

No additional materials are required.

No calculators allowed.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in. Write in dark blue or black pen. You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working. Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

No marks will be awarded for using brand names for 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.

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



| | | www.xtrapa | pers.com |
|---|-----|--|----------|
| | | 2 | |
| 1 | (a) | 2 State what is meant by the boot (bootstrap) program. | For |
| | | | nia ners |
| | | | Se.c. |
| | | | 111 |
| | | [2] | |
| | | | |
| | (b) | Explain how the boot program is used when a PC is turned on. | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | [4] | |
| | | | |

| | | www.xtrapa | pers.com |
|---|-----|---|---------------|
| | | 3 | |
| 2 | (a) | 3 Describe the use of the Memory Data Register (MDR). Explain how the contents change during the fetch-execute cycle. | For iner's |
| | | | age.c. |
| | | | om |
| | | | |
| | | | L |
| | | [3] | |
| | | | |
| | (b) | Name three types of bus that are used in a computer. For each one explain what it is used for. | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | [6] | |

| | | | 22 | |
|---|-----|------|---|-----|
| | | | 4 nvert the following denary numbers into 8-bit, sign and magnitude, binary num +39 | |
| 3 | (a) | Co | nvert the following denary numbers into 8-bit, sign and magnitude, binary num | Fo |
| | | (i) | +39 | nia |
| | | | | 30 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | (ii) | - 47 | |
| | | . , | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | 101 | |
| | | | [3] | |
| | (b) | Co | | |
| | (~) | 00 | nvert the following denary numbers into 8-bit, two's complement, binary numbers: | |
| | () | | - 3 | |
| | () | | | |
| | () | | | |
| | () | | | |
| | () | | - 3 | |
| | () | (i) | - 3 | |
| | | (i) | - 3 | |
| | () | (i) | - 3 | |
| | () | (i) | - 3 [| |
| | | (i) | - 3 [2] - 47 | |
| | | (i) | - 3 | |

| | | | pers.com |
|-----|-------|--|----------|
| | | 5 | |
| (c) | | articular computer uses a single 10-bit word to store a floating-point represe | For |
| | The | 5 articular computer uses a single 10-bit word to store a floating-point represent number. a first 6 bits are used to store the mantissa and the remaining 4 bits are used be the exponent. Explain why 000101 0100 = $2\frac{1}{2}$ using this notation. | iner's |
| | (i) | Explain why 000101 0100 = $2\frac{1}{2}$ using this notation. | COM |
| | | | |
| | | | - |
| | | [2] | |
| | (ii) | Rewrite the binary value of this floating-point representation so that it is in normalised form. | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | [2] | |
| | (iii) | 011001 0011 is a normalised floating-point number. | |
| | | By converting each of the mantissa and the exponent into a denary number first, write this number in denary. | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | [3] | |

| | | www.xtra | papers.co |
|---|---------------------|---|---------------|
| | | 6 | |
| ! | give nun prov | e health system in a country consists of a number of local surgeries. Individual e medical assistance to people in the immediate area. In addition to this there a nber of main hospitals. Each hospital provides services which the doctors are unable vide in their surgeries. e main hospitals and the surgeries which they serve are linked by using an intranet. | For iner's |
| | (a) | Describe what is meant by an intranet. | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | [3 |] |
| (| (b) | Explain the advantages and disadvantages of using an intranet rather than the Internet. | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | [5 | 1 |

- www.papaCambridge.com A new car is being designed. It is decided that different designs for the braking 5 should be tested using a computer simulation of each design rather than built prototypes.
 - (a) Describe three advantages of using computer simulation when testing each design.

..... [6] (b) Simulation allows for the braking system to be tested in different conditions. Describe the variables in the simulation that would need to be changed in order to replicate different driving conditions. [5]

| | | 8 |
|-----|--------------|---|
| a) | Des file. | 8 Acribe the advantages of using a relational database to store data rather that is a relational database to store database to |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | [3] |
| (b) | data Whe | a about guests in a hotel are stored in a relational database. One part of the abase consists of a table of GUEST details. This is linked to a table ACCOUNT. enever a guest orders something in the hotel, the charge for that service is stored in ACCOUNT table. |
| | (i) | State the primary key of the GUEST table, justifying your choice. |
| | | |
| | | [2] |
| | (ii) | State a secondary key in the ACCOUNT table, justifying your choice. |
| | | |
| | | [2] |
| | (iii) | State what is meant by a foreign key. |
| | | [1] |
| | (iv) | State a foreign key in the ACCOUNT table, justifying your choice. |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | [2] |

| | | 9 |
|-----|------|---|
| (a) | | 9 Delain how variables are managed during the different stages of compilation of the different stages of compilation for the different stages of compilation of the different stages of compilation of the different stages of compilation of the different stages of the different stages of compilation of the different stages of the different sta |
| | | No. |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | [7] |
| | | |
| (b) | (i) | Give two advantages of using a compiler rather than an interpreter to translate a high-level language program. |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | (::) | [2] |
| | (11) | Describe an advantage of using an interpreter rather than a compiler to translate a high-level language program. |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | [2] |
| | | |

| | | | www.xtr | apapers.com |
|---|-----|------|--|-------------|
| | | | 10 ¹⁴ D | |
| 8 | Exp | lain | how the following memory management techniques may be used: | For |
| | | (i) | Paging | apapers.com |
| | | | | Se.co. |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | (ii) | Segmentation | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | [6] |
| 9 | (a) | Stat | te the meaning of the following types of programming paradigm: | |
| | | (i) | Declarative | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | (ii) | Procedural | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | [2] |

le in a 11 (b) The class diagram shows some of the information about plants on sale in a centre. Plant SoilType Cost ... getSoilType() getCost() ... Tree Bulb WoodType Colour CountryOfOrigin ... getWoodType() getColour() getCountryOfOrigin() . . . Use the diagram to help you explain the meaning of the terms: (i) Class [2] (ii) Inheritance [2] (iii) Encapsulation [2]

| | | | WAV W XII | apapers.com |
|----|---|---|--|--------------------------------|
| | | | 12 | |
| 10 | con The | npute | s in a factory each have an identity code which identifies their record er system. ntity code contains letters and numbers and is defined using BNF (Backus-Na s: | For iner's Contributions |
| | <gr <let< td=""><td>oup> tter> ımbe</td><td>::= A B C D</td><td>Conn</td></let<></gr | oup> tter> ımbe | ::= A B C D | Conn |
| | (a) | Exp | lain why each of the following identity codes is invalid: | |
| | | (i) | 2BA | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | (ii) | XAA | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | (iii) | ACB021 | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | [3] |
| | (b) | | e definition is changed to allow only a number which begins with a 1 or a 2. The fi t in the number is now defined as | rst |
| | | <no< td=""><td>n-zero-digit> ::= 1 2</td><td></td></no<> | n-zero-digit> ::= 1 2 | |
| | | Dra | w a syntax diagram to show the definition of an identity code using only the terms | : |
| | | • • • | non-zero-digit digit letter identity-code | |
| | | | , | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | [4] |

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.