

# **Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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# INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

0417/01

Paper 1 Theory

For Examination from 2016

SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

2 hours

**MAXIMUM MARK: 100** 

The syllabus is accredited for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.



- 1 (a) Magnetic Ink Character Reader/Optical Character Reader
  - (b) bar code reader
  - (c) Optical Mark Reader

(d) magnetic stripe reader/chip and PIN reader

PIN reader [1]

2 bar code reader joystick laser printer multimedia projector

PIN pad scanner temperature sensor touch pad

2 correct circles – 2 marks 1 correct circle – 1 mark

3

	true	false
Computer programs are examples of hardware.		✓
A Command Line Interface is a form of operating system.	✓	
A tablet computer is larger than a desktop computer.		✓
A compiler is an example of applications software.		✓

4 correct answers – 2 marks

2 or 3 correct – 1 mark

1 correct - 0 marks

[2]

[2]

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4

	normal	abnormal	extreme
18	✓		
21		✓	
twenty		✓	
20			✓

[4]

- 5 (a) Any two from:
  - hub
  - switch
  - NIC
  - bridge

[2]

# (b) router/modem

(c)

	true	false
Booking a theatre ticket is an example of online processing.	✓	
Producing utility bills is an example of online processing.		✓
An internet browser is used by web designers to test web pages.	✓	
An internet browser uses an inference engine.		✓

4 correct answers - 2 marks 2 or 3 correct – 1 mark

1 correct - 0 marks

#### 6 Any **three** from:

- surgical and diagnostic aids
- prosthetics and medical products,
- tissue engineering
- artificial blood vessels
- designs of medical tools and equipment

[3]

[2]

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#### 7 (a) Any three from:

- **Global Positioning System**
- space-based navigation system
- typically four satellites must be visible to the receiver
- calculates the distance from a receiver to the satellite
- calculates the position of the receiver

[3]

### **(b)** Any **two** from:

- used in cars to calculate routes
- used by walkers to locate position on hills/mountains
- used by runners to calculate distance run
- used by farmers for tractor navigation/soil evaluation/livestock control/yield monitoring
- used in satellite navigation systems for ships
- used in tracking aircraft [2]

#### 8 Any **five** from:

- both can be stored well away from the server...
- ....in the event of fire they will be secure
- tapes are cheaper per bit
- tapes are more compact than a portable hard disk for the same memory
- it is quicker to access lost work using disks
- disks would make it quicker to restore the system
- tapes are less prone to data loss and mechanical failure
- both can store very large amounts of data
- both have very fast data transfer rates

[5]

(a)	Any <b>two</b> from:  - an integrated circuit which contains an aerial which receives and transmits data	ambridge
(b)	Any <b>three</b> from:  - he places his passport against the RFID reader  - he stands in front of a scanner/fingerprint scanner is used  - his facial characteristics/fingerprints are compared with those stored on the RFID chip	[3]
(a)	Any three from:	
	either:  - it looks through the cells A2 to B8  - compares with the contents of E2/BB	
	or: - it reads the contents of E2/BB - compares with the contents of A2:B8	
	<ul> <li>until it finds the first matching value</li> <li>it records the corresponding value from column 2 of the range A2:B8</li> <li>E2 contains BB</li> </ul>	101
	<ul> <li>produces /records Bed and breakfast</li> </ul>	[3]
(b)	Flights only	[1]
(c)	Any <b>three</b> from:  - it looks through the cells B12 to B22  - it adds the contents of C12 to C22 where	
	<ul> <li>the corresponding value of B12 to B22 is equal to E2</li> <li>there are 28 days</li> </ul>	[3]
(d)	21	[1]
(e)	INT(F2/7)	
	INT (1 mark) F2/7 (1 mark)	[2]
(f)	F2-(G2*7)	
	F2- (1 mark) (G2*7) (1 mark)	[2]

# (g) 1 mark for each correct tick

what ifs	✓
queries	
automatic recalculation	✓
internet browsing	
animation	
data replication	✓
emails	
changing fonts	

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[3]

# 11 Any four from:

- ROM cannot be changed
- RAM can be read from and written to
- ROM is read only memory and RAM is random access memory
- ROM holds instructions that need to be unchanged, such as BIOS/program cycles in a washing machine/program instructions in games
- RAM holds the work that is currently being done by the user

[4]

# 12 (a) 1 mark for each correct answer

Field name	Validation check
Product_name	None
Bar_code	Check digit/length check
Re_order_level	Range check
Last_ordered_date	Range check/format check

[6]

# (b) 1 mark for each correct answer

- visual verification/checking
- visual comparison of data entered with source document
- double data entry
- data is typed in twice by one typist/data is typed in by two operators and computer compares versions

# (c) Any three from:

- www.PapaCambridge.com direct changeover - new system replaces existing system immediately/overnight
- parallel running new system runs alongside/together with existing system
- phased implementation new system is implemented part by part
- pilot running system is implemented in one branch/one office (at a time)

# **13** (a) Any four from:

- data is entered using keyboard/touch screen
- uses interactive interface/asks questions...
- ...based on previous responses
- inference engine compares data
- compares data with that held in the knowledge base...
- ...using rules base
- matches are found
- system suggests probable illnesses

[4]

# **(b)** Any **two** from:

- Car fault diagnosis
- Prospecting
- Tax
- Careers
- Chess games
- Animal/plant classification/identification

[2]

#### 14 1 mark for each correct tick

Robots produce the same standard every time.	✓
Robots don't cost very much to buy.	
Robots don't need programming to perform a task.	
Robots are more accurate.	✓
Workers are no longer employed.	
Robots don't take breaks.	✓
Robots can think for themselves.	
Robots never make mistakes.	

[3]

www.PapaCambridge.com 15 LAN uses cables to transmit data whereas a WLAN uses wireless technology to (1 mark)

# Advantages (2 marks)

Any **two** from:

cheaper as less cabling is required new workstations can be sited anywhere different devices can be connected easily

## **Disadvantages** (2 marks)

# Any **two** from:

- limited area of network
- strength of signal is weaker
- easier to hack into/less secure
- physical obstacles can interfere with signal/can cause disconnection
- slower data transmission rates

[5]

16 (a) 1 mark for each correct answer

physical safety is the need to prevent accidents with computers e-safety is the need to take sensible precautions when using the internet

[2]

# (b) Any three from:

- only use websites recommended by teachers
- only use a student friendly search engine
- only email people already known
- think before opening an email from an unknown person
- never email the school's name or a picture in school uniform
- know how to block and report unwanted users in chat rooms
- never give out any personal information online
- never arrange to meet anyone alone
- always tell an adult first and meet in a public place
- never use real name when playing games online

[3]

#### **17** Any **six** from:

#### Positive:

- microprocessor controlled devices do much of the housework
- do not need to do many things manually
- do not need to be in the house when food is cooking
- do not need to be in the house when clothes are being washed
- can leave their home to go shopping/work at any time of the day
- greater social interaction/more family time
- more time to go out/more leisure time/more time to do other things/work
- are able to do other leisure activities when convenient to them
- can encourage a healthy lifestyle because of smart fridges analysing food constituents
- do not have to leave home to get fit

### Negative

- can lead to unhealthy eating due to dependency on ready meals
- can lead to laziness/lack of fitness
- microprocessor controlled burglar alarm provides a sense of security
- manual household skills are lost

one mark is available for a reasoned conclusion

### 18 To be marked as a level of response:

# Level 3 (7–8 marks):

www.PapaCambridge.com Candidates will address both aspects of the question and discuss/consider diffe advantages/disadvantages. The issues raised will be justified. There will be a reason conclusion. The information will be relevant, clear, organised and presented in a structured and coherent format.

### Level 2 (4-6 marks):

Candidates will address both aspects of the question and discuss/consider different advantages/disadvantages although development of some of the points will be limited to one side of the argument. There will be a conclusion. For the most part the information will be relevant and presented in a structured and coherent format.

# Level 1 (0-3 marks):

Candidates may only address one side of the argument, and give basic advantages and disadvantages. Answers may be simplistic with little or no relevance.

### **Examples of advantages:**

- workers can use own office so documents do not get lost in transit/bulky documents/ equipment do not have to be carried around
- company can call meeting at short notice
- company does not have to pay travelling expenses
- company does not have to pay hotel expenses
- company does not have to pay for conference room facilities
- travelling time is saved
- might be dangerous to fly/travel
- disabled people may find it difficult to travel

# **Examples of disadvantages:**

- takes time to train employees
- difficult to call international meetings because of time differences
- initial cost of hardware
- equipment can break down
- strength of signal/bandwith/lipsync can be a problem/connection can be lost/power cuts
- loss of personal/social contact with other workers
- takes time for workers to learn new technology
- cannot sign legal documents

[8]