

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
Cambridge Career Award in Information and Communications Technology  
Standard Level

**BUSINESS CHARTS**

**5196/A**

Optional Module: Practical Assessment

2003

**1 hour**

No Additional Materials are required.

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Make sure that your name, Centre number and candidate number are shown on each printout that you are asked to produce.

Carry out **every** instruction in each task.

Tasks are numbered on the left hand side of the page, so that you can see what to do, step by step. On the right hand side of the page for each task you will find a box which you can tick (✓) when you have completed the task; this checklist will help you to track your progress through the assessment.

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You need to produce charts for a company called *Food Chain*. The charts will analyse the results of a survey on vegetable production for the last three years.

### BAR CHART

- |   |  |                               |       |
|---|--|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Using a suitable software package, import the data from the file <b>VEG2003.CSV</b>  | ✓<br><input type="checkbox"/> | 1.1.1 |
| 2 | Select only the data for hand picked crops harvested in the three years.   | <input type="checkbox"/>      | 2.1.1 |
| 3 | Create a comparative bar chart from this data.   | <input type="checkbox"/>      | 2.1.2 |
| 4 | The category axis should show the name of the vegetable and the value axis should show the number of units harvested. Label the axes <b>Crop</b> and <b>Units Harvested</b><br><br>Add the title <b>Crops Hand Harvested</b> | <input type="checkbox"/>      | 2.1.3 |
| 5 | Make sure that a legend is shown for the chart identifying the three years.  | <input type="checkbox"/>      | 2.1.3 |
| 6 | Choose shading patterns which will show the bars clearly on a black and white printer. Put your name on the chart.   | <input type="checkbox"/>      | 2.1.4 |
| 7 | Save using a new filename and print the chart.   | <input type="checkbox"/>      | 2.1.5 |

### PIE CHART

- |    |   |                          |       |
|----|---|--------------------------|-------|
| 8  | Using a suitable software package, import the original data from the file <b>VEG2003.CSV</b>                      | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1.1.1 |
| 9  | Select only the data for <i>Winter</i> , <i>Spring</i> and <i>Summer</i> in 2002.                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.2.1 |
| 10 | Plot a pie chart for this data.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.2.2 |
| 11 | Add the title <b>Harvested 2002</b>   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.2.3 |
| 12 | Label each segment of the chart with the <i>Season</i> name and the % <i>values</i> . Do not use a legend.        | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.2.3 |
| 13 | Pull out the segment which represents the season <i>Winter</i> so that it stands out. Put your name on the chart. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.2.4 |
| 14 | Save using a new filename and print the chart.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.2.5 |

### LINE GRAPH

- |    |  |                          |       |
|----|--|--------------------------|-------|
| 15 | Using a suitable software package, import the original data from the file <b>VEG2003.CSV</b> |                          | 1.1.1 |
| 16 | Select only the <i>Crop</i> names and the quantity <i>Harvested</i> in 2002.                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.3.1 |
| 17 | Plot a line graph for this data.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.3.2 |

✓

- 18 The graph should show the labels **Crop** on the category axis and **Units Harvested** on the value axis.  2.3.3

- 19 Add a new column called **Cost** to the table and include the data shown below:  2.3.4

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Cost</i>
SnapBeans	6938
Broccoli	5893
Cabbage	1371
Carrots	4093
Cauliflower	2357
Celery	1479
SweetCorn	2186
Cucumbers	2963
Eggplant	263
Escarole/Endive	171
HeadLettuce	7586
BellPeppers	3150
Tomatoes	9225

Add a second series to the graph to show the *Cost* data.

- 20 Add a second value axis for this data and show the label **Cost of crop** on this axis.  2.3.6  
2.3.3
- 21 Make sure that a legend is shown for the graph identifying the comparative data.  2.3.3
- 22 Adjust the minimum and maximum values for the first series so that they range from **500** to **45500**. Put your name on the graph.  2.3.5
- 23 Save and print the graph.  2.3.7

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**1 hour**

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You work for an international company called Gem Export, which sells jewels and precious stones. You need to produce charts which analyse the sale of gems over the last two years of business.

### BAR CHART

- |   |  |                               |       |
|---|--|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Using a suitable software package, import the data from the file <b>GEM2003.CSV</b>  | ✓<br><input type="checkbox"/> | 1.1.1 |
| 2 | Select only the data for gems where <i>Carat Sold</i> in 2003 is greater than <b>150</b><br><br>From this data select the <i>Name</i> , <i>Facet</i> and the <i>Carat Sold</i> in 2002 and 2003.   | <input type="checkbox"/>      | 2.1.1 |
| 3 | Create a comparative bar chart from this data.   | <input type="checkbox"/>      | 2.1.2 |
| 4 | The category axis should show the <i>Name</i> and <i>Facet</i> type and the value axis should show the <i>Carat Sold</i> . Label the category axis <b>Gem</b> and the value axis <b>Carat</b> . Add the title <b>More than 150 carat sold 2003</b> | <input type="checkbox"/>      | 2.1.3 |
| 5 | Make sure that a legend is shown for the chart identifying the two years.  | <input type="checkbox"/>      | 2.1.3 |
| 6 | Choose shading patterns which will show the bars clearly on a black and white printer. Put your name on the chart.   | <input type="checkbox"/>      | 2.1.4 |
| 7 | Save using a new filename and print the chart.   | <input type="checkbox"/>      | 2.1.5 |

### PIE CHART

- |    |   |                          |       |
|----|---|--------------------------|-------|
| 8  | Using a suitable software package, import the original data from the file <b>GEM2003.CSV</b>  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1.1.1 |
| 9  | Extract only the data for <i>Cabochons</i> . Select only the columns showing <i>Name</i> and <i>Carat Sold</i> in 2003.                             | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.2.1 |
| 10 | Plot a pie chart for this data.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.2.2 |
| 11 | Add the title <b>Cabochons Sold in 2003</b>   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.2.3 |
| 12 | Label each segment of the chart with the <i>Name</i> of the gem and the <i>Carat Sold 2003</i> data displayed as a percentage. Do not use a legend. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.2.3 |
| 13 | Pull out the segment which represents the gemstone <i>Garnet</i> so that it stands out. Put your name on the chart.                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.2.4 |
| 14 | Save using a new filename and print the chart.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.2.5 |

### LINE GRAPH

- |    |  |                          |       |
|----|--|--------------------------|-------|
| 15 | Using a suitable software package, import the original data from the file <b>GEM2003.CSV</b>   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1.1.1 |
| 16 | From all the data in the table, select only the <i>Name</i> and the <i>Carat Sold</i> in 2003. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.3.1 |

✓

- 17 Plot a line graph for this data.  2.3.2
- 18 The graph should show the labels **Name** on the category axis and **Carat Sold** on the value axis.  2.3.3
- 19 Add a new column called **Value 2003** to the table and include the data shown below:  2.3.4

Name	Value 2003
Amethyst	116.91
Amethyst	194.22
Aquamarine	78.07
Citrine	255.41
Diamond	285.19
Emerald	162.89
Garnet	175.14
Peridot	113.72
Ruby	216.24
Sapphire	161.40
Tanzanite	175.26
Topaz	198.13

Add a second series which shows the *Value 2003* of each gem.

- 20 Add a second value axis for this data.  2.3.6
- 21 Adjust the minimum value for the second series so that the range starts at **50**. Put your name on the graph.  2.3.5
- 22 Save and print the graph.  2.3.7

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**BUSINESS CHARTS**

**5196/C**

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2003

**1 hour**

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You work for an international car hire company called Argon Hire. You need to produce charts which analyse the company's charges for hire cars.

### BAR CHART

- |   |   |                               |       |
|---|---|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Using a suitable software package, import the data from the file <b>CARS2003.CSV</b>  | ✓<br><input type="checkbox"/> | 1.1.1 |
| 2 | Select only the data for 2 door cars.<br><br>From this data select only the <i>Category</i> , <i>Car Type</i> , <i>Daily Total</i> and <i>Weekly Total</i> .  | <input type="checkbox"/>      | 2.1.1 |
| 3 | Create a comparative bar chart from this data.  | <input type="checkbox"/>      | 2.1.2 |
| 4 | The category axis should show the <i>Car Type</i> and <i>Category</i> and the value axis should show the comparative cost. Label the axes <b>Car Type &amp; Category</b> and <b>Price</b><br><br>Add the title <b>2 Door Car Hire</b> | <input type="checkbox"/>      | 2.1.3 |
| 5 | Make sure that a legend is shown for the chart identifying the different totals.  | <input type="checkbox"/>      | 2.1.3 |
| 6 | Choose shading patterns which will show the bars clearly on a black and white printer. Put your name on the chart.  | <input type="checkbox"/>      | 2.1.4 |
| 7 | Save using a new filename and print the chart.  | <input type="checkbox"/>      | 2.1.5 |

### PIE CHART

- |    |   |                          |       |
|----|---|--------------------------|-------|
| 8  | Using a suitable software package, import the original data from the file <b>CARS2003.CSV</b>   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1.1.1 |
| 9  | Extract all cars where the <i>Category</i> does not include <i>A</i> or <i>B</i> . Select only the columns showing <i>Car Type</i> and <i>Daily Total</i> . | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.2.1 |
| 10 | Plot a pie chart for this data.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.2.2 |
| 11 | Add the title <b>Daily hire charges</b>   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.2.3 |
| 12 | Label each segment of the chart with the <i>Daily Total</i> value displayed as a percentage. Use a legend for the name of each <i>Car Type</i> .            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.2.3 |
| 13 | Pull out the segment which represents the car type <i>Luxury</i> so that it stands out. Put your name on the chart.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.2.4 |
| 14 | Save using a new filename and print the chart.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.2.5 |

### LINE GRAPH

- |    |   |                          |       |
|----|---|--------------------------|-------|
| 15 | Using a suitable software package, import the original data from the file <b>CARS2003.CSV</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1.1.1 |
|----|---|--------------------------|-------|



✓

- 16 Extract from all the data only the cars with 4 Doors. Select only the columns showing *Car Type* and *Daily*.  2.3.1
- 17 Plot a line graph for this data.  2.3.2
- 18 The graph should show the labels **Car Type** on the category axis and **Daily Hire** on the value axis.  2.3.3
- 19 Add a new column called **Daily Insurance** to the table and include the data shown below:  2.3.4

Car Type	Daily Insurance
Economy	4.30
Compact	7.20
Intermediate	10.60
Minivan 7 seater	25.80
Premium	37.60
Luxury	42.75

Add a second series to the graph to show the *Daily Insurance* data.

- 20 Give the chart the title **4 Door Car Hire**  2.3.3
- 21 Add a second value axis for this data.  2.3.6
- 22 Adjust the minimum and maximum values for the second series so that the range starts at **0** and ends at **45**. Put your name on the graph.  2.3.5
- 23 Save and print the graph.  2.3.7