

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**  
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series**

**9713 APPLIED INFORMATION AND  
COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

**9713/13**

Paper 1 (Written A), maximum raw mark 80

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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE<sup>®</sup>, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

1 (a)

[1]

converts cool low-pressure gas into hot high-pressure gas	✓
causes the liquid to evaporate into cold low-pressure gas	
monitors the pressure of the refrigerant	
is essentially situated outside the building	
monitors the temperature of the refrigerant	

(b)

[1]

converts cool low-pressure gas into hot high-pressure gas	
causes the liquid to evaporate into cold low-pressure gas	✓
monitors the pressure of the refrigerant	
is essentially situated outside the building	
monitors the temperature of the refrigerant	

(c)

[1]

converts cool low-pressure gas into hot high-pressure gas	
causes the liquid to evaporate into cold low-pressure gas	
monitors the pressure of the refrigerant	
is essentially situated outside the building	✓
monitors the temperature of the refrigerant	

2

[4]

Keeping a constant temperature for the printing presses is an example of batch process control.	
Batch process control is used to produce extremely large amounts of product per year.	
Discrete process control is like an on/off or stop/start process	✓
The production of the rolls of paper is an example of continuous process control	✓
Continuous process control is used to produce relatively small amounts of product per year.	
There are four types of process control	
A PLC could be used to control the temperature for the printing presses	✓
Microprocessors are not used in any aspect of process control	
Continuous process control is used in processes which appear to be unending	✓
Discrete process control is when the process is hidden	

3 (a) Three from:

[3]

- Programmable logic controller
- A type of microprocessor/computer/microcomputer
- Used for a single purpose
- Can accept both analogue and digital inputs
- Uses a set of logic statements
- Compares input with a pre-set value
- Activates output devices/actuator
- Normally programmed to operate a machine/system using just one program
- Used in systems where pre-set value is constant

(b) Three from:

[3]

- It's a proportional–integral–derivative algorithm
- Used when preset value is a constant
- PID causes the PLC to make proportional changes
- PID calculates difference between the input value and the preset value
- Causes PLC to make proportional changes to the output
- PID checks the difference again
- Until preset value is reached

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – May/June 2015	9713	13

4 (a) **Three** from: [3]

Reporter types up/edits their story using word-processing software/DTP  
Reporter types up/edits their story using laptop/keyboard  
Takes photographs using a digital camera/phone  
Import images from digital camera/phone  
Edit images using picture/image editing software

(b) **Three** from: [3]

Correct font (type) has to be chosen  
Correct font size has to be chosen  
Kerning to (adjust the space between individual letters in word)  
Amend the leading (- the space between lines on a page)

(c) **Two** from: [2]

(Digital) signals are used to send the pages up to a satellite  
Transmitted by the satellite to the printing plant/presses

5 (a) **WIMBA** [1]

Business [1]  
Advertising of a single company + example [1]

*Insurance*  
Service [1]  
Advertising of services such as government/tourism/banking [1]

*New car model*  
Product [1]  
Advertising of a specific product + example [1]

(b) **Two** from: [2]

Video of the car/company could be imported from video camera/ digital camera  
Vocal introduction to company could be input using microphone

(c) **Four** from: [4]

pop ups from the other company's site may create unhappy customers who may avoid that company in future/will have poor impression of the company/will tend to ignore them  
Customers will use pop-up blocking (software) which does not allow their advertising on other company's website to appear  
Can make their own website better suited to their needs  
Own website has shorter delay in updating/improving advertising  
Company has more control over its own website than it would over the host's website  
May be so many other companies' advertising on host website the company's may not be seen/not as much advertising can be used/limited space available

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – May/June 2015	9713	13

(d) **Four** from: [4]

Pop-ups are small windows which suddenly appear in front of the web page user is working on/pop-unders are small windows placed underneath the web page user is working on  
Pop-up instantly grabs the attention of the customer/Pop-unders don't appear to users until they close the page they are working on.

Pop-unders are not removed by pop-up blocking/pop ups are blocked by pop up blocking software

The customer regards pop-unders as less of an inconvenience than pop-ups

6 (a) **Four** from: [4]

Flexible hours refer to hours that are worked whereas compressed hours refer to days that are worked

Flexible hours give workers some choice about what times of each day they work

Flexible hours can vary from day to day

Compressed hours would be fixed for those days which were being worked fully

Workers work the same number of hours each week with flexible hours

If compressed hours were spread over two weeks, would work more hours one week than the next

(b) **Two** from: [2]

Allows workers to organise their working lives to suit their personal needs

Can choose to work off-peak hours as travelling to work outside peak times is easier and cheaper

If workers stay late to finish a job, they can take time off at a later date

If the job requires great concentration, it can be done at quiet times of day

(c) **Two** from: [2]

Can match working hours with busy and not-so-busy times

Easier to allow for workers' personal needs which leads to a reduction in absenteeism/improved punctuality

Working flexitime hours would appeal to many technicians so it helps recruitment/reduces the number of staff leaving for another job

Reduces the need for training new staff

Working flexitime hours is popular leading to greater productivity

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – May/June 2015	9713	13

7 (a) One pair from: [1]

Assembling of car body, painting of car body  
 Assembling of car body, fitting of chassis  
 Assembling of car body, road testing the finished car  
 Assembling the chassis, painting of car body  
 Assembling the chassis, fitting of chassis  
 Assembling the chassis, road testing the finished car  
 Assembling of car engine, painting of car body  
 Assembling of car engine, fitting of chassis  
 Assembling of car engine, road testing the finished car  
 Painting of car body, fitting of chassis  
 Quality control, road testing the finished car  
 Painting of car body, road testing the finished car  
 Fitting of chassis, road testing the finished car

(b) One pair from: [1]

Quality control with any activity except road testing

Or two of:

Assembling of car body  
 Assembling the chassis  
 Assembling of car engine

(c) Four from: [4]

Assembling the chassis, assembling of car engine are not affected  
 Painting of car body will now start at 0600/finish at 1200/delayed by six hours  
 Fitting of chassis will now start at 1200/finish at 1800/delayed by six hours  
 Quality control will be extended to 1800/extended by six hours  
 Road testing will now start at 1800/finish at 1900/delayed by six hours

8 Four from: [4]

Requires a dedicated telephony server  
 The operator's phone communicates directly with the server  
 The server controls all the phones  
 Operator's phone is not directly connected to their computer  
 Any computer in the system can be used to control any phone  
 The server controls all the phones  
 Allow supervisors, for example, to intervene if the call proves too complex for the operator to handle  
 (The server) can direct a call to the appropriate operator  
 Suitable for large call centres

<b>Page 7</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>Cambridge International AS/A Level – May/June 2015</b>	<b>9713</b>	<b>13</b>

**9 (a) Four from:** [4]

Card number  
 Expiry date  
 Name (as shown on card)  
 Card Security Code  
 Address

**(b) Four from:** [4]

At the end of each billing period  
 Transaction file is sorted into same order as master file  
 Sorted on customer number  
 First record in the transaction file is read  
 First record in the old master file is read  
 If it matches, transaction is carried out  
 If records don't match, computer writes master file record to new master file  
 Computer calculates the bill  
 Using cost of units from master file  
 Using units used from transaction file  
 Processed record is written to new master file  
 Bill is printed  
 Process is repeated until end of old master file

**10 (a) Two from:** [2]

Magnetic tape has serial access and the files would be sequential/batch processing required  
 Tapes have a greater longevity than most other media  
 Tapes are cheaper per unit of memory

**(b) Amendment** [1]  
 Customers' details change [1]  
*Addition*  
 New customer [1]  
*Deletion*  
 Customer closes account/dies [1]

<b>Page 8</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>Cambridge International AS/A Level – May/June 2015</b>	<b>9713</b>	<b>13</b>

**11 (a)** Data flow diagram **[3]**  
 Using (two from :) terminators, processes, flow arrows and stores  
 The diagram would represent inputs, outputs and processing

System flowcharts

Using particular input, output, storage and processing symbols

The diagram would represent inputs, outputs and processing (only if not given for DFDs)

**(b) Two from:** **[6]**

(Use of live/normal data) such as a number between 0 and 16000 for the bill

(Use of live/normal data) such as a customer number which is exactly 12 characters

(Use of live/normal data) such as a customer number which is digits only

This data should be accepted by the system

**Two from:**

(Use of abnormal data) such as 16001 or “sixteen thousand”

(Use of abnormal data) such as a customer number which is less than or greater than 12 characters

(Use of abnormal) such as a customer number which contains text

This data should be rejected by the system

**Two from:**

(Use extreme data) such as 0 or 16000 for the customer bill

This data should be accepted by the system

**(c) Three from:** **[3]**

Amend rule to ensure the acceptable value for the bill is  $\geq$  and  $\leq$  and not just  $>$  and  $<$

Amend rule to ensure that it uses 0 to 16000

Amend rule to ensure it checks it is numeric

Amend rule to make sure  $<$  has not been used instead of  $>$  and vice versa

Amend rule to ensure length check is 12 exactly

Field descriptions are included which adequately inform about field contents