MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

**0417 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

0417/11 Paper 1 (Written), maximum raw mark 100

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners’ meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.
1. A Desktop computer [1]
   B Inkjet printer [1]
   C Optical disc [1]
   D Trackerball [1]

2. **Two** from:
   - Motor
   - Light
   - Heater
   - Monitor
   - Printer
   - Graph plotter
   - LED display
   - LCD display
   - Buzzer [2]

3. **Two** from:
   - Faster data access times
   - Faster data transfer rate
   - Stores more data [2]

4. |                              | True | False |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OMR is used to read data from multi choice question papers.</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OCR is used to read data from word processed documents.</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DTP is used to create financial models.</td>
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<td>✔</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
   | Regular use of computers improves your eyesight.           |       | ✔     | [1]
5

Fewer books can be borrowed.

Libraries can stay open longer.

More information is more easily available to borrowers. ✓

More people work at the library.

Nobody borrows books any more.

The librarian is automatically notified when books are late. ✓

6

PENDOWN RIGHT 90* PENUP
LEFT 90 PENUP * FORWARD 15
FORWARD 15 FORWARD 15 RIGHT 90 *
RIGHT 90 PENDOWN PENDOWN*
FORWARD 65 FORWARD 50 FORWARD 65

*Denotes interchangeable statements

1 mark for every pair of instructions [6]

7 (a) =SUM(B3:D3) or =B3+C3+D3 [1]

(b) =MAX(B3:B6) [1]

8 (a) Two from:
   Temperature sensor
   Number pad
   Remote control
   Touch screen [2]

(b) Three from:
   Microprocessor stores required temperature as preset value
   Microprocessor receives temperature from sensor
   Microprocessor compares temperature from sensor to pre-set temperature
   If temperature is lower than preset value microprocessor sends a signal to the actuator…
   …. to turn heater on
   If higher than preset value microprocessor sends a signal to turn heater off [3]
9   (a) (i)  Alphanumeric/text  [1]
    (ii)  Boolean/logical  [1]
    (iii)  Numeric/integer  [1]

(b)  Format/picture/length  [1]

10  (a)  Three from:
    Humidity
    Temperature
    Pressure
    (Sun)light
    Rainfall  [3]

(b)  (i)  Sensor measures analogue data  
        Computer works in digital  [1]

    (ii)  Analogue to digital converter  [1]

(c)  Three from:
    Computer can take readings during holidays
    Computer (readings) are more accurate
    Students might forget to take readings/readings can be taken at regular intervals
    Readings can be taken more frequently
    Readings can be taken any time of day or night
    Can produce graphs more quickly/automatically  [3]

11  1.  Collect information about the existing system.
    2.  Design a file structure.
    3.  Develop the new system.
    4.  Implement the new system.
    5.  Evaluate the new system.

    5 in correct order = 5
    Any 4 in the right order = 4 marks
    Any 3 in the right order or position = 3 marks
    Any 2 in the right order or position = 2 marks
    Collect information… first (the rest wrong) or Evaluate the system last (the rest wrong) = 1
    Just having one item in correct position (except collect or evaluate) = 0  [5]
12 (a)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decimal numbers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphics</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

(b) Two from:
- Microphone
- Sound card
- Speakers

(c) Two matched pairs from:
- Desk Top Publishing
  Producing the layout/template of the brochure
- Database
  List of characters/actors
- Spreadsheet
  Prices/list of refreshments and costs
- Word processing
  Type/enter/create/produce the text for the brochure/don’t allow write (up) the information
- Image editing software/graphics package
  To prepare images for inclusion in brochure

13 (a) Two from:
- Switched hub
  Has many computers connected to it
  Can learn/store addresses of each computer in that part of the network
  Can direct data to specific computers/devices
(b) **Two** from:
   - Connects network/computers to the internet
   - Uses IP addresses
   - Transfers data between networks
   - Connects LANs/networks together [2]

14 (a) **Three** from:
   - Hackers may read the data and pass it on/find out embarrassing details and pass it on
   - Hackers may delete the data/remove accounts
   - Hackers may amend the data/change how much money they have in their account
   - Hackers may create new accounts to defraud the bank
   - Transfer money from customer’s accounts to hacker’s own account [3]

(b) **Three** from:
   - Usernames identify the customer to the system/Passwords – customers can’t access the system if they don’t know the password/unauthorised users will not know the password/memorable data – only people who know the memorable data will be able to access the account
   - Biometric methods are used because they are unique to each customer so only customer with specific biometric features can access that account
   - TAN – only customers with the phone that the TAN has been sent to and know the password can access the account
   - Two factor authentication – only people with device, card and PIN can access the account
   - Magnetic stripe/smart card/Dongle/card with chip – prevents people without cards/readers/dongle accessing system [3]

15 (a) **Two** from:
   - Fewer printers are needed
   - Fewer scanners are needed
   - Can access work from any computer
   - Data can be shared between computers/data can be accessed by one computer from another more easily
   - Software can be shared/updated more easily
   - All computers can access the internet /through one connection [2]

(b) **Three** from:
   - Greater risk of hackers
   - Greater risk of viruses
   - The significant cost of extra equipment
   - When the network is down, cannot use network computers/can still use standalones
   - Print queues can be long [3]
(c) Six from:

*Advantages*
- Laptops can be transported from room to room more easily
- Safer – won’t trip over loose cables
- Can use laptops outside the classroom if required
- Can be used even if there’s a power cut

*Disadvantages*
- Laptops may be more expensive than network PCs.
- Display is smaller
- Laptops will need recharging periodically
- Have to be in range of a network point

One mark available for reasoned conclusion
Must have at least one advantage and disadvantage to gain full marks [6]

16 Six from:

*Advantages*
- Less danger of mugging
- Don’t have to waste time travelling/queuing
- Don’t have to spend money on travelling to shops
- Greater choice of goods
- Can shop when shops are closed
- Easier to search and find what you are looking for
- Comparison websites will find you the cheapest option
- Goods may be cheaper as shops have less staff to pay/less premises to rent
- Don’t have to pay car parking charges
- Don’t have to pay for shopping bags
- Vouchers/special deals are often only available online/online discounts

*Disadvantages*
- Lack of socialising/social contacts
- Hackers may intercept data and defraud customer
- Deprived of personal touch
- Cannot see/feel goods in reality
- More vulnerable to phishing/pharming
- Goods sometimes don’t arrive/substitute goods may be sent/take longer to arrive/may be delivered to wrong address
- Shipping charges
- ISP costs/Possible high connection charges
- Initial cost of equipment/phone line
- Postal costs of returning items

One mark available for reasoned conclusion
Must have at least one advantage and disadvantage to gain full marks [6]
17 (a) Five from:
Current system is observed:
- Mechanics/potential users interviewed
- Mechanics/potential users given questionnaires
- Gather information from manufacturers/about current system/from experts
- Existing documents examined
- Inputs, outputs and processing of the current system determined
- Problems with current system identified
- User and information requirements identified
- System specification decided
- Knowledge base designed
- Inference engine designed
- Rules base designed
- User interface designed
- Hardware chosen

(b) Two from:
- Medical diagnosis
- Mineral prospecting
- Tax
- Careers
- Chess games
- Animal/plant classification/identification
- Computer fault diagnosis

18 Two problems from:
- Headaches
- Eye strain
- Backache

Two matching methods from:
- Use anti-glare screen (headaches/eye strain)
- Take regular breaks (all)
- Use straight backed chair/ergonomic/maintain good posture (backache)

19 (a) Three from:
- Normal data
- Abnormal data
- Extreme data
- Live data

(b) Benefit – cheaper as only one set of workers needed
- Drawback – have no backup system to fall back on
(c) **Four** descriptions from:
Pharmacist can save queries about details of medicines
Pharmacist can create reports of stock
Pharmacist can create charts of sales
Pharmacist can sort medicine records
Pharmacist can enter data using Input forms
Pharmacist can derive costs of re-ordering medicines using calculated fields
Description of how two tables could be linked by the pharmacist [4]