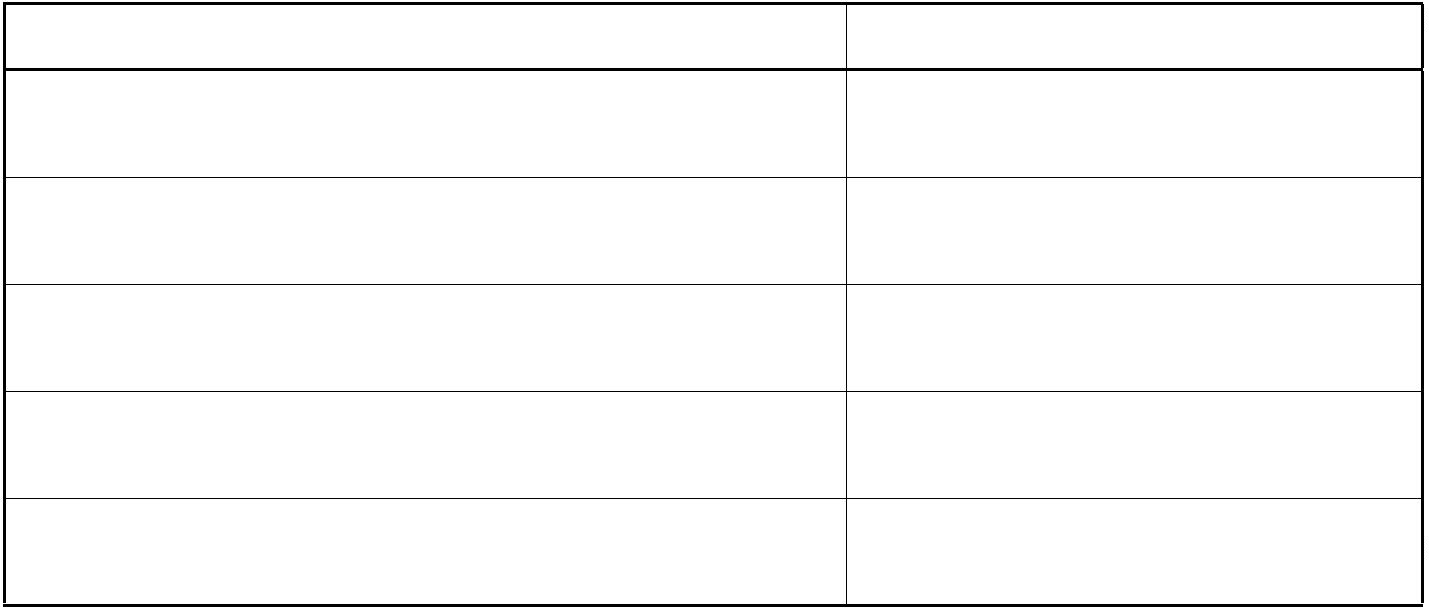
...........................................................................................................................................

.......................................................................................................................................[1]

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**[Turn over**



**10**

**7**

A system is monitored using sensors. The sensors output binary values corresponding to physical

conditions, as shown in the table:

**Description of**

**parameter**

**Binary**

**value**

**Parameter**

**P**

**Description of condition**

pressure >= 3 bar

1

0

1

0

1

0

oil pressure

temperature

rotation

pressure < 3 bar

temperature >= 200°C

**T**

temperature < 200°C

rotation <= 1000 revs per minute (rpm)

rotation > 1000 revs per minute (rpm)

**R**

The outputs of the sensors form the inputs to a logic circuit. The output from the circuit, X, is 1 if

any of the following three conditions occur:

**either**

**or**

oil pressure >= 3 bar **and** temperature >= 200°C

oil pressure < 3 bar **and** rotation > 1000 rpm

temperature >= 200°C **and** rotation > 1000 rpm

**or**

**(a)** Draw a logic circuit to represent the above system.

**P**

**T**

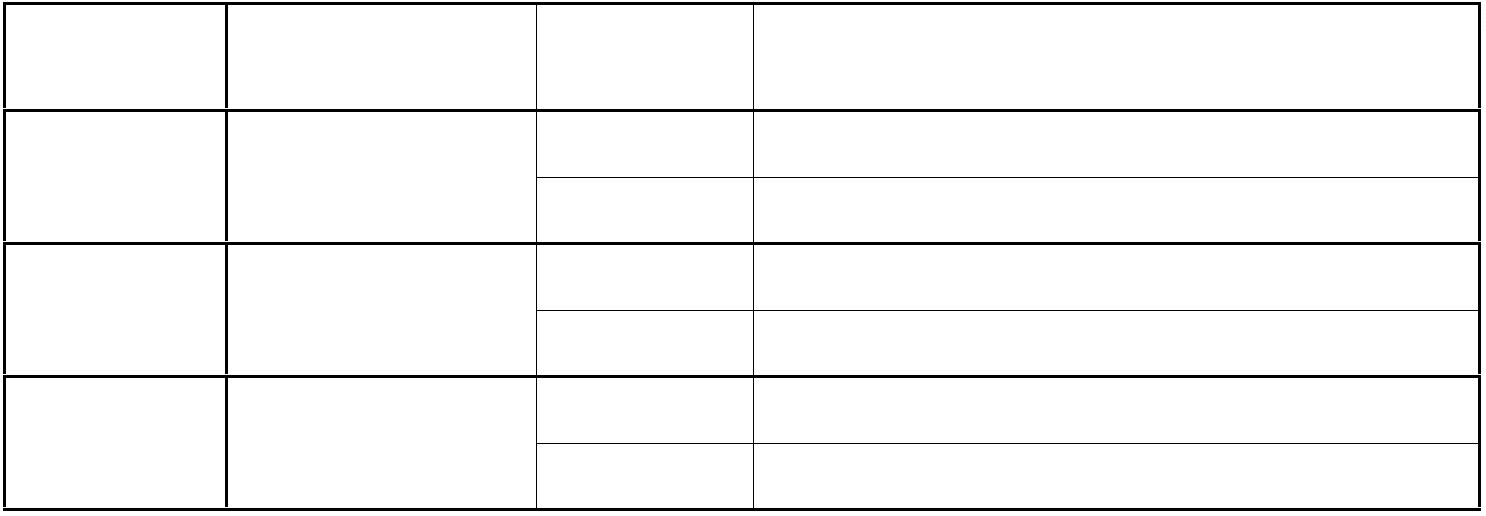
**X**

**R**

[5]

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**11**

**(b)** Complete the truth table for this system.

**Workspace**

**P**

**0**

**0**

**0**

**0**

**1**

**1**

**1**

**1**

**T**

**0**

**0**

**1**

**1**

**0**

**0**

**1**

**1**

**R**

**0**

**1**

**0**

**1**

**0**

**1**

**0**

**1**

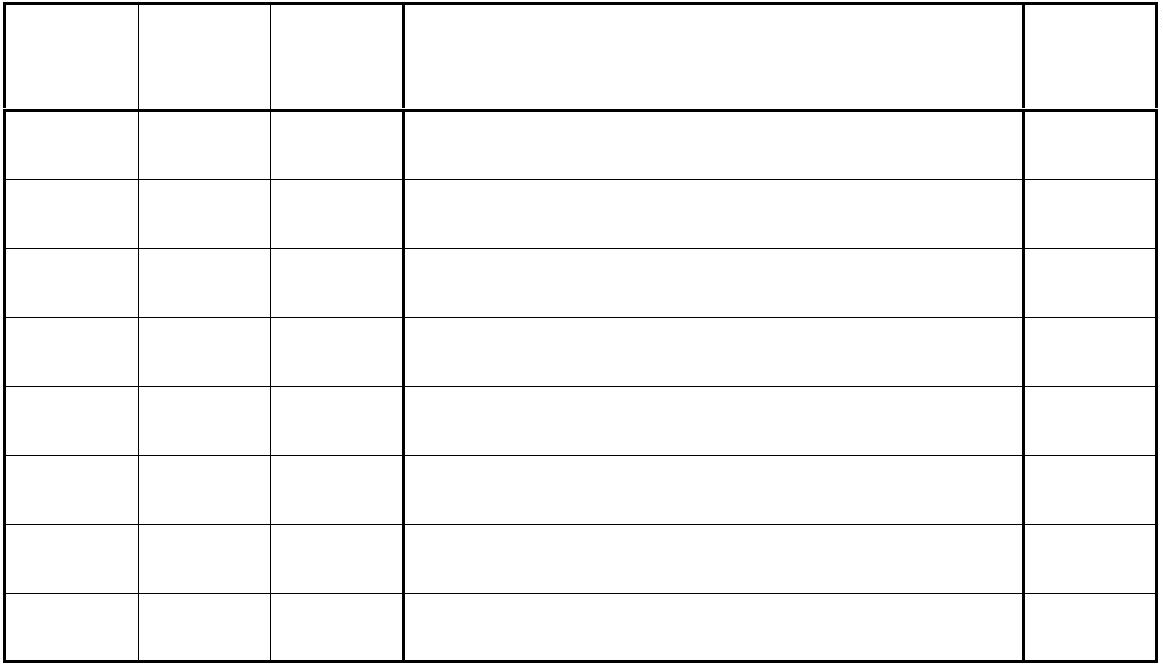
**X**

[4]

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**[Turn over**



**12**

**8**

**(a)** Explain how the width of the data bus and system clock speed affect the performance of a

computer system.

Width of the data bus ................................................................................................................

...................................................................................................................................................

...................................................................................................................................................

...................................................................................................................................................

Clock speed ..............................................................................................................................

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...................................................................................................................................................

...............................................................................................................................................[3]

**(b)** Most computers use Universal Serial Bus (USB) ports to allow the attachment of devices.

Describe **two** benefits of using USB ports.

1 ................................................................................................................................................

...................................................................................................................................................

2 ................................................................................................................................................

...............................................................................................................................................[2]

**(c)** The table shows six stages in the von Neumann fetch-execute cycle.

Put the stages into the correct sequence by writing the numbers 1 to 6 in the right hand

column.

**Sequence**

**number**

**Description of stage**

the instruction is copied from the Memory Data Register (MDR) and placed

in the Current Instruction Register (CIR)

the instruction is executed

the instruction is decoded

the address contained in the Program Counter (PC) is copied to the Memory

Address Register (MAR)

the value in the Program Counter (PC) is incremented so that it points to the

next instruction to be fetched

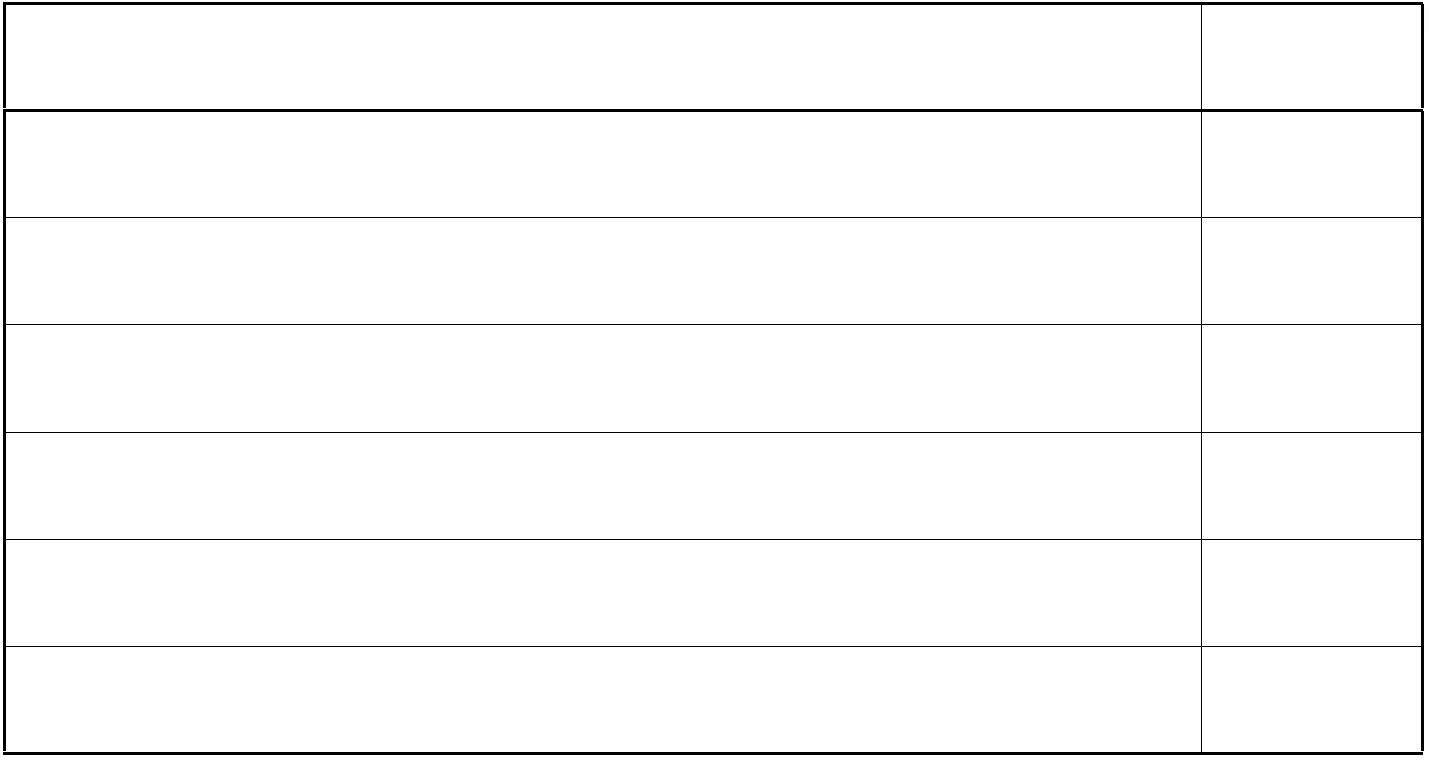
the instruction is copied from the memory location contained in the Memory

Address Register (MAR) and is placed in the Memory Data Register (MDR)

[6]

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**13**

**Question 9 begins on page 14.**

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**[Turn over**

**14**

**9**

A database has been designed to store data about salespersons and the products they have sold.

The following facts help to define the structure of the database:

•

•

•

•

•

•

each salesperson works in a particular shop

each salesperson has a unique first name

each shop has one or more salespersons

each product which is sold is manufactured by one company only

each salesperson can sell any of the products

the number of products that each salesperson has sold is recorded

The table ShopSaleswas the first attempt at designing the database.

FirstName

Nick

Shop

ProductName NoOfProducts Manufacturer

TX

television set

refrigerator

3

2

6

SKC

WP

digital camera

HKC

Sean

John

BH

TX

hair dryer

electric shaver

1

8

WG

BG

television set

mobile phone

digital camera

toaster

2

8

4

3

SKC

ARC

HKC

GK

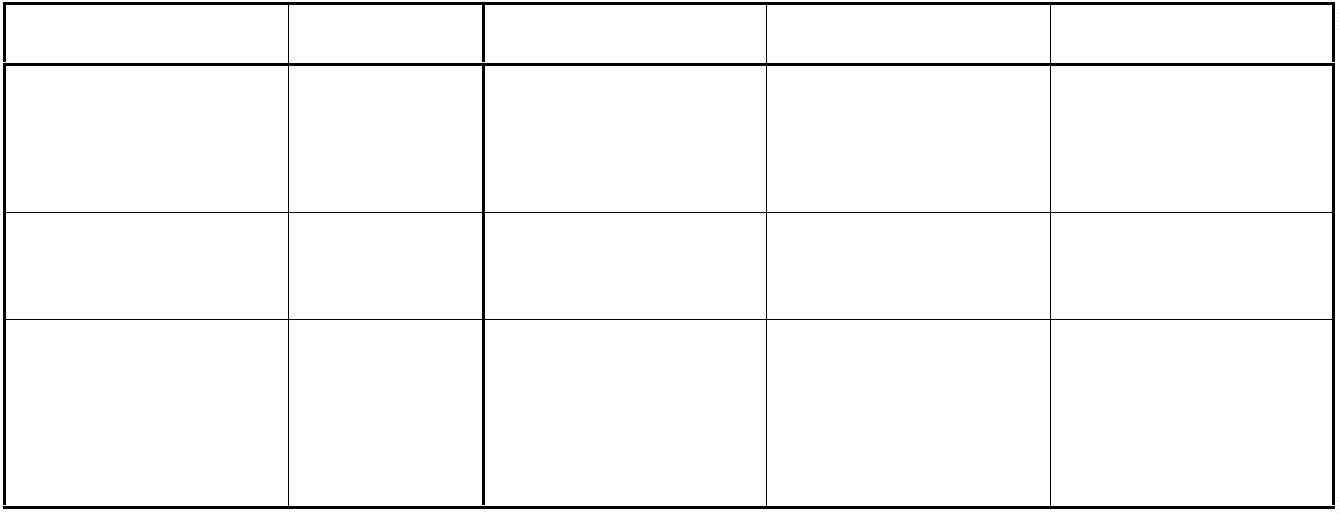
**(a)** State why the table is **not** in First Normal Form (1NF).

...................................................................................................................................................

...............................................................................................................................................[1]

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**15**

**(b)** The database design is changed to:

SalesPerson (FirstName, Shop)

SalesProducts (FirstName, ProductName, NoOfProducts, Manufacturer)

Using the data given in the first attempt table (ShopSales), show how these data are now

stored in the revised table designs.

Table: SalesPerson

FirstName

Shop

Table: SalesProducts

FirstName ProductName

NoOfProducts

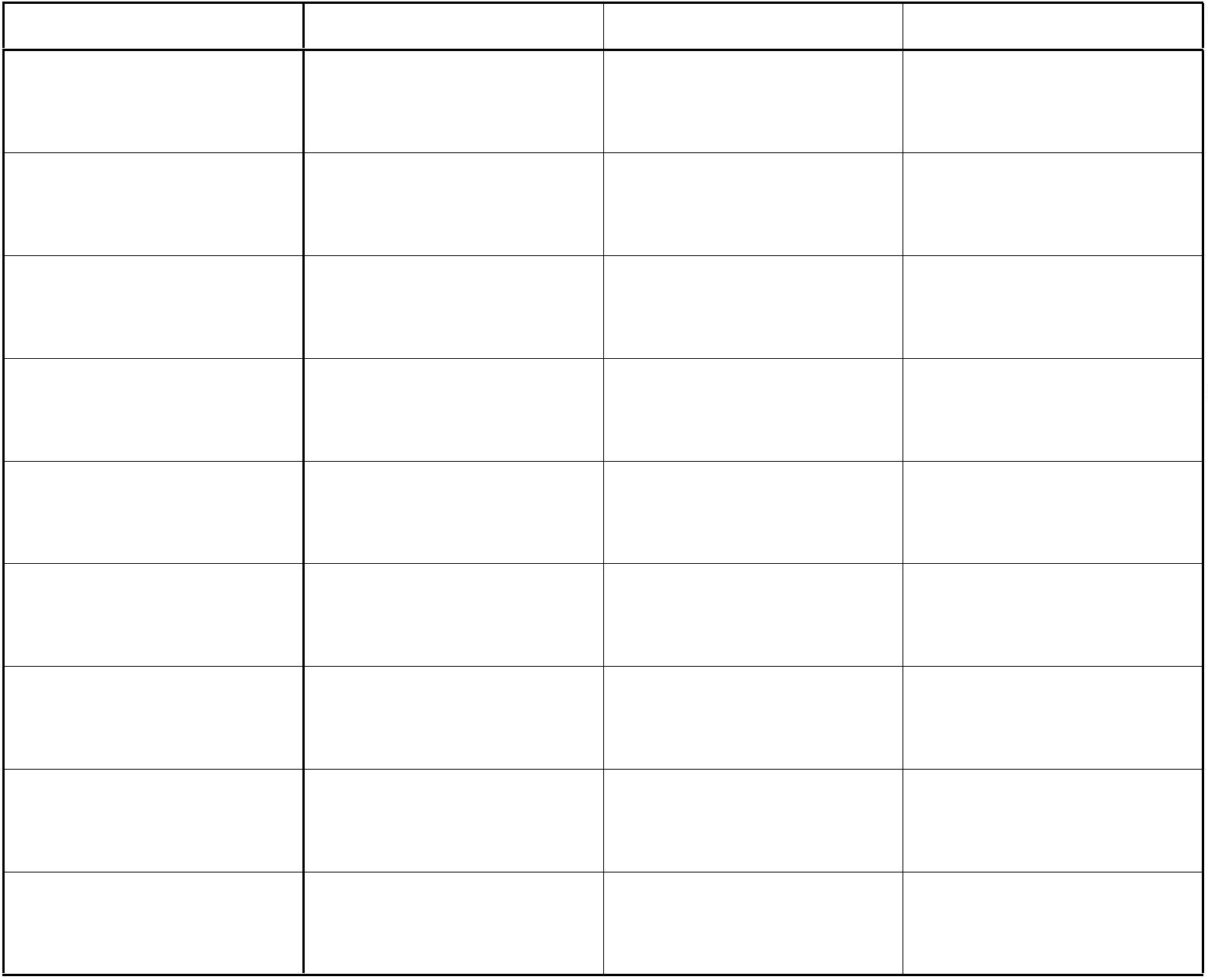
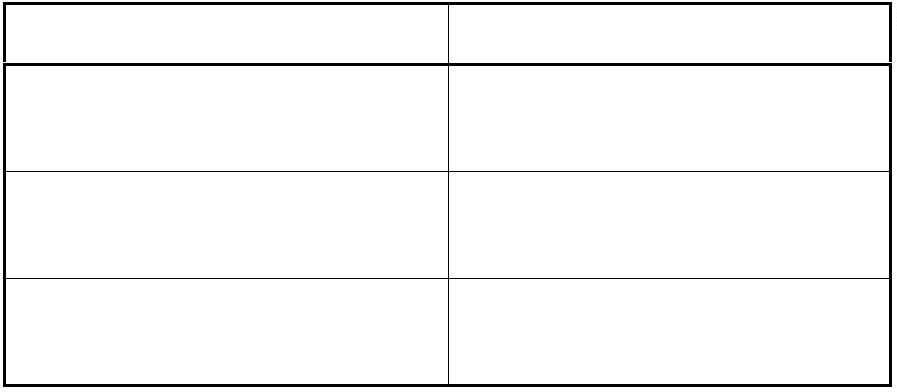
Manufacturer

[3]

**[Turn over**

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**16**

**(c) (i)** A relationship between the two tables has been implemented.

Explain how this has been done.

...........................................................................................................................................

...........................................................................................................................................

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.......................................................................................................................................[2]

**(ii)** Explain why the SalesProductstable is **not** in Third Normal Form (3NF).

...........................................................................................................................................

...........................................................................................................................................

...........................................................................................................................................

.......................................................................................................................................[2]

**(iii)** Write the table definitions to give the database in 3NF.

...........................................................................................................................................

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