

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Paper 1 Theory SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME 0417/01 For Examination from 2016

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.

This document consists of 8 printed pages.



2

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

4

	normal	abnormal	extreme
18	$\checkmark$		
21		✓	
twenty		✓	
20			✓

5 (a) Any two from:

– hub

switch

– NIC

– bridge

[2]

[4]

## (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.		✓

3

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

## 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
- (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

## 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]

[2]

[3]

[3]

[2]

9	(a)	<ul> <li>Any two from:</li> <li>an integrated circuit</li> <li>which contains an aerial</li> <li>which receives and transmits data</li> </ul>	[2]
	(b)	<ul> <li>Any three from:</li> <li>he places his passport against the RFID reader</li> <li>he stands in front of a scanner/fingerprint scanner is used</li> <li>his facial characteristics/fingerprints are compared with</li> <li>those stored on the RFID chip</li> </ul>	[3]
10	(a)	Any <b>three</b> 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> <li>produces /records Bed and breakfast</li> </ul>	[3]
			[0]
	(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 the corresponding value of B12 to B22 is equal to E2	
		<ul> <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]

- 5
- (g) 1 mark for each correct tick

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

[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 [4]
- RAM holds the work that is currently being done by the user \_
- 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 [4]

- (c) Any three from:
  - 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)
     [3]
- **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
  - (b) Any two from:
    - Car fault diagnosis
    - Prospecting
    - Tax
    - Careers
    - Chess games
    - Animal/plant classification/identification
- 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.	

[2]

[4]

**15** LAN uses cables to transmit data whereas a WLAN uses wireless technology to transmit data (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:

- <u>limited</u> 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
- 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
  - (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

## 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

[6]

[5]

[2]

[3]

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

## Level 3 (7–8 marks):

Candidates will address both aspects of the question and discuss/consider different advantages/disadvantages. The issues raised will be justified. There will be a reasoned 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]