

Cambridge Assessment International Education Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE

9608/41 October/November 2019

Paper 4 Written Paper MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 75

Published

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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[™], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

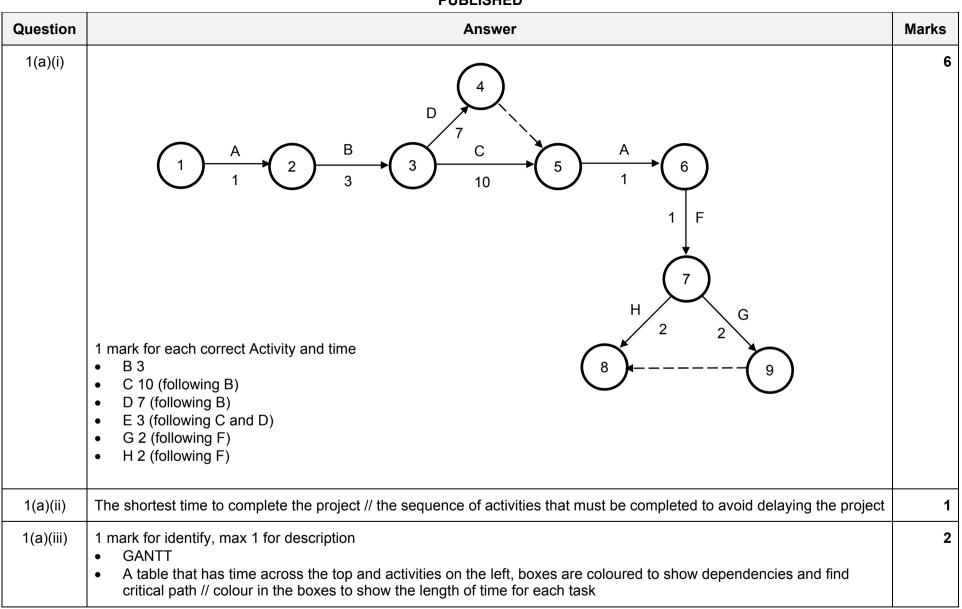
GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

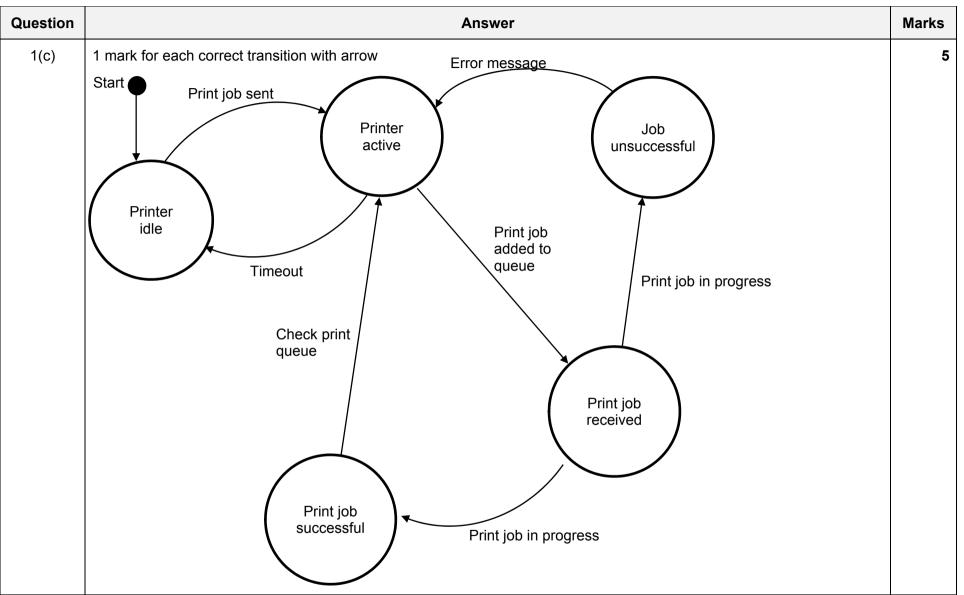
https://xtremepape.rs/



Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)(i)	A, B, C and D in correct places with no alteration to start and end pointer	1
	Start Pointer End Pointer	
1(b)(ii)	 1 mark per bullet point correct jobs in correct order correct location of start pointer correction location of new end pointer End Pointer Start Pointer 	
	F G H D C E	
1(b)(iii)	 1 mark from: An error message would be generated 	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)(iv)	1 mark for each correct line	4
	<pre>FUNCTION Remove RETURNS STRING DECLARE PrintJob : STRING IF StartPointer = EndPointer THEN RETURN "Empty" ELSE PrintJob ← Queue[StartPointer] IF StartPointer = 5 THEN StartPointer ← 0 ELSE StartPointer ← StartPointer + 1 ENDIF RETURN PrintJob ENDIF ENDIF</pre>	
1(b)(v)	 1 mark per bullet point A stack is Last In First Out (LIFO) while a queue is First In First Out (FIFO) The queue removes and returns the element at start pointer // item is removed from the start/head // A stack would remove and return the element at end pointer // item is removed from the end 	2

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					JDLI3							
Question					Ans	wer						Marks
1(d)(i)	 Show all p based of 	let odelling logic possible outputs // shows eve on the inputs e which action to take in speci								affect t	ne actions/outcomes	2
1(d)(ii)	1 mark for eac Accept Y/X/tic	h row ks as long as clear which are	Y. Ac	cept N	J/X/– f	or em	pty sp	aces				4
						Ru	Iles					
		Document printed, but quality is poor	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N		
	Conditions	Error light is flashing on printer	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N		
		Document printed, but paper size is incorrect	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		
		Check connection from computer to printer						x				
	Actions	Check ink status	X	x	X	x						
		Check if there is a paper jam						x				
		Check paper size selected	x		x		x		x			

Question					Ans	wer							Marks
1(d)(iii)	1 mark each fo	or each correct column											5
	Accept –/X for empty spaces. Accept Y/X/Ticks as long as clear which are used												
						Ru	les						
		Document printed, but quality is poor	Y	Y	N	N	N						
	Conditions	Error light is flashing on printer				Y	N						
		Document printed, but paper size is incorrect	Y	N	Y	N	N						
		Check connection from computer to printer				x							
	Actions	Check ink status	x	x									
	Actions	Check if there is a paper jam				x							
		Check paper size selected	x		x								
			<u> </u>										

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(i)	1 mark per bullet point to max 4	4
	 Method header and close (where necessary) with three parameters Initialised PrintID, FirstName, LastName and Credits to the parameters Initialised Credits to 50 	
	<pre>PYTHON definit (self, NewFN, NewLN, NewPrintID): selfPrintID = NewPrintID selfFirstName = NewFN selfLastName = NewLN selfCredits = 50</pre>	
	<pre>PASCAL Constructor NewPrintAccount.Create(NewFN, NewLN, NewPrintID); begin PrintID := NewPrintID; FirstName = NewFN; LastName = NewLN; Credits := 50; end;</pre>	
	<pre>VB Public Sub New(NewFN, NewLN, NewPrintID As String) PrintID = NewPrintID FirstName = NewFN LastName = NewLN Credits = 50 End Sub</pre>	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(ii)	1 mark per bullet point	2
	 method/procedure header (and close where appropriate) taking a parameter FirstName is set to parameter 	
	<pre>PYTHON defSetFirstName(self, NewFirstName): selfFirstName = NewFirstName</pre>	
	<pre>PASCAL procedure SetFirstName(newFirstName : String); begin FirstName := newFirstName; end;</pre>	
	VB public sub SetFirstName(NewFirstName As String) FirstName = NewFirstName End Sub	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(iii)	1 mark per bullet point	2
	 concatenates FirstName, space and LastName function/method header without parameter and returns (generated) value 	
	<pre>PYTHON defGetName(self): return(selfFirstName + " " + selfLastName)</pre>	
	<pre>PASCAL function GetName(); begin result := FirstName + " " + LastName end;</pre>	
	<pre>VB public function GetName() As String return(FirstName & " " & LastName) End Function</pre>	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(iv)	1 mark per each correct bullet point from:	6
	<pre>Procedure/method header and close (where necessary) passing MoneyInput At least 3 constants (e.g. freecredit10, freecredit20, twenty, 10, creditperdollar) If MoneyInput<10 calculate MoneyInput * 25 If MoneyInput >9 and MoneyInput <20 then calculate MoneyInput * 25 + 25 If MoneyInput >19 then calculate MoneyInput * 25 + 50 All three correct calculations add to Credits, not overwrite Efficient IF (i.e. elseif) PYTHON defAddCredits(self, MoneyInput): CreditPerDollar = 25 FreeCredit10 = 25 FreeCredit20 = 50 Twenty = 20 Ten = 10 if MoneyInput >= Twenty: Credits = Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar) + FreeCredit20 elif MoneyInput >= Ten: Credits = Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar) + FreeCredit10 else: Credits = Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar) + FreeCredit10 else: Credits = Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar)</pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(iv)	<pre>PASCAL procedure AddCredits(MoneyInput : Real); const CreditPerDollar = 25 const FreeCredit10 = 25 const FreeCredit20 = 50 const Twenty = 20 const Ten = 10 begin If MoneyInput > = Twenty Then Credits := Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar) + FreeCredit20; Else If MoneyInput > = Ten Then Credits := Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar) + FreeCredit10; Else Credits := Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar) + FreeCredit10; end;</pre>	
	<pre>VB.NET Public Sub AddCredits(MoneyInput As Integer) Const CreditPerDollar As Integer = 25 Const FreeCredit10 As Integer = 25 Const FreeCredit20 AS integer = 50 Const Twenty As Integer = 20 Const Twenty As Integer = 10 If MoneyInput > = Twenty Then Credits = Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar) + FreeCredit20 Else If MoneyInput > = Ten Then Credits = Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar) + FreeCredit10 Else Credits = Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar) + FreeCredit10 Else Credits = Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar) End If End Sub</pre>	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(v)	 1 mark per bullet Declaring StudentAccounts as array of 1000 elements of type PrintAccount 	2
	DECLARE StudentAccounts ARRAY[0:999] OF PrintAccount	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(vi)	1 mark per bullet point to max 8	8
	Generating ID with '1' at the end all in lowercase from parameters	
	 Loop through array to last occupied element Check if the PrintID already exists 	
	 using GetPrintID() 	
	 increment number at end of PrintID 	
	• Create a new instance of PrintAccount	
	• sending FirstName, LastName, PrintID as parameters	
	• adding new account to StudentAccounts at position NumberStudents	
	Increment NumberStudents	
	<pre>VB.NET Sub CreateId(firstName, lastName) Dim count As Integer Dim PrintID = Left(firstname, 3).ToLower & Left(lastname, 3).ToLower & "1" Dim studentAdd As Integer = 0 If numberStudents <> 0 Then For x = 0 To numberStudents - 1 If studentAccounts(x).getPrintID() = username Then PrintID = PrintID + 1 username = Left(firstname, 3).ToLower & Left(lastname, 3).ToLower & PrintID.ToString</pre>	
	<pre>FilitID.Tostfilig End If Next studentAdd = numberStudents End If studentAccounts(studentAdd) = New printAccount(firstname, lastname, username) numberStudents = numberStudents + 1</pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(vi)	<pre>Python def CreateID(firstname, lastname): count = 0 PrintID = firstname[0:3].lower() + lastname[-3].lower() + "1" StudentAdd = 0 if numberStudents != 0: for x in range(0, numberStudents): if studentAccounts[x].getPrintID() == username: PrintID = PrintID + 1 username = firstname[0:3].lower() + lastname[0:3].lower + str(PrintID) studentAdd = numberStudents studentAdcounts[studentAdd] = printAccount(firstname, lastname, username) numberStudents = numberStudents + 1</pre>	
	<pre>Pascal procedure CreateID(firstname : String, lastname: String); var count : Integer; studentAdd : Integer; PrintID : String; begin</pre>	
	<pre>studentAdd := 0; PrintID := LowerCase(substr(firstname,0,3)) + LowerCase(substr(lastname,0,3))+ "1"; if numberStudents <> 0: ror x := 0 To numberStudents - 1; if studentAccounts[x].getPrintID() = username: PrintID := PrintID + 1; username := LowerCase(substr(firstname, 3) + LowerCase(substr(lastname,0,3))+str(PrintID);</pre>	
	<pre>studentAdd := numberStudents; studentAccounts[studentAdd] := printAccount.Create(firstname, lastname, username); numberStudents := numberStudents + 1</pre>	

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Question				Answer			Marks		
2	1 mark for each highlighted section								
	Label	Op Code	Operand	Comment					
	LOOP:	LDD	ANSWER	// Load the value from ANSWER					
		ADD	NUMONE	// Add the value from NUMONE	[1]				
		STO	ANSWER		[1]				
		LDD	COUNT	// Load the value from COUNT	[1]				
		INC	ACC	// Increment the Accumulator	[1]				
		STO	COUNT		[1]				
		CMP	NUMTWO	// Is NUMTWO = COUNT?	[1]				
		JPN	LOOP	// If false, jump to LOOP	[1]				
		LDD	ANSWER	// Load the value from ANSWER	[1]				
		OUT		// output ANSWER to the screen	[1]				
		END		// End of program					
	NUMONE :	2							
	NUMTWO:	4							
	COUNT:	0							
	ANSWER:	0]			

Question	Answer	Marks					
3	1 mark per bullet point to max 3	3					
	 Logic error // it is programmed incorrectly There was an error in the design // the correct requirements were not stated Run-time error // division by 0 // stack overflow // end of file reached // library not available // linking/loading error Not adequately/correctly tested 						

Question	Answer						
4	1 mark for each term.						
	Definition	Term					
	Software is tested by an in-house team of dedicated testers.	Alpha testing/black-box/white-box					
	Software is tested by the customer before it is signed off.	Acceptance testing					
	Software is tested by a small selection of users before general release	Beta testing					