

COMPUTER SCIENCE

0478/21 May/June 2019

Paper 1 MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 50

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.

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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.

Question	Answer				
1(a)(i)	Many correct answers, the name must be meaningful. Must relate to Task 1 1 mark per bullet point				
	e.g.1				
		BusA			
	-	nteger			
	•	toring the minutes late			
	e.g.2				
		Day			
	••	tring			
	Purpose s	toring the code for the day of the week			
1(a)(ii)	Many correct answers, the name must be meaningful. Names shown are examples only. 1 mark per bullet point				
	• Task 2 variable name B	BusAMinsLate			
		eal			
	• •	sed in calculation of average minutes late			
	• Task 3 variable name s	SearchDay			
	Data type s	string			
	Purpose to	o input the day to be searched for			
1(b)	< 0)	t to identify when a bus is late (punctuality	6		
		late days for at least one bus route			
		s for at least one bus route			
	MP4 Calculation of average minutes late				
	1 mark for each point (max three points):				
	MP5 Initialisation of counting/totalling variables				
	MP6 Iteration through days				
	MP7 Checking all buses MP8 Count late days and total minutes for all bus routes				
	MP8 Count late days and total minutes for all bus routes MP9 Output of number of late arrivals or average minutes late for at				
	least one bus route				
	MP10 Output complete with	all bus routes with late arrivals and , with appropriate messages			
	Example algorithm on next page				

Question	Answer					
1(b)	Example algorithm					
	CountA \leftarrow 0; CountB \leftarrow 0; CountC \leftarrow 0; CountD \leftarrow 0;					
	CountE \leftarrow 0; CountF \leftarrow 0					
	TotalA \leftarrow 0; TotalB \leftarrow 0; TotalC \leftarrow 0; TotalD \leftarrow 0;					
	TotalE \leftarrow 0; TotalF \leftarrow 0					
	FOR Days $\leftarrow 0$ to 19					
	IF BusA[Days] < 0 THEN					
	CountA \leftarrow CountA + 1					
	TotalA ← TotalA + BusA[Days]					
	ENDIF IF BusB[Days] < 0					
	THEN					
	CountB \leftarrow CountB + 1					
	TotalB ← TotalB + BusBA[Days]					
	ENDIF IF BusC[Days] < 0					
	THEN					
	CountC \leftarrow CountC + 1					
	TotalC ← TotalC + BusC[Days] ENDIF					
	IF BusD[Days] < 0 THEN					
	CountD ← CountD + 1					
	TotalD 🔶 TotalD + BusD[Days]					
	ENDIF IF BusE[Days] < 0 THEN					
	CountE ← CountE + 1					
	TotalE ← TotalE + BusE[Days]					
	ENDIF IF BusF[Days] < 0 THEN					
	$CountF \leftarrow CountF + 1$					
	TotalF ← TotalF + BusF[Days]					
	ENDIF					
	PRINT "The number of late days for each bus route are: Bus A "CountA", Bus B "CountB", Bus C "CountC", Bus D ", CountD", Bus E ", CountE", Bus F "CountF PRINT "The average number of minutes late for each route					
	are: Bus A "TotalA/20", Bus B "TotalB/20", Bus C "TotalC/20", Bus D ", TotalD/20", Bus E ", TotalE/20", Bus F "TotalF/20					

Question	Answer				
1(c)	Explanation of how the candidate's program performed the following:				
	Three from:MP1The input stored as a variableMP2The method used to find the position of the day in the Day array that matches the inputMP3The array index is stored as a variableMP4The index variable used as the array index for each bus array and the contents of each array stored/output.				
1(d)	Two from:MP1Add a user input and prompt to enter the number of weeks required to record data on arrival timesMP2Store the user input for number of weeks as a variableMP3Calculation to change number of weeks to number of daysMP4Replace the upper limit of the loop with a variableMP5Increase the maximum size of the arrays to accommodate a higher number of weeks	2			

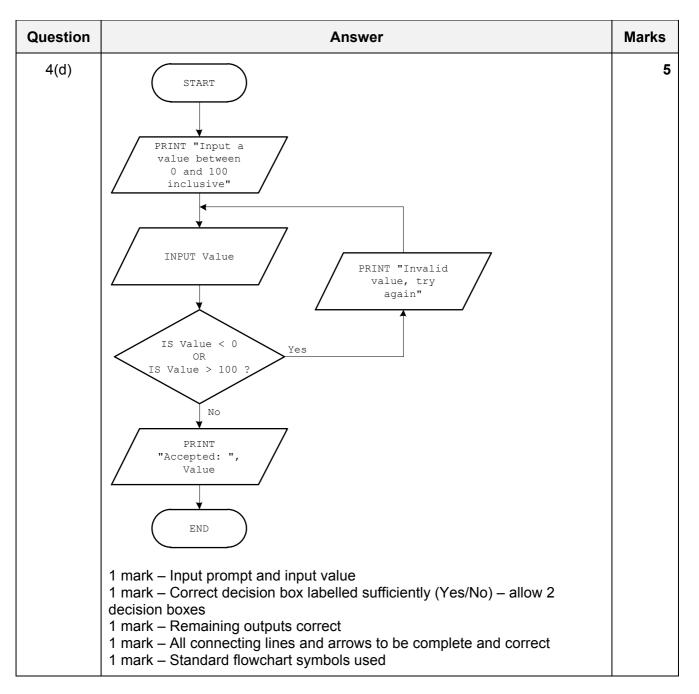
Question	Answer				
2	Many possible answers, those given are examples only. 1 mark for each correct description and 1 mark for each correct example	6			
	Char Description: A single character (from the keyboard) Example: A / # / 2				
	StringDescription:An (ordered) sequence of charactersExample:Hello world / #123?Y / 234 78963				
	Boolean Description: A data type with two possible values Example: TRUE / FALSE				

Question	Answer				
3(a)	<pre>Many possible answers, those given are examples only. 1 mark per bullet: IF IF Condition and outcome Example answer: IF X < 0 THEN PRINT "Negative" ELSE PRINT "Not negative" ENDIF</pre>	2			
	OR 1 mark per bullet: • CASE • Condition and outcome Example answer: CASE X OF 1: PRINT ("ONE") 2: PRINT ("TWO") OTHERWISE PRINT ("Less than ONE or more than TWO") ENDCASE				
3(b)	 To allow different routes through a program dependent on meeting certain criteria 	2			

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	Range check	1
4(b)	Two from:	2
	 The entered number (Value) is being checked to see that it is not < 0 or not > 100 If it is, it is rejected and the user has to enter another number / an error message is displayed Otherwise the number is accepted, the word 'Accepted' is output along with the Value 	

Question	Answer					
4(c)	Value	OUTPUT	3			
		Input a value between 0 and 100 inclusive				
	200 Invalid value, try again					
	300 Invalid value, try again					
	-1	Invalid value, try again				
	50	Accepted: 50				
	1 mark – Value colum 1 mark – OUTPUT colu 1 mark – OUTPUT colu	umn first line				

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Question	Answer					Marks		
5(a)	Each data	ı value is unique						1
5(b)	10 records	S						1
5(c)		Bev07 Lemonade Bev01 Cola						3
	1 mark for each correct content 1 mark for each correct format 1 mark for correct order							
5(d)	Field:	BevNo	BevName	Calories				4
	Table:	BEVERAGES	BEVERAGES	BEVERAGES				
	Sort:		Ascending					
	Show:		V					
	Criteria:			>45				
	or:							
	1 mark for correct Field row 1 mark for Table and Sort rows 1 mark for correct Show row 1 mark for correct Criteria rows							