

**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
Sensors send analogue data
ADC

[1]

[1]

[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]