



Cambridge International AS & A Level

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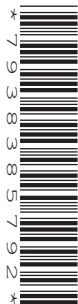
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COMPUTER SCIENCE

9618/11

Paper 1 Theory Fundamentals

May/June 2022

1 hour 30 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
- Calculators must **not** be used in this paper.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- No marks will be awarded for using brand names of software packages or hardware.

This document has **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

1 Computers store data in binary form.

(a) State the difference between a tebibyte and a terabyte.

.....
 [1]

(b) Convert the signed denary value -100 into an 8-bit two's complement binary integer.

Working

.....

Answer [1]

(c) Convert the denary number 251 into hexadecimal. Show your working.

Working

.....

.....

.....

Answer [2]

(d) Add the following unsigned binary integers.

$$\begin{array}{r} 01010000 \\ + 00111110 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

[1]

2 A computer has hardware and software.

(a) The hardware includes different types of memory.

(i) Complete the description of computer memory.

Random Access Memory (RAM) and Read Only Memory (ROM) are both examples of memory.

One item that is stored in RAM is

One item that is stored in ROM is

RAM can be either Static RAM (SRAM) or Dynamic RAM (DRAM).

SRAM uses transistors arranged as

DRAM uses transistors and

[5]

(ii) Explain the difference between Programmable ROM (PROM), Erasable Programmable ROM (EPROM) and Electrically Erasable Programmable ROM (EEPROM).

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..... [3]

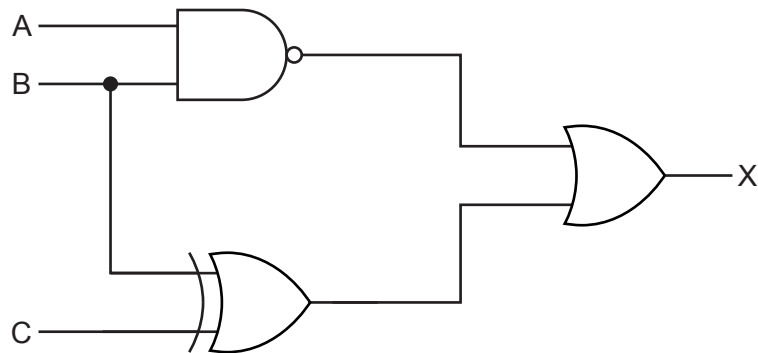
(c) Computers consist of logic gates.

(i) Complete the table by writing **one** set of values (input 1 and input 2) for each gate that will give the output 1.

| Gate | Input 1 | Input 2 | Output |
|------|---------|---------|--------|
| AND | | | 1 |
| NAND | | | 1 |
| XOR | | | 1 |
| NOR | | | 1 |

[4]

(ii) Write the logic expression for the given logic circuit.



.....

 [3]

3 A teacher is writing examination papers on a laptop computer. The computer is connected to the internet. The teacher is concerned about the security and privacy of the papers.

(a) State the difference between the security of data and the privacy of data.

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..... [1]

(b) Identify **and** describe **two** threats to the data. Identify **one** security measure to protect against each threat. Each security measure must be different.

Threat 1

Description

.....

Security measure

Threat 2

Description

.....

Security measure

[6]

4 A teacher uses a relational database, MARKS, to store data about students and their test marks.

The database has the following structure:

STUDENT(StudentID, FirstName, LastName)

TEST(TestID, Description, TotalMarks)

STUDENT_TEST(StudentID, TestID, Mark)

(a) Describe the advantages of using a relational database compared to a file-based approach.

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..... [4]

(b) Give the highest level of Normal Form (NF) the database MARKS is in **and** justify your choice.

Normal Form

Justification

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

- (d) The mark a student is awarded in a test will be entered into the database. This mark needs to be a whole number between 0 and the maximum number of marks for that test (inclusive).

Explain how data validation **and** data verification can be used when a mark is entered.

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..... [4]

5 A programmer uses an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) to develop a program.

(a) Draw **one** line from each IDE feature to its correct description.

| IDE feature | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| Context-sensitive prompt | Executes one line of the program and then stops |
| Dynamic syntax check | Underlines or highlights statements that do not meet the rules of the language |
| Breakpoint | Outputs the contents of variables and data structures |
| Single stepping | Stops the code executing at a set line |
| Report window | Displays predictions of the code being entered |

[4]

(b) The programmer wants to allow users to edit, improve and redistribute the program.

Identify **two** different types of software licence that the programmer could use.

1

2

[2]

(c) Explain the benefits to the programmer of using program libraries.

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..... [3]

(b) Identify **one** factor that can affect the performance of the computer system **and** state how it impacts the performance.

Factor

Impact

.....

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[2]

Question 6 continues on the next page.

- (c) The table shows part of the instruction set for a processor. The processor has one general purpose register, the Accumulator (ACC).

| Instruction | | Explanation |
|-------------|---------|--|
| Opcode | Operand | |
| AND | #n | Bitwise AND operation of the contents of ACC with the operand |
| XOR | #n | Bitwise XOR operation of the contents of ACC with the operand |
| OR | #n | Bitwise OR operation of the contents of ACC with the operand |
| LSL | #n | Bits in ACC are shifted logically n places to the left. Zeros are introduced on the right hand end |
| LSR | #n | Bits in ACC are shifted logically n places to the right. Zeros are introduced on the left hand end |

denotes a denary number, e.g. #123

- (i) Complete the register to show the result **after** the instruction AND #2 is executed.

Register before:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Register after:

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
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[1]

- (ii) Complete the register to show the result **after** the instruction OR #8 is executed.

Register before:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Register after:

| | | | | | | | |
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[1]

(iii) Complete the register to show the result **after** the operation `LSL #4` is executed.

Register before:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Register after:

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[1]

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