

## MARK SCHEME for the November 2005 question paper

### 7010 COMPUTER STUDIES

7010/01 Paper 1, maximum raw mark 100

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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*.

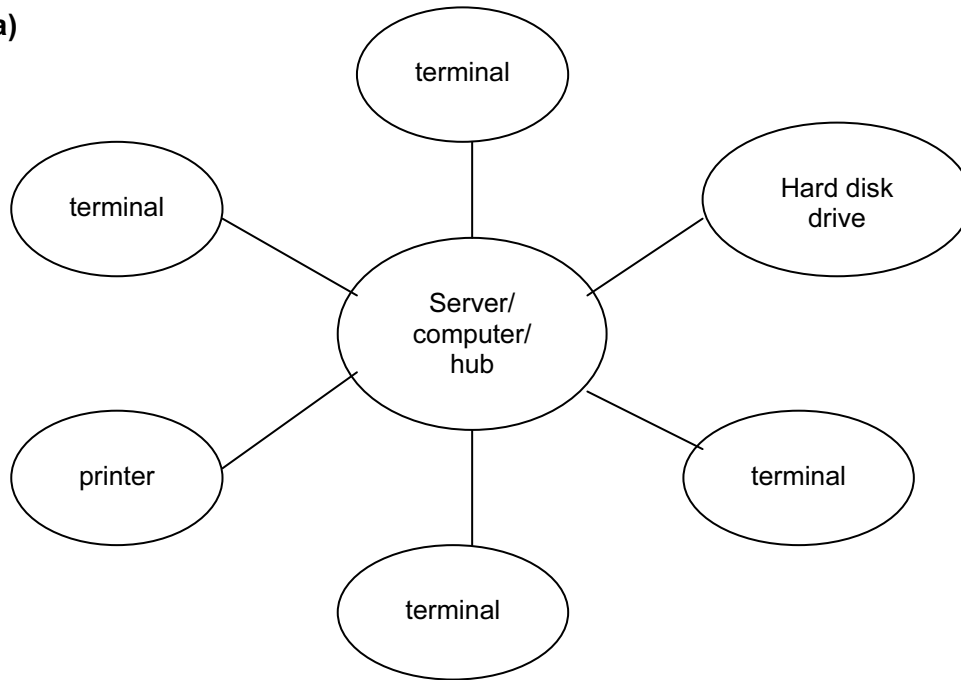
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- 1 (a) **Expert System**  
 Any **one** from  
 contains/programmed with the knowledge of human experts  
 knowledge base  
 inference engine  
 uses rules/rule base  
 man/machine interface  
 ability to “add to its knowledge”/learn from previous experience  
**examples:** chess, medical diagnosis, mineral prospecting, car diagnostics,  
 tax calculations, etc. [2]
- (b) **Electronic scabbing**  
 Any **one** from  
 allows managers to switch ...  
 word processing/computer processing duties ...  
 from striking clerks in one country/location to non-striking clerks in another [2]
- (c) **Top down design**  
 Any **one** from  
 breaking larger tasks  
 into (successively) smaller tasks  
 step-wise refinement  
**examples** allows use of modules, allows several programmers to work on task [2]
- (d) **Interrupt**  
 Any **one** from  
 a signal/message  
 generated by a device/operating system/hardware/software  
 which causes a break in the execution of a program/stops running of program  
**examples:** overflow errors, disk full error, printer out of paper etc. [2]
- (e) **Buffer**  
 Any **one** from  
 temporary  
 store/memory  
 holds data being transferred between devices  
 often used to compensate for different speeds of devices  
**examples** printer, disk, etc. [2]
- 2 Any **three** from:  
 less expensive option (reference to costs needs to be justified)  
 fully tested/more reliable/less errors  
 links with existing software  
 immediately available/quicker needs justification  
 expertise/programmers not available ready trained workforce [3]

3 (a)



1 mark for printer  
 1 mark for terminals/workstation/computer/workbase  
 1 mark for showing correct connections  
 1 mark for hard disk drive  
 1 mark for server/computer/hub  
 (max of 3 mks)  
 (simple unlabelled diagram can only gain a max of 1 mark)

[3]

(b) Any **one** from:  
 gateway/router/proxy server/modem

[1]

4 (a) 1 mark for each cause and 1 mark for correct prevention

<u>Causes</u>	<u>Prevention</u>
Loss of software/files	Ensure files are protected (e.g. locked, hidden, etc.)
Hardware failure	Use parallel systems
Hacking into system	Use of passwords/firewall
(Sending) viruses	Anti-virus software/not opening suspicious emails
Loss of power	UPS/generator
Spam	Use of a filter

[4]

(b) Any **two** from  
 Use file generations/grandfather-father-son method  
 Re-load software/files  
 Re-enter lost data  
 (Use) back-up files to transfer data  
 New/alternative hardware

[2]

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- 5 (a) Any **two** points from  
processing takes place in one go/all at once/at a convenient time  
when data has been collected  
no human interaction required  
reference to JCL  
[2]
- (b) Any **one** point from  
(real time transaction system is an) on-line system ...  
in which transactions are processed as they occur  
always up to date  
[1]
- (c) (i) Any **one** from  
payroll  
updating stock levels at end of the day  
printing out invoices  
printing out orders  
[1]
- (ii) Any **one** from  
getting prices  
**automatic** stock levels  
on line shopping  
credit card transactions  
calculating the bill  
[1]
- 6 (a) Any **two** from  
can print confirmation/boarding pass  
can see seating plans  
easier to locate special offers  
encryption of data/https  
telephone can be engaged/waiting in queuing system  
[2]
- (b) direct/random access  
Any **one** from  
need to update files immediately  
requirement for fast access  
[2]



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- 8 (a)** Any **three** from  
allows 3D imaging  
can carry out calculations e.g. costing, volume, area, stress  
test the design  
graphics features (arcs, in-fill, zoom, scale, etc.)  
access to previous designs/library of parts  
easy to modify drawings to suit customer requirements  
drawings are more accurate

(reference to CAM = 0)

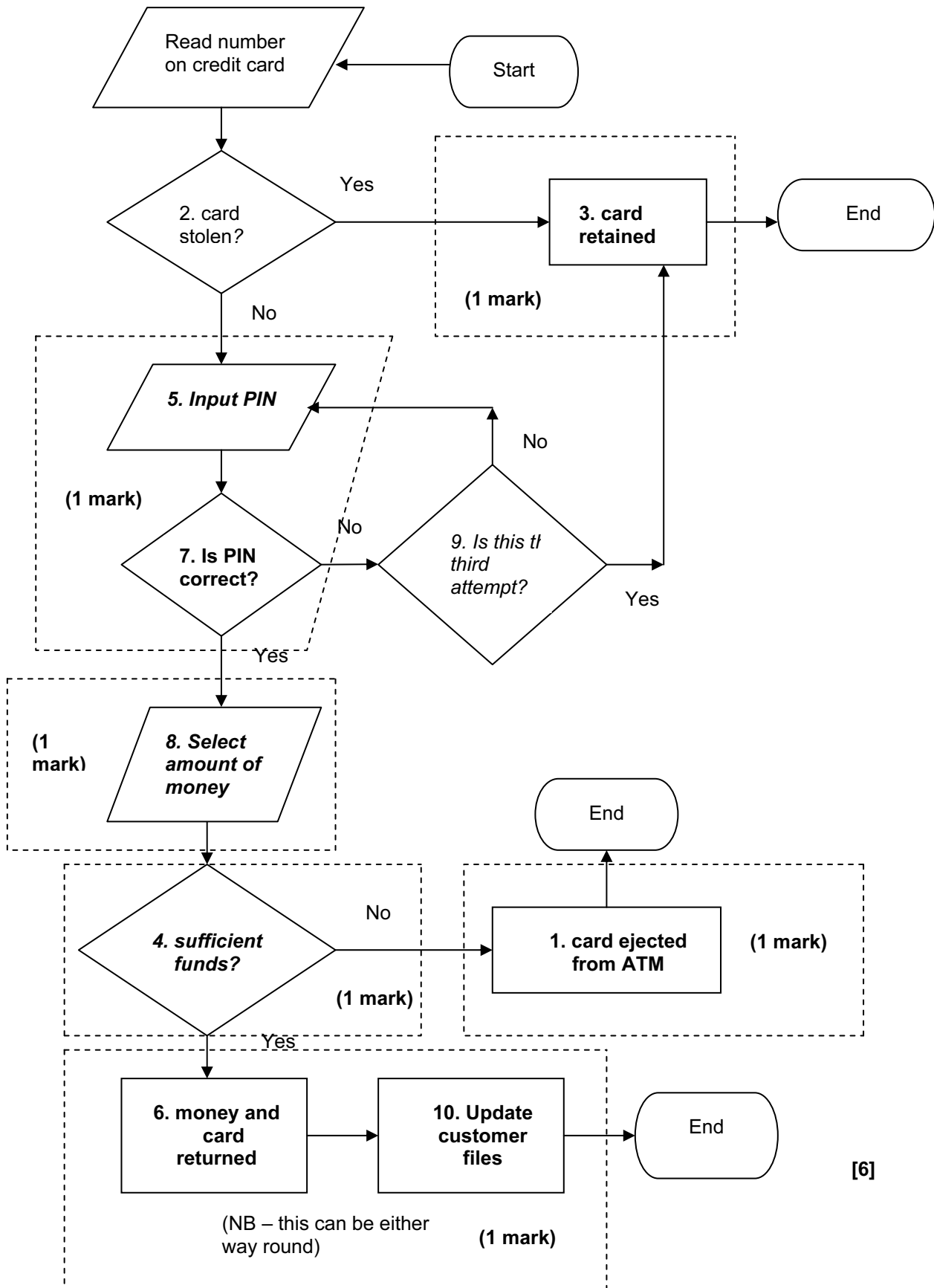
**[3]**

- (b) (i)** high resolution monitor/projector

**(ii)** (graph) plotter/inject printer plus specification

**[2]**

9



[6]

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**10 (a)** Any **one** from

*Digital displays:*

actual numbers

LED/LCD sections lighting up

[1]

Any **one** from

*Analogue displays:*

dial read out

continuous variation/wave representation (e.g. sound, temperature)

[1]

**(b)** Any **one** from

faster response

more robust (no mechanical bits to go wrong)

no user interpretation required/easier to read

[1]

**(c)** Any **one** from

more natural/humans used to the format

readings are steadier/less fluctuation

easier to repair if fault develops (no electronics)

more accurate

[1]

**(d) (i)** Any **one** named device from

e.g. television/radio/video/washing machine/camera/toaster

**(ii)** Any **one** description which must match up with choice in part (i)

e.g. stores channels/controls recording timings/controls chosen wash cycle/controls shutter speed/controls timing

[2]

**11** 1 mark per input device + 1 mark for correct reason

**input device**

**reason**

- tracker ball

- to control on-screen pointer

- if limited mobility in hands

- voice input/microphone }

- to control data input to the computer

speech recognition }

- if user unable to use the keyboard

- touch screen

- using a head wand/fingers

- to select options from a screen menu

- foot activated input devices

- when operator has no arm movement

- used instead of mouse or keyboard

- braille keyboard

- raised dots on keyboards to id keys

- to help blind people input data

1 mark per output device + 1 mark for correct reason

**output device**

**reason**

- audio output/speaker

- to help blind/partially sighted people

- who cannot see output on a screen/so

they can hear the output

- braille printer

- to help blind/partially sighted people

- to read output from the computer

[4]



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- 12 (a)** Any **two** analysis tasks from  
understanding the current system/modelling the current system/Data Flow Diagram  
identification of the user's requirements  
interpreting user requirements  
defining user requirements for the new system  
research using interviews, observation, questionnaires, looking at existing documentation  
agreed objectives  
collecting data from existing system

(cost benefits = 0)

[2]

- (b)** Any **two** design tasks from  
select/specify hardware  
select/specify software  
design input specification/screens  
design output specification/screens  
file design  
break down of the task/top down design/modularisation  
estimate the resources required  
systems/process flowcharts/block/structure diagrams  
process algorithms  
design data capture forms  
design reports  
design forms  
design test plan  
produce implementation plan  
validation techniques

[2]

- (c)** Any **two** implementation tasks from  
produce documentation  
install hardware and software  
testing of the software/system  
training of staff to use system  
transferring of files to new system  
system changeover (i.e. direct, parallel, pilot or phased)  
maintenance/fix any unexpected problems  
creation of files

(test strategy = 0)

[2]

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**13 (a) either**

B2/2 or B2\*0.5 and C2/2 or C2\*0.5

**or**

B2/2 or B2\*0.5 and B2/4 or B2\*0.25

**[2]**

- (b)** Any **two** from  
draw graph ...  
read off values for years 2008 and 2010  
add two extra columns in the spreadsheet ...  
estimate values using new formulae

**[2]**

**(c) either**

SUM(B2:B6)      B8=SUM(B2:B6)  
**(NOT SUM(B2:B6)=B8)**

**or**

(B2+B3+B4+B5+B6)      B8=(B2+B3+B4+B5+B6)  
**(NOT (B2+B3+B4+B5+B6)=B8)**

**[1]**

**14 (a) Any three from**

- increases productivity
- saves on office space
- increases staff motivation
- makes trading hours more flexible
- allows employment of staff irrespective of location
- lowers absenteeism
- increased staff retention
- reduction in office requirements e.g. heating, lighting, ancillary staff, etc.
- easier to employ disabled workers quota

**[3]**

- (b)** Any **two** from
- reduces travelling costs
  - reduces travelling time/less commuting time
  - reduces stress levels
  - allows greater flexibility/social life/family life
  - greater job satisfaction
  - disabled employees are not disadvantaged

**[2]**

- (c)** Any **two** from
- use of video conferencing/teleconferencing facilities
  - Internet access
  - electronic mail – can send attachments (e.g. video)
  - broadband – fast transmission of data allows real time interaction

**[2]**

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- 15 (a) 1 temperature sensor } 1 mark  
 2 ADC } 1 mark  
 3 computer } 1 mark  
 4 DAC } 1 mark

(maximum of 3 marks)

[3]

(b) Any **two** from

- control system where the output can affect the input to the system
- stored value compared with input
- current temperature is feedback value
- output from system changes (e.g. switch on chemicals pump) to try and equalise the two values
- process is repeating loop

[2]

(c) Any **two** from

- safer system (no need for manual intervention/automatic control)
- better/more accurate temperature control
- easier to modify process when under computer control
- possible to interrogate system (e.g. produce temperature graphs)
- more efficient (less energy wastage) due to more accurate control
- continuous(24/7) process
- quality of product is more consistent

(more accurate = 0)

[2]

16 (a) Any **three** from

- use of photographs/pictures/graphics
- use of sound/audio/music
- use of different fonts/text
- reveal techniques
- call up software/files.....allow examples
- use of hyperlinks
- connect to a web page
- use of animation effects
- embedded videos
- timed transition between pages
- presentation themes

[3]

(b) Any **two** from

- emails
- file attachments can be sent
- compressed file/zip
- reference to use of web site
- (reference to send by post = 0)

[2]

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## 17 Sample program

```

m1 = 100
m2 = 0
sum = 0
n = 1
while n < 151 do
  repeat
    read mark
  until (mark >= 0 and) mark <101
  if mark < m1 then m1 = mark
  if mark > m2 then m2 = mark
  sum = sum + mark
  n = n + 1
endwhile
average = sum/150
output average, m1, m2

```

[6]

### General mark points

initialisation (must correctly set smallest (m1) and largest (m2) boundaries)  
 method for looping round for 150 students  
 reading in marks for all students  
 checking if mark inside 0 to 100 boundary and action taken  
 setting value of smallest (m1) after checking against input mark  
 setting value of largest (m2) after checking against input mark  
 totalling all marks together  
 calculating the average mark  
 output of average, smallest mark (m1), largest mark (m2)