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**APPLIED INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

**9713/13**

Paper 1 Written A

**October/November 2017**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 80

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**Published**

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This document consists of **7** printed pages.

Question	Answer	Marks	
1	Cameras are used to inspect/check work.	✓	4
	Sanders are used to produce a shiny finish.		
	Grippers are used to pick up parts.	✓	
	Riveters are used to place and tighten nuts.		
	Screwdrivers are used to place/screw in and tighten screws.	✓	
	Polishers are used to prepare the car body for painting.		
	Sanders are used to paint the car body.		
	Vacuum cups are used to pick up parts.	✓	
	Sprayers are used to weld parts of the car body together.		
	All end effectors have to be changed by a human.		

Question	Answer	Marks	
2	An algorithm is a type of computer/microprocessor used for a single process.		4
	A PLC has analogue and digital inputs.	✓	
	A PLC is not used in processes which are continuous.		
	There is rarely any input to a PLC from the user once it has been programmed.	✓	
	The PLC causes the PID algorithm to make proportional changes to the temperature.		
	A PLC is used in this process as the pre-set value is constant.	✓	
	A PLC is a type of computer used for many different purposes.		
	The PID algorithm calculates the difference between the input value and the pre-set value.	✓	
	The PID algorithm causes the PLC to switch the heating element on for long periods of time.		
	The PLC does not make use of any sensors.		

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<i>Batch process control:</i> Used in paint making process	1
	<b>One from:</b>  Amounts of raw materials are combined together Mixed for a certain length of time. Amount of each ingredient is controlled by computer Length of time for each stage controlled by computer Used to produce relatively small amounts of a product per year	1
	<i>Continuous process control:</i> Used in keeping temperature at 17°C	1
	<b>One from:</b>  Like a never ending process necessary to maintain a constant temperature	1
	<i>Discrete process control:</i> Used in putting wheels/doors/windows on/spray painting	1
	<b>One from:</b>  Like an on/off or stop/start process The computer control involved in putting components together/painting car is discrete A car is fitted/painted, the next carton comes along, the robot carries out exactly the same task In between cars the robot pauses/stops.	1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	=B8*VLOOKUP(C8,\$E\$3:\$G\$5,3,FALSE)  B8* 1 mark VLOOKUP (C8, 1 mark \$E\$3:\$G\$5, 1 mark 3, FALSE 1 mark Correct order in VLOOKUP and brackets. 1 mark	5
4(b)	<b>Three from:</b>  It reduces the time taken to type in the data It reduces the risk of typing errors It makes it easier to validate It reduces the storage space taken up by the spreadsheet.	3

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	<p><b>Four from:</b></p> <p>Louisa tells sales people the time and date of the conference  Louisa books the phone conference with the phone company for that date  Louisa is given two PINs by the phone company  A personal PIN, the participants' PIN  Louisa contacts sales people and tells them the participant PIN  Just before the conference Louisa dials the phone number  Louisa keys in her special PIN  Sales people phone the same number  Sales people join the conference by typing in the participant PIN.</p>	4
5(b)	<p><b>Eight from:</b></p> <p>With email you are never quite sure if email has been received  With phone conference you can be more confident that your message is going to the right person  With phone conference feedback is more immediate/it can take longer before you receive feedback from the person you sent the email to  With an email you can see/amend/share documents that you want to discuss with each other  With a phone conference it is easier to clear up misunderstandings  It is more difficult to hear everyone's point of view in a phone conference  With emails you are more likely receive replies which are identical without the respondents realising until too late  With email you can target confidential material at specific individuals  With an email you have more time to reflect on your answers  With a phone conference it is more personal  Easier to keep an email, can be kept as evidence/audit trail.</p> <p><i>One mark is available for a reasoned conclusion.  Must have at least two advantages and two disadvantages to gain full marks.</i></p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	<p>Product advertising  Advertising of a specific product/advertising individual items  They are advertising individual cars.</p>	3



Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p><b>Eight from:</b></p> <p>Disadvantages:            Security concerns about data transmitted over internet such as hacking, phishing, pharming, spyware, viruses, malware (must have two)            Description of phishing            Description of pharming            Description of viruses            Can order a car and it does not get delivered/takes time to get car delivered            Car is not to the same standard as that ordered            Disabled people may have problems navigating through screens            Cannot check the standard of car before buying            May be hidden costs such as delivery charges            Expense of buying a computer with a broadband internet connection            Cannot take car for a test drive</p> <p>Advantages:            Can shop at a convenient time for them/24/7            Customers can spend time comparing cars and prices without being rushed            Do not have to spend time queuing/going around different showrooms            Do not have to spend time travelling to showroom            Physically disabled people do not have to leave house to visit showroom            Can look at wide range of showrooms all around the country/world            Customers do not have to spend money travelling to showroom            Customer might lack confidence talking to a salesman            There will be a greater choice of cars.</p> <p><i>One mark is available for a reasoned conclusion.            Must have at least two advantages and two disadvantages to gain full marks.</i></p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	<p>Customer id 1 mark            Stock id 1 mark</p>	2
9(b)	<p><b>Six from:</b></p> <p>Transaction file is sorted into same order as master file            Sorted on customer id            First record in the transaction file is read            First record in the old master file is read            These two records are compared            If records do not match computer writes master file record to new master file            If records match computer calculates the new amount owed            Using the current amount from master file            Using amount of transaction from transaction file            Processed record is written to new master file            Process is repeated until end of old master file.</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
10(a)	<p><b>Five from:</b></p> <p>The number of tables is decided upon, in this case three            Relationship diagrams are designed            Fields with unique data are identified...            ...customer id and stock id            The key field/s is/are chosen            The types of relationships between the tables decided upon...            ...one to many, many to one...            ...in this case one to many from customer file to order (transaction) file            ...one to many from stock file to order (transaction) file            Relationships are created/tables are linked...            ...using key field.</p>	5
10(b)	<p><b>Four from:</b></p> <p>Data is not repeated            Less storage capacity needed            (If data was duplicated) hackers would have easier access to data            Easier to expand the database            Data only needs to be amended once            Easier to produce reports with cross-tabular data rather than separate files            Data integrity is maintained.</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p><b>Systems – Three from:</b></p> <p>A detailed overview of the whole system            What is expected of the system/purpose of the system            Data Flow Diagrams/systems flowcharts            The results of systems analysis            Test plan and test results            Overall design decisions...            ...the choice of hardware and software            ...file, input and output structures            Systems flowcharts</p> <p><b>Program – Three from:</b></p> <p>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 and output data formats            Program flowcharts/algorithms            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            What the software does and its features.</p>	6