

Paper 1

#### **Cambridge Assessment International Education**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education (9-1)

COMPUTER SCIENCE 0984/11

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 75

#### **Published**

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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#### Cambridge IGCSE (9-1) - Mark Scheme

#### PUBLISHED

#### **Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:**

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:**

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:**

Marks must be awarded positively:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- · marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:**

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

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### Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:**

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:**

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

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## Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question				An	swer					Marks
1(a)	97	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	6
			1 ma	ark			1 m	nark		
	5C	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	
			1 m	ark			1 m	γ nark		
	E1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	
			γ 1 ma	ark			1 ma	ırk		
1(b)	Four from:  • Media Access Control (access) • Used to identify a device • It is a unique (address) • It is a static address // It defends to the manufacture • The first part is the manufector of the second part is the seco	oes not d er acturer II	D/numbe	r/identifie	es the ma	ınufacture	er			4

# Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Two from e.g.:	2
	<ul> <li>Colour codes // Colour in HTML / CSS</li> <li>Error messages</li> <li>Locations in memory</li> <li>Memory dump // debugging</li> <li>IP address</li> <li>ASCII // Unicode</li> <li>Assembly language</li> <li>URL</li> </ul>	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	1 mark for correct name, 1 mark for correct gate symbol	2
	– AND	
2(b)	1 mark for correct name, 1 mark for correct gate symbol	2
	- NOR	

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### Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	1 mark for correct name, 1 mark for correct gate symbol	2
	- NAND	

Question	Answer		Marks
3	1 mark for each correct device		5
	Description of input or output device	Name of device	
	This is an input device that works by shining a light onto the surface of a document. The light source is automatically moved across the document and the reflected light is captured by mirrors and lenses.	2D Scanner	
	This is an input device where a laser or a light source is moved across an object. The width, height and depth of the object are measured to allow a model to be created.	3D scanner	
	This is a large input device that is usually fixed to a wall. A user can calibrate the device to make sure the sensors align with a projected image. The user can use either their finger or a special pen to make selections.	Interactive whiteboard	
	This is an output device that uses many small mirrors to reflect light towards a lens. This will display an image.	Projector	
	This is an output device that creates an object by building layer upon layer of material.	3D printer	

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### Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	1 mark for security method, 2 marks for description	3
	Anti-virus (software) // Anti-malware (software)	
	<ul> <li>Firewall // Proxy server</li> <li>Monitors traffic coming into and out of the computer system</li> <li>Checks that the traffic meets any criteria/rules set</li> <li>Blocks any traffic that does not meet the criteria/rules set // set blacklist/whitelist</li> </ul>	

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### Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(ii)	1 mark for security method, 2 marks for description	3
	<ul> <li>Firewall // proxy server</li> <li>Monitors traffic coming into and out of the computer system</li> <li>Check that the traffic meets any criteria/rules set</li> <li>Blocks any traffic that does not meet the criteria/rules set // set blacklist/whitelist</li> <li>NOTE: Cannot be awarded if already given in 4(a)(i)</li> </ul>	
	Passwords	
	Biometrics     Data needed to enter is unique to individual     therefore very difficult to replicate     Lock out after set number of attempts	
	<ul> <li>Two-step verification // Two-factor authentication</li> <li>Extra data is sent to device, pre-set by user</li> <li> making it more difficult for hacker to obtain it</li> <li>Data has to be entered into the same system</li> <li> so if attempted from a remote location, it will not be accepted</li> </ul>	

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### Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(iii)	1 mark for security method, 2 marks for description	3
	Anti-spyware software // Anti-malware (software)	
	<ul> <li> and relay it to third party</li> <li>Two-step verification // Two-factor authentication</li> <li>Extra data is sent to device, pre-set by user</li> <li> making it more difficult for hacker to obtain it</li> <li>Data has to be entered into the same system</li> <li> so if attempted from a remote location, it will not be accepted</li> <li>NOTE: Cannot be awarded if already given in 4(a)(ii)</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Firewall // proxy server</li> <li>Monitors traffic coming into and out of the computer system</li> <li>Check that the traffic meets any criteria/rules set</li> <li>Blocks any traffic that does not meet the criteria/rules set // set blacklist/whitelist</li> <li>NOTE: Cannot be awarded if already given in 4(a)(i) or 4(a)(ii)</li> </ul>	
4(b)(i)	Three from:  Human error e.g. accidentally deleting a file Hardware failure Physical damage e.g. fire/flood Power failure // power surge Misplacing a storage device	3

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## Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)(ii)	Two from:  Back data up  Use surge protection  Keep data in a fireproof / waterproof / protective case  Use verification methods (for deleting files)  Following correct procedure e.g. ejecting offline devices / regularly saving	2

Question	Answer	Marks
5	Five from:	5
	A (compression) algorithm is used	
	No data is removed in the process // original file can be restored	
	Repeated words (are identified) // Patterns in the data (are identified)	
	and are indexed/put into a table // by example	
	and are replaced with their index // by example	
	and their positions are stored (in the table) // by example	
	and the number of times the word/pattern appears is stored (in the table) // by example	
	NOTE: Other valid methods of lossless compression can be awarded marks	

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	Four from (max 2 marks per improvement):	4
. ,	Make the password require more characters	
	Makes the password harder to crack/guess	
	More possible combinations for the password	
	Make the password require different types of characters	
	Makes the password harder to crack/guess	
	More possible combinations for the password	
	Use a biometric device	
	Hard to fake a person's biological data // data is unique	
	Two-step verification // Two factor-authentication	
	Adds an additional level to hack	
	Have to have the set device for the code to receive it	
	Drop-down boxes // onscreen keyboard	
	To prevent passwords being obtained using keylogger	
	Request random characters	
	Won't reveal entire password	
	Set number of password attempts	
	Will lock account if attempting to guess	
	Will stop brute-force attacks	

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### Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	Four from (max 3 marks for benefits only, without an explanation):  • More read/write cycles (over its lifetime) // greater longevity  • likely to be a lot of read/write functions each day  • Read/write speed is sufficient  • even though it is slower than solid-state  • Cheaper per unit of data stored  • better value for the company to purchase  • so the law company can afford to buy a server with greater storage capacity  • No requirement for portability  • as a server, it does not need to be moved  • Trusted technology  • it has been traditionally used for many years	4
6(c)	• DVD • CD • Blu-ray	3

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## Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<ul> <li>1 mark for each correct term, in the correct place:</li> <li>Syntax</li> <li>High-level language</li> <li>Translator</li> <li>Machine code</li> <li>Assembly</li> <li>Low-level language</li> </ul>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	Six from:	6
	SSL is a (security) protocol	
	It encrypts any data that is sent	
	It uses/sends digital certificates	
	which is sent to the (buyer's/user's) browser // requested by (buyer's/user's) browser	
	that contains the gallery's public key	
	that can be used to authenticate the gallery	
	Once the certificate is authenticated, the transaction will begin	

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## Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer				
8(b)	1 mark for each correct tick.				
	Statement	True (✓)	False (✓)		
	Firewalls are only available as hardware devices		<b>✓</b>		
	Firewalls allow a user to set rules for network traffic	<b>√</b>			
	Firewalls will automatically stop all malicious traffic		<b>✓</b>		
	Firewalls only examine traffic entering a network		✓		
	Firewalls encrypt all data that is transmitted around a network		✓		
	Firewalls can be used to block access to certain websites	✓			
8(c)	<ul> <li>Four from: <ul> <li>A set of guidelines</li> <li>Rules/laws that govern the use of computers / by example</li> <li>Tell people how to behave when using computers // helps k</li> <li>Art gallery could be subject to plagiarism / intellectual prop</li> <li>Art gallery could copyright their work (to make it illegal to</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	erty theft	e when usin	g computers // by example	4

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