

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

	CANDIDATE NAME	
	CENTRE CANDIDATE NUMBER	
*		
	COMPUTER SCIENCE	0478/11
	Paper 1 Theory	May/June 2017
		1 hour 45 minutes
* 3 7 7 1 2 0 0 4 7 9	Candidates answer on the Question Paper.	
	No Additional Materials are required.	
v *	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.

This document consists of **12** printed pages.



1 The memory of a computer contains data and instructions in binary.

The following instruction is stored in a location of the memory.

0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	
a) (Conve	rt the i	instruc	ction i	nto he	xadec	imal.									
	Explair binary.	ו why	a pro	gramn	ner mi	ight pr	efer to	o read	the i	nstruc	tion ir	ı hexa	adecim	nal rat	her th	ar
	Give tv															
l	Use 1															
	Use 2															••••
Prog	ramme	ers car	n use	a high	-level	langu	age to	o write	a cor	npute	r prog	ram.				
(a) I	Explair	n what	t is me	eant b	y the t	erm 'h	igh-le	vel la	nguag	e'.						

2

(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 Steffi has a number of files of different sizes that contain her work.

Tick (\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 (\checkmark) 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]

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 (\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		
1000001		

[3]

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

Explain how ARQ is used in error detection.

|
 | [4] |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|

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]

6

7 Six security terms and six statements are listed below.

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



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[5]

- 8 Complete the paragraph by choosing **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 data that can easily be accessed by applications.
Two examples of this type of memory are And and
second type of memory is memory. This memory is directly accessed by
the CPU. It allows the processor to access data and instructions that are stored in this memory.
Two examples of this memory are and and

[6]

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
	[6]

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



Α	В	Output (X)
0	0	
0	1	
1	0	
1	1	

[1]

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



	X =			 [3]
11	State three functions	provided by an operati	ng system.	
	Function 1			
	Function 2			
	Function 3			
				[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 sensor could be used in the chemical factory.

	Sensor 1
	Use
	Sensor 2
	Use
	[4]
(b)	Describe how the sensors and a microprocessor are used to monitor a process.
	[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	
		Por	aofit 0	
		Dei	nefit 2	
				[2]
	(b)	Two types of compression are lossy and lossless.		
		Choose 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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