

## **MARK SCHEME for the November 2004 question paper**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>0420 COMPUTER STUDIES</b> <b>0420/01 Paper 1, maximum raw mark 100</b></p>
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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.

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**Grade thresholds** taken for Syllabus 0420 (Computer Studies) in the November 2004 examination.

	maximum mark available	minimum mark required for grade:			
		A	C	E	F
Component 1	100	65	43	27	20

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**



Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- (1) (a) **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:  
a signal/request generated by a device/program  
causes a break in the execution of a program/stops the program  
two devices=0  
**example:**  
reference to printer [2]

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- (2) Any **three** from:  
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  
(easier/faster = 0 unless qualified) [3]
- (3) (a) feasibility study }  
} 1 mark for both in correct order  
analysis }  
design } 1 mark  
implementation }  
} 1 mark for both in correct order  
evaluation } [3]
- (b) any **two** from:  
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]

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- (4) (a) 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  
more reliable, more robust, safer = 0 [2]
- (b) any **two** from:  
calculate/sense/collect (or record) speed of vehicle  
compare speed of vehicle with stored value(s)/decide whether photograph should be taken  
check on value of light intensity/adjust focal length/focus image/adjust shutter speed/set exposure - (\*\*) [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 – (\*\*) [2]
- (\*\* - only award this mark once either in part (b) OR part (c))
- (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 keyboards  
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) [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]

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- (7) (a) (B2 – C2) \* D2  
< - 1 mark ->< - 1 mark -> [2]
- (b) any **two** from:  
highlight E2 and select copy  
paste in cells E3:E5  
(or equivalent using, for example, drag and drop formula) [2]
- (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]
- (8) (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  
interface with user/use of WIMP  
load/run programs  
processor management [3]

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- (10) (a) 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  
 no need to carry cash, can use credit card = 0 [2]
- (b) any **two advantages to shop managers** from:  
 potentially greater number of customers/wider audience/hyperlinks  
 increase in sales  
 more goods can be made available  
 can sell at any time - \*\*  
 cheaper – no leaflets, etc.  
 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  
 less queues, better presentation = 0 [2]
- (\*\* only accept this answer in (a) OR (b))
- (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]
- (11) any **three** from:  
 faster/easier access  
 direct/random access  
 easier to update disks  
 more robust  
 reference to memory size = 0 [3]
- (12) Output values:  
 9 (or b)  
 8 (or c)  
 4 (or b)  
 Accept only one answer per line [3]
- (13) (a) **length 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 0 and 100)  
**length 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)

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- (14) (a) any **two** from:  
no need for the company to transport staff around/safer for employees  
saves time since less travelling  
saves travelling costs/saves accommodation costs  
no need to leave home/office  
easier for several delegates to take part simultaneously  
body language = 0, faster/saves time (on its own) = 0 [2]
- (b) easier to send copies of same document to several people  
no need for stamps  
electronic copy held, but with phone call no copy held/auto confirmation  
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 problem  
faster, cheaper (on its own) = 0  
reference to attachments = 0 (unless qualified e.g. it is easier to send files as attachments .....)  
[2]
- (c) any **two** from:  
people print out copies for meetings and then destroy them afterwards.....  
.... but if needed again, print out another copy (both lines = 1 mark)  
some people find it difficult reading large amounts of text on the screen  
people often e-mail colleagues rather than use the phone who then print out the document  
[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 answers/inference engine  
create/design display of results/user interface  
(databases = 0 marks)  
[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 humans  
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  
tax/financial calculations  
weather forecasting  
fault diagnostics  
criminology/forensic science  
career choices  
(names of expert systems = 0)  
[1]

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- (16) (a) any **two** from:  
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]

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

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

- (ii) any **one** example of text field

<u>name of field</u>	<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

[3]

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- (18) (a) any **two** from:  
pressure sensor  
temperature sensor (thermometer)  
radiation sensor/detector  
**escaping** gas sensor/detector [2]
- (b) ADC (analogue to digital converter)  
DAC, modem = 0 [1]
- (c) any **three** points from:  
output affects the input  
data from sensors sent to computer  
data compared with stored values  
computer sends information to valves (etc.) to control gases  
reference to loop in control program  
reference to heaters/coolers = 0 [3]
- (d) any **two** from:  
can monitor/control process remotely/at a distance  
safer way of operation/less danger to humans  
computer is faster at diagnosis/taking necessary action  
ability to automatically analyse data/produce graphs  
less need for human intervention/24 hour monitoring/workers get tired  
more accurate control [2]

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(19) Sample answer:

**repeat**

<b>input</b> start_point	}	
<b>input</b> end_point	}	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>input</b> number	}	
cost = <b>abs</b> (start_point - end_point) * number * 2	}	<b>2 marks</b>
<b>if</b> number >= 3 <b>then</b> cost = cost – (cost/10)	}	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>input</b> money	}	<b>1 mark</b>
change = money – cost	}	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>for</b> x = 1 <b>to</b> number	}	
<b>print</b> ticket	}	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>next</b> x	}	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>output</b> change	}	
<b>until</b> no more customers	}	<b>1 mark</b>

**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

**[6]**