

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

**0417 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
TECHNOLOGY**

0417/13

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.

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

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



5

Word processing software	✓	(1)
Measuring software		
Control software		
Spreadsheet software	✓	(1)
Animation software		
Database software	✓	(1)

[3]

6 **LEFT** 90
REPEAT 5
FORWARD 50
RIGHT 72
END REPEAT

1 mark for each correct statement

[5]

7 **Three** from:
More than one table/file
Tables are linked
Primary keys
Foreign keys
Less duplication of data
Data from more than one table can be used in the same report

[3]

8

	True	False	
On-line processing requires a transaction file to be created		✓	(1)
Batch processing results in immediate updating of records		✓	(1)
Real time processing requires immediate response from a computer	✓		(1)
On-line processing is needed for operating ATMs	✓		(1)

[4]

9 (a) Y or N

[1]

(b) Full Circle/Sanditon/Vanity Fair/The Old Curiosity Shop

[1]

(c) 20/11/10 or 18/11/10 or 16/12/10 or 23/11/10

[1]

(d) 10 or 15 or 20

[1]

10

	True	False	
A large hall has to be hired for video conferences to take place		✓	(1)
Documents can be shared amongst participants in a video conference	✓		(1)
A microphone/headset is an essential item of equipment in video conferencing	✓		(1)
A codec is needed to convert data for transmission during a video conference	✓		(1)

[4]

- 11 So that users can transfer data from one computer to another/to backup files/security dongle (1)
 To enable large high definition/quality video files to be recorded (1)
 So that users can have quick access to their data/software/so that software can be stored (1) [3]

12 **Four** from:

- Questions appear on screen
- Questions about geological profile are asked
- Geological profile is typed in
- Answers to questions are typed in
- Further questions appear on screen
- Suggested probabilities of oil are output
- Suggested depths of likely deposits are output
- Predictions of geological strata/contour maps are output
- Probabilities of finding oil are output

[4]

- 13 To produce high quality high volume output → Dot Matrix printer
 To print on multipart forms → Laser printer
 To move objects in computer controlled system → A motor
 To output voiceovers → Speakers

[4]

- 14 (a) Network card [1]

(b) **Two** from:

- Reduced cost of cabling
- Safer – won't trip over wires
- Easier to connect other devices to the network
- Some situations make it impossible to use wired networks
- Makes the computer portable as long as it's within range of the wireless access point/use it anywhere within range of the WAC

[2]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2010	0417	13

(c) **Two** from:
 Very slow data transfer speeds
 Short distance of coverage/limited signal strength
 Greater risk of interception of data/less secure
 Supports a limited number of devices in a network [2]

(d) **6 max** from:
 They are worried that unauthorised users may get into the network
 Introduction of viruses/malware...
 ... which could result in data being deleted
 Spyware could be used...
 ... which logs key presses to get passwords to access the system
 Personal data could be deleted by hackers
 Accidental deletion/corruption of data...
 ... loss of payroll data would mean workers would not be paid
 Data could be amended by hackers...
 ... changing payroll data might result in lower wages being paid
 Data could be copied by hackers and passed on to other people/workers...
 ... worker could be embarrassed about other workers knowing their pay [6]

(e) **Three** from:
 Use Biometrics
 Have usernames and passwords
 Encrypt data
 Install a virus checker/anti virus
 Introduce firewall(s)
 Install anti-spyware
 Use an intranet/don't connect network to internet
 Introduce methods of physical security such as locks and security guards
 Introduce levels of access [3]

15 Two matched pairs from:
 Headaches
 Get anti-glare screens/look away from screen periodically/take regular breaks/adjusting contrast and brightness/use non refreshing screens
 Back problems/neck pain
 Get straight back chairs/sit with straight back/don't slouch/change position/level of screen/specially designed chairs
 Sight problems/Eye strain/dry eyes
 Have eyesight tested/get glasses/get anti glare screens/look away from screen periodically/take regular breaks/adjusting contrast and brightness/use non refreshing screens
 Can only have one mark if prevention point is repeated [4]

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2010	0417	13

- 16 (a) Five** from:
 All fields included
 Appropriate spacing for all fields
 Buttons to go forward/backwards
 Screen filled/not too much white space
 Data has text boxes for completion
 Date of birth is a drop down list
 Gender field has radio buttons for male/female/tick box/drop down
 Button to save data [5]
- (b) Four** from:
 Data that has already been used in the previous system
 Data that has known results
 A table of expected results is drawn up
 Live data is input to the system
 Actual results are recorded
 The results are compared
 Any resulting differences will highlight limitations of the system [4]
- 17 Three** from:
 Direct changeover
 Parallel running
 Phased implementation
 Pilot running [3]
- 18 Four** from:
 Program coding
 Program flowcharts
 System flowcharts
 File structures
 List of variables
 Validation routines [4]
- 19 (a) Three** from:
 Temperature
 Pressure
 Motion
 Moisture
 Humidity
 Light [3]
- (b)** Sensor measures analogue (1)
 Computer works in digital (1) [2]
- (c)** Analogue to Digital convertor [1]

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2010	0417	13

20 Six from:

Laser printer advantages

Fast output

Relatively quiet

Cheap to buy compared to dot matrix printer

Laser printer disadvantages

More expensive running costs than dot matrix

Inkjet printer advantages

Faster output than dot matrix printer

Relatively quiet compared with dot matrix printer

Cheap to buy

Inkjet printer disadvantages

Ink more expensive than dot matrix

Ink needs changing regularly on long print runs

Difficult to print a sealed secure payslip

Dot matrix printer advantages

Cheaper running costs

Continuous paper feed available

Can print multi part forms

Can print through a payslip cover

Can produce carbon copies

High quality is not needed when printing payslips

Dot matrix printer disadvantages

More expensive to buy

Noisy

Relatively slow

One mark available for reasoned conclusion

Points which are repeated will only gain credit on the first mention

[6]

21 Four from:

Less likely to go to the wrong address/number

Personal data unlikely to be intercepted by another office worker/no need to do printouts therefore more secure

Quicker/Easier to transmit message/Received quicker by person addressed to

Attached documents are better quality

Multimedia attachments can be sent

You can send from anywhere there is an internet connection

Easier to send to several recipients at the same time

Email has lower running costs such as paper/ink

Email is more environmentally friendly

Email attachments can be edited by recipient easier than fax

More people have access to email than fax machines

[4]