

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
GCE Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2006 question paper

7010 COMPUTER STUDIES

7010/01 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 instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began.

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.

The grade thresholds for various grades are published in the report on the examination for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses.

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- 1 (a) **Verification**
any **two** points from:
check on input for errors
on screen checking/checked by human
comparing input/use of second operator/by double entry
examples: password entry, email entry
[2]
- (b) **Video conferencing**
any **two** from:
meeting between two or more participants (at different sites)
using computer network/WAN/Internet
to transmit/receive audio and video data
each participant has a video camera/webcam/microphone/speaker
images appear in real time (on a window on the participant's monitor)
[2]
- (c) **Handshaking**
any **two** from:
exchange of signals/protocols
to establish communication/readiness (to send and receive)
between two devices/computers
examples: printer and computer, modem and computer
[2]
- (d) **Simulation**
any **two** from:
studying the behaviour of a system
by using a model/represents real life/mathematical representation
results can be predicted
examples: flight simulator, hazardous applications, training
[2]
- (e) **Batch processing**
any **two** points from:
processing does not start until all data collected
reference to JCL
no need for user interaction
output is not time sensitive
examples: payroll system, electricity/gas/water (etc.) billing, cheque processing
[2]

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- 2 (1 mark per device and 1 mark per application)
e.g.

<u>device</u>	<u>application</u>
use of bar code readers	stock control, libraries
use of mark sense readers/ OMR	marking multiple-choice papers, reading questionnaires
use of touch screens	choosing goods online
use of sensors	control applications (e.g. power stations, traffic lights, chemical reactions, counting people)
cameras	traffic control/speeding, security
MICR	cheques
microphones	games, telephone system, security
magnetic strip reader	reading credit/debit cards etc.

(need two different devices and applications)
(accept keyboards if application is appropriate)

[4]

- 3 (a) Any **two** from:

Illegal/unauthorised copying of software/data / software piracy
sending viruses
hacking into systems/access illegally
fraud/improper transfer of funds
(industrial) sabotage/malicious damage
altering information illegally

[2]

- (b) Any **two** from:

data encryption
use of passwords/ids/PIN/biometric software
physical locks
use of anti-virus software
log users/computer use/timed access
anti-hacking software
use call back facility for in-coming information
take/check references of potential staff
firewall

[2]

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4 Any **three** effects from:

loss of jobs
 traditional shops/banks close
 city/town centres become deserted as shops/banks close
 gap between rich and poor grows (rich get access to savings by shopping online)
 less interaction between people
 increase in small businesses
 less pollution/less need to travel
 security fears
 people will need credit cards/bank accounts/computer systems

[3]

5 Any **two** from:

animation
 editing e.g. changing colours on film
 tweening
 synchronising voice output with "cartoon" characters
 addition of text e.g. subtitles
 special effects e.g. morphing

[2]

6 Any **four** from:

design data collection forms
 design input forms
 design system flowcharts/pseudocode
 design output forms/reports
 design/select validation rules
 design/select verification methods
 design testing strategy/plan
 specify/select hardware
 specify/select software
 design the algorithms/program flowcharts
 specify the data structure
 design files (structure)/tables

[4]

7 (a) Any **three** from:

answers questions asked by the system
 possible answers supplied as.....
rule base is looked up
knowledge base is searched
by inference engine
 e.g. minerals/map of mineral deposits/% probability of finding mineral

[3]

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(b) Any **one** from e.g.

chess
 medical diagnosis
 car/fault diagnostics
 criminology/forensic science
 careers
 tax/financial calculations
 weather forecasting

[1]

8 (a) Any **two** from:

work can be done anywhere (at offices in different countries)
 quicker transfer of files to other offices
 employ fewer staff (**)
 less chance of paper/file loss
 less paperwork (therefore less storage requirement)
 can open up files from any computer terminal linked to system
 easier/quicker to search for/sort a given file
 easier/quicker to cross reference files
 easier/quicker to insert/reference sections of files into reports

[2]

(b) Any **two** from:

training/need for new skills
 possible unemployment(**)
 possible working from home
 deskilling
 health effects

[2]

(**) only allow this answer in (a) OR (b) not both

(c) (i) Always have a fall-back system in case of failure/problems
 results from new system can be checked against known results
 errors corrected before final implementation

[1]

(ii) Control systems
 e.g. control of power station
 control of chemical plant
 traffic lights

[1]

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- 9 (a) error 1: product = 0 on line 2
should use product = 1
- error 2: loop control, count $\leq$ 10 on line 3
should use count < 10 or alternatively alter count value on line 1 to count = 1
- error 3: print value of product inside loop on line 7
output should come after the endwhile statement
- [3]

- (b) Accept either of the following loop controls:

repeat		for count = 1 to 10
	OR	
until count = 10		next count
(accept repeat		
until count $\geq$ 11		
if line 1 changed to count = 1)		

[1]

- 10 LEFT 6 }
DOWN 5 } 1 mark
CLOSE }
- UP 5 } 1 mark
RIGHT 4 }
- DOWN 4 } 1 mark
OPEN }

[3]

- 11 (a) (column) A
or Name

[1]

- (b) e.g. = AVERAGE(C2:F2) or =(C2+D2+E2+F2)/4 or =SUM(C2:F2)/4
- [1]

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- (c) Highlight all data (1) Choose column E to sort (1)

OR

Click on any cell in column E(1)
select sort descending/Z to A button(1)

[2]

- (d) PASS

[1]

- (e) Range check OR description

[1]

- (f) Any **one** from:

graphs/charts

[1]

- 12 (a) Any **two** input devices from:

touch screens/light pens
roller/tracker ball/mouse/joystick
microphone
touch pads (containing options shown on keys)

[2]

- (b) Any **two** examples from:

maps/directions
prices of goods/shop products
flight details
bank statements/bills
travel offers
news updates
emails/messages

[2]

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(c) Any **one** advantage from:

airport can advertise services/products
 24/7 service
 airport can get revenue from other advertisers
 airport can give security information/warnings
 less staff needed for information desks
 quicker response to customer enquiries

Any **one** disadvantage from:

(cost of) maintenance
 central computer might crash/over-reliance
 hacking
 viruses

[2]

13 (a) Any **two** points from:

3D visual world
 created by a computer
 computer simulation
 uses special input/output devices to interact

[2]

(b) Any **two** examples from:

(data) gloves
 (data) goggles/headsets
 special suits fitted with sensor
 hardware/motors to provide physical movement

[2]

(c) Any **two** advantages from:

safer (e.g. view inside a nuclear reactor)
 can try out a dangerous task beforehand
 feeling of "being there"
 can perform "actual" tasks without any risk
 ability to store a whole plant on computer disks
 cheaper (if qualified)

[2]

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(d) Any **one** example from:

medical field
 training/teaching
 investigating problems in nuclear/chemical plants
 3D/arcade games
 simulators e.g. flight
 walk throughs e.g. virtual tour of house

[1]

14 Any **three** benefits from:

split into small, more manageable tasks/modules
 easier to debug/test
 easier to modify/update
 leads to a structured approach
 many programmers can be used/different programmers per module

[3]

15 (a) Any **two** advantages from:

portable
 can be used anywhere in school to link to wireless network
 can be used as a standalone computer away from school

[2]

(b) Any **two** disadvantages from e.g.

usually more expensive to purchase/repair
 difficult to use laptop keyboard/in-built mouse
 laptops need re-charging from time to time
 laptops more likely to be stolen/damaged

[2]

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16 (a) (i) Any **one** use from:

recording sales
keeping accounts
keeping registers
use as a mark book

(ii) Any **one** use from:

keeping client details
storing course details
keeping book lists

(iii) Any **one** use from:

designing/producing flyers
designing/producing leaflets
designing/producing presentations
designing/producing materials for websites
application forms

(iv) Any **one** use from:

website design
multimedia material
training material
remedial lessons
interactive material
(creates hypertext/hypermedia documentation)

[4]

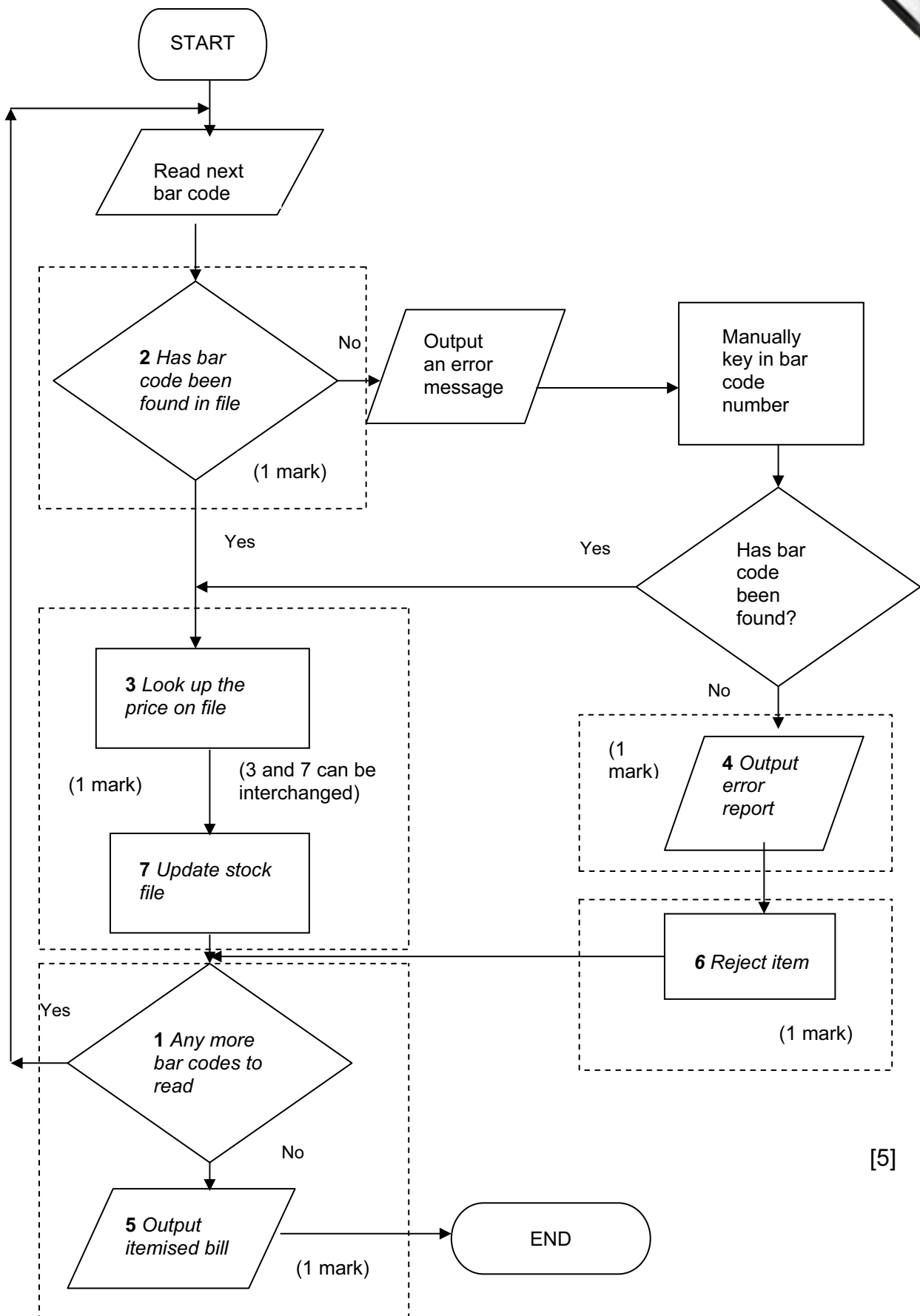
(b) Any **two** features from:

reduce font size
reduce side margins/top-bottom margins
use smaller font size/remove any bold text
reduce size of any pictures/graphs
reduce line spacing
use a larger page size / fit/scale to paper size
edit text

[2]

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17 Award marks as shown



[5]

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18 (a) (i) Reg No

- (ii) unique identifier
used to search the database
used to link to other tables of data (foreign data)

[2]

(b) WS 46 ART
NK 55 ARM

[2]

(c) Either (Engine (cc) > 1400) OR (Doors < 5)
Or (Doors < 5) OR (Engine (cc) > 1400)
<---- 1 mark ----><----- 1 mark ----->

[2]

(d) Any **one** from:
customer code
customer ref no
(NOT customer name)

[1]

19 (a) Any **one** from:

pressure
infrared

[1]

(b) Any **one** from:
sensor signal is analogue
computers can only understand digital

[1]

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(c) Any **three** points from:

number of cars in both directions are totalled
 computer compares this total
 with values stored in memory/simulation results
 changes lights/takes action if necessary
 if no data received, default timing is used

[3]

(d) Any **one** point from:

all lights change to red/amber
 lights flash
 automatic timing sequence

[1]

20 Sample program:

```

count = 0
total1 = 0
total2 = 0
lowest = 1000
while count < 200 do
    input temp
    if temp < 10 then total1 = total1+1
    if temp > 20 then total2 = total2+1
    if temp < lowest then lowest = temp
count = count + 1
endwhile
output total1, total2, lowest
  
```

1 mark
 1 mark
 1 mark
 1 mark
 1 mark
 1 mark
 1 mark

(max of 5 marks)

Marking points:

Initialisation (but lowest must be set to a suitable value)
 Correct loop to read in 200 temperatures
 Correct input for temperatures
 Check if temperature is less than 10 and increment total1
 Check if temperature greater than 20 and increment total2
 Identifying the lowest temperature
 Output results (only give output mark if some data processing has been done, and outside loop)

[5]

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