## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2010 question paper for the guidance of teachers

## 0417 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

**0417/11** Paper 11 (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.

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Ques No.	s. Answer					Part mark
1	A DVD RAM C Magnetic to	B ape D	Pen drive Magnetic dis	sC .		1, 1 1, 1
2	Blu ray disc	Graph plotter	Gra	ohics tat	olet	1
	Optical mark rea	ader Projector	Web	cam		1
3				TRUE	FALSE	
	Input devices a	re examples of hardware.		IIKUL ✓	I ALOL	1
		e devices are examples of software	<i>j</i>		<b>✓</b>	1
		Interface is a part of an operating		<b>√</b>		1
		iter cannot be carried around.			<b>✓</b>	1
4						<u> </u>
-	Remote Control	to input freehand d	rawings into	a compu	iter	1
	Keyboard	operating a televisi	on			1
	Touch screen ~	entering text when	writing a boo	k		1
	Chip reader	selecting options in	n a tourist info	rmation	kiosk	1
	Graphics tablet	Graphics tablet reading information from a credit card			1	
5 (a	a hub	is a device used to connect comp	uters togethe	r to form	n a LAN	1
(b	an Intranet	is a network with restricted access	s			1
(c	a Proxy server	can allow networked computers to	o connect to t	he interi	net	1
(d	i) a WLAN	is a wireless local area network				1
6	Pen drives are m Not all machines Faster access to More robust More secure as	have CD drives				3

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7	PENUP FORWARD 70			
	FORWARD 70 PENDOWN			
	FORWARD 60			
	PENUP			
	FORWARD 80			
	RIGHT 90/PENDOWN			
	PENDOWN/RIGHT 90 FORWARD 80			
	RIGHT 90			
	FORWARD 100			
	1 mark for each 2/3 statements			5
8				
	Web logs		✓	1
	Databases			
	Models			
	Wikis		✓	1
	DTP			
	Social networking sites		✓	1
9			T	
		TRUE	FALSE	
	Withdrawing money from an ATM		✓	1
	Producing utility bills	✓		1
	Booking a plane ticket		✓	1
	Producing payslips	✓		1

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10 (a)	Three from: Humidity Moisture		
	Temperature		
	Light pH		
	CO <sub>2</sub>		3
(b)	Sensors feed back analogue data Computers can only work with digital/binary data/cannot read analogue		1
(c)	Computer readings are more accurate.	✓	1
	Students always forget to take readings		
	Students might be unavailable to take readings during school holidays.	✓	1
	Computers can record data for later use.		
	Computers can analyse the results.		
	Computers can react to changes in the conditions immediately.	✓	1
(d)	Two from: Earth/chemical particles will not affect its performance. It can operate without needing to refill the paper as regularly/can work on continuous paper. Running costs are low.		2
(e)	Two from: It will be cheaper to buy. Print outs will be clearer. It is more compact.		2
11 (a)	4		1
(b)	5		1
(c)	Relational database		1
(d)	Two from: Data does not have to be typed in twice/referential integrity. Quicker to enter new data. So fewer errors are likely. So less memory/storage capacity is used. So it is easier to edit data.		2
(e)	Code		1
(f)	Book Borrowed		1
(g)	Cost		1
(h)	Date		1
(i)	Range check		1
(j)	Format/picture/input mask		1

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12	A router – so that data can be transferred from one network to another  A browser – to access the (world wide) web /view web pages/surf the net  Email – so that he can send messages to people outside the network/home  An ISP – in order that he can access the internet/email/to provide internet service				
13 (a)					
	Data encryption techniques are easy to crack.				
	Data can be accessed without being in the building where it is stored.			1	
	Data thieves do not leave physical signs of robbery.		✓ ·	1	
	Data passwords are easy to guess.				
(b)	Make backups of the data.				
	Users should write down their password in case they forget it.				
	Have a firewall connected to the network.		✓ .	1	
	Have different levels of access to the data.		✓ .	1	
14 (a)		True (✓)	False (✓)		
	Examining documents has to be done in the presence of all the workers.		✓ .	1	
	Appointments have to made with a worker in order to complete a questionnaire.		✓ .	1	
	It is possible to change questions in the course of an interview.	✓		1	
	Observing the current system can provide a detailed view of the workings of the system.	✓	,	1	
(b)	Inputs to the current system				
	User and information requirements				
	Data capture forms		<b>√</b> .	1	
	Validation routines		<b>│                                    </b>	1	
	Problems with the current system				
	File structure		✓ .	1	
	Report layouts		✓ ·	1	
	Limitations of the system				

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15	Direct changeover – One from: It is the quickest method of implementation/the benefits are available immedia Do not have the expense of running two systems  Parallel running  There is always the old system to fall back on in the event of the new system  Phased implementation – One from:  Still have rest of old system if new system fails  Training can be gradual	-	
16	Enables refinement of each phase of the system before fully implementing		3
16	Two strategies and two reasons from:  Strategy – compare the solution with the original task requirements/design bri Reason – to ensure that requirements have been met	ef	
	Strategy – identify any limitations/necessary improvements to the system Reason – so that system works without problems		
	Strategy – Collect data from the users of the new system Reason – to see how well they are coping with the new system/ to see how w new system works	ell the	
	Strategy – analyse (evaluate) the users' responses to the results of testing/us the system  Reason – so that users needs are taken into account	ing	4 (2 + 2)
17	Three from: Web cam/video camera to input/capture video (images of participants/docume router/modem to transmit data to participants' (computers) Microphone to input voices of participants/to speak to other participants Headphones/speakers to output voices to participants/hear other participants Large screen/projector to see other participants	ents)	3
18			
	The number in stock of the matching record is read	4	1
	Until a match is found with the entered bar code	3	1
	The bar code field in the data file is read record by record	2	1
	The bar code on the product is read by the bar code reader	1	
	The new value of number in stock is written back to the file	8	1
	If it is equal to the re-order number then more goods are automatically re-ordered	7	1
	One is subtracted from the number in stock	5	1
	The number in stock is compared with the re-order number	6	1

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19	Three from:  If the airplane crashed you wouldn't need to replace it – saving money  If the airplane crashed nobody is injured  It is easy to recreate extreme weather conditions  It is easy to create unusual flying conditions  Can recreate mechanical/computer failure from previous real situations  Cheaper fuel costs	3
20	Phishing One from: is using <u>e-mails</u> pretending to be the target's bank Fake <u>email</u> to get personal details	1
	Pharming One from: is installing malicious code on a pc or server to redirect to fake websites redirecting users to websites which look authentic to get personal details	1
	Spam (is the sending/receiving of) unsolicited/junk emails	1
21 (a)	Two from: Unlikely to be lost (if addressed correctly) Faster to arrive Quicker/easier to send the same message to several people You don't have to leave the office to send a letter	2
(b)	Two from: Very large documents can be sent/emails often have a limit to the size of attachments Legal documents can be sent/email signatures are not legally binding Special delivery ensures delivery/lf undelivered can be tracked/if lost can claim compensation Might not have the software to open attachments Recipient may not have/doesn't need email address/access to computers/internet	2