

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

**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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2011 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0417	11

- 1 A Magnetic stripe (1)
 B Chip (1)
 C Optical marks (1)
 D Bar code (1) [4]

- 2 **Buzzer (1)** Graphics tablet Joystick
Monitor (1) Optical character reader Web cam [2]

3

	True	False	
Computer programs are examples of hardware		✓	(1)
An internet browser is an example of software	✓		(1)
A pointer is used to select items in a command line interface		✓	(1)
A PDA is larger than a desktop computer		✓	(1)

[4]

- 4 (a) **A microphone** is used in the recording of voices for presentation software [1]
 (b) **A remote control** is used to control a multimedia projector [1]
 (c) **A keyboard** is used to write a letter [1]
 (d) **A chip reader** is used to read information from a bank card [1]
 (e) **A joystick** is used in a flight simulator [1]

- 5 **Three** from:
 Can act as a web server
 Can act as a buffer (between internet and LAN)
 Server passes on requests to the internet
 Passes the requested web pages to individual computers
 Can cache/store the webpages
 Subsequent requests for that/those web page(s) are responded to more quickly
 Can be used to monitor internet usage
 Can block certain sites [3]

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0417	11

- 6 Three from:**
 Can store more data
 Easier to carry/more portable
 Majority of computers have USB ports/many school computers don't have CD drives
 Speed of access is quicker
 Speed of data transfer is quicker
 Pen drives are more robust/less prone to damage [3]

- 7** PENDOWN
 FORWARD 70
 PENUP
 FORWARD 70
 PENDOWN
 FORWARD 40
 RIGHT 90
 FORWARD 50
 RIGHT 90
 FORWARD 80
 1 mark for each pair of statements [5]

- 8 (a) Two from:**
 Web log
 Personal journal/online diary
 Owners' observations/opinions on a topic
 Can have links to other sites
 Others can post comments
 Frequently updated by owner [2]

- (b) Two from:**
 Allows users to create/edit web pages using a web browser
 Many people can contribute/edit/update entries
 Anyone can contribute so not to be taken as totally accurate
 Holds information on many topics which can be searched [2]

9

	True	False	
Withdrawing money from an ATM	✓		(1)
Producing utility bills		✓	(1)
Booking a plane ticket	✓		(1)
Producing payslips		✓	(1)

[4]

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0417	11

- 10 Three** from:
Normal data – data within a (given) range/appropriate for that data type (1)
Abnormal data – data outside the range/of the wrong data type (1)
Extreme data – data on the boundaries of the range (1) [3]
- 11 (a) Three** from:
Computer (readings) more accurate than students
Students might forget to take readings/readings can be taken at regular intervals
Students might be unavailable to take readings during school holidays
Computers can analyse the results immediately/ can produce graphs more quickly
Readings can be taken more frequently
Readings can be taken any time of day or night [3]
- (b) Five** from:
Save spreadsheet in suitable format
Create graphs
Load word processing software
Frames could be created
Insert spreadsheet/ import spreadsheet/copy and paste spreadsheet/embed spreadsheet
Insert/copy and paste graphs
Type in text/description of weather
Edit text/description of weather
Import/insert pictures
Format report [5]
- (c) Three** from:
Cheaper to make than the real thing
Real thing may represent too large a time scale (genetics etc.)
Real thing may be wasteful of materials
Real thing may be on too vast a scale
Easier to change data/variables
Costs less to change data/variables
The real thing may be impossible to access/create [3]
- 12 Five** from:
The stock file is searched
Until a match is found with the entered bar code
The number in stock of the matching record is read
One/number purchased is subtracted from the number in stock
The number in stock is compared with the re-order number
If it is equal to/less than the re-order number then more goods are automatically re-ordered
The new value of number in stock is written back to the file
Next bar code is read [5]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0417	11

- 13 (a) C3** [1]
- (b)** Any one of A1:G1 or of A1:A6 or of B2:B6 or B8 or E8 or F8 [1]
- (c)** =E5–D5 [1]
- (d)** =C2*F2 or =C2*(E5–D5) [1]
- (e) Two** from:
 Highlight/click on/select G2
 Copy G2 and paste into G3:G6

 Highlight/click on/select G2
 Copy/Fill down to G6 [2]
- 14 (a) Three** from:
 Examining documents about the system
 Distribute questionnaires to users of the system
 Interview users of the system
 Observing the system/staff [3]
- (b) Three** from:
 Field name
 Field type
 Key field
 Field length
 Validation check/rules [3]
- (c)** Direct changeover – new system replaces existing system immediately/overnight (1)
 Parallel running – new system runs alongside/together with existing system (1)
 Phased implementation – new system is implemented part by part (1)
 Pilot running – system is implemented in one branch/one office (at a time) (1) [4]

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0417	11

- 15 (a) Two** from:
 Optical Mark Recognition
 Pencil/pen marks are read by scanner/Reader
 Position of marks are identified [2]
 Exam papers/school registers/lottery/multiple choice questionnaires [1]
- (b) Two** from:
 Optical Character Recognition
 Text is read by scanner
 image compared with characters stored in computer
 Converted to text for use with other software [2]
 Utility bill/turnaround documents/word processors/mail/passports/id cards/car number plates [1]
- (c) Two** from:
 Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
 characters read by magnetic reader
 characters compared with characters stored in computer
 Converted to text for entry into system [2]
 Bank cheques [1]
- 16 (a) Three** from:
 Robots produce the same standard every time
 Cost – once bought they do not have to be paid/fewer employees so lower costs
 No industrial disputes
 Greater productivity
 Greater accuracy
 Can work in hazardous/extreme conditions/can lift heavier loads
 Robots don't take breaks/can work 24 hours a day 7 days a week [3]
- (b) Three** from:
 Robots have to be reprogrammed when there is a small change/can't think for themselves
 Robots need programming in order to be adaptable
 Expensive start up costs – redundancy payments
 Expensive start up costs – have to spend money on training workers to use robots
 Expensive start up costs – buying of robots/programming of robots
 Computer crash would halt production
 Maintenance/repair costs can be expensive [3]

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0417	11

17 Hardware:

Network cards
Modem/router
Hub

Software:

(Internet) browser
Firewall software
Anti-virus software
Anti-spyware software

Others:

ISP
Cables
Telephone line

Must have at least one hardware item and one software item to gain full marks. [4]

18 (a) Two from:

Pressure
Moisture
Motion

[2]

(b) Computers work in digital [1]
Sensors send analogue data [1]
ADC [1]

(c) Compares temperature with pre-set value [1]
If temperature lower than preset value microprocessor switches on heater [1]
If temperature higher than/equal to preset value microprocessor switches off heater/does nothing [1]

19 Two from:

Visual verification/checking
Read through data on screen
Compare with source document

[2]

Two from:

Double data entry
Data is typed in twice by one typist
Data is typed in by two operators
Computer compares versions
If different freezes/sounds buzzer

[2]