

Cambridge IGCSE™

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY Paper 1 Theory MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 100 Published

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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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This document consists of 15 printed pages.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded positively:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

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GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1	DVD RAM Drive Memory stick	2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	Check digit	1
2(b)	Length check	1
2(c)	Presence check	1
2(d)	Format check	1

Question	Answer	Marks
3	Two from: Sensors Keypad/Number pad Touch screen Microphone Camera	2

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	Three from: Automatic backup More storage Difficult to lose the data as many copies are made of it Many people can share access to the data Can be accessed anywhere there is internet connection Can be accessed from many devices	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	Three from: No control over data/security Requires internet access If the company goes out of business can lose data If the internet crashes during sending or receiving then data could be lost Many copies are made of the data which increases security issues More expensive in the long run due to monthly charges	3

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	Normal Any seat from A1 to Z20//Any letter from A to Z inclusive followed by any number 1 to 20 inclusive Abnormal Any incorrect seat row or number/Any character other than A to Z and/or any number outside range 1–20 or anything that's	2
5(b)	Five from: Can be used for multiple elements Fast access to additional information Can be linked into a website Can automatically link to email The QR code is unique to the ticket More robust than bar codes Secure as the code cannot be swapped	5

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	Eight from:	8
	Advantages	
	The customer does not need an email address for the booking	
	The customer can pay by cash or electronic means whereas is an online system cards/apps are needed	
	Customers do not need an internet connection	
	More control of the booking therefore less errors for customers	
	Easier to cancel a booking once made	
	It is easier for the customer to gain information/help on the purchase	
	Disadvantages	
	Manual systems can result in double booking	
	Manual booking systems update the data less often than online systems	
	Difficult to see if a seat is taken as the seats are not updated when booked	
	Bookings can only be made when the booking office is open	
	Can only book at a booking office	
	People have to travel to the booking office to book, therefore wastes time	
	People have to travel to the booking office to book wastes cost	
	More difficult to change bookings	
	Physical tickets are issued which can be lost more easily	
	To gain full marks the discussion must have correct answers for both advantages and disadvantages	

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	Three from: Staring at a computer screen for prolonged periods of time Working in a room with poor lighting/Screen brightness too high/blue light of screen Wrong setting on contrast Glare from windows Flickering screens Dirty screens Sitting too close to a screen Text too small/font colour is contrasting with background/incorrect resolution/screen too small	3

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Question	Answer	Mark
6(b)	Four from: Take regular breaks/look into the distance to relax the eyes/look at green objects Use TFT/LCD/LED/flat screens to reduce the flicker Use anti-glare screens/TFT/matt screens/window blinds to reduce the glare Match the lighting in the room with the brightness of the computer screen Turn the screens 90 degrees to the window to reduce the glare on the screen Enable blue light filter/wear blue light glasses Use night screen light on the computer Have eyes tested regularly Use a LED/LCD/flat screen monitor can reduce eye strain and headaches Keep the screen clear of dust/dirt	

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Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	Eight from: Advantages No longer need to travel to the store so it saves the cost of travelling No longer need to travel to the store so it saves the time of travelling Saves time shopping as favourite lists can be produced Saves time shopping around different stores Wider range of shops Customers can shop 24/7 Customers can compare the prices of different stores without travel Shopping can take place using mobile devices anywhere there is an internet connection Regular shopping schedules can be set up Can see the physical objects in store and then have the advantages of shopping online	8
	Disadvantages Makes people lazy/lack of exercise Over-reliance on computers More security issues Needs a reliable internet connection Goods can take time to arrive Goods could be damaged in transit More chance of errors in the ordering More difficult to amend an order after purchase No way of checking the goods before buying There may be delivery/packaging costs	
	To gain full marks the discussion must have correct answers for both advantages and disadvantages	
7(b)	Four from: Bold colours/contrasting colours making it easier to read Larger font sizes/clear font so it is easier for people reading the text Simple navigation makes it easier to find the products Larger buttons so they can be easily seen Interactive screens/buttons/drop down menus to reduce typing Larger bold heading to make it an easy to read layout	4

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Question	Answer	Marks
8	Six from:	6
	Similarities	
	Both have improved security by using encryption	
	Data cannot be read by eye so more secure	
	Data can be re-written	
	Direct data entry	
	Both allow fast access to the room	
	Both are read by a reader/scanner	
	Both can be easily damaged	
	Differences	
	RFID is contactless therefore has less wear and tear whereas magnetic is placed in reader	
	RFID reads the data faster	
	More data on RFID card	
	RFID cannot be left in the lock accidentally	
	RFID cards can be read by others from a distance using a device	
	Easier to clone a magnetic stripe card	
	Magnetic cards can only be read in one direction whereas RFID are only tapped	
	Magnetic stripe can be affected by magnets/mobile phones	
	RFID cards are more robust	
	To gain full marks the comparison must have correct answers for both similarities and differences	

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Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	Three from: Internet protocol address Assigned to your computer/NIC/device when it connects to a network Uniquely identifies NIC/device on an IP network/unique number Locates individual devices on a network/internet Can show/indicate/track the physical location of the device	3
9(b)	Three from: The router creates data packets The router receives the data packet The data packet contains the destination/IP address The router looks at the destination/IP address in the packet The router uses its/has a routing table Router compares the destination address in the packet with the addresses in its routing table The router then determines the best route to the next router/network/destination	3
9(c)	Four from: It is needed for network security It controls/checks the incoming and outgoing network traffic A firewall is a barrier between a trusted secure internal network and the internet//network and the user It can log incoming and outgoing traffic It stops malicious traffic/cyber attacks/checks incoming data against criteria It prevents computers connecting to unwanted sites It prevents untrusted/un-recognised/un-authorised computers/users accessing data on the system Protects data Sends warnings/alerts the user	4

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Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)(i)	Two from: Public access Its world wide/International Vast collection of computers and networks/network of networks/WAN/Wide Area Network	2
10(a)(ii)	Two from: Private network Restricted access Used in companies and organisations Used to share internal documents, internal emails Uses internet technology	2
10(b)	Six from: Vast amount of information Faster to access information Search engines allow the user to search quickly vast amounts of information Information increases all the time Its widely available Allows users to meet other people/like minded people/communicate with friends over long distances Easy for all people to use Allows people to easily join specialist world wide groups Allows social networking Pages are hyperlinked so easier/quicker to find related pages Allows online shopping/banking Allows online up to date news, sports around the world/TV on demand Allows interactivity, such as watching a video to see how to do a task/training aid Helps vulnerable people to communicate with others Allows people to be creative/make own websites	6

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Question	Answer	Marks
11(a)	Four from: Load the image/photo editing software Load/import the image Click on image Click on crop Move arrows to select area to be cropped/Draw around the area to be cut out Click on delete/Click outside the image Select Save As/export and then select png format	4
11(b)	Four from: jpg is lossy format Smaller file size Joint photographic experts group Loses quality when compressed png is lossless format Does not lose quality when compressed Portable network graphics	4

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Answer	Marks
Four from: Be careful of impersonators/people pretending to be officials Safely dispose of personal information Encrypt your data Keep passwords private/Use a strong password Don't share personal data Keep privacy settings high Use security software/anti-spyware Avoid phishing emails Use a nickname/alias online	6
Four from: For policed Prevents illegal material being readily available Prevents young children accessing unsuitable material Ensures copyright laws are maintained Stops extreme viewpoints from being seen Prevents libelous text being added Prevents hate comments/foul language/racial comments Against policed Governments block text/viewpoints/their own bias viewpoint Unsuitable material is easily available in other ways Control would cost money and users would have to pay Control would be very difficult to enforce Could cause less people to use it Laws are different in each country but the internet is world wide	4
ESEKCKUAU FFFFESFF ACUCCCL	Be careful of impersonators/people pretending to be officials Bafely dispose of personal information Encrypt your data Keep passwords private/Use a strong password Don't share personal data Keep privacy settings high Use security software/anti-spyware Avoid phishing emails Use a nickname/alias online Four from: For policed Prevents illegal material being readily available Prevents young children accessing unsuitable material Ensures copyright laws are maintained Stops extreme viewpoints from being seen Prevents libelous text being added Prevents hate comments/foul language/racial comments Against policed Governments block text/viewpoints/their own bias viewpoint Unsuitable material is easily available in other ways Control would cost money and users would have to pay Control would be very difficult to enforce Could cause less people to use it

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Question	Answer	Marks
13	Four from: Letters can be personalised for each student The data is from the file therefore fewer errors Saves time than typing in all the details each time Letter can be saved and used again Standard letter can be used each time/More consistency Data in the database need only be checked Easier to make changes to the letters	4

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Question	Answer	Marks
14	Six from:	6
	User telephones the bank telephone centre	
	System asks for the long number on the credit/debit card/sort code and account number/customer Access/ID number	
	The user taps out the number on the phone keypad and presses #/speaks the number	
	System asks for certain characters in a password/phone banking security number	
	The user taps out the characters asked for/security number and presses #	
	System checks the number is correct	
	System rejects the password/security number	
	The user re-enters the characters/security number	
	After three attempts the telephone connection drops	
	System asks other security answers The year tage it in/angels the angular	
	The user taps it in/speaks the answer System asks which service you require/options given	
	Users tap in the number to select transfer from one account to another	
	System asks number of account transfer from	
	User taps in account number	
	System connects with the bank account	
	System asks for number of account transfer money to	
	User taps in account number	
	System asks amount to transfer	
	User taps in the amount	
	Checks the amount in the account/maximum not exceeded	
	Approves request	
	If amount exceeded the call is terminated/transaction declined/insufficient funds	
	System asks when the transfer should happen	
	The user taps in the date	
	System asks you to confirm it/sends a text message/send email	
	Customer hangs up to end the transaction	

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