

COMPUTER SCIENCE

2210/23 October/November 2017

Paper 2 MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 50

Published

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Question	Answer	Marks			
1(a)(i)	1 mark per bullet:	3			
	At least one array declaration At least one array has an appropriate name				
	All arrays with appropriate names				
	Many correct answers, they must be meaningful. These are examples only.				
	Array_2Seater[] Array_4Seater[] Array_Historic[]				
1(a)(ii)	mark per bullet:				
	Name of variable Purpose of variable				
	Name of constant Purpose of constant				
	Many correct answers, they must be meaningful. These are examples only.				
	Variable NumFlights to store the number of flights in a day				
	Constant FlightCost2Seat30 to store the cost of a 30 minute flight in a 2 seater plane				

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	Any five from: Prompt for plane Input plane Prompt for another input length of flight along with the input. Attempt at calculation of maximum number of flights in a day Using correct values for maximum number of flights (from calculation or otherwise) Calculation/determination of cost of a single flight for selected plane and duration Calculation of income that can be generated for one combination of plane and flight Output of total possible income for one combination of plane and flight with message(s) Algorithm example: OUTPUT "Please Enter Type of Plane" OUTPUT "1: 2 Seater" OUTPUT "2: 4 Seater" OUTPUT "3: Historic"	5
	<pre>INPUT PlaneType OUTPUT "Please Enter Length of Flight" INPUT FlightLength CASE FlightLength of 30: OUTPUT "Maximum number of flights is 10" 60: OUTPUT "Maximum number of flights is 6" OTHERWISE OUTPUT "Invalid length of flight" ENDCASE CASE PlaneType of 1: Price30 ← 100; Price60 ← 150 2: Price30 ← 120; Price60 ← 200</pre>	
	<pre>2: Price30 ← 120; Price60 ← 200 3: Price30 ← 120; Price60 ← 500 OTHERWISE OUTPUT "Invalid type of plane" ENDCASE CASE FlightLength of 30: OUTPUT "Total Possible Income is ", Price30 * 10 60: OUTPUT "Total Possible Income is ", Price60 * 6 ENDCASE</pre>	
1(c)	1 mark for each correct point related to the inputs for Task 1	4
	Description of how the program would validate the input Description/identification of input(s) Type of validation check Checking inputs against stored data/maxima/correct data Dry-running the program Use of test data Identification of types of test data Example(s) of test data	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	Any four from:	4
	Input timeslot Check 3 types of plane Methodology for checking time slot Identify any planes available Output plane(s) available Output if no planes available	

Question	Answer	Marks
2	1 mark for each error identified plus suggested correction (the corrected lines must be written in full)	4
	Line 4 correct line WHILE Number <= 99 OR Number > 1000	
	Line 7 correct line Num [Index] = Number	
	Line 9 correct line NEXT (Index)	
	Line 10 correct line PRINT Count	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	1 mark per bullet:	2
	Validation checks whether data to be entered is possible/sensible // computer check	
	Verification checks that data entered is the data that was intended to be entered // can be a human check // matches the source	
3(b)	1 mark for each valid point	2
	Either Double Entry // suitable practical example the data will be entered twice compared by the computer or by a human if a discrepancy is found, the data entry operator is asked to re-enter the data	
	Or Visual Verification // suitable practical example the data will be compared to the source 'document' compared by a human if a discrepancy is found, the data is re-entered	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	1 mark for explanation and 1 mark for an expansion	2
	Library routine is a list of instructions // block of code // subroutine that is used often which is given a name and which can be called from other programs Library routines make writing programs easier and faster as the code is already written Library routines make program testing easier as the code has already been tested and debugged	

Question	Answer						
4(a)	1 mark for each correct line		4				
	Pseudocode description	Pseudocode statement					
	A loop that will iterate at least once.	FORTONEXT					
	A conditional statement to deal with many possible outcomes.	IFTHENELSEENDIF					
		WHILEDOENDWHILE					
	A loop that will iterate a set number of times.	CASEOFOTHERWISEENDCASE					
	A conditional statement with different outcomes for true and false.	REPEATUNTIL					
4(b)	1 mark per bullet: Appropriate loop controls Read from array Print from array (the last two points	s can be in one statement)	3				
	Note reading and printing MUST be wit	hin the same loop					
	Example algorithm:						
	Count ← 0 WHILE Count < 50 DO OUTPUT Name[Count] Count ← Count + 1 ENDWHILE						

Question				Answer				Marks
5(a)	Flag	Count	Name[1]	Name[2]	Name[3]	Name[4]	Temp	5
			Jamal	Amir	Eve	Tara		
	0	1	Amir	Jamal	Eve	Tara	Jamal	
	1	2	Amir	Jamal	Eve	Tara	Jamal	
	1	3	Amir	Eve	Jamal	Tara	Jamal	
	1	4	Amir	Eve	Jamal	Tara	Jamal	
	0	1	Amir	Eve	Jamal	Tara	Jamal	
	0	2	Amir	Eve	Jamal	Tara	Jamal	
	0	3	Amir	Eve	Jamal	Tara	Jamal	
	0	4	Amir	Eve	Jamal	Tara	Jamal	
	(1 Mark)	(1 Mark)	(1 N	/lark)	(1 M	ark)	(1 Mark)	
5(b)	1 mark per b	oullet:						2
	•	the name: ng order /		west to high	nest / Alpha	betic order		

Question		Answer					
6(a)		mark for any sensible appropriate field name mark for data type, purpose + example data					
	Data Type: Purpose:	SPECIESID Alphanumeric Primary key SP06583					
	Data Type: Purpose:	NUMBER Integer To record how many of that species there are at the park 30					

Question	Answer						Marks
6(b)			_				4
	Field:	Species	Classification	Diet	Legs		
	Table:	LIVESTOCK	LIVESTOCK	LIVESTOCK	LIVESTOCK		
	Sort:	Ascending/ Descending					
	Show:	Ø					
	Criteria:		"Mammal"	"Herbivore"	4		
	or:						
		(1 Mark)	(1 Mark)	(1 Mark)	(1 Mark)	<u> </u>	
	1 mark p	er completely co	orrect column.				