CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

9713 APPLIED INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

9713/32 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 2014 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.



Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9713	32

1 (a) Four from:

Named sensor such as light/infrared

...on satellite/NOAA/NASA/LANDSAT

Data mining from existing research documents

From expert geologists

...collected by appropriate method

...analysed and interpreted/entered into knowledge base

[4]

(b) Two from e.g.:

Soil type/type of soil in the location

Chemicals in soil/soil composition

Density of soil

pH of soil

Details/descriptions of any ores found

Geological location of site

Geological makeup/details/landscape of site

[2]

2 Eight from:

Advantages:

Contains the knowledge of many experts

Provide permanent record of process

Can enhance his own knowledge

Produce results quicker/reduces time taken to produce results

Fewer errors in work

No need to check with other inspectors/geologists if in doubt over findings

No need to carry/have access to paper records/information/reference books

<u>Disadvantages:</u>

Can lead to demotivation/less thought process by operative

Inspectors need to be trained to use the system

Expert system follows rules while operative might have "insight"/use common sense

Expert system does not easily adapt to new/different conditions

Expert system needs to be up-to-date to provide the most useful information for the inspectors to use

Updating may take the system offline and make it unavailable

Maximum 6 marks for all advantages or all disadvantages

One mark available for a reasoned conclusion.

[8]

3 Three from:

Analysing the geology of an area/location

Analyse/interpret the records/data of observations

Create a model describing the geology of the area e.g. rock boundaries/faults/water flow Create a 3D representation of the area showing rock formations/likely mineral deposits/

fluid flow/oil in rocks/spaces between rocks

[3]

Pag	ge 3	Mark Scheme Syllabus Pap	er
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4	(a)	Receives and/or sends packetsto all devices connected to it Broadcasts data packets	[2]
	(b)	Direct flow of data packets to specific/individual devices connected to it Stores details of mac address of connected device(s) in order to direct packetsto attempt to avoid congestion on network	[2]
	(c)	Use radio wavesto connect into existing network	[2]
	(d)	To control data traffic To analyse traffic/checks (inspects) contents of data packets To allow or deny access by network traffic Blocks/allows IP addressescompares with block/allow list	[2]
5	(a)	Two from: http: Web browser on client/laptop sends http request message	[4]
	(b)	Four from e.g.: Encrypt the data before sendingusing keys known only to him/recipient Use secure/encrypted connection via wireless/Wi-Fi/cableuse https connectionuse SSL connection Avoid using public Wi-Fi hotspotsto try to ensure that signals are not intercepted Use secure VPNto connect over public telecommunications systems	[4]
	(c)	Six from e.g.: Email for sending messages and attachments Electronic/video conferencing to discuss/share findings with other geologists Use instant messaging services to discuss findings with other geologists VoIP for voice phone calls findings with other geologists/report to offices VPN for connection into company network Webmail for email to sending messages and attachments/check messages FTP for uploading files/downloading documents	[6]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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6 (a)	Six from:		
	Benefits: Customers do not need to travel to make a booking so save travel costs Customers can compare bookings with different companies Customers can make bookings from anywhere Customers can make bookings at any time Customers has instant confirmation available Reduced staff for branches/agents so saving money on salaries/wages Customer base not restricted by time zones		
	<u>Drawbacks:</u> Cannot authenticate customers for security purposes No personal contact with customers/agents Customers with special requirements may not be able to ask questions. Do not have street presence to attract new customers Reliant on customers having internet access	/get informati	ion online
	Maximum 4 marks for all benefits or all drawbacks.		[6
(b)	(i) The use of ICT/computer systems to intentionally deceive (others)	for personal (gain [1
	(ii) Four from, e.g:		

Personal identities can be stolen

Money can be taken from bank accounts

Goods can be intercepted

Online tickets can be intercepted

[4]

7 Eight from, e.g:

Use of ICT/computer systems

...to cause/inflict harm on others

Deleting/amending/distributing personal data

...gained from company/government databases

Misuse of personal data

...to gain access to services not entitled to

...to distribute SPAM emails

Spreading of viruses

...to cause harm to files/data

Cyberbullying

...with use of social networks/email/text messages

[8]

8 Two from:

Create Gantt charts

Create PERT charts

...helps to identify the short and long term targets for the task of creating the software

...helps to prioritise the tasks

...helps to create a critical path

[2]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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9 Any **six** points from (max 3 problems and 3 solutions):

Any 3 problems from:

Hackers attempting to access files and copy visitor credit card/personal details

Unauthorised alterations to web site/customer details

Security of data when customer details transferred/stored

Uploading of virus to site

Uploading of spyware

Spammer obtaining email addresses and sending spam

Denial of Service attack

Any 3 appropriate solutions from:

Firewall to control access by computers

Description of appropriate authentication technique

Use of encryption of data when being transferred or stored/use of secure website/https/SSL

Use of digital certification to verify website

Use of up to date anti-virus application

Use of anti-spyware software

Use of spam filtering software

Install a firewall, and configure it to restrict traffic coming into and leaving your computer

[6]

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10 Methods from e.g.

Weblog:

Have a chronological record of postings Perception of greater access Can have multimedia elements Consumes time to create and update Unfiltered/uncensored

Emails:

Emails sent to registered subscribers
Send emails with information/attachments of newsletters

Website:

Information posted
Online questionnaires collect views

Forum:

Can be accessed from anywhere
Have a large audience
Wide range of users produces range of ideas and views
Usually only text-based
Malicious postings could be possible
Moderators/administrators can censor postings
Difficult to identify posters of malicious postings

e-Petitions:

Petition is set up on (government/politician) website Petition checked for authenticity to ensure that ...there is not one already on that topic

...it does not contain confidential, libellous, false or defamatory statements ...it does not contain offensive, joke or nonsense content

Petition is available for anyone to sign

Social networks:

Use of social networks for "branding"/public image of politicians
Use for voter registration – collecting names of voters
Allow voters/supporters to express opinions/make comments on social network pages
Encourage voters/supporters follow/engage with politicians

[6]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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11 (a) Two from:

Use tele-conferencing to hold discussion Members can log in at different times to post views/comments

[2]

(b) Six from:

Advantages:

Members can be from all over the world/anywhere/wider range of views or opinions available Timings do not have to take account of travel time

Travel and accommodation do not have to be arranged or paid for

Use of moderators to ensure appropriate language/tone of contributions

Contributors cannot remain anonymous

No need to employ staff/researchers so reduced costs

Disadvantages:

Organiser/moderator has less influence over the discussion Contributors/citizens need IT skills/access to IT facilities Interaction between organiser/moderator is reduced Members often contribute less online than face-to-face Reactions of members cannot be observed easily

[6]

[Total: 80]