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### **UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

# MARK SCHEME for the November 2004 question paper

### 7010 COMPUTER STUDIES

7010/01 Paper 1, maximum raw mark 100

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

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November 2004

# **GCE O LEVEL**

# MARK SCHEME

**MAXIMUM MARK: 100** 

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 7010/01

COMPUTER STUDIES
Paper 1

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	Page 1	Mark Scheme Syllabus	
	<u> </u>	GCE O LEVEL – NOVEMBER 2004 7010	
(1)	(a)	Mark Scheme  GCE O LEVEL – NOVEMBER 2004  MICR any two from: magnetic ink character (reader/recognition) E13B character set allows automatic data entry scanner/device/bank, special ink = 0 example: numbers on the bottom of a cheque, draw characters	Cannb.
	(b)	batch processing any two from: processing does not start until all data collected reference to JCL no need for user interaction example: payroll system electricity/gas/water (etc.) billing cheque processing	[2]
	(c)	modem any two from: modulator-demodulator converts digital/data to analogue (and vice versa)/converts binary into sound allows communication over telephone lines (NOT a converter, device) example: surf/connect to the net	[2]
	(d)	virus any two from: program/software which replicates/copies itself damages files/corrupts files/corrupts boot sector corrupts memory stops computer working, stops proper functioning = 0 examples: worms, Trojan horse, time bomb, logic bomb [1 example only]	[2]

(e)

interrupt any **two** from:

two devices=0 example:

reference to printer

a signal/request generated by a device/program

causes a break in the execution of a program/stops the program

[2]

			Syllabus Manager
	Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	_	GCE O LEVEL – NOVEMBER 2004	7010 <b>2</b>
2)	easier stone easier to fewer error need for easier to	e from: c re-ordering is possible ock taking/automatic stock taking identify correct part ors (in obtaining correct part, on input, etc.) fewer people in the stores locate part/automate stores	Cambridge.com

automatic re-ordering is possible easier stock taking/automatic stock taking easier to identify correct part fewer errors (in obtaining correct part, on input, etc.) need for fewer people in the stores easier to locate part/automate stores out of date parts can be automatically identified no need to remember prices (supermarkets)/no need to put price on goods

faster data entry/no need to key in

easier to do price changes

prevents/reduces stealing

shorter queues=0

less storage space used = 0

itemised receipts = 0

information held on the bar code = 0

(easier/faster = 0 unless qualified)

[3]

[3]

(3) feasibility study (a)

analysis

} 1 mark design

implementation

1 mark for both in correct order evaluation

1 mark for both in correct order

any **two** from: (b)

systems flowchart/block diagram

design data capture forms/input methods/user interface

select/design appropriate hardware

select/design appropriate software/write programs/algorithms

design screen displays

design reports/output

design files/tables/records/validation rules

design test plan/test strategy

design (on its own) = 0

(NOT interviews, questionnaires, look at system etc.)

[2]

		Mark	
	Page 3	Mark Scheme Syllabus	
		GCE O LEVEL – NOVEMBER 2004 7010	6
(4)	(a)	Mark Scheme  GCE O LEVEL – NOVEMBER 2004  any two from: data/images can be transferred/imported automatically/faster image can be manipulated/viewed straight away/no need to develop can store considerably more data/photos can store other info (apart from photo image) e.g. road conditions chips can be re-used more reliable, more robust, safer = 0	(2)
	(b)	any <b>two</b> from: calculate/sense/collect (or record) speed of vehicle compare speed of vehicle with stored value(s)/decide whether photograph she be taken check on value of light intensity/adjust focal length/focus image/adjust shutter speed/set exposure - (**)	ould
	(c)	any <b>two</b> from: log time/date/speed/road conditions operate "flash" operate shutter store image check on value of light intensity/adjust focal length/focus image/adjust shutter speed/set exposure – (**)  (** - only award this mark once either in part <b>(b)</b> OR part <b>(c)</b> )	[2]
(5)		Any <b>three</b> from: sound (voice) output/speech synthesiser speech (voice) input/recognition/microphones large characters on the screen braille keyboards/touch screens/touch pads/larger keys/other special keyboard use of bright colours to improve visibility scanners to input information and output speech printers which give output in Braille touch typing = 0 multimedia, games, animation=0 (unless qualified wrt question)	ds [3]
(6)	(a)	any <b>two</b> from stores data/information being sent to printer <b>temporarily</b> compensates for difference in speed of CPU and printer allows CPU to carry out other tasks whilst printer is printing	[2]
	(b)	any <b>one</b> from reduces the number of data transfers to the printer more efficient use of the CPU larger files can be sent to the printer	[1]

Р	age 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
		GCE O LEVEL – NOVEMBER 2004	7010
7)	(a)	(B2 – C2) * D2 < - 1 mark -><- 1 mark ->	Syllabus 7010 AHAC
	(b)	any <b>two</b> from: highlight E2 and select copy paste in cells E3:E5 (or equivalent using, for example, drag and drop formula)	
	(c)	any <b>two</b> from: use of graphs description of how graph used showing data in additional columns of the spreadsheet use of other formulae such as, for example, (B3-F3)/C3 to estimate days number of days column (on its own) = 0	[2
3)	(a)	any <b>two</b> from: illegal copying of software/software piracy sending viruses hacking into systems/altering information illegally fraud/improper transfer of funds/data theft sabotage/malicious damage mis-use of data = 0 blackmailing = 0 (unless qualified)	[2
	(b)	any <b>three</b> from: data encryption use of passwords/access codes/PIN software security built into system/use of firewalls anti-virus software log users/computer use software security built into system use call back facility for incoming information take/check references of potential staff divide jobs between several people/supervise staff physical locks use of laws/back ups = 0	[3
))		any three from: file management input/output control spooling memory management multi-tasking/JCL multi-programming handling interrupts error reporting security	

[3]

interface with user/use of WIMP

load/run programs processor management

			2040	
		GCE O LEVEL – NOVEMBER 2004	7010	2
10) (a)	ca do ca sa mo ca	y two advantages to customer from: n easily search for the cheapest offer n't need to leave home/more time to choose n shop any time (24/7) - ** we on travelling costs ore choice available n do shopping by setting up a file need to carry cash, can use credit card = 0	Syllabus 7010	[2]
(b)	po inc ca ch ca ca no les	y two advantages to shop managers from: tentially greater number of customers/wider audience/h crease in sales ore goods can be made available in sell at any time - ** eaper – no leaflets, etc. in reduce number of shops on the high street/no need for in employ fewer staff in need to be in the shop/can run business from home is queues, better presentation = 0  only accept this answer in (a) OR (b))		[2]
(c)	no fea ca no no ne fea	y three disadvantages from: interaction with people ar of rogue companies/might not receive goods nnot see the goods first t everyone has a computer t everyone has a credit card ed for further technological advances ar of hacking/card fraud lay in delivery of goods, high transport costs = 0		[3]
dire eas mor	er/ea ct/ra ier to e rol	nsier access Indom access I update disks		[3]
9 (c) 8 (c) 4 (c)	orb) orc) orb)			<b>.</b>
Acc	ерт с	only one answer per line		[3]
13) (a)		ngth check – to ensure up to 30 letters of alphabet only aracter check – to ensure name doesn't contain nume		[2]
(b)		nge check – to ensure marks are within correct boundand 100)	aries (e.g. between	

(NOTE: in both above parts, presence checks and check digits = 0)

		Mary.	
F	Page 6	Mark Scheme Syllabus	
		GCE O LEVEL – NOVEMBER 2004 7010	-
(14)	(a)	Mark Scheme GCE O LEVEL – NOVEMBER 2004  any two from: no need for the company to transport staff around/safer for employees saves time since less travelling saves travelling costs/saves accommodation costs no need to leave home/office easier for several delegates to take part simultaneously body language = 0, faster/saves time (on its own) = 0	[2]
	(b)	easier to send copies of same document to several people no need for stamps electronic copy held, but with phone call no copy held/auto confirmation easier to send files/spreadsheets/databases can read at any time cheaper than normal post service faster than normal post service time differences around the world will not cause a problem faster, cheaper (on its own) = 0 reference to attachments = 0 (unless qualified e.g. it is easier to send files as attachments)	[2]
	(c)	any <b>two</b> from: people print out copies for meetings and then destroy them afterwards but if needed again, print out another copy (both lines = 1 mark) some people find it difficult reading large amounts of text on the screen people often e-mail colleagues rather than use the phone who then print out document	the <b>[2]</b>
(15)	(a)	any <b>three</b> steps from: gather information from experts in the field create/design knowledge base input data into knowledge base design/create rule base create/design interrogation technique/questions and answers/inference engine create/design display of results/user interface (databases = 0 marks)	e <b>[3]</b>
	(b)	any <b>two</b> from: no need for an expert to be present can act as a prompt to an expert can deal with complex situations much faster than humans could be used in hazardous areas (e.g. oil prospecting) less likely to make an error more consistent in diagnosing faults/more accurate (cheaper = 0)	[2]
	(c)	any <b>one</b> from: medical diagnosis mineral prospecting chess	

medical diagnosis
mineral prospecting
chess
tax/financial calculations
weather forecasting
fault diagnostics
criminology/forensic science
career choices
(names of expert systems = 0)

[1]

			Syllabus N.A.
Page	e 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
		GCE O LEVEL – NOVEMBER 2004	7010
(16) (a)	dra zoo thro use car link	y <b>two</b> from: aw geometrical shapes/colour fill bm/rotate/scale/crop/skew ee dimensions/layers e of simulations n do calculations e.g. costing of components, stress, vol to CAM are/retrieve drawings/images	lumes Cannonidae, Conn

> draw geometrical shapes/colour fill zoom/rotate/scale/crop/skew three dimensions/layers use of simulations can do calculations e.g. costing of components, stress, volumes link to CAM store/retrieve drawings/images library of components/templates labelling/adding text

[2]

(b) graph plotter - to produce high quality drawings/plans in various paper sizes (reference to graphs = 0, prints out = 0)

graphics tablet - to provide interface for drawing on the screen/links with the light pen

light pen – to make alterations on the screen to the drawings/write directly on the screen/select commands

trackerball – draw designs/select options from menu

[4]

					1	MMM. PapaC
Page 8	3		Mark Scheme		Syllabus	.0
_		GC	E O LEVEL – NOVEMBER 2004		7010	20
(17) (a)	(i)		xample of numeric field r name of field + description, 1	mark for fie		9/3/
	<u>na</u>	me of field	<u>description</u>	<u>field</u>	<u>length</u>	36
	NI Fl	NGSIZE JMDOOR JELCON	engine capacity (litres) number of doors economy of vehicle		4 1 3	COM
					^	

#### (17) (a) (i) any one example of numeric field (1 mark for name of field + description, 1 mark for field length)

name of field	description	field length
ENGSIZE NUMDOOR	engine capacity (litres) number of doors	4 1
FUELCON	economy of vehicle	3
PRICE	cost of vehicle	6
ODOMETER	recorded distance (km or miles)	7

#### (ii) any one example of text field

name of field	<u>description</u>	<u>field length</u>
COLOUR	colour of vehicle	20
MODEL	make and model of vehicle	20
PREVOWN	details of previous owner	50
OPTION	list of extras on vehicle	30

(b) any one example for each operation:

### amend

information is incorrect price of vehicle needs to be changed (e.g. sales) change of colour

delete (record deleted) vehicle sold vehicle scrapped

insert (info into a field) new vehicle arrived more information about current vehicle becomes known

[3]

[4]

F	Page 9		Mark Scheme	Syllabus	0
			GCE O LEVEL – NOVEMBER 2004	7010	Do
(18)	(a)	any <b>two</b> from: pressure sensor temperature sensor (thermometer) radiation sensor/detector escaping gas sensor/detector			ADACAMBI.
	(b)		OC (analogue to digital converter) AC, modem = 0		[1]
	(c)	dat dat cor refe	y <b>three</b> points from: tput affects the input ta from sensors sent to computer ta compared with stored values mputer sends information to valves (etc.) to control ga erence to loop in control program erence to heaters/coolers = 0	ases	[3]
	(d)	car saf cor abi	y <b>two</b> from: n monitor/control process remotely/at a distance fer way of operation/less danger to humans mputer is faster at diagnosis/taking necessary action ility to automatically analyse data/produce graphs s need for human intervention/24 hour monitoring/wo	rkers get tired	<b>121</b>

[2]

more accurate control

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	.0	
	GCE O LEVEL – NOVEMBER 2004	7010	100	

# (19) Sample answer:

### repeat

age 10	Mark Scheme		Syllabus	
	GCE O LEVEL – NOVEMBER 2004		7010	No.
Sample answer:				1 mark
repeat				Office
inț	put start_point	}		36.C
inp	input end_point			1 mark
inp	<b>put</b> number	}		
CO	st = <b>abs</b> (start_point - end_point) * number * 2	}		2 marks
<b>if</b> r	if number >= 3 then cost = cost - (cost/10)			1 mark
inp	input money			1 mark
ch	ange = money – cost	}		1 mark
foi	r x = 1 <b>to</b> number	}		
	print ticket	}		1 mark
ne	ext x	}		1 mark
ou	itput change	}		
until no more customers		}		1 mark

# General marking points:

```
(initialisation = 0)
inputs – 1 mark
calculate how many stations to charge for – 1 mark
formula/if statement to calculate cost for ticket/no discount - 1 mark
formula/if statement to calculate discount where appropriate - 1 mark
input money - 1 mark
formula to calculate change - 1 mark
loop to control number of tickets to be printed - 1 mark
print ticket/output change - 1 mark
overall loop control - 1 mark
```