

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2013 series**

**9713 APPLIED INFORMATION AND  
COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

**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 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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- 1 (a) (i) Four descriptions of benefits from:  
Any designer can access the design from anywhere/other offices so designs can be created more quickly/reviewed  
Designs are easily edited/alterd so no need to redraw  
Designs are accurate/precise with no human errors  
Use of libraries of shapes/items so no need to redraw  
Accurate measurements on drawings for use in e.g. cost analysis  
Assist in calculating costs for production runs  
Can be used to output to 3D printers to print models/prototypes [4]
- (ii) One Input device from e.g.:  
Scanner to input/capture images of drawings  
Light pen to draw shapes on screen  
Tracker ball to move pointer  
Graphics tablet to draw shapes/designs
- One output device from e.g.:  
Graph plotter to produce hard copy of designs  
High resolution screen (e.g. LCD) to display drawings/designs  
3D printer to produce model/scale model of design [4]
- (b) Six from:  
Uses critical path method/Gantt/PERT charts finding optimum time to be spent on individual stages/find end date  
Critical path specifies the order in which tasks must be completed  
PERT charts specifies the order in which tasks are completed  
Gantt charts help to show progress of individual tasks  
Event chain diagrams for visualising multiple events  
Software helps identify progress made in each task  
Software helps with daily and weekly planning  
Identifying progress/lack of progress helps with planning future tasks/Milestones identified such as module completion  
Some tasks can be done in parallel such as work on different modules  
Other tasks must be done in sequence such as linking modules  
Number of workers/cost of each stage identified - to monitor cost/organise work force  
Use of alarms if stage is late and warning director/ project manager report progress at suitable intervals  
Use of calendar software plus appropriate use [6]
- 2 (a) (i) Two from:  
Voice over Internet Protocol  
Use of computer networks  
Other Internet services are compatible e.g. file exchange and audio conferencing to carry voice/audio conversations  
Can be computer-based or connected to ordinary telephones  
Allows automatic routing of calls/answering services [2]

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- (ii) Four from:
- Can originate from computers/PC/laptops
  - Telephone number stays with computer/laptop so same number wherever user is in world
  - Telephone numbers are independent of location so no need to store/use different numbers
  - Internet phones are portable and can be used anywhere there is broadband connection
  - Calls can effectively be free
  - Call forwarding/call waiting/voicemail/caller ID and three-way calling are available
  - Can have multiple users/two or more participants/ conference calls
  - Can use existing PCs/network instead of dedicated telephone system
  - Use of computer networks/internet so cost can be/is free
- [4]

- (b) Four from:
- Compresses audio and video from microphone/webcam
  - Noise cancellation prevents unwanted audio elements
  - Uses a codec for compression
  - Compression ratio can be very high/100s to 1
  - Codec converts audio/video into digital bit stream
  - Audio and video but stream converted into data packets for transmission over internet
  - Keeps audio and video synchronised
  - Use of large screen divided into sections
- [4]

- (c) Four from:
- Introduction of high speed communication systems
  - Introduction of high bandwidth communication systems
  - Introduction of high performance computer technology
  - Increased costs of flying/fuel/taxes on flying
  - Increased awareness of environmental issues so less willing to travel
  - Increased costs of venues
  - Increased fear of terrorism so less travel
  - Company has gone global/globalisation of company so workers all over world
- [4]

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- 3 (a)** Two from:  
 All items/goods/tools bar coded  
 Use of RFID tags  
 Bar code/ RFID scanners at point of sale as items/goods sold [2]
- (b)** Eight from:  
 Bar code/ RFID scanners at goods-out/sales area read barcode/tag  
 Database with items/goods details referenced by bar code/RFID and stock levels and pre-set re-order level  
 As bar code/RFID scanned data sent to computer with database  
 Item/goods looked up  
 If sold number deducted from relevant field/stock level field  
 If goods arriving, number added to relevant field/stock level field  
 If number in stock reaches/less than pre-set re-order level alert/message/automatic re-order sent  
 Re-order level changes when goods sold in great quantities  
 Fields include e.g.:  
 Bar code  
 Number in stock  
 Item name  
 Location in warehouse  
 Re-order level  
 Supplier ID  
 Supplier name
- 4 (a)** Two from:  
 Storage of company files/data/web site  
 Allow access/login by staff using remote devices on network/from internet [2]
- (b)** Two from:  
 Connect networks into company LAN and to WAN  
 Using IP packets to direct computer data to required destination computer of employee  
 Provide low level addressing via MAC address [2]
- (c)** Two from:  
 Interface between network cable and computer  
 Prepare and send network traffic  
 Receive network traffic and pass it to computer [2]
- (d)** Two from:  
 provide Wifi  
 allow staff use of portable devices/laptops/mobile or cell phones to connect to network [2]
- (e)** Two from:  
 Provide secure/private transmission of company data between remote locations  
 Provide tunnelling using routing protocols to connect company sites together [2]

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- 5 Four from, e.g.:
- FTP/ file transfer protocol  
to upload data to website
  - HTTP/ hypertext transfer protocol  
for viewing/displaying content of webpages
  - HTTPS/ hypertext transfer protocol secure  
for secure transactions/data transfer between web pages
  - SSH/ secure shell  
to log into remote computers and manage them/execute commands
  - Telnet to allow remote access for maintenance/configuration of servers
  - TCP/IP Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol  
provides end-to-end connectivity specifying how data should be formatted for  
transmission/addressed/transmitted/ routed/received at destination
  - POP3/ Post Office Protocol ver.3  
used by email clients to transfer email using TCP/IP
  - IMAP/ Internet Message Access Protocol  
transfer of email over SSL
- Accept other valid protocols* [8]

- 6 (a) Four from:
- Use of sensors, two example sensors such as infra-red (sensors) to detect warmer areas/clouds/fires used for height determination/movements/visible light (sensors) to detect cloud formations/pollution, to collect data/take measurements
  - Data sent to computer system
  - Data converted from analogue to digital with appropriate reason e.g. computers cannot read analogue data
  - Computer reads/ data into memory/onto storage device
  - Use of weather balloons
  - Use of weather satellites
- [4]
- (b) Three from:
- Analysis of data using formulas/functions/statistical functions
  - Data transferred into appropriate software/example software
  - Graphs/charts drawn to show trends
  - Tables to show data
  - Moving/animated presentation for use on TV
- [3]

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- 7 (a) Four from:  
 TV signal from studio sent to uplink dish station by high capacity circuit/microwave/fibre-optic cable  
 Signal uplinked to geostationary satellite  
 Change of frequency from uplink to downlink  
 Signal sent from satellite transponder to viewer's dish  
 Line of sight  
 LNB on dish collects signals from satellite  
 Cable downlink to receiver box  
 Satellite decoder/set top box processes signals for use by TV [4]

- (b) Three from:  
 May be wrong TV system e.g. analogue v. digital/PAL v. NTSC/SECAM or high definition v. standard definition  
 TV channel is scrambled/encrypted and needs a viewing card to decode/decrypt it for viewing  
 Channel is not subscribed to by viewer  
 Viewing card has not been authorised by provider for use in that particular receiver  
 TV not switched on/not connected [3]

- 8 (a) Max three marks with:

Max two from:

Computer program/code/application/script/software

Can replicate itself

Can send itself/copies to other computer systems/devices

Max two from:

Can delete files

Can edit/amend files

Can replace system files to slow computer/alter behaviour of computer

*Must answer both parts of the question to score full marks*

[3]

- (b) Four from:  
 Scan computer's disks/memory  
 Monitor computer ports  
     for filenames that match those in a database of viruses  
     for suspicious activity by software/applications  
 scan files for suspicious code [4]

- (c) Three from e.g.:  
 Receive/play FM/AM/DAB radio stations that play music  
 Play digital/MP3 files using a media player  
 Play CDs/DVDs using a media player  
 Receive/play streaming audio from a media server  
 Receive/play streaming audio from the internet

*Allow other suitable media sources*

[3]

**[Total: 80]**