

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

0417/03

Paper 3 Practical Test B

October/November 2019

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 80

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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

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



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.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

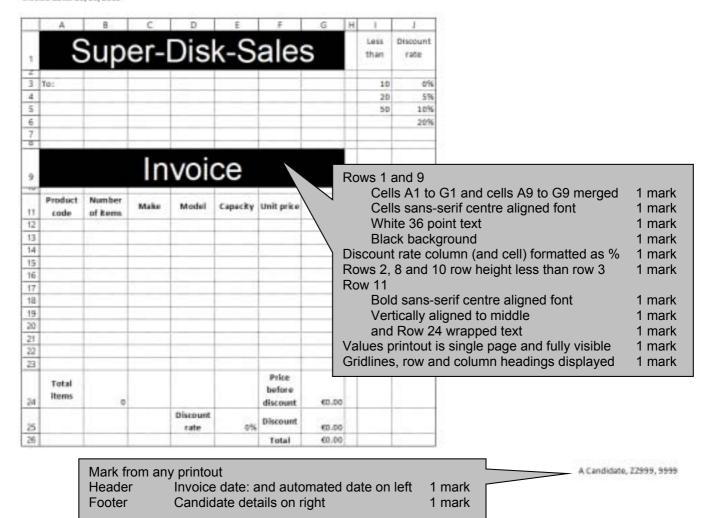
Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

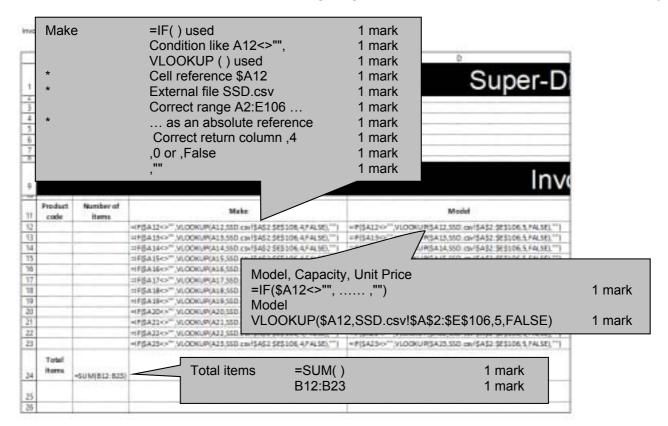
Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

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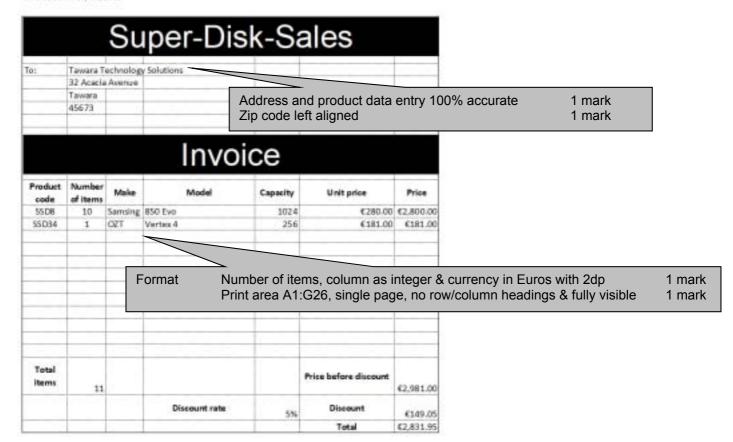
Invoice date: 15/10/2019

Less than Discount rate VLOOKUP(\$A12,SSD.csv!\$A\$2:\$E\$106,3,FALSE) 1 mark 30 0.05 Unit price 0.2 VLOOKUP(\$A12,SSD.csv!\$A\$2:\$E\$106,2,FALSE) 1 mark bice Price =IF(\$B12<>"", 1 mark B12*F12 1 mark Price 12 < F(\$A12-0**, VLOOKUP(\$A12,550 cm/\$A\$2-56\$106,3,FALSE),**) - F(\$A12-0**, VLOOKUP(\$A12,550 cm/\$A\$2-56\$106,2,FALSE),**) -(F)\$80.2~(***).802***32,***) 13 -F(\$A150-**,VLD0KUF(\$A13,350-:m(\$A\$2-\$E\$106.3,FALSE),***) -F(\$A15-0**,VLD0KUF(\$A13.550-:m(\$A\$2-\$E\$106.2,FALSE),***) -IF\$8250**,823*723,**) H =F(\$A14-0**, VLDDKUF(\$A14,35D:m(\$A\$2,50\$106,3,FALSE),**) =F(\$A14-0**, VLDDKUF(\$A14,55D:m(\$A\$2,50\$106,2,FALSE),**) -IF\$50.401",504"P14,"") VLOOKUP(\$A13,550 cm/\$A52,585108,2,7AL5E),") -(P;\$8150***,815*925,") VLOOKUP(\$A16,550 cm/\$A52-\$E\$106,2,FAL5E),") -(F)\$816->"',816*F16,") Discount rate VLDOKUP(\$A17,550 cm/\$A52-\$6510 Nested IF with 3 tiers only 1 mark VLOOK UP(\$ A18,550 cm/\$ A52 5551 Price before discount VLOOKUP(\$A19,550 cm/\$A52-\$851 =IF(B24<I3,J3, ... 1 mark =SUM(G12:G23) VLDOK UP(\$ A20,550 cm/5 A52 5 E51 1 mark IF(B24<I4,J4, ... 1 mark VLOOKUP(\$A21,550 cm/\$A52.5E51 Discount =E25*G24 1 mark IF(B24<I5,J5,J6) 1 mark VLOOKUP(\$A22,550 cm/\$A52,5851 =G24-G25 Total 1 mark VLOOK UP(\$A25,550 cm/\$A52.5E\$1 Price before discount. -SUM(G12:G23) -E25*G24 «IF(824<19_13,IF(824<14_14,IF(824<15_15_16))) Discount Replication 5 columns replicated 1 mark Landscape, row and column headings and fully visible 1 mark

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Evidence document

EVIDENCE 1 - Question 13 – example answer:

Test number	Test type	Item of test data	Cell	Why selected	Expected outcome in G12
Toot 1	Normal	SSD1	A12	First product in the data source	(e.g.) 840 84 Euros × B12
Test 1		10	B12	Easy to calculate	

Top row - cell A12 Identified 1 mark
Right cell - Correct expected outcome of 84 Euros x B12 1 mark
Last row left cell - appropriate number for easy calculation 1 mark
Last row 2nd cell - refers to cell B12 1 mark
Last row 3rd cell - suitable reason for selection 1 mark

EVIDENCE 2 - Question 16

```
 <h1>Super-Disk-Sales</h1>
 HDD
   SSD
   Optical media
 <img src="HDD1.jpg" alt="Hard drive image">
 2 × colspan = 3 in  rather than 
                                             1 mark
              No closing speech marks in alt text
                                             1 mark
              h1 is closed but not opened
                                             1 mark
              HDD1.jpg has been called HDD1.mp4
                                             1 mark
```

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EVIDENCE 3 – Question 17:

```
3 193style9999.css - Notepad
                                                                      \Box
File Edit Format View Help
/* A Candidate ZZ999 9999 */
table
             {margin-left:auto;
              margin-right:auto;
              width:1200px;
              border-collapse:separate}
table,td
             {border:2px solid #808000}
td
             {padding-top:8px;
              padding-bottom:6px;
              padding-left:20px;
              padding-right:20px}
            {color: #ffff00;
h1, h2, h3
              font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif}
h1
             {font-size:48pt;
              text-align:right}
             {font-size:24pt}
h2
h3
             {font-size:18pt;
              font-weight:bold}
```

_						
1	Stylesheet 193style????.css					
ı		Correct filename & type	1 mark			
ı	Comments	/* Candidate details */	1 mark			
ı	table { }	margin-left:auto;	1 mark			
ı		margin-right:auto;	1 mark			
ı		width:1200px;	1 mark			
ı		border-collapse:separate	1 mark			
ı	table,td { }	border:2px	1 mark			
ı		solid	1 mark			
ı		#808000	1 mark			
ı	These 3 elemen	ts in joint section	1 mark			
ı	td { }	padding-top:8px;	1 mark			
ı		padding-bottom:6px;	1 mark			
ı		padding-left:20px;	1 mark			
ı		padding-right:20px	1 mark			
ı	h1, h2, h3 {}	color: #ffff00	1 mark			
ı		font-family: Times New Roman	1 mark			
ı		In speech marks	1 mark			
ı		,Times	1 mark			
ı		,serif	1 mark			
ı	These 5 elemen	ts in joint section	1 mark			
ı	h1 { }	font-size:48pt	1 mark			
ı		text-align:right	1 mark			
ı	h2 { }	font-size:24pt	1 mark			
I	h3 { }	font-size:18pt	1 mark			
I		font-weight:bold	1 mark			
L						

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EVIDENCE 4 – Question 18:





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EVIDENCE 4 – Question 18:

```
Stylesheets attached
<!DOCTYPE html>
                         SSDstyle1 attached in head section ...
                                                     1 mark
                         ... 193style9999 attached below SSDstyle1
                                                     1 mark
<html>
<head>
 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="SSDstyle1.css">
 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="193style9999.css"> </head>
 <body>
   <h1>SSDs from Super-Disk-Sales</h1>
```

<h2>SSDs have much quicker read and write speeds than HDDs. They have no moving parts. With a HDD the disk has to "spin up" from its sleep state and they don't need to move a drive head to different parts of the drive to access data. As HDDs are used their read speed performance diminishes as data is often fragmented on the drives. This means a single file may be located in many different places on the disk and the read head has to move to each location in order to retrieve the data. As SSDs are not magnetic they do not suffer data loss if strong magnetic fields are close to the drive.</h2>

```
<imq src="SSD1.jpg" alt="Image of a solid state drive">
    <h3>Homepage</h3>
   <h3><a
href="mailto:SDS@cambridgeinternational.org?subject=SSD%20enquiry">Contact
us</a></h3>
   <h3>Web page creation by Hothouse Design</h3>
     <h3>Last edited by A Candidate, ZZ999, 9999</h3>
```

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