

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

COMPUTER SCIENCE 0478/22
Paper 2 October/November 2018

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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2018 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.



[Turn over

© UCLES 2018

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED

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.

© UCLES 2018 Page 2 of 11

October/November 2018

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.

© UCLES 2018 Page 3 of 11

Question	Answer					
			Section A			
1(a)(i)	Many correct answers, they must be meaningful. The name is an example only.					
	1 mark per bullet po	int				
	Variable name	Winner4to6				
	Data type	string				
	Use	storing the uniq	ue id of the runner age 4 to 6 with the fastest time			
1(a)(ii)	Many correct answers, they must be meaningful. The names are examples only.					
	1 mark per bullet po	int				
	5 arrays seen					
	At least one suitable name e.g. IdNumber					
	At least one suitable datatype e.g. string					
	At least one suitable use e.g. to store the unique identification number All 5 names, datatypes and uses correct					
	Array examples					
	Array name	datatype	Use			
	IdNumber	integer	unique identification number			
	Name	string	name of child			
	Age NumRuns	integer integer	age of child in years number of 2 kilometre runs completed			
	PB	real	fastest time run			

© UCLES 2018 Page 4 of 11

0478/22

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	Many correct answers. 1 mark for each correct point (max 4).	
	Ensuring uniqueness e.g. Search list of previously stored identification numbers (1) To check it has not already been used. (1)	
	Calculation and addition of check digit Attempt at calculation of check digit from the first three digits // calculation from all four digits to obtain zero remainder (1) Adding the calculated check digit as a fourth digit // confirming the check digit is valid. (1)	
1(c)	Any four from: Initialisation//Setting up array for race times for this race Loop for all runners Input ID Check for valid ID number Input start time and finish time Calculate run time Store run time in suitable array//Use ID index to store run time in appropriate position Store ID in suitable array//Find index for runner	4

© UCLES 2018 Page 5 of 11

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Sample answer:	
. ,	Counter ← 1	
	Found ← FALSE	
	WHILE NOT Found = TRUE	
	OUTPUT "Please enter ID number use 9999 to finish "	
	INPUT ParkrunID	
	Search ← 1	
	REPEAT	
	IF ParkrunID = IdNumber[search] THEN Found ← TRUE	
	Search ← Search + 1	
	UNTIL Search = 21 OR Found = TRUE	
	ENDWHILE	
	RunnerID[Counter] ParkRunID	
	WHILE ParkRunID <> 9999	
	INPUT StartTime	
	INPUT FinishTime	
	RunnerTime[Counter] ← FinishTime - StartTime	
	Counter ← Counter + 1	
	Found ← FALSE	
	WHILE NOT Found = TRUE	
	OUTPUT "Please enter ID number (use 9999 to finish) "	
	INPUT ParkrunID	
	Search ← 1	
	REPEAT	
	IF ParkrunID = IdNumber[Search] THEN Found ← TRUE	
	Search ← Search + 1 UNTIL Search = 21 OR Found = TRUE	
	ENDWHILE DunnerID(Counter) DerkBunID	
	RunnerID[Counter] ← ParkRunID	
	ENDWHILE	1

© UCLES 2018 Page 6 of 11

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	1 mark for each correct point (max 4).	4
	Explanation: 1 Search the results for this park run 2 Separate check for each age range 3 If time recorded is faster 4 store new fastest time 5 store the ID/Name for the runner 6 Use ID number/Index to look up name after all runners have been searched 7 Output name and fastest time Programming statements may be used but must be fully explained.	

© UCLES 2018 Page 7 of 11

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks				
	Section B					
2(a)	Any five from: 1 Use of correct variables 2 Input 3 numbers 3 Check all 3 input numbers are different 4 Attempt to find the largest two numbers input 5 Correctly finding the largest two numbers 6 Multiply their two largest numbers together and assign to variable 7 Output the result of the multiplication					
	Sample answer: REPEAT OUTPUT "Enter three different numbers" INPUT Number1, Number2, Number3 UNTIL Number1 <> Number2 AND Number2 <> Number3 AND Number3 <> Number1 IF Number3 < Number2 AND Number3 < Number1 THEN Answer ← Number1 * Number2 ENDIF IF Number2 < Number3 AND Number2 < Number1 THEN Answer ← Number1 * Number3 ENDIF IF Number1 < Number2 AND Number3 ENDIF IF Number1 < Number2 AND Number1 < Number3 ENDIF OUTPUT "Answer ← Number2 * Number3 ENDIF OUTPUT "Answer = ", Answer					
2(b)	There are many correct answers. E.g.:					
	7, 7, 7 (1 mark) should be rejected as numbers are equal (1 mark)					
	7, 8, 9 (1 mark) normal data answer should be 72 (1 mark)					

© UCLES 2018 Page 8 of 11

Question	Answer					
3	1 mark for each correct line (max 3) Each box must have only one conn	3				
	Programming concept	Description				
	Library routine	A subroutine that does not have to return a value.				
	Structure diagram	A standard subroutine that is available for immediate use.				
	Procedure	A subroutine that always returns a value.				
	Function	An overview of a program or subroutine,				

Question	Answer					
4	Answers must be given in context. There are many possible answers. E.g.:					
	Selection use of IF statement to check the values of the meter readings IF Reading > 400 and Reading < 900 THEN	(1 mark) (1 mark)				
	Repetition use of FOR loop to check all 2000 meter readings FOR Meter = 1 TO 2000 NEXT	(1 mark) (1 mark)				

© UCLES 2018 Page 9 of 11

0478/22

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question					Answer		Marks
5(a)		Height	Depth	Chlorine	ОК	OUTPUT	6
		6	2.5	2	True	Pool OK to use	
		Height	Depth	Chlorine	ОК	OUTPUT	
		4	3	1.5	True	Water too deep	
					False		
		Height	Depth	Chlorine	ОК	OUTPUT	
		6	3.5	4	True	Water too deep	
					False	Too much chlorine add more water	
	1 mark for first 4 ou						
5(b)	Any one from: Cannot add more No validation e.g. Tells you to add of Runs only once	. allows a n	egative hei	ght/depth/amoun	nt of chlorine	•	1

© UCLES 2018 Page 10 of 11

Question	Answer						
6(a)	Many correct answers, an example is given. 1 mark for each correct row (max 4).						
	Field	Data type					
	Reference Number	Text					
	Size	Text					
	Туре	Text/Boolean					
	Price in \$	Number/Currency					
6(b)	1 mark per bullet:			3			
	Incorrect field name for Reference Number Incorrect criteria for Price in \$ should be < Type not checked						

© UCLES 2018 Page 11 of 11