

Marking Schemes

Paper 1 (Section A)

Question No.	Key	Question No.	Key
1.	A (91)	21.	B (61)
2.	A (53)	22.	C (74)
3.	A (77)	23.	B (83)
4.	B (81)	24.	B (60)
5.	D (65)	25.	B (66)
6.	C (63)	26.	C (70)
7.	D (25)	27.	A (76)
8.	D (83)	28.	B (59)
9.	A (76)	29.	D (76)
10.	A (70)	30.	C (75)
11.	B (68)	31.	C (91)
12.	D (77)	32.	D (45)
13.	D (88)	33.	C (81)
14.	D (63)	34.	C (83)
15.	A (82)	35.	B (79)
16.	C (86)	36.	A (81)
17.	A (48)	37.	D (83)
18.	B (72)	38.	A (91)
19.	C (76)	39.	B (53)
20.	A (58)	40.	A (79)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the percentages of candidates choosing the correct answers.

General Notes on Marking

1. The marking scheme was prepared for markers' reference. It may not exhaust all possible answers for each question and should not be regarded as sets of model answers. Candidates and teachers who were not involved in the marking process are advised to interpret its contents with care.
2. The following symbols are used:

- ✗ This symbol indicates a wrong or unacceptable answer.
- Shaded words, figures or ideas are not essential for the candidate to be awarded the point.
- / A single slash indicates an acceptable alternative within an answer.
- + A plus sign indicates that there are two pieces of information and the second part will be awarded points only when the first part is correct.

3. In questions asking for a specified number of reasons or examples etc. and a student gives more than the required number, the extra answers should not be marked. For instance, in a question asking students to provide two examples, and if a student gives three answers, only the first two should be marked.

Paper 1 (Section B)

		Marks
1.	(a) Notebook computer: hard disk Table computer: flash memory / SSD	1 1
	(b) (i) The CPU / storage device / display unit consumes less electricity.	1
	(ii) The operating system (Android) / storage device (flash memory) supports the shorter startup time. / The tablet computer has fewer peripheral devices to load up and thus its startup time is shorter.	1
	(iii) Peter cannot keep his eyes / neck / hands in a good ergonomic position. / small keyboard	1
	(c) USB: The printer has a higher data transfer rate / better data security / less interference (stable). Wi-Fi: The printer is more portable.	1 1
	(d) (i) FTP	1
	(ii) FTP	1
	(iii) HTTP	1
	(iv) HTTP	1
	(v) SMTP	1
	(vi) IMAP	1
2.	(a) (i) Minimise the chance that the others use the account when the system is unattended.	1
	(ii) The data are encrypted. / The identity of the web site can be validated. (trust)	1
	(b) The company encrypts the data with its private key and Janice decrypts with the company's public key. / The company encrypts the data with Janice's public key and Janice decrypts with her private key.	2
	(c) The two levels of authentication processes (email & SMS) can enhance the security of password reset. Email / SMS can authenticate Janice's identity. The one-time password can force Janice to use another password to avoid the damage of the leak of the password generated by the system. (explanation of SMS / one-time password ✕)	1×2
	(d) Someone might peek at her to steal her username and password. Her private information like username and password might be stored in the computer (e.g. cookies). The security of the public computers is not guaranteed because spyware (keylogger, virus, etc.) might be existed. (The security is low. / She may forget to log out the system. ✕)	1×2
	(e) (i) Janice owns the copyright of the photos. The company should acquire Janice's permission for the right to use. / The company should pay for the use of the photos.	1 1
	(ii) No, her friends still need to ask for Janice's permission because non-commercial use of copyrighted works cannot be exempted.	2

	Marks
3. (a) $\underbrace{1, 2, 3}_{\textcircled{1}}$	2
(b) (i) 0 $N + 1$	1 1
(ii) $B = 21$ $N = 7$	1 1
(c) $A = 4$ $B = 5$	1 1
(d) (i) (1) 1000 1110	1
(2) 1000 0000	1
(3) 1000 1110	1
(ii) 256 (2^8)	1
4. (a) (i) No, it is because CNO cannot be unique.	1
(ii) It supports both traditional and simplified Chinese characters.	1
(b) 20114002	2
(c) (i) =AVERAGE(S:F2:H2)	1
(ii) $J2 = A$ $J3 = C$	1 1
(d) (i) (1) The mistyped word can be found in the dictionary of the word processor. For example, 'from' is wrongly typed as 'form'.	1 1
(2) The word is not in the dictionary. For example, Chinese name 'Chan' is typed. [Example of names, scientific terms, or spelling in UK and US]	1 1
(ii) grammar check / hyphenation / thesaurus / Capital letters	1

		Marks
5.	(a) The newsletters are more attractive (multimedia elements). Students can read a number of newsletters with ease. Students can search specific topics with ease.	1×2
	(b) (i) The newsletters can be opened by browsers in different tablet computers. (portability/popularity) Students can use many simple tools to create their work. (development tools) It supports hyperlinks.	1×2
	(ii) It contains much information of the original data so that Mr Li can edit and extract necessary audio information. (quality)	2
	(iii) Some students adopt some uncommon codec that Mr Li has not installed for his video player.	1
	(c) Presentation file: Work flow (timeline) can be controlled dynamically. (interactive) The preparation time can be shorter. The editing work is simpler. Hard copies can be provided for reference.	1×2
	Video demonstration: The presentation is more vivid and authentic. (more visual effects) The pace of the presentation can be controlled by Mr Li in advance. It is easy for Mr Li's colleague to use.	1×2