

Oxford Revise | OCR Computer Science | Answers

Chapter 2 Hexadecimal numbers

Question	Answer	Extra information	Marks	AO / Specification reference
1	<p>16 1</p> <p>C B</p> <p>$12 \times 16 + 11 \times 1$</p> <p>203</p>	<p>Digits correctly lined up under correct place values</p> <p>or</p> <p>Correct calculation to show multipliers of all place values.</p> <p>Correct answer.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>AO2</p> <p>1.2.4</p>

Question	Answer	Extra information	Marks	AO / Specification reference
2	<p>$210 \div 16 = 13$ remainder 2</p> <p>The first digit is 13, which is D in hexadecimal</p> <p>The second digit is 2</p> <p>D2</p>	<p>Indication of 210 being divided by 16 showing the result and remainder.</p> <p>Correct answer.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>AO2</p> <p>1.2.4</p>
3	A6	The 8-bit binary number can be split into two 4-bit nibbles and the conversion to hexadecimal for each nibble written down.	1	<p>AO1</p> <p>1.2.4</p>
4	11000011	Each hexadecimal digit can be written down as a 4-bit nibble and joined together to make an 8-bit binary number.	1	<p>AO1</p> <p>1.2.4</p>