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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the November 2004 question paper

0420 COMPUTER STUDIES

0420/01 Paper 1, maximum raw mark 100

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.

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	maximum	mii	nimum mark re	equired for gra	ade:	bridge.c
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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: 100

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 0420/01

COMPUTER STUDIES
Paper 1

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	Page 1	Mark Scheme Syllabus	
	J	IGCSE- NOVEMBER 2004 0420	1
(1)	(a)	Mark Scheme IGCSE- NOVEMBER 2004 MICR any two from: magnetic ink character (reader/recognition) E13B character set allows automatic data entry scanner/device/bank, special ink = 0 example: numbers on the bottom of a cheque, draw characters	[2]
	(b)	batch processing any two from: processing does not start until all data collected reference to JCL no need for user interaction example: payroll system electricity/gas/water (etc.) billing cheque processing	[2]
	(c)	modem any two from: modulator-demodulator converts digital/data to analogue (and vice versa)/converts binary into sound allows communication over telephone lines (NOT a converter, device) example: surf/connect to the net	[2]
	(d)	virus any two from: program/software which replicates/copies itself damages files/corrupts files/corrupts boot sector corrupts memory stops computer working, stops proper functioning = 0 examples: worms, Trojan horse, time bomb, logic bomb [1 example only]	[2]

(e)

interrupt any two from:

two devices=0 example:

reference to printer

a signal/request generated by a device/program

causes a break in the execution of a program/stops the program

[2]

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	þ
	IGCSE- NOVEMBER 2004	0420	_

(2) Any **three** from:

'us Andridge Com automatic re-ordering is possible easier stock taking/automatic stock taking easier to identify correct part fewer errors (in obtaining correct part, on input, etc.) need for fewer people in the stores easier to locate part/automate stores out of date parts can be automatically identified no need to remember prices (supermarkets)/no need to put price on goods faster data entry/no need to key in easier to do price changes prevents/reduces stealing shorter queues=0 less storage space used = 0 itemised receipts = 0 information held on the bar code = 0

(3) feasibility study (a) 1 mark for both in correct order analysis 1 mark design implementation 1 mark for both in correct order evaluation [3]

any **two** from: (b)

(easier/faster = 0 unless qualified)

systems flowchart/block diagram design data capture forms/input methods/user interface select/design appropriate hardware select/design appropriate software/write programs/algorithms design screen displays design reports/output design files/tables/records/validation rules design test plan/test strategy design (on its own) = 0 (NOT interviews, questionnaires, look at system etc.)

[2]

[3]

		May	
	Page 3	Mark Scheme Syllabus Syllabus	
		IGCSE- NOVEMBER 2004 0420	-
(4)	(a)	Mark Scheme IGCSE- NOVEMBER 2004 any two from: data/images can be transferred/imported automatically/faster image can be manipulated/viewed straight away/no need to develop can store considerably more data/photos can store other info (apart from photo image) e.g. road conditions chips can be re-used	•
	(b)	more reliable, more robust, safer = 0 any two from: calculate/sense/collect (or record) speed of vehicle compare speed of vehicle with stored value(s)/decide whether photograph sho be taken check on value of light intensity/adjust focal length/focus image/adjust shutter speed/set exposure - (**)	[2] ould [2]
	(c)	any two from: log time/date/speed/road conditions operate "flash" operate shutter store image check on value of light intensity/adjust focal length/focus image/adjust shutter speed/set exposure – (**) (** - only award this mark once either in part (b) OR part (c))	[2]
(5)		Any three from: sound (voice) output/speech synthesiser speech (voice) input/recognition/microphones large characters on the screen braille keyboards/touch screens/touch pads/larger keys/other special keyboard use of bright colours to improve visibility scanners to input information and output speech printers which give output in Braille touch typing = 0 multimedia, games, animation=0 (unless qualified wrt question)	ls [3]
(6)	(a)	any two from stores data/information being sent to printer temporarily compensates for difference in speed of CPU and printer allows CPU to carry out other tasks whilst printer is printing	[2]
	(b)	any one from reduces the number of data transfers to the printer more efficient use of the CPU larger files can be sent to the printer	[1]

	Page 4		Syllabus
		IGCSE- NOVEMBER 2004	0420
7)	(a)	(B2 – C2) * D2 < - 1 mark -><- 1 mark ->	Syllabus 0420 AHACA
	(b)	any two from: highlight E2 and select copy paste in cells E3:E5 (or equivalent using, for example, drag and drop formula)	
	(c)	any two from: use of graphs description of how graph used showing data in additional columns of the spreadsheet use of other formulae such as, for example, (B3-F3)/C3 to estimate days number of days column (on its own) = 0	[2
3)	(a)	any two from: illegal copying of software/software piracy sending viruses hacking into systems/altering information illegally fraud/improper transfer of funds/data theft sabotage/malicious damage mis-use of data = 0 blackmailing = 0 (unless qualified)	[2
	(b)	any three from: data encryption use of passwords/access codes/PIN software security built into system/use of firewalls anti-virus software log users/computer use software security built into system use call back facility for incoming information take/check references of potential staff divide jobs between several people/supervise staff physical locks use of laws/back ups = 0	[3
9)		any three from: file management input/output control spooling memory management multi-tasking/JCL multi-programming handling interrupts error reporting security	

[3]

interface with user/use of WIMP

load/run programs processor management

Pa	age 5	Mark Scheme Syllabus Syllabus	
		IGCSE- NOVEMBER 2004 0420	_
10)	(a)	Mark Scheme IGCSE- NOVEMBER 2004 any two advantages to customer from: can easily search for the cheapest offer don't need to leave home/more time to choose can shop any time (24/7) - ** save on travelling costs more choice available can do shopping by setting up a file	
	(b)	any two advantages to shop managers from: cotentially greater number of customers/wider audience/hyperlinks ncrease in sales more goods can be made available can sell at any time - ** cheaper – no leaflets, etc.	[2]
		can reduce number of shops on the high street/no need for shops can employ fewer staff no need to be in the shop/can run business from home ess queues, better presentation = 0 ** only accept this answer in (a) OR (b))	[2]
	(c)	any three disadvantages from: no interaction with people fear of rogue companies/might not receive goods cannot see the goods first not everyone has a computer not everyone has a credit card need for further technological advances fear of hacking/card fraud delay in delivery of goods, high transport costs = 0	[3]
Í	faster direct easie more	ree from: easier access random access to update disks obust nce to memory size = 0	[3]
	9 (or 8 (or 4 (or)	[3]
	(a)	ength check – to ensure up to 30 letters of alphabet only character check – to ensure name doesn't contain numeric characters	[2]
	(b)	range check – to ensure marks are within correct boundaries (e.g. between and 100) ength check – to ensure no more than 3 digits are input type/character check – to ensure number is numeric	[2]

(NOTE: in both above parts, presence checks and check digits = 0)

F	Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	
		IGCSE- NOVEMBER 2004	0420	02
14)	(a)	any two from: no need for the company to transport staff around/safe saves time since less travelling saves travelling costs/saves accommodation costs no need to leave home/office easier for several delegates to take part simultaneous body language = 0, faster/saves time (on its own) = 0		[2]
	(b)	easier to send copies of same document to several per no need for stamps electronic copy held, but with phone call no copy held/easier to send files/spreadsheets/databases can read at any time cheaper than normal post service faster than normal post service time differences around the world will not cause a profaster, cheaper (on its own) = 0 reference to attachments = 0 (unless qualified e.g. it is attachments)	auto confirmation	as [2]
	(c)	any two from: people print out copies for meetings and then destroy but if needed again, print out another copy (both lir some people find it difficult reading large amounts of to people often e-mail colleagues rather than use the ph document	nes = 1 mark) ext on the screen	out the [2]
15)	(a)	any three steps from: gather information from experts in the field create/design knowledge base input data into knowledge base design/create rule base create/design interrogation technique/questions and a create/design display of results/user interface (databases = 0 marks)	nswers/inference en(gine [3]
	(b)	any two from: no need for an expert to be present can act as a prompt to an expert can deal with complex situations much faster than hun could be used in hazardous areas (e.g. oil prospecting less likely to make an error more consistent in diagnosing faults/more accurate (cheaper = 0)		[2]
	(c)	any one from: medical diagnosis mineral prospecting chess		

medical diagnosis
mineral prospecting
chess
tax/financial calculations
weather forecasting
fault diagnostics
criminology/forensic science
career choices
(names of expert systems = 0)

[1]

			Syllabus MAN, D	
Page	e 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	
		IGCSE- NOVEMBER 2004	0420	
(16) (a)	dra zoo thr use cai link	y two from: aw geometrical shapes/colour fill bm/rotate/scale/crop/skew ee dimensions/layers e of simulations n do calculations e.g. costing of components, stress, vol to CAM	umes	ambridge.com

> draw geometrical shapes/colour fill zoom/rotate/scale/crop/skew three dimensions/layers use of simulations can do calculations e.g. costing of components, stress, volumes link to CAM store/retrieve drawings/images library of components/templates labelling/adding text

[2]

(b) graph plotter - to produce high quality drawings/plans in various paper sizes (reference to graphs = 0, prints out = 0)

graphics tablet - to provide interface for drawing on the screen/links with the light pen

light pen – to make alterations on the screen to the drawings/write directly on the screen/select commands

trackerball – draw designs/select options from menu

[4]

		43	W.A.
Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	.0
_	IGCSE- NOVEMBER 2004	0420	apar 1
(1 ma	ne example of numeric field rk for name of field + description		Cambridge Com
name of fi	<u>description</u>	<u>field length</u>	G.C.
ENGSIZE NUMDOC	engine capacity (litres) R number of doors	4 1	an
FUELCO		3	

(17) (a) (i) any one example of numeric field (1 mark for name of field + description, 1 mark for field length)

name of field	description	field length
ENGSIZE NUMDOOR FUELCON PRICE	engine capacity (litres) number of doors economy of vehicle cost of vehicle	4 1 3 6
ODOMETER	recorded distance (km or miles)	7

(ii) any one example of text field

name of field	<u>description</u>	<u>field length</u>
COLOUR	colour of vehicle	20
MODEL	make and model of vehicle	20
PREVOWN	details of previous owner	50
OPTION	list of extras on vehicle	30

[4]

(b) any one example for each operation:

amend

information is incorrect price of vehicle needs to be changed (e.g. sales) change of colour

delete (record deleted) vehicle sold vehicle scrapped

insert (info into a field) new vehicle arrived more information about current vehicle becomes known

F	Page 9		Mark Scheme	Syllabus	3
			IGCSE- NOVEMBER 2004	0420	Do.
(18)	(a)	pre ten rad	y two from: essure sensor nperature sensor (thermometer) liation sensor/detector caping gas sensor/detector		anaCambi
	(b)		OC (analogue to digital converter) OC, modem = 0		[1]
	(c)	dat dat cor refe	y three points from: tput affects the input ta from sensors sent to computer ta compared with stored values mputer sends information to valves (etc.) to control erence to loop in control program erence to heaters/coolers = 0	gases	[3]
	(d)	car saf cor abi	y two from: n monitor/control process remotely/at a distance fer way of operation/less danger to humans mputer is faster at diagnosis/taking necessary action flity to automatically analyse data/produce graphs s need for human intervention/24 hour monitoring/w		

[2]

more accurate control

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	.0	
	IGCSE- NOVEMBER 2004	0420	100	
				_

(19) Sample answer:

repeat

age 10	Mark Scheme		Syllabus	
	IGCSE- NOVEMBER 2004		0420	Do
Sample	answer:			1 mark
repeat				O'TO
input start_point		}		26.C
input end_point		}		1 mark
input number		}		
CO	cost = abs (start_point - end_point) * number * 2		2	marks
if number >= 3 then cost = cost - (cost/10)		}		1 mark
in	input money			1 mark
ch	ange = money – cost	}		1 mark
fo	r x = 1 to number	}		
	print ticket	}		1 mark
next x		}		1 mark
output change		}		
until no more customers		}		1 mark

General marking points:

```
(initialisation = 0)
inputs – 1 mark
calculate how many stations to charge for – 1 mark
formula/if statement to calculate cost for ticket/no discount - 1 mark
formula/if statement to calculate discount where appropriate - 1 mark
input money - 1 mark
formula to calculate change - 1 mark
loop to control number of tickets to be printed - 1 mark
print ticket/output change - 1 mark
overall loop control - 1 mark
```