

### **General Certificate of Education**

# **Computing 2510**

COMP2 Computer Components, The
Stored Program Concept and The
Internet

## **Mark Scheme**

2010 examination - January series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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### **Notation used mark schemes:**

- ; means a single mark
- // means alternative response
- / means an alternative word or sub-phrase
- A means acceptable creditworthy answer
- R means reject answer as not creditworthy
- I means ignore.

Qu	Part	Sub Part	Marking Guidance					Mark
1	(a)			URL	Domain Name	IP Address	Prot ocol	
			(i) http://www.guineas .co.uk	<b>√</b>				
			(ii) 212.58.251.195			<b>√</b>		
			(iii) guineas.co.uk		<b>✓</b>			
			1 mark for each correct R Answers with more th					3
1	(b)		To translate/convert/reso A FQDN for domain na Answer must have the C NE To store the domain	me CONCEPT	of an action		s;	
			NE To access the web p			he IP address	3	1

2		ALG	EBR A	AIC SO	LUTION	:			
			hod 1				Method	d 2	
		$   \overline{A}$	$\overline{\cdot B}$	+A			$\overline{A \cdot B}$	3+A	
		_	<del>-</del> A	$-\overline{B}+A$	A		$=\overline{A}$	$\overline{\cdot B \cdot \overline{A}}$	
			1+	_	-		= 0.	B	
		=	1+	D			$=\overline{0}$		
		=	: 1				=1		
		1 man writte at cor 1 man	rk for en in r rect a rk for	realisati method, r nswer) correct	not just in answer	$1 + \overline{A} +$ ferred	B = 1 +	$\frac{\text{law}}{B} \text{ or } 0.B = 0 \text{ (must be)}$ ent has done this if arrives	
		TRU	IHI	ABLE S	OLUTIO Y	JN:	Z	]	
		A	В	A·B	$\overline{\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}}$	Δ.	<u>=</u> B+A		
		0	0	0	1	11	1		
		0	1	0	1		1		
		1	0	0	1		1		
		1	1	1	0		1		
		1 mai	r <b>k</b> for	column	Y correct Z correct				
		1 mai	r <b>k</b> for	correct	answer				
		If stud	dent h l marl	ks as foll	any other			e at correct answer then	
		2 mai	rks fo	r correct	answer v	vith wo	orking ou	t, not all steps shown. working out shown.	
		A Tru	ie for	1, False	for 0				
		A alte	ernativ	ve notati	ons:				
					X AND				
					X OR Y, OT X, ¬.		, A O 1		3
			)1 / <b>L</b>	anow iv	O174, 1.	<b></b>			
3	(a)			ounter; A	Sequence	ce Con	trol Regis	ster <b>R</b> Next Instruction	
		Regis		.tm	Docists	A T	miotic D	Lagistan	
		Current Instruction Register; A Instruction Register Memory Buffer Register; A Memory Data Register							
				ddress R			, Dam R	-0.5001	
		MAX							2

3	(b)		Address in MAR/address to fetch instruction from, sent down Address Bus to Main Memory; <b>R</b> address in PC (program counter) Contents of address accessed in Main Memory; <b>A</b> by implication if contents of address location referred to during data transfer Contents of address location//instruction//data passed down Data Bus into MBR/to processor; <b>A</b> MDR instead of MBR <b>A</b> RAM for Main Memory <b>MAX 2</b>	2
3	(c)		Order of execution unimportant/one step does not rely on prior completion of the other; Steps carried out by different (hardware) devices/components; A operations are independent A operations use different registers R using different buses MAX 1	1
4	(a)		So that source code cannot be accessed by users; Users do not need to have an interpreter/compiler/translator//users do not need programming environment; Users do not need knowledge of the programming environment; So that the program will execute more quickly; NE it's faster NE does not need to be compiled each time executed/run R saves disk space MAX 2	2
4	(b)		Can't know what type of processor will be in user's computer//Internet users have range of computers/devices with different processors; A compiled program will only execute on a processor of specific type/family/with same instruction set//A program run using an interpreter can execute on a computer with any type of processor; A References to just different types of computer/device rather than specifically processors  NB Virtual Machine  R No compiler exists  R computers may have different web browsers/software	2
5	(a)	(i)	LOAD = Opcode 4 = Operand 1 mark for both parts correct	1
5	(a)	(ii)	A storage/memory location in the <u>processor</u> ; <b>A</b> CPU <b>NE</b> location in the processor	1

5	(b)	LOAD 12; ADD 13; STORE 14; A operands 12 and 13 swapped around BUT NOT swapped opcodes A correct binary operands 12-1100 13-1101 14-1110 A minor spelling errors in Opcode only P1 for use of # or other symbols with operand Penalise each additional unnecessary instruction (beyond 3)by 1 mark  3	
6		<ul> <li>General purpose software-</li> <li>Carries out many different tasks/variety of tasks; A more than one task NE tasks</li> <li>Any reasonable example e.g. word processor, spreadsheet;</li> <li>Bespoke software-</li> <li>Bespoke;</li> <li>Written to a particular customer's requirements/needs;</li> <li>Example of bespoke software package must clearly have been made for a particular organisation or is implicit from the application (likely to be very large scale or hardware related); n.b. stock control system NE where as stock control system for particular company is correct</li> <li>Special purpose software-</li> <li>Special purpose;</li> <li>Carries out one/a specific/particular task; A just one task</li> <li>Any reasonable example e.g. stock control, accounting, route planning, web browser, air traffic control;</li> <li>R anti-virus</li> <li>General points-</li> <li>Off-the-shelf // immediate availability for either general purpose or special purpose//bespoke is NOT immediately available/not off the shelf; (once only)</li> <li>If contradictory examples for any class of software T.O.</li> </ul>	
		Mark Bands and Description	
		5-6  To achieve a mark in this band, candidates must meet the subject criterion (SUB) and 4 of the 5 quality of language criteria (QLx).  SUB Candidate has made at least 5 relevant points, including at least one from each type of software.  QL1 Text is legible.  QL2 There are few, if any, errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar. Meaning is clear.  QL3 The candidate has selected and used a form and style of writing appropriate to the purpose and has expressed ideas clearly and fluently.  QL4 Sentences and paragraphs follow on from one another clearly and coherently.  QL5 Appropriate specialist vocabulary has been used.	

			Mark Pands and Description	
			Mark Bands and Description	6
7	(a)		1; <b>A</b> True 1; <b>A</b> True	
			0; A False	3
7	(b)	(i)	AND and NOT	1
7	(b)	(ii)	NAND // NAND gate R NOT AND	1

7	(c)	Minimise cost of production; Reduce propagation delay//speed up processing; Minimise heat generated; Reduce power consumption;  NE simpler to produce/makes circuit simpler NE reduce number of gates in chip	1
8	(a)	Set of rules/agreed signals/agreed codes (for data exchange between systems)  R instructions	1
8	(b)	(i) Managing a server remotely.  (ii) Retrieving email from an e-mail server.  Telnet/SSH/SSH2/RSH  A HTTP/HTTPS if not used in (iii) or (iv)  POP/IMAP/POPn/IMAPn where n is a number from 1-4  A P-IMAP/Push IMAP A Telnet if not used in (i)  R SMTP	
		(iii) Viewing a sports news HTTP  web page using a web browser.  (iv) Accessing your online HTTPS bank account using a web browser  A full names of protocols	
		DO NOT ALLOW SAME ANSWER MORE THAN ONCE	4

9	(a)	For Photodiode System: Light/laser/LED/Infra-red light shone at bar code; NE beam (Moving) mirror/prism moves light beam across bar code//user moves reader across bar code; NE beam Light reflected back; Black/white bands reflect different amounts of light // black reflects less light // white reflects more light; Light sensor/photo sensor/photo diode/CCD measures amount of reflected light; Light reflected converted into an electrical signal; A convert reflection to (binary) numbers/characters (Electrical form of) reflection analysed to determine value encoded in bar code; Data transmitted as binary codes to till/computer; These values are often sent as ASCII codes; For Camera/CCD System: Camera/CCD measures (ambient) light reflected from bar code; Camera/CCD converts light into an electrical signal; Light reflected back; Black areas reflect less light than white; Raw image data transmitted to computer; Image analysis software analyses image to determine value encoded in bar code; MAX 4	4
9	(b)	Validate data entry//check bar code is valid/reasonable; Verify if bar code has been "input" accurately/correctly //check bar code not damaged/altered;  R validate the item  MAX 1	1
		WIAX I	1
9	(c)	Keyboard/Keypad/Touch screen/Concept Keyboard/Electronic Scales  NE scales	1

10	(a)			
			Introduction to Storage Devices	
			Types of Magnetic Storage Device	
			Some common magnetic storage devices are:	
			Floppy Disk Drive	
			Hard Disk Drive	
			Magnetic Tape	
			Data can also be stored optically.	
			1 mark for correct title "Introduction to Storage Devices", clearly in title bar at top; <b>R</b> text just labelled as title	
			1 mark for "Type of Magnetic Storage Device" in bigger size than rest	
			of text;  1 mark for correct list of items in a <u>bulleted</u> and <u>indented</u> list;	
			1 mark for 3 blank lines in correct places, i.e. under "Types" line and	
			above and below bulleted list;	
			1 mark for underlining optically A if the full stop is also underlined;	
			1 mark for labelling hyperlink as being to "optical.htm"	
			1 mark for starting both paragraphs (beginning with "Some" and	
			"Data" on the left hand side of a new line.	
			I Misspellings that don't affect the clarity of the layout.	
			Where layout not clear, be guided by any labels unless labels	
			contradict apparent layout in which case <b>TO</b> .	
			P1 any extra text/symbols other than browser controls MAX 6	6
			MAA U	0
10	(b)	(i)	The <u>page/body</u> will have a yellow background/be yellow;	
			NE background will be yellow	1
10	(b)	(ii)	No effect;	1
10	(b)	(iii)	The heading (in size 1)//The text between H1 tags//"Types of Magnetic	
	(0)	(111)	Storage Device" will be centred;	
			A in middle/centre of line/page	
			R Header for heading	1
11	(a)	(i)	Copyright, Designs and Patents A Copyright	1
11	(a)	(ii)	Computer Misuse	1
11	(a)	(iii)	Health and Safety at Work A Health and Safety	1

11	(b)	(i)	Rules that an employee must follow//a member of an organisation is bound by; <b>NE</b> agreement <b>R</b> Laws alone instead of rules Usually a (written) document/contract; Contents of a code (may) not be legal requirement; Breaking rules could result in disciplinary action/possibility of losing job; <b>MAX 2</b>	2
11	(b)	(ii)	To set out points of good practice for employees//set out rules that are not legal requirements;  To ensure employees are aware of legal requirements//as employees may not know what the law is;  To relate legal requirements to the work that the employee does;  To make clear consequences of breaking the rules <i>if mark not already awarded in b(i)</i> A to exonerate the company if law is broken  MAX 2	2