CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

9713 APPLIED TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

9713/11 Paper 1 (Written A), maximum raw mark 80

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, 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, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.



Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2014	9713	11

1 (a)

Number of passengers	
A bar code number	✓
A flight number (consisting of two letters followed by three digits)	
Name of destination	

[1]

(b)

(~,		
	Number of passengers	
	A bar code number	
	A flight number (consisting of two letters followed by three digits)	✓
	Name of destination	

[1]

(c)

· - / .		
	Number of passengers	✓
	A bar code number	
	A flight number (consisting of two letters followed by three digits)	
	Name of destination	

[1]

2

Live data is test data that has never been used before	
Abnormal data would be 500 passengers on a flight with 300 seats	✓
Live data is test data for which the results are already known	✓
Extreme data would be 300 passengers on a flight with 300 seats	✓
Extreme data is data of the wrong data type for the field concerned	
Normal data is data that is within a given range	✓
Abnormal data is data of the correct type for the field concerned	
All data that is not abnormal is extreme	
Testing will not indicate where improvements can be made	
Modules are never adjusted as a result of testing	

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2014	9713	11

3 (a) Three from:

Using test results to evaluate the solution
Obtaining feedback from the user
(using the results of user feedback/test results) to identify limitations
Using knowledge of the limitations to make improvements
Discussing with managers whether new system has met original objectives

[3]

(b) Systems documentation – **one** mark

Two from:

The results of the systems analysis/dfd diagrams
What is expected of the system/purpose of the system
Overall design decisions such as the <u>choice of</u> hardware <u>and</u> software
Overall design decisions such as file, input and output structures
Test data/test plans so that systems analyst can see the results of these/test results
Systems flowcharts

Program documentation – **one** mark

Two from:

Description of the software/purpose of the software

Reasons for choosing those pieces of existing software that were used instead of the programmer having to write code

Input/output data formats

Program flowcharts/algorithm

Program listing – a complete copy of the code used with annotation explaining what each module of code does

Notes that will help any future programmer to make modifications to the system

[6]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2014	9713	11

4 (a) Three from:

Tick boxes which would be suitable for OMR
Strike throughs/lozenges would be suitable for OMR
Multi choice options would be suitable for OMR
Individual character boxes more suitable for OCR

[3]

(b) Five from:

Doesn't matter whether the handwriting is poor with OMR

OMR would need more detailed instructions for the passenger

OMR does not allow extended answers

OMR reading is a more accurate process/fewer mistakes

OCR can be used to read text anywhere/does not rely on reading forms

OMR is a faster method of input

OMR forms are easier to complete than OCR

Must have at least one each from OMR and OCR to gain full marks One mark is available for a reasoned conclusion

[5]

5 (a) Phishing

Two from:

E-mail appear to be from customer's bank

Ask for customer's details – password, card/account number, other security details

E-mail makes up plausible reason

Can include a link/website address for customer to go to which looks just like the actual bank's website but is a fake website

Pharming

Two from:

Installs a piece of malicious software/code on customer's computer

Fraudster redirects genuine website's traffic to own website

Customer is now sending personal details to fraudster's website

Spyware

Two from:

Downloaded/software used to gather user's key presses

Software detects key presses of user logging on to bank site

[6]

(b) Three from:

Expense of buying a computer with a broadband internet connection

Unable to make cash deposits or withdraw cash without physically going to the bank or to an ATM

May not like it that the bank is not providing the 'personal touch'

May mismanage accounts as it is so easy to transfer money from one account to another [3]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2014	9713	11
(c) Three fron	1:		

Save costs of printing/sending statements

Lower running costs, fewer branches so less electricity, heating and lighting Because of lower costs can offer higher rates of interest for savers and lower rates of interest for borrowers...

...these rates attract more customers

Less likelihood of the bank being robbed

Less money is spent as there are fewer security staff

[3]

6 (a) Anonymised information:

Information about individuals without mentioning the person by name

[1]

Aggregated information:

Personal details of individuals are <u>combined</u> to provide information without naming those individuals

[1]

(b) Two from

Can identify the number of customers from a specific area

Can identify the number of customers who have overdrafts

Can identify the number of customers who have deposits greater than a certain sum

[2]

(c) Five from:

Information must be kept secure

Must abide by data protection rules

Employees must not share any customer data with anybody outside the organisation Employees should sign a confidentiality agreement/have a duty of confidence

Employees should have a duty of fidelity

Information about an individual should not be passed from one organisation to another without permission of the individual

[5]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2014	9713	11

7 Three from:

Some workers may have to/will have the opportunity to go part time

There will be the opportunity to job share

There will be the opportunity for flexible working hours

There will be the opportunity to work compressed hours

Workers will need to have the ability to move from branch to branch

[3]

8 (a) Four matched pairs from:

Conditional formatting

Cells are coloured differently to indicate acceptable progress or otherwise

Graphs/charts

<u>Comparison</u> of student's chart with target grades/class average/previous scores/gradient of the graph shows whether there is improvement or not

Calculate average score of student

<u>Comparison</u> of student's score with average/comparison of student's score with target grades

Maximum function

Could see which was highest mark and when

Minimum function

Could see which was lowest mark and when

Sorting/filtering

To produce a rank order of students + reason – for the purpose of grading/setting/to list best/worst performing students/students achieving a particular mark range/grade so that these students can be set suitable targets

Goal seek

Could see what test results required to achieve satisfactory average

[8]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2014	9713	11

(b) Three from:

Results will be calculated more quickly/graphs produced more quickly

Results will be displayed more neatly

Results will be calculated more accurately

Validation can be incorporated

Results can be exported directly into a report/document

Easier to manipulate data

Easier to edit data/errors

Focus on specific areas more easily

[3]

(c) Three from:

Import/insert data from spreadsheet Copy and paste chart from spreadsheet Link to data/spreadsheet Mailmerge to insert grades/marks/name of student

[3]

(d) Two from:

Inkjet unsuitable for bulk printing
Don't have to keep changing cartridges like an inkjet
Faster to print multiple copies than inkjet or dot matrix
Dot matrix quality is not good enough

[2]

9 (a) Three from:

Don't have to spend so much on utilities
Increased productivity due to more content workforce/improved motivation

More likely to retain staff so don't have to spend money on retraining

Lower costs as can rent smaller/fewer offices

Don't have to pay travelling expenses for conferences

Less need for land for car parking space so some land could be sold off

[3]

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2014	9713	11

(b) Three from:

Time is not wasted travelling/ more free time because of less travelling
Can spend more time with their family/can arrange their work schedule to suit themselves
Don't have to live close to the company so can live in area of their choice
Don't have to spend money on fuel/transport travelling to work
Don't have the stress of travelling to work in rush hour

If the payroll worker is disabled it's easier for him/her as he/she doesn't have to travel

10 (a) With no thought given to the order/data has not been sorted/stored in the order they are added[1]

(b) Three from:

Data is collected together in a transaction file In the course of the week It is processed in one go with the master file To produce payslips (usually overnight) Without human intervention

[3]

[3]

11 Six from:

The transaction file is sorted in the same order as the master file
Sorted on employee number
First record in the transaction file read
Reads first record in the old master file
These two records are compared
If records don't match computer writes master file record to new master file
If it matches transaction is carried out

Then

If transaction relates to calculation of pay:
Computer calculates the pay
Using rate of pay from master file
Using hours worked from transaction file
Computer calculates the income tax/insurance/pension contributions
Computer subtracts this from total pay
Processed record is written to master file
Process is repeated until end of old master file

If transaction relates to deletion, amendment or insertion:
If deletion or amendment old master file record not written to file
If amendment/insertion data in transaction file written to master file
Process is repeated until end of old master file
Remaining records of the transaction file are added to the master file

[6]