

Mark scheme January 2003

GCE

Computing

Unit CPT4

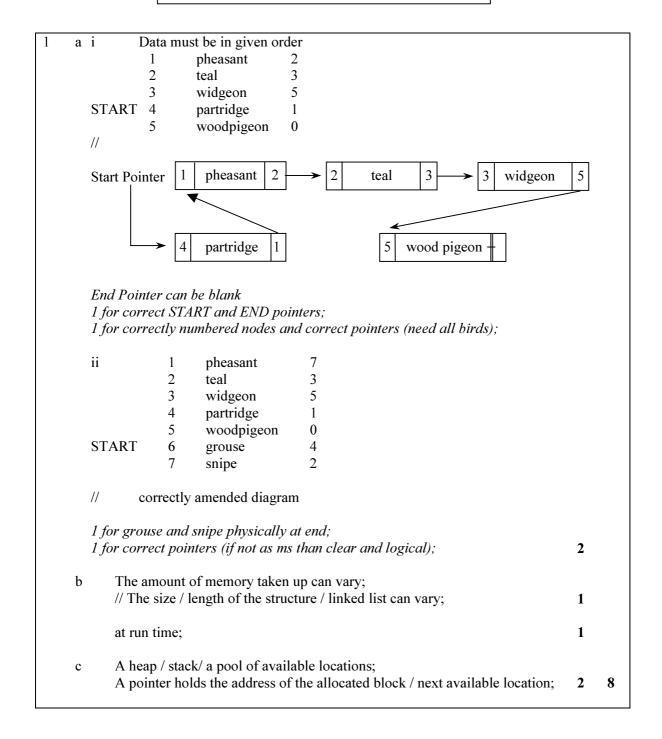
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Unit 4: Processing and Programming Techniques

The following notation is used in the mark scheme:

- ; means a single mark;
- / means alternative response;
- A means acceptable creditworthy answer;
- R means reject answer as not creditworthy;
- I means ignore;
- **BoD** means benefit of doubt





| 2 | i | multi-tasking; | 1 | |
|---|-----|--------------------|---|---|
| | ii | multi-programming; | 1 | |
| | iii | multi-user; | 1 | 3 |
| | | | | |

| 3 | a i | 8; | | |
|---|------|--|---|---|
| | a ii | Each time a comparison is made in a binary search the number of items to | 1 | |
| | | be searched / list is halved; | 1 | |
| | | // 137 lies between 2^7 and 2^8 ; | | |
| | | Could give (ii) even if (i) incorrect | | |
| | bi | 137; | 1 | |
| | b ii | In a linear search of 137 items, the required item might be the 137 th one; | 1 | |
| | | need a termination – must explain why 137 is the maximum | | 4 |
| | | - · · | | |

| 4 | a command line interface; | 1 | |
|---|--|---|---|
| | b command line interpreter / CLI; A shell c and d must be in correct context | 1 | |
| | c user has access to all instructions – GUI can restrict access / can control hardware; CLI takes up less memory than a GUI / uses less processing power / No powerful graphics card required; Instructions execute faster than those given via a GUI / CLI is quicker to use for the experienced user than a GUI; | | |
| | Any two | 2 | |
| | d The user has to remember the precise format of each instruction; Not intuitive / user friendly; (less intuitive needs a than') | 1 | 5 |

| 5 | a i | 1011 1101 1001 0011; | 1 | |
|---|-----|---|---|---|
| | ii | 1011101000 000011 -ve number; | 1 | |
| | | exponent +3; (explained or demonstrated) | 1 | |
| | | value $4^{3}/_{8}$; | 1 | |
| | | Answer $-4^{3}/_{8}$ / -4.375 | | |
| | | 1 mark for each of three points to max 3 | | |
| | b | Normalisation ensures the maximum possible accuracy for a given number of bits; (given no. of bits can be implied – e.g. leading zeroes can be replaced by significant digits at the end of the mantissa) Arithmetic operations simplified | | |
| | | Ensures that only a single representation of a number is possible; | | |
| | | Any 2 points to max | 2 | 6 |



| 6 | a | add; uses the rules 0+0=0, 0+1=1, 1+1=10; | 1 | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| | | AND; uses the rules 0 AND $0 = 0$, 0 AND $1 = 0$, 1 AND $1 = 1$; | 1 | | |
| | | // AND operates on a bit by bit basis; | 1 | | |
| | | 1 | | | |
| | | // ADD performs addition, AND compares bits; | 1 | | |
| | AND outputs a 1 if both inputs are 1, otherwise 0; | | | | |
| | b i | A register / the accumulator; | 1 | | |
| | | A general purpose register | | | |
| | | R the wrong register e.g. MDR | | | |
| | ii | Access to main memory is slower than to a register; | | | |
| | | Would need to write results to MM and read them back again for each | _ | | |
| | | instruction; | 2 | 5 | |
| | | | | | |

| 7 | a | chris, clauses 10, 8 and 2; at least 2 clauses needed alan clauses 11,4 and 1; at least 2 clauses needed names only, none, | | 1 | |
|---|---|--|-------------|---|---|
| | b | cousin (X,Y) IF grandfather (Z,X) AND grandfather (Z,Y);;; overall structure 'cousin(X,Y) IF grandfather () AND grandfather()' (W,X) (W,Y) alternative approach mark in similar mode | 1 1 1 | 3 | |
| | c | Processing of natural language; Medical diagnosis; Image interpretation; Other valid types; I mark for each of 2 valid suggestions to max | | 2 | 7 |
| | | A analysing family tree, Artificial Intelligence; | | | |

| 8 | a | i | the operand field contains the data required for the operation; | | | | |
|---|---|-----|---|--|---|---|--|
| | | ii | | erand refers to a location in main memory; | 1 | | |
| | | | which | n holds the data required; | 1 | | |
| | | iii | the op | erand address is calculated by adding the value given; | 1 | | |
| | | | to the | contents of an index register; | 1 | | |
| | b | i | 0 | 5; | 1 | | |
| | | ii | 120 | 5; | 1 | | |
| | | ii | 121 | 5; | 1 | | |
| | | iv | 127 | 5; | 1 | 9 | |
| | | | | −1 mark if only changes filled in | | | |



| 9 | a | Files are stored in separate directories / folders; | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | A path / pathway | 1 | | | |
| | b disk stores a disk map to indicate free and used blocks / FAT; disk stores information such as disk volume name / label/ capacity of disk / number of sectors; boot sector / messages; disk stores directories for disk / contains system files; Any 2 points @ 1 each | | | | | |
| | c | n.b. loading executable file | | | | |
| | C | i searches directory for match with given file name; | | | | |
| | | obtains a block address / uses FAT to locate file; | | | | |
| | | obtains size of file; | | | | |
| | | load file into memory; | | | | |
| | | checks file is compatible / not corrupted / no virus; | | | | |
| | | check file status (not already open, licensed) | | | | |
| | | | 2 | | | |
| | | <i>Error</i> : no matching file / invalid file name / file corrupt / file already opened / incompatible file type; | 1 | | | |
| | | ii finds required amount of memory space / allocates memory; loads into memory / co-ordinates sharing of memory (DLLs); relocating loader translates addresses; | | | | |
| | | using size of file; marks memory as taken / keeps track of where loaded; | | | | |
| | | allocates base and limit register values; | | | | |
| | | set up Page Management Table / A allocates segment descriptor table; | | | | |
| | | manages virtual memory; | | | | |
| | | • | 3 | | | |
| | Error: insufficient memory / memory full. | | | | | |

2

1



a Produces re-usable code because of inheritance / encapsulation;

Data is only accessible in well defined ways (because encapsulated); More efficient to write programs which uses pre-defined / inherited objects / classes:

Storage structure of data and the code in an object may be altered without affecting programs that make use of the object;

Code produced contains fewer errors / more reliable;

Solutions are easier to understand when expressed in terms of objects;

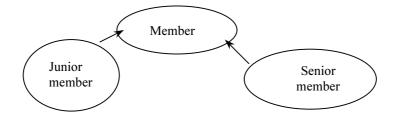
Easier to enforce design consistency – Windows GUI functionality;

Cheaper production costs / Less maintenance effort required by developer since reliable 'objects' can be re-used / bought in;

New functions can be added to objects easily (because encapsulated);

Any 2 advantages @ 1 each – must state an advantage, not make a statement. **R** Object is independent.

b



1 mark for correct base class and derived classes;
1 for two correctly directed arrows;
1

c Member = Class

(Procedure) AddNewMembers; }
(Procedure) AmendMembers; } ; 1
(Procedure)ShowMembers; }

PrivateMembershipNo: Integer

Name : String;

Address: String; ;; 2 8

End;

Exact syntax not required, but must be in style of.

3 procedures 1
Private 1
All 3 field (property) names 1
3 reasonable data types 1