MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

7010 COMPUTER STUDIES

7010/33

Paper 3, maximum raw mark 60

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Ρ	age 2	2		Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
			Cambr	idge O Level – October/November 2014	7010	33
1	(a)	Any 	ny three points from: Gantt chart Pert chart Project Management (Software) Spreadsheet (software) Calendar software			[3
	(b)	(i)	Method: Explanation:	 questionnaire/survey any 2 points asks standard questions so results can be analysed no need for analyst to be present more efficient for many students incentives to return questionnaire, etc. 		
			Method: Explanation:	 interview any 2 points only needs to interview class treasurers can ask follow up questions, etc. 		
			Method: Explanation:	 observation any 2 points gets reliable information gets information first hand sees exactly what is happening 		[3]
		(ii)	none of the be the method is	elow are suitable, the explanation must match the me not suitable	thod and ex	plain why
			Method: Explanation:	 interview any 2 points too many students to interview so very time consuming 		

- difficult to consolidate a variety of answers

Method: – observation

Explanation: any 2 points

- students may find this intimidating
- very time consuming for a small system

Method: – document search

Explanation: any 2 points

- would not obtain opinions from students
- documents may no longer be available

[3]

Page 3	3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		Cambridge O Level – October/November 2014	7010	33
(c)	(i)	 Content appropriate title, e.g. Class 3 Charity Totals total so far in figures graphical representation of Total increase each week shown date/week One mark for any one of these to a maximum of 3 marks 		
		 Layout intranet page is well laid out, e.g. heading, use of school/charity etc. looks like an intranet page not a web form One mark for any one of these to a maximum of 2 marks 	y logo, bacł	ground, [4]
	(ii)	Informative - inclusion of class number/name - inclusion of total amount - inclusion of date or week - inclusion of date or week - inclusion of logo/school/charity name - inclusion of logo/school/charity name - inclusion of further info about fundraising One mark for any one of these to a maximum of 3 marks Interesting - graphical representation of total (so far) - use of colour for, e.g. different colours for different weeks - use of appropriate multimedia One mark for any one of these to a maximum of 3 marks		[+]
		Maximum total marks 4		[4]
(d)	(i)	Laptop – easily portable round school/can be used anywhere, etc. Smart phone – always with students/familiar with using it, etc.		[2]
	(ii)	netbook/tablet/phablet/desktop		[1]

Page 4	Mark Scheme		Paper
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- (e) One mark for every two correct symbols
 - A Process
 - B <u>Disk/file</u> storage
 - **C** Keyboard/manual entry
 - **D** Hard copy/document output
 - E Sort/allow decision box
 - **F** Input/output
 - G Terminator/Start and End
 - H Connector
 - 0, 1 no marks
 - 2, 3 one mark
 - 4, 5 two marks
 - 6, 7 three marks
 - 8 four marks.
- (f) One mark per process, max 4
 - adding donation to class total/spreadsheet
 - adding profit made to class total/spreadsheet
 - adding amount to class total/spreadsheet (if marks not given for either of the above)
 - updating school total (master spreadsheet)
 - transferring current total to intranet
 - updating intranet page

One mark per input, max 2

- student name, (date), class, amount
- event name, (date), class, profit
- current total/amount raised this week

One mark per data store, max 2

- class records/spreadsheet
- master records/spreadsheet
- spreadsheet/donations or fundraising records (only if none of the above are given)

One mark per output, max 2

- intranet pages (screen)
- class spreadsheet (allow examples, e.g. graphs charts, etc.)
- master spreadsheet (allow examples, e.g. graphs charts, etc.)

[8]

[4]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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(g) (i) One mark per point, e.g. software already available compatible with other software in use at the school students familiar with using spreadsheets good graphical output for use with intranet pages contact the programmer if there is a problem programmer already familiar with spreadsheet functionality available as a phone app 		[3]
(i	 i) One mark per point, e.g. many unused features may not meet exact requirements licences required for use of software programmers are expensive to employ 		[2]
(h) (one mark per type, one mark per example must be for donation, one	mark per reas	son must

(h) One mark per type, one mark per example must be for donation, one mark per reason must match example.

The following are examples only; there are many correct answers.

- normal
- \$2.50

- this checks that system can accept appropriate inputs
- erroneous/abnormal
- -\$2.00
- checks that negative numbers are rejected
- boundary/extreme
- \$10.00
- checks that boundary/extreme data is accepted

[9]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- (i) Marking points
 - initialisation
 - loop control
 - input amount of donation
 - check in range 1.00
 - ...to 10.00
 - output error message
 - increment error count
 - exit if 3 attempts have been made
 - continue if donation valid

Sample algorithm

error_count = 0	(1)
repeat	
input donation	(1)
<pre>if donation < 1 or donation > 10</pre>	(2)
then	
<pre>print "Donation amount must be between \$1 and \$10"</pre>	(1)
error_count = error_count +1	(1)
else error_count = -1	(1)
<pre>until error_count = -1 or error_count = 3</pre>	(1)
if error count = 3 then exit	(1)
_	

(j) Max two marks per advantage

One mark per advantage, one mark per suitable example that clearly relates to the school charity donation system (the following are just examples)

- fewer errors donations are only recorded once
- less likelihood for information to be lost backups can be made of the spreadsheet more easily than making copies of the class record books
- takes less time for class treasurers entries no longer need to be copied when payments are taken to the school office
- output looks more professional intranet pages rather than hand drawn on paper [6]
- (k) up to two points from
 - consider if objectives of new system have been met
 - look at results from tests
 - discuss with school office staff whether or not new system works
 - ask the students
 - whether or not the new system was easy to use

[2]

[6]