

MARK SCHEME for the November 2004 question paper

<p style="text-align: center;">0418 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY 0418/02 Paper 2 (Written), maximum raw mark 80</p>

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

- CIE will not enter into discussion or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the November 2004 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level syllabuses.

Grade thresholds taken for Syllabus 0418 (Information Technology) in the November 2004 examination.

	maximum mark available	minimum mark required for grade:			
		A	C	E	F
Component 2	80	48	32	22	18

The threshold (minimum mark) for B is set halfway between those for Grades A and C.
The threshold (minimum mark) for D is set halfway between those for Grades C and E.
The threshold (minimum mark) for G is set as many marks below the F threshold as the E threshold is above it.

Grade A* does not exist at the level of an individual component.

November 2004

INTERNATIONAL GCSE

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK: 80

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 0418/02

**INFORMATION STUDIES
Paper 2 (Written Paper)**



Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE– NOVEMBER 2004	0418	2

1	Desk jet printer	1
	Laser printer	1
2	Microphone	1
	Modem	1
3	A data logger	1
	Magnetic stripe reader	1
	A simulation	1
	OCR	1
4	Patients' medication can be controlled automatically	1
	Doctors can find patients' records more quickly	1
5 (a)	Direct changeover	1
	Parallel running	1
(b)	Three from: It will be easier/faster to find car details	
	It will be easier/faster to find potential buyer details	
	It will be easier/faster to match potential buyer requirements with stock	
	Standard letters can be used to notify potential buyers of new stock	
	Easier/faster to sort records into order	
	Less storage space required	
	Easier/faster to find records	
	Files/records can be accessed by more than one person at the same time	3
(c)	Registration number	1
(d) (i)	Number of doors	1
	Maximum speed	1
(ii)	Two from: Colour	
	Number of doors	
	Model	2
6	3D option.	1
	Automatic dimensioning	1
7	Five from:	
	Input - Times the system should operate	
	Temperature from sensor	
	Temperature from user via keypad/required temperature	
	Processing - Sensor temperature is compared with	
	Programmed value	
	If higher heater switched off by microprocessor	
	If lower heater switched on by microprocessor	
	Output - heater switched on or off	5

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE– NOVEMBER 2004	0418	2

8	Producing electricity bills	1
	Reading data from bank cheques	1
9 (a)	Three from: Automatic recalculation Can handle formulae Can produce graphs Have inbuilt worksheet functions Can be used to make predictions Can see most (if not all) values and observe changes as they happen	3
(b) (i)	Any plausible examples which make use of whatif scenarios e.g. Designing structures of buildings/architects designs Flight simulation Car driving simulation Simulating chemical reactions	3
(ii)	Two from: Real thing may be: Too dangerous Too large a time scale required Wasteful of materials Takes much longer to build the real thing	2
10 (a)	Bar code reader/keyboard/electronic weigh scales	1
(b)	Two from: Check digit calculated Compared with Check digit entered Existency check performed Number entered is compared with List of numbers on computer database/system	2
(c)	Five from: Every time a product is bought number in stock reduces by 1 Number in stock is compared with Re-order level If less then needs re-ordering Kollege Corn Flakes needs re-ordering Read off re-order quantity Read off up supplier code Use suppliers database Lookup supplier code Read off suppliers name, address Print off re-order request Print off address label	5
11 (a)	Three from: Message is: Transmitted to the senders ISP/central host computer Stored on a central host computer Is transmitted to intermediate computers Stored on the intermediate computers Received by the addressee's host computer/ISP The addressee logs in to a local computer and receives the mail	3

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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(b) Advantages:

Two from: Messages can be sent instantaneously by e-mail/delivery times are quicker
 You do not have to leave your house to send e-mail
 Replies to e-mails can be quicker
 Sending e-mail can be cheaper/the cost of a phone call is less than the cost of a stamp **2**

Disadvantages:

Two from: Signatures/important documents cannot be sent by e-mail
 Hacking
 You have to have a computer/e-mail account/Internet
 You have to have a modem
 You have to have an ISP
 You cannot attach physical objects **2**

12 (a) User id/account no./customer no. **1**
 Password **1**

(b) Three from: Transfer money between accounts
 Pay bills
 Order a cheque book
 Look at account transactions for a given period
 Request a change of pin/password
 Amend/create standing orders/direct debits
 Print statements
 Change personal details **3**

(c) Withdraw cash/pay in cash **1**

(d) Advantages:

Two from: Do not have to waste time travelling long distances to banks
 Do not have to spend money on travelling expenses travelling long distances to banks
 No embarrassment of having to ask for loans face to face
 Can bank when banks are closed
 Do not have to waste time waiting for a response to telephone banking **2**

Disadvantages:

Two from: Lose personal touch
 Less opportunity for socialising with friends/neighbours
 More expensive phone bills
 Lack of exercise
 Hackers can access personal details and transfer money to their account
 You have to have a computer/Internet access
 Unable to withdraw cash **2**

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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13 (a)	One from:	Medical diagnosis Car fault diagnosis Prospecting Tax Chess games	1
(b)	Four from:	Gathering data from experts Designing knowledge base Creating a knowledge base Creating a structure to relate each item in the database /knowledge base Creating an interrogation technique to get at the data Designing a method of displaying the results Inference engine Design/create rule base	4
14 (a)	Two from:	Loss of power to the robot Fault in the software/wrongly programmed Hardware breaks down Missing components/components in wrong place	2
(b)	Two from:	Safety reasons/hazards Cheaper than a human over a long period/will not need paying Will not take breaks/can operate continuously Will work at a consistent rate Will not go on strike Can lift heavy loads	2
15 (a)	Three from:	Interview Questionnaires Observing work practices Examining existing documents	3
(b)	Three from:	Information shall be obtained fairly Information shall be obtained lawfully Data must be kept secure (against unauthorised access and loss) Data held only for one or more specified and lawful purpose Data shall not be used for anything other than that purpose Data shall not be disclosed for anything other than that purpose Data held for any purpose shall be adequate in relation to that purpose Data held for any purpose shall be relevant in relation to that purpose Data held for any purpose shall be not excessive in relation to that purpose Data shall be accurate Data shall be kept up to date Data shall not be kept for longer than necessary An individual shall be entitled to be informed by any data user whether he holds personal data of which that individual is the subject To have access to any such data held by a data user Where appropriate to have such data corrected or erased	3

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- (c) Three from:
- Database structure/key fields/indexing
 - User interface
 - Output layouts/reports
 - Processing requirements
 - Filters/queries
 - Validation routines
 - Screen layouts

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