## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

## MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2009 question paper for the guidance of teachers

## 0417 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

**0417/01** Paper 1 (Written), maximum raw mark 120

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

• CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2009 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2009	0417	01

Question Number	Ans	wer	Part mark
1	<ul> <li>A Scanner</li> <li>B Dot matrix printer</li> <li>C Hard disc drive</li> <li>D Graphics tablet</li> <li>E Multimedia projector</li> </ul>		[1] [1] [1] [1] [1]
2	Bar code reader Keyboar	rd Laser p	
	Memory Stick Mouse	Zip disc	[1] [1]
3			
	Det metriy printers produce high que	True	False  ✓ [1]
	Dot matrix printers produce high qua	iity output	
	Laser printers are very noisy  Graph plotters are used when extrem	aely large hard	[1]
	copy is required	lely large flaru	[1]
	Inkjet printers are used where continuis is required	uous stationery	✓ [1]
4 (a) (b) (c) (d)	A mouse A bank cheque A memory stick A microphone		[1] [1] [1] [1]
5		True	False
	RAM is not volatile		✓ [1]
	ROM is used to store the BIOS of a contract t	computer 🗸	[1]
	The data in ROM is easier to change RAM	than that in	✓ [1]
	RAM is used to store the data the use working on	er is currently	[1]
6	Triangle:	_	
	1 mark for a correct loop e.g. <b>REPEAT 3</b> 1 mark for <b>RIGHT</b> 120	, END REPEAT	
	Backward sequence		
	1 mark for PENUP, BACKWARD 80, PE	ENDOWN	
	Square:		
	1 mark for a correct loop e.g. <b>REPEAT 4</b> 1 mark for <b>FORWARD 100</b> coming imme		s given [5]

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2009	0417	01

7		Health	Safety	
	Headaches caused by prolonged use	✓	24.319	[1
	Trailing wires in a computer room		<b>✓</b>	[1
	RSI though continual typing	✓		[1]
	Back problems through bad posture	✓		[1]
	Too many plugs in an electric socket		✓	[1]
	Drinking water whilst using a computer		✓	[1]
8				
	Producing utility bills			
	Paying for goods at an EFTPOS terminal		✓	[1]
	Making an airline booking		✓	[1
	Producing monthly payrolls			
	Monitoring a patient's condition in a hospital		✓	[1
	Reading data from bank cheques			
9 (a)	Four from ID number/Borrower number Photo of borrower Name Address Post code			
	Email address Gender/Title Date of Birth Max. two from: Home Phone number Work Phone number			
	Mobile Phone number			[4]

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2009	0417	01

(b)	Four from:		
	Data fills the screen		
	Clearly defined input area for each record		
	Appropriate spacing for each field  Back button/arrow/previous record facility		
	Forward button/arrow/next record facility		
	Number of record is on screen		
	Submit button/facility		
	First record button/facility		
	Last record button/facility		
	An easy to read font/font size/ A sensible font colour/background colour		
	Easy to follow instructions for completing screen/help icon		
	No overlapping of items		
	Exit button/return to homepage button/facility		[4]
(c)	Double entry/data entered twice		[1]
	computer compares the two versions		[1]
	Visual also alsis at varification		F41
	Visual checking/verification Typed in data is compared with original data		[1] [1]
(d)	Three from		ניו
(u)	Normal data is data which is within an acceptable range/ is usual	for the situation	[1]
	Any example between 1 and 6		[1]
	Extreme data is data which is at either end of a normal range of	data	[1]
	Examples: 1, 6		[1]
	Abnormal data is data which is outside the acceptable range/is of	of the wrong	
	data type	eeg	[1]
	Example: any negative number or number greater than 6 or text	example	[1]
(e)			
	Improvements can be made	✓	[1]
	The hardware and software can be specified		
	Limitations of the system can be identified	✓	[1]
	To see how many books are required		
	To make sure the user is satisfied with the system	✓	[1]
	So that program coding can be written		

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2009	0417	01

(f)	Technical		
	Three from:		
	Program listing		
	Programming language		
	Flowchart/algorithm		
	List of variables		
	File structure		
	Purpose of the system/program		
	Input format or example		
	Output format or example Hardware requirements		
	Software requirements		
	Sample runs/test runs		
	Known bugs/possible errors		
	Validation rules		[3 max]
	Validation raise		[c max]
	User		
	Three from:		
	How to load software/run software/install software.		
	How to save a file.		
	How to search		
	How to sort How to print		
	How to add records		
	How to delete/edit records		
	Purpose of the system/program (only if not mentioned in technical document	ntation)	
	Input format or example (only if not mentioned in technical documentation)		
	Output format or example (only if not mentioned in technical documentation		
	Hardware requirements (only if not mentioned in technical documentation)	,	
	Software requirements (only if not mentioned in technical documentation)		
	Sample runs (only if not mentioned in technical documentation)		
	Error messages (only if not mentioned in technical documentation)		
	Error handling		
	Tutorials		
	Troubleshooting guide/Contact details/help line/FAQ		[3 max]
10		T_	
	The customer types in the PIN	3	[1]
	If the PIN and the number stored in the chip are the same go onto the	5	[1]
	next step  The customer's account is checked to see if it has sufficient funds	7	
	The card is inserted into the reader	1	[1]
		4	[41
	The PIN number is compared with that stored in the chip  The transaction is authorized	+	[1]
	The device checks if the card is valid	8	[1]
		2	[1]
	The supermarket computer contacts the customer's bank computer	6	[1]
		[Tota	al· 71
		1100	, ]

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2009	0417	01

11	(a)	Six from: Interactive user screen appears Details of car type are entered Questions about engine problems are asked/on-board computer connected to expert system Answers to questions/engine problems are typed in Inference engine searches Searches the Knowledge base using the Rules (base) Suggested probabilities of faults are output	
	(b)	In the form of a report to the mechanic/on screen output  Two from:  Medical diagnosis  Mineral prospecting  Chess games  Plant identification  Animal identification  Tax advice  Careers advice/guidance  Insurance  Drug efficacy	[2]
12	(a)	Pressure sensor  Proximity sensor  Temperature sensor  Oxygen sensor	[1]
	(b)	Computers work in digital Sensors produce analogue data	[1] [1]
	(c)	Five from: Microprocessor continually monitors sensors Data is converted from analogue to digital/ADC is used Compares water level with pre-programmed value If water level reached microprocessor switches off valve Else valve left on/switched on Compares temperature with pre-programmed value If temperature higher microprocessor switches off heater Else heater left on/switched on Compares weight of clothes with pre-programmed value If clothes too heavy microprocessor sounds alarm/stops machine/motor stops running	
		Else cycle continues/motor starts	[5]

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2009	0417	01

	(d)	Four from: Microprocessor controlled devices do much of 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 lead to unhealthy eating due to dependency on ready meals Can lead to laziness/lack of fitness Can encourage a healthy lifestyle because of smart fridges analyzing food constituents	[4]
13	(a)	Two from: Modem Router Or any other suitable answer	[2]
	(b)	Five from: WAN is a wide area network WAN covers a large geographical area/worldwide The Internet is a WAN LAN is a Local Area Network LAN covers a small area such as one building/A school network is a LAN A WAN consists of connected LANs More difficult to share peripherals using a WAN	[5]
14	(a)	4	[1]
	(b)	5	[1]
	(c)	Product type	[1]
	(d)	Mupe	[1]
	(e)	Bar code	[1]
	(f)	Range check	[1]
15		Two from: Values less than 0 (or 'lower limit') or more than an upper limit Will be rejected/not allowed/must be within A correct example can be awarded both marks	[2]
10		Graph plotter	
		Trackerball	
		Microphone ✓	[1]
		Speakers ✓	[1]
		Optical mark reader	'''
		Web cam ✓	[1]
		VVOD Gain	ניז

Page 8	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2009	0417	01

16	Three from User ID/Passwords/PIN User ID/Password/PIN entered is compared with that held on system/never tell anyone your password/regularly change password/make it not easy to	[1]
	guess/only person who knows password can access account	[1]
	Encryption Data is scrambled up/key must be known to unscramble it/prevents people	[1]
	from understanding data	[1]
	Firewall Prevents unauthorised users/computers from accessing network	[1] [1]
	Digital certificates	[1]
	Transactions are digitally signed/authenticated/transaction is linked to the PC being used to carry out online banking	[1]
	Anti Spyware Prevents spyware from invading your computer and gaining personal information	[1] [1]
	Make sure website is secure Locked padlock is present on display	[1] [1]
	[Total: 6 n	
17	Drawbacks: Not all information is accurate Some information is purely for advertising/selling purposes Might need proxy server to prevent access to certain types of site Some information is pornographic Anyone can put information on the Internet Much of the information on the Internet is not filtered Need to identify the validity of the author Need to be careful about whether information is fact or opinion Information can be biased Results from search engine could be skewed because of sponsorship/marketing Internet is not policed So much information available which might be unreliable	
	Benefits: Wide range of information to select (desirable/reliable information) Able to search quickly (using search engines) to find (reliable/desirable) information Information can be downloaded and edited (to make it desirable/reliable) Can use the final part of a URL to identify reliability Information can be up to date/real time so reliable .ac, .gov, .org are usually fairly reliable Can compare information from sites to see if it is reliable	[8]