

Mark Scheme (Results)

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Pearson Edexcel GCSE In Computer Science (1CP2/01) Paper 1: Principles of Computer Science

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded.
 Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(a)(i)	Any two from:		
	Can share files/data		
	Can share applications/software		
	Can collaborate		
	 Can share peripherals (printers, speakers) 		
	 Can share connectivity (Internet connection, hotspot) 		
	 Can access files from any computer / hot desk 		
	 Central control/management (security, software updates, 		
	backup, remote support, users, remote monitoring)		
	 Allows communication (email, social media, video 		
	conferencing, online meeting, collaborative games)		2

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(a)(ii)	 A description such as: A LAN covers a small (geographic) area / a WAN covers a large (geographic) area (2) A LAN uses infrastructure owned by one company / a WAN 	Do not accept 'smaller/larger' in reference to the physical size of the network.	
	 uses third-party infrastructure (2) A LAN connects individual devices / uses switches (1), whereas a WAN connects LANs / uses gateways (1) 		2

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(a)(iii)	B 17 080 000 A 17 080 is not correct because it is 17.08 multiplied by 1000 C 17 080 000 000 is not correct because it is 17.08 multiplied by 1000 ³ D 17 080 000 000 000 is not correct because it is 17.08 multiplied by 1000 ⁴	17 080 000 is 17.08 multiplied by 1000 ²	1

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
1(a)(iv)	The delay/amount of time between data/signal being sent and it being received	Do not accept reference to delay/lag on its own.	1

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
1(b)i	Any one from:		
	IP (address)		
Clerical	MAC (address)		1

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
1(b)ii	A Data being sent		
	B is not correct because it is located in the header		
	C is not correct because it is located in the header		
	D is not correct because it is not located in a packet		1

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(c)	 A description to include two from: Monitors/checks traffic (1) using a set of rules / list of authorised/unauthorised computers/addresses/protocols (1) to decide if data is allowed into or out of the network (1) 		2

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
1(d)	Any one from:	Accept POP	
	• POP3	•	
Clerical	• IMAP		
	• SMTP		1

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1(e)	 A linked explanation such as: All communication could fail (1) because/if the central device fails (1) It can be difficult/expensive to set up (1) because each device needs a cable to connect to the central device (1) The number of devices that can be connected is limited (1) because the central device supports a fixed number of connections (1) 	For 'central device': • Accept 'router' or 'hub' (as a term to refer to a device that contains a switch). • Accept 'switch' (as this is the correct term to refer to the central device) • Do not accept 'server'	2

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(a)i	 Any one from: To represent an instruction/command To make an instruction/command easy to read/write/learn/remember/understand An instruction in a set of instructions 	Accept generic definitions of mnemonic such as: 'To shorten a piece of information so it is easy to remember.'	1

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
2(a)ii	Assembly language		
Clerical			1

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(a)iii	 A linked description such as: They are microprocessor/CPU/machine specific (1) so they can manipulate the hardware directly (1) They can be highly optimised (1) to make efficient use of the hardware/execute more quickly/use minimal memory (1) Each line of code (1) is one instruction only (1) Award responses that refer to machine code as a low level language, such as: Machine code is written in binary (1) so instructions can be processed directly by the CPU / do not need to be translated (1) Award one mark for: Machine code does not need to be translated (1) 	Accept: (Assembly language) instructions are assembled (1) to machine code (1)	2

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
2(a)iv	Interpreter		
Clerical			1

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
2(b)	Data		
	Instructions		
			2

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
2(c)i	A description to include two from:		
	A laser heats/burns (areas of a disk) (1), which creates lands/pits (1)		
	representing binary / 1s and 0s (1)		2

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(c)ii	Solid state / flash Accept 'SSD' for solid state		
Clerical			1

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
2(d)	Any two from:	Do not accept:	
	 Limited processing resources 	'Carries out a specific	
	 Low power consumption 	task': This is the opposite	
	 Simple/robust operating system 	of 'general purpose',	
	 Low cost per unit 	which is given in the	
	 Smaller in size 	question.	
	 Less storage 		
	 Limited user interface 		2

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(e)	A Reduces data transfer times		
	C Reduces required storage space		
Clerical			
	B is not correct because parts of a compressed file can still be written to several different places on a disk D is not correct as compression does not make data more secure like encryption does E is not correct because error detection/correction mechanism are still needed in network packets		
	·		2

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
2(f)	 Any two from: Programming language specific vulnerabilities (directly manipulating memory) Security (vulnerability) Weak design Insufficient testing 		
	 Bad programming practices (not following standards, using unvalidated 3rd party libraries) Inadequate validation (that fails to prevent incorrect/inappropriate data input) Inadequate authentication (that enables hackers to gain unauthorised access) Sensitive data not encrypted 		2

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(g)	 A linked explanation such as: Users can be added/deleted (1) so multiple people can use the same computer (1) Edit user permissions (1) so only specific users can securely access their storage space (1) Control the amount of resources/storage each user can access (1) so the limited storage on the machine can be shared (1) Enforce user permissions (1) so only certain users are allowed to install programs / access certain files (1) 		2

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
3(a)(i)	1 mark for each nibble:		
	0011(1)		
Clerical	1001(1)		2

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
3(a)(ii)	1 mark for each digit in the correct location:		
	2D		
Clerical			2

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(a)(iii)	 A linked description such as: Flip all the bits (1) and add one (1) Copy/keep all the 0s from the right/LSB, up to and including the first 1 (1), then flip the remaining bits (1) Flip all the bits from the left/MSB (1) up to, but not including, the 1 nearest the right/LSB (1) 		2

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
3(a)(iv)	A linked explanation such as:		
	 There are not enough bits (1) to store the result (1) 		
	 An overflow occurs (1) because 1 + 1 = 0 with a 1 carry / 		
	because the result is more than 255 (1)		2

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
3(b)	Lossy		
Clerical			1

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
3(c)	A description to include two from:	Award a mark for an	
	A standard	example of an ASCII	
	For representing text/characters	character equivalence	
	 Allows data to be interchangeable between computers (from 	e.g. $A = 65$ as this can be	
	different manufacturers)	awarded from mark point	
	 Each character is mapped to a unique number/binary 	4.	
	equivalent	(A = 01000001 could	
	ASCII (encoding) uses 7/8 bits	similarly be awarded.)	
	There are 128 unique characters		
	(allow 256 for 128)		2

Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
3(d)(i)	Any one from:		
	 The number of pixels per (square) inch is higher 		
	The density of pixels is higher		1

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(d)(ii)	Award one mark for each number in the correct location for a maximum of 4: • 15 in numerator (1) • 1028 x 640 in numerator (1) • 1024×1024 in denominator (1) • 8 in denominator (1) Example of expression that gains full marks: $\frac{1028 \times 640 \times 15}{1024 \times 1024 \times 8}$	Award equivalent representations of 1024 (2 ¹⁰)	4

 A linked explanation such as: It helps prevent loss of data (1) because malware could deliberately delete data / because data can be deleted/corrupted accidentally (1) It helps minimise disruption following a system failure (1) because data can be restored (1) Data can be restored (1) because physical hazards (fire/flood) 	Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
deliberately delete data / because data can be deleted/corrupted accidentally (1) It helps minimise disruption following a system failure (1) because data can be restored (1)	4(a)	A linked explanation such as:		
(can damage storage devices) (1)		 deliberately delete data / because data can be deleted/corrupted accidentally (1) It helps minimise disruption following a system failure (1) because data can be restored (1) Data can be restored (1) because physical hazards (fire/flood) 		

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(b)	 Any two from: That they are giving consent That they can say no / refuse That they are not denied service, if they say no What the data is being collected for What processing will be done on their data/purpose of the processing/how data will be processed That they can withdraw consent at any time That the data will be shared (with third parties) How long it will be stored That the data will be stored securely 		2

Question	Indicative content	Additional	Mark
Number		Guidance	
4(c)	Discuss how algorithmic bias can affect the decisions police forces make.		6
	Causes of algorithmic bias		
	 Machine learning having been trained using insufficient/inappropriate data Human bias leading to discrimination and a lack of fairness 		
	Poor design of the algorithm		
	Impacts on individuals and communities of algorithmic bias		
1	Deploying officers to the wrong areas		
	 Individuals may feel as though they are being monitored/targeted/subjected to unfair treatment as a result of the output of a biased algorithm deploying too many officers / too few officers 		
	 Discrimination/equality (e.g. resourcing police more heavily in particular communities) 		
	 Feedback loops (if a model predicting crime rates based on historical arrest data is used to prioritise police resources, then arrests in high risk areas could increase further, reinforcing the imbalance) source 		
	Methods available to reduce the risk of algorithmic bias		
	 Human oversight and 'sense checking' and confidence/error ratings of predictions 		
	 Governance (anticipating and managing risks and make sure legal requirements are adhered to) 		
	 Auditing to enable identification and mitigation of systematic bias Open to scrutiny / transparent 		
	Involvement of communities during development		
İ	Improve the training data		

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable content.
Level 1	1–2	Basic, independent points are made, showing elements of understanding of key concepts/principles of computer science. (AO1)
		The discussion will contain basic information with little linkage between points made or application to the context. (AO2)
Level 2	3–4	Demonstrates adequate understanding of key concepts/principles of computer science. (AO1)
		The discussion shows some linkages and lines of reasoning with some structure and application to the context. (AO2)
Level 3	5–6	Demonstrates comprehensive understanding of key concepts/principles of computer science to support the discussion being presented. (AO1)
		The discussion is well developed, with sustained lines of reasoning that are coherent and logically structured, and which clearly apply to the context. (AO2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(a)(i)	Any one from:		
3(4)(1)	• Array		
Clerical	• List		1
Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
5(a)(ii)	Yellow		
Clerical			1
Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number			
5(a)(iii)	Abstraction		
			1
Clerical			1
Question	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
Number	ALISWOI	Additional Guidance	IVIALK
5(a)(iv)	Decomposition		
Jay(iv)	Decomposition		
Clerical			1

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(b)	 A linked description such as: If the value of the item at the current index position in the array is more than the value of the target (1), no more passes of the loop are required / the loop will exit (1) If the pass through the loop goes past the expected location of the target value (1), the third condition for the loop to execute will not be met (1) 	Do not accept 'index' in place of 'the value at the index'.	
	 If the value (of 'theTarget') is exceeded without reaching the end of the array (1) the algorithm will end (1) 		2

Question Number	Answe	r					Additional Guidance	Mark
5(c)	One m		h correct ro	w showing	relationship	of variable	Different versions of trace tables are acceptable.	
		count	accept	reject	weight	Display	Blanks can be replaced with contents of previous	
		0	0	0	0		row.	
		1	1		404		Final '3 1' can be included	
		2		1	393		on row above.	
		3	2		395		Ignore formatting of 3 1	
		4	3		405		in Display column (e.g. accept '3,1')	
						3 1	αυσερί 3,1)	
							Allow 'Enter weight of box:' in Display column until 3 1 should be displayed.	6

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(d)	Both start and stop terminators present and algorithm terminates correctly at the stop terminator (1) Two separate inputs for two integers (1) [can be in the same input symbol] Test for equivalence, greater than or less than in one decision box (1) Different test (for equivalence, greater than, or less than) in separate decision box (1) Two outputs, labelled Yes and No, for each decision box (1) Logic of flowchart links to three logically valid outputs (1) start input num1 is num1 input num2 yes display "Equal" "num1 greater" "num1 greater" stop	 Award 'End', 'Stop', 'Start' and 'Begin' as text for terminator symbols. Award '==' and '=' used for equivalence inside decision symbol. Accept 'Print' or 'Output' as an alternative to 'Display' in the output symbols. No quotes required around output string. Accept True/False for Yes/No labels 	
			6

