Grade 12 Sub Markscheme

Question Number	Scheme	Marks
1 (a)	(i) A peripheral which can accept data/allows data to be entered to a computer/processor as electrical pulses	1
	 (ii) A peripheral which allows information to be reported by a computer after data has been processed/in human readable form (or in a form suitable for reprocessing by the computer at a later date) 	
	To give information from the computer/after processing	
	 (iii) To hold data when computer is switched off To be able to reload data at a later time/for future use To store extra copies in case of corruption of original 	1
	 Portable hard drive/to store OS/Software/Files 	
(b)	 Portable hard drive/to store OS/Software/Files Flash/Pen/Solid state pen drive/to transport files between home and school/backup/ archive CD/DVDRW drive/to store back ups/archive floppy disk drive (2 per –, max 2 –, max 4. Allow other examples with purpose) 	4
2	 barcode scanner/reader keyboard/keypad touch screen weighing device magnetic stripe reader/smart card reader 	3
3 (a)	 ROM is non volatile/RAM is volatile Data held on ROM cannot be altered/Data held on RAM can be altered 	5
(b)	 Bootstrap/boot program / BIOS because it must be present when the computer is switched on 	2

©	 Data files currently in use/Application program currently in use/Part of operating system currently in use Processor can only access data held in RAM 	2
		2
(d)	needs RAM to store instructions given by the user needs RAM to temporarily store program controlling car needs RAM to store current radio frequencies to control car	2
	needs ROM to store the factory settings/basic instructions needs ROM to store radio frequencies (etc.) understood by remote controller needs ROM to store start up routines when car switched on	0
(e)	 DRAM has to be refreshed / charged // SRAM does not request a refresh 	2
	 DRAM uses a single transistor and capacitor // SRAM uses more than one transistor to form a memory cell // SRAM has more complex circuitry 	
	 DRAM stores each bit as a charge	3
	 DRAM uses higher power (because it requires more circuitry for refreshing) //SRAM uses less power (no need to refresh) 	
	 DRAM less expensive (to purchase/requires fewer transistors) // SRAM is more expensive (to buy as it requires more transistors) 	
	 DRAM has slower access time / speed (because it needs to be refreshed) // SRAM has faster access times 	
	 DRAM can have higher <u>storage/bit/data</u> density // SRAM has lower <u>storage/bit/data</u> density 	
C	DRAM used in main memory // SRAM used in cache memory	

4	1 mark for name of device + 1 mark for reason	
	scanner to produce an electronic/digital map version of the passport photograph (scans) into computer readable format	
	digital camera/video camera to produce an electronic image of the passenger's face produces a similar format to the scanned image	4
5	input	
	touch screen	5
	 to choose where to sit in cinema select payment options select number of seats 	
	keypad	
	to input PINto input number of seats	
	magnetic stripe reader/card reader	
	- to read data from credit card/debit card when making payment	
	sensors	
	- to count/recognise money if paying by cash for tickets	
	output	
	printer	
	- to print the tickets/receipt	
	screen	
CC	 instructions to the customer show prices of tickets show available seats on seating plan show which films are showing that week 	
	speakers	
	- to indicate an error or that purchase procedure is OK	8

