

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series

9713 APPLIED ICT

9713/33

Paper 3 (Written B), 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 October/November 2012 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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1 (a) (i) Two from:

Benefits:

High(er) bandwidth/faster rate of data transmission compared to copper cable and wireless
 Easier to increase bandwidth
 Expensive to purchase and install
 Very difficult to intercept data being transmitted/very secure as cable has to be tapped into/cut to gain access to data

Drawbacks:

Difficult to repair breaks/damage compared to copper cable
 Can be easily broken/snapped compared to copper cable

(ii) Two from:

Benefits:

New protocols can increase data transmission rates
 Easy to install no cabling required
 Easy to add a new system
 Not as expensive to purchase/install as fibre optic cables/lower costs than copper cable

Drawbacks:

Easier to intercept
 Limited range
 Limited users to each access point
 Requires repeaters/hubs over long lengths

(iii) Two from:

Benefits:

New protocols can increase data transmission rates
 Easy to install
 No cabling required
 Easy to add a new system/node/device to network

Drawbacks:

Easier to intercept data
 Limited range
 Limited number of users to each access point

[6]

(b) Four from:

(i) A Firewall:

Scans packet for forbidden key words
 Reads packet sender's IP address
 Permits if on allowed list
 Reads domain of sender
 Permits if not forbidden

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- (ii) *A switch:*
 reads the IP address of
recipient's system
 Then looks up the port for this system
 Then sends the packet directly to this
 Blocks/does not send transmission/data to other ports [4]

(c) **Two** from:

- Provides secure data transfer
- Sends encrypted data
- Provides confidentiality
- Uses TCP/IP protocol
- Through the internet/not a physical network
- Uses tunnelling from one LAN to another/VPN client makes tunnel to server
- Uses public communication links
- Packets are encapsulated within packets of native transmission network [2]

2 (a) **Four** from:

- Departure point to show where the train is to be boarded
- Destination point to show which trains are available
- Date of travel to show when the journey is to be made
- Time of travel to show which train to catch
- Class of travel to choose the standard of seat to be used
- Single or return journey depending on whether the journey was one way or a return to departure point
- Number of adults to show how many seats are needed at full price
- Number of children to show how many seats are needed at reduced price
- Seat reservations to ensure that there is a place to sit/room on the train
- Special requirements e.g. accessibility
- Contact details/email address to which the confirmation is to be sent [4]

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(b) **Eight** from:

Customer:

Benefits:

No need to travel/queue/go to booking kiosk, office or agent for tickets to make advance bookings
 Can cost less as there is no need to travel to ticket office, kiosk or agent
 Can be used to make a booking at any time of day
 Tickets can be obtained quicker than using ticket office
 On-line might have special offers as agent/office/company costs are lower
 Can compare prices at leisure

Drawbacks:

Must be computer literate/have a system e.g. smartphone/have an internet connection
 Cannot ask detailed questions unlike a human
 System might be down- unlike a timetable book – so cannot make a booking at that time/have to wait which can be inconvenient
 Need a credit card to make bookings/collect tickets at departure point

Company:

Benefits

Requires less office staff so overheads are reduced e.g. smaller booking offices
 Can be quickly updated with latest offers/news
 Better customer satisfaction due to e.g. faster service
 Can hold more information than a human

Drawbacks:

Expensive to employ programmers/purchase hardware/set up and maintain
 Vulnerable to hacking so is vulnerable to fraud
 Must be kept up to date to provide the correct information
 Less personal touch
 No opportunity to sell extras to customers e.g. seat reservations/travel insurance

[8]

(c) **Three methods** from the following:

Use of HTTPS mode in URL
to ensure that data transmitted is encrypted
 The use of access rights for users of the servers holding customer data
 ...which prevents unauthorised users gaining access to the data
 ...allows use of user IDs/passwords to restrict access
and use of security questions to authenticate users
 Physical restrictions on entry to server system such as guards
 Data held on server is encrypted
to keep it secure
 Use anti-malware software regularly
to reduce e.g. spyware
 use a firewall
to monitor incoming traffic
 Use a digital certificate
so others know it can be trusted/is the correct site
 have warnings on the website
 ...e.g. “we will never give out your details to others”/“ask for passwords in emails”

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3 One mark for identifying method, one for expansion :

CAPI (computer assisted personal interviewing)

- sit in front of computer and answer on screen questions
- interviewer asks questions prompted by computer

CATI (computer assisted telephone interviewing)

- basically call centres used in this technique
- computer dials phone numbers of target audience and then interview takes place using script

CAWI (computer aided web interviewing)

- database of people willing to take part in research
- customer logs on to web site and answers questions
- use pop ups /adverts on selected web sites

Use of person-person interviews and techniques

Research websites of other railway companies

Gathering data from sales terminals

use of computers to prepare documents/interviews

[6]

4 (a) Two from:

The gap between those who have access to ICT and those who do not

The gap between those who have ICT skills and those who do not

[2]

(b) Three ways from:

Low incomes - unable to afford computers/internet

Age - too old to tackle new technology

Inability to participate in e-world

....Such as accessing local information

....Using online resources to vote

....Access to health information

....Unable to obtain job requiring ICT skills

....Unable to shop/bank online

Inability to access online services such as:

....information services

....news services

....independent information suppliers/information from sources other than the government [3]

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- 5 (a) **Eight** from:
Max six for all benefits or all drawbacks

Benefits from e.g.:

Better for students with disabilities
 Students can structure own learning
 Can repeat tasks as many times as necessary
 Can work at own pace
 Can be used on a laptop anywhere/no need to be in classroom
 Can be assessed at stages
 And receive results in a short time
 Certificates can be printed by the system rather than waiting
 Questions can progressively become harder
 depending on test results
 cheaper than regular updates of text books

Drawbacks from e.g.:

No social interaction with a trainer
 System is unable to answer all questions from students
 Trainees could go off task
 Expensive to create and maintain

[8]

- (b) **Six** from:

Program generates individual test /using question bank
 Students complete multiple choice test
 Using marks on paper/on computer screen
 Sheets fed into scanner/marks read off screen
 Marks totalled
 Report generated and printed /displayed
 Reports emailed to parents
 Software used for processing results/analysing progress

[6]

- (c) **Three** from:

Students could hack into school system and obtain tests/answers to tests
 Students could change test marks on system to get better grades
 Students could alter teachers' reports/gradings to get better references
 Students could pass on student's details to others
 Students could access private information such as medical records
 Students could cyber-bully others
 Students could deface school websites
 Students could send viruses etc to others
 Email addresses harvested used to sell to third parties

[3]

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6 (a) (i) Three from e.g.

Driving licence
 Passport
 Identity card
 Voting card
 Social security card
 Income Tax form
 Rent book
 Bus pass
 Roadworthiness Certificate
 Vehicle Registration document

[3]

(ii) Two from e.g.:

People can have better access to forms when and where they wish
 Lowers many costs/overheads of offices and officers
 Gives people better image of government
 Less chance of bribery and corruption

[2]

(b) Four advantages from:

Personal details can be stolen from post/from company databases leading to identity theft
 Phishing to acquire e.g. usernames/IDs/passwords by pretending to be a trusted entity to gain access to e.g. bank accounts
 Pharming to redirect user to a bogus/fake/rival website
 Money taken from personal accounts as a result of pharming/phishing
 Tickets intercepted from online booking details
 Loss of bank/credit card details so tickets purchased and intercepted by others
 Skimming of credit cards
 Spyware to steal e.g. login details/account numbers
 Hacking resulting in loss of personal details/logon details/usernames/passwords leading to e.g. theft of money from bank accounts/unauthorised use of credit cards

[4]

7 (a) Three from e.g.:

Incomes
 Allowances/capital allowances
 Expenses such as e.g. sundries

[3]

(b) Two from e.g.:

Money transfer from own online bank account using electronic funds transfer
 Use of a credit/debit card on the government website
 Use of a third party financial transaction service

[2]

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8 (a) Two from:

Programmes are created in broadcasting centre and sent to a local transmitter
 Sound and vision sent separately and combined at transmitter station
 Radio/electromagnetic wave signal sent from local transmitter mast
 Received by directional aerial/aerial pointing towards transmitter [2]

(b) Two from:

Programs are sent to a central switching station for encoding/modulating/uplink
 Encryption of signal
 Signals sent to satellite in stationary orbit
 Satellite transcodes signal onto signal for transmitting from transponder
 Satellite sends signals to earth
 Dish on property collects signal
 Decoder transcodes signal so that it can be displayed on the television screen [2]

(c) Four from:

Can carry more channels than a terrestrial system
 Able to access more customers via satellite/only need to have line-of-sight of the satellite
 More revenue possible as can charge for access to services
 Higher perceived quality of service/picture
 Can provide more HD channels as higher bandwidth available
 Can charge for pay-per-view channels/events
 More consistent reception/less susceptible to interference/weather
 Signals not blocked by hills/buildings as much/easily as terrestrial signals
 No need to have multiple transmitters across the country
 No need for distribution network to transmitters
 No need to plan transmitter coverage
 Provides a more detailed Electronic Programme Guide (EPG) for viewers/customers
 Terrestrial transmitters produce a lot of waste heat/power wasted in cooling [4]