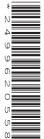


Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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COMPUTER SCIENCE

0478/13

Paper 1 Theory

May/June 2017

1 hour 45 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.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.



| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
|------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| (a) | Conve | rt the | instruc | ction i | nto he | xadec | imal. | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) | Explair binary. | | a pro | gramn | ner mi | ight pı | refer t | o reac | I the i | nstruc | ction ir | n hexa | ıdecim | nal rat | her th |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) | Give tv | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . , | Use 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Use 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prog | gramme | ers car | n use a | a high | -level | langu | age to | o write | a cor | npute | r prog | ram. | | | |
| (a) | Explair | n what | t is me | ant by | y the t | erm 'h | nigh-le | vel lar | nguag | e'. | | | | | |
| (~) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| (b) | A program written in a high-level language is translated into machine code. This is so that it can be processed by a computer. |
|------|--|
| | Name one type of translator that can be used. |
| | [1] |
| (c) | Describe how your answer to part (b) translates this program. |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | [3] |
| Stef | ffi has a number of files of different sizes that contain her work. |

3

Tick $(\ensuremath{\checkmark})$ to show whether each statement is **true** or **false**.

| Statement | true (√) | false (√) |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 47KB is larger than 10MB. | | |
| 250bytes is smaller than 0.5MB. | | |
| 50GB is larger than 100MB. | | |
| 1TB is smaller than 4GB. | | |

[4]

4 Five statements about **serial half-duplex** data transmission are shown in the table below.

Tick (✓) to show whether each statement is **true** or **false**.

| Statement | true (√) | false (√) |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| Data is transmitted in one direction only, one bit at a time. | | |
| Data is transmitted in both directions, multiple bits at a time. | | |
| Data is transmitted in one direction only, multiple bits at a time. | | |
| Data is transmitted in both directions, but only one direction at a time. Data is transmitted one bit at a time. | | |
| Data is transmitted in both directions, but only one direction at a time. Data is transmitted multiple bits at a time. | | |

[5]

[3]

5 (a) Parity checks are often used to detect errors that may occur during data transmission.

The received bytes in the table below were transmitted using **odd parity**.

Tick $(\ensuremath{\checkmark})$ to show whether each byte has been **corrupted during transmission** or **not corrupted during transmission**.

| Received byte | corrupted during transmission (√) | not corrupted during transmission (✓) |
|---------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 10110100 | | |
| 01101101 | | |
| 10000001 | | |

(b) Another method of error detection is Automatic Repeat reQuest (ARQ).

Explain how ARQ is used in error detection.

| Signals are sent to and from the components of a processor using buses. |
|---|
| Identify and describe the purpose of two different buses. |
| Bus 1 |
| Purpose |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| Bus 2 |
| Purpose |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| [6] |

7 Six security terms and six statements are listed below.

Draw a line to match the security term with the most appropriate statement.

Security term Statement

Encryption

Provides a secure connection between web browsers and websites allowing secure transmission of private data.

Secure Socket Layer (SSL) Computer that acts as an intermediary between a web browser and the Internet.

Pharming

Legitimate-looking email is sent in the hope of gathering personal information; it requires the user to click on a link in the email.

Phishing

Uses rules and criteria, set by the user, to help protect a network or system from unauthorised access.

Firewall

Malicious code installed on the hard drive of a user's computer; this code will redirect the user to a fake website without the user's knowledge.

Proxy server

Scrambles data for secure transmission.

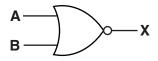
| | 8 | Complete the p | paragraph by | choosina six | correct terms | from the | list |
|--|---|----------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|----------|------|
|--|---|----------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|----------|------|

- Optical
- On-line
- RAM
- HDD
- Primary
- SSD
- Secondary
- ROM
- Off-line

| A computer has two different types of memory. | memory is not directly |
|---|---|
| accessed by the CPU, but it allows a user to store of | data that can easily be accessed by applications. |
| Two examples of this type of memory are | and The |
| second type of memory is | memory. This memory is directly accessed by |
| the CPU. It allows the processor to access data a | and instructions that are stored in this memory. |
| Two examples of this memory are | and |

| 9 | A supermarket has a system that allows customers to check out their own shopping. |
|---|---|
| | Identify and describe the purpose of two input devices and one output device used in this system. |
| | Input device 1 |
| | Purpose |
| | |
| | |
| | Input device 2 |
| | Purpose |
| | |
| | |
| | Output device 1 |
| | Purpose |
| | |

10 (a) Complete the truth table for the NOR gate.



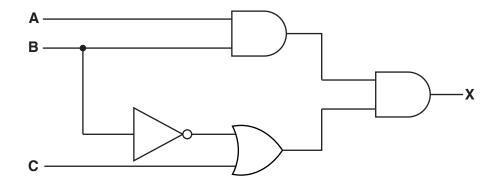
| Α | В | Output (X) |
|---|---|------------|
| 0 | 0 | |
| 0 | 1 | |
| 1 | 0 | |
| 1 | 1 | |

[1]

[6]

[3]

(b) Write a logic statement that corresponds with the following logic circuit.



| 11 | State three functions provided by an operating system. |
|----|--|
| | Function 1 |
| | |
| | |
| | Function 2 |
| | |
| | |
| | Function 3 |
| | |
| | |

12 The processes in a chemical factory are monitored by sensors connected to a microprocessor.

| (a) | Identify two different sensors used in this application. Give an example of how each se could be used in the chemical factory. | nsor |
|-----|---|------|
| | Sensor 1 | |
| | Use | |
| | | |
| | Sensor 2 | |
| | Use | |
| | | |
| (b) | Describe how the sensors and a microprocessor are used to monitor a process. | [4] |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
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| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | [5] |
| | | |

| 13 | (a) | Gurdeep wants to send a large file to Jennifer over the Internet. | | |
|----|-----|---|---|-----|
| | | Sta | te two benefits of compressing the file to send it. | |
| | | Ber | nefit 1 | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | _ | | |
| | | Ber | nefit 2 | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | [2] |
| | (b) | Two | types of compression are lossy and lossless. | |
| | | Cho | oose the most suitable type of compression for the following and explain your choice. | |
| | | (i) | Downloading the code for a computer program: | |
| | | | Type of compression | |
| | | | Explanation | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | [3] |
| | | (ii) | Streaming a video file: | |
| | | | Type of compression | |
| | | | Explanation | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | [3] |

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