

COMPUTER SCIENCE

9608/23 May/June 2018

Paper 2 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.

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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.

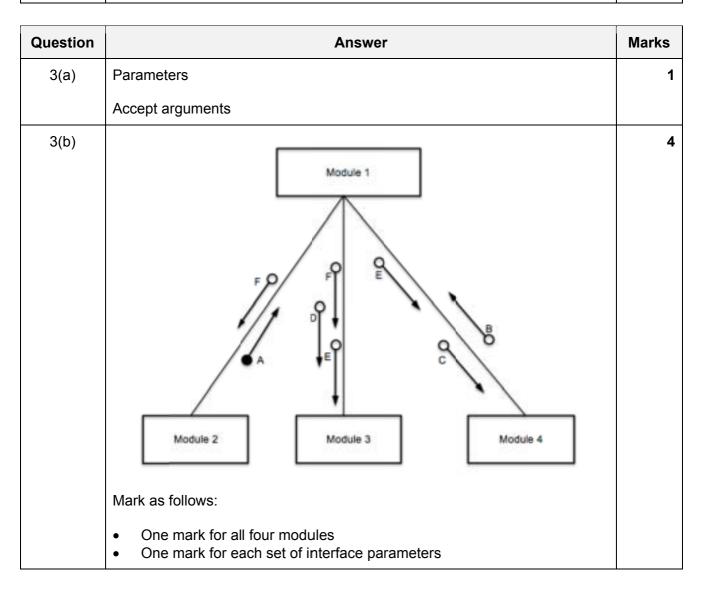
Question	Answ	er			Marks
1(a)	Description of data item	Suitable id	entifier name		4
	The temperature inside the house		mperature		
	The temperature outside the house		emperature		
	The wind speed		Speed		
	Whether it was raining or not		aining		
	Names must be meaningful and unambig Items 1 and 2 must have suitable prefix/s Reject single letter names	-	st 'temperature	')	
1(b)(i)					5
1(b)(i)	Expression		Evaluates to	•	5
1(b)(i)	MID(MyName, 4, 4) & "ol"		"phenol"		5
1(b)(i)	MID(MyName, 4, 4) & "ol" QualityConfirmed AND (Fact	or >= 6.5)	"phenol" TRUE		5
1(b)(i)	MID(MyName, 4, 4) & "ol" QualityConfirmed AND (Fact 20 + ASC(Quality)	or >= 6.5)	"phenol" TRUE 88		5
1(b)(i)	MID(MyName, 4, 4) & "ol" QualityConfirmed AND (Fact 20 + ASC(Quality) QualityConfirmed + 3	or >= 6.5)	"phenol" TRUE 88 ERROR		5
1(b)(i)	MID(MyName, 4, 4) & "ol" QualityConfirmed AND (Fact 20 + ASC(Quality)	or >= 6.5)	"phenol" TRUE 88		5
1(b)(i) 1(b)(ii)	MID(MyName, 4, 4) & "ol" QualityConfirmed AND (Fact 20 + ASC(Quality) QualityConfirmed + 3 MOD(Factor * 2, 9)		"phenol" TRUE 88 ERROR		5
	MID(MyName, 4, 4) & "ol" QualityConfirmed AND (Fact 20 + ASC(Quality) QualityConfirmed + 3 MOD(Factor * 2, 9) Variable	Data type	"phenol" TRUE 88 ERROR		
	MID(MyName, 4, 4) & "ol" QualityConfirmed AND (Fact 20 + ASC(Quality) QualityConfirmed + 3 MOD(Factor * 2, 9) Variable QualityConfirmed	Data type BOOLEAN	"phenol" TRUE 88 ERROR		
	MID(MyName, 4, 4) & "ol" QualityConfirmed AND (Fact 20 + ASC(Quality) QualityConfirmed + 3 MOD(Factor * 2, 9) Variable QualityConfirmed DayNumber	Data type BOOLEAN INTEGER	"phenol" TRUE 88 ERROR		
	MID(MyName, 4, 4) & "ol" QualityConfirmed AND (Fact 20 + ASC(Quality) QualityConfirmed + 3 MOD(Factor * 2, 9) Variable QualityConfirmed DayNumber Factor	Data type BOOLEAN INTEGER REAL	"phenol" TRUE 88 ERROR		
	MID(MyName, 4, 4) & "ol" QualityConfirmed AND (Fact 20 + ASC(Quality) QualityConfirmed + 3 MOD(Factor * 2, 9) Variable QualityConfirmed DayNumber	Data type BOOLEAN INTEGER	"phenol" TRUE 88 ERROR		

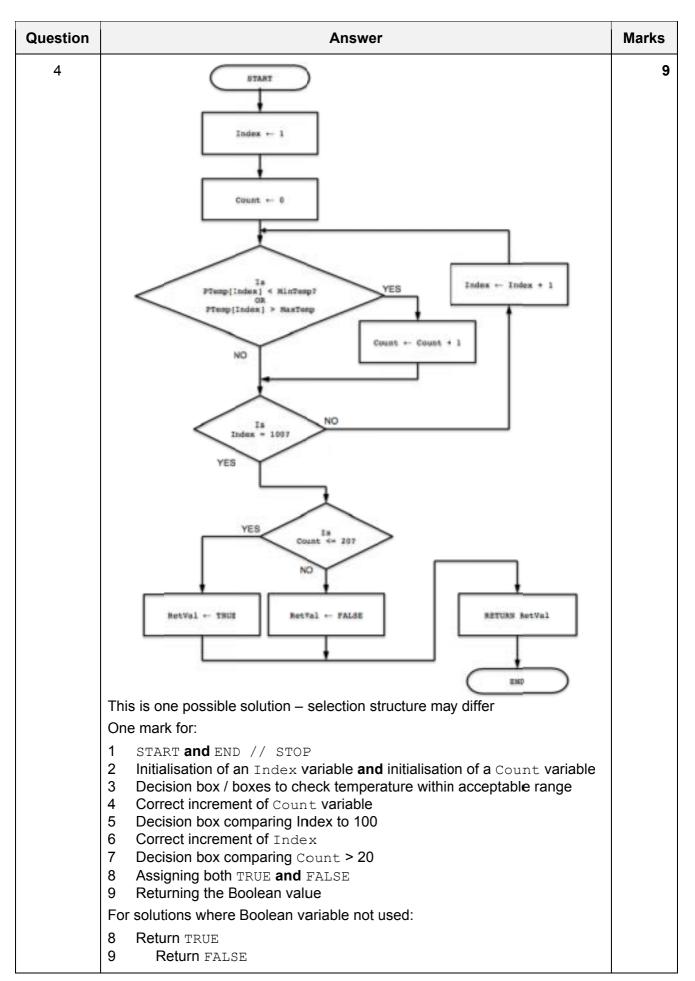
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Question	Answer		Marks
2(a)	Comments: Explain the functionality of the code // Easier for understand // Easier to maintain / debug / modify Indentation: Easier to identify <u>structure</u> / <u>blocks</u> // identify <u>blocks</u>	/	2
2(b)			9
	Feature	Answer	
	A line number containing an example of an integer assignment statement	8, 9, 10,12, 17, 34, 45	
	A line number containing the start of a selection structure	14, 19, 23	
	A line number containing the end of a selection structure	28, 29, 30	
	The upper bound of the Mark array	100	
	The number of dimensions of the Mark array	1	
	The name for the type of loop structure used	'post condition'	
	A line number containing an unnecessary assignment statement	10	
	The number of times that OUTPUT is called	100	
	The number of local variables	4	
2(c)(i)	 Either: Mistake: function header specifies return of an INTEGER but line 37 returns a STRING // pseudocode returns Grade but should have returned DGradeCount Correction: RETURN DGradeCount (as per code pseudocode comment) Or: Mistake: Statement on line 32 uses '&' operator which concatenates STRINGs, but variable n is an INTEGER Correction: Convert n to a STRING before concatenating 		2

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(ii)	CASE OF ThisMark	4
	> 74: Grade	
	DGradeCount \leftarrow DGradeCount + 1	
	60 TO 74: Grade 🔶 "Merit"	
	40 TO 59: Grade ← "Pass"	
	OTHERWISE Grade \leftarrow "Fail"	
	ENDCASE	
	One mark for each of:	
	 CASE OF ThisMark ENDCASE Three grade ranges with corresponding assignment of Grade DGradeCount increment within CASE clause OTHERWISE / fourth grade range with correct assignment of Grade 	





Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	1	1
5(a)(ii)	Information is saved after the program ends // after the computer is switched off	1
5(b)	 Two from these examples: Indentation Colour-coding of keywords /comments Expansion / collapsing of complex data structures 	Max 2

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	'Pseudocode' solution included here for development and clarification of mark scheme. Programming language solutions appear in the Appendix.	Max 10
	FUNCTION GetAverageScore(MembershipNumber : STRING) RETURNS INTEGER	
	DECLARE FileData, FileMembershipNumber : STRING DECLARE NumberOfScores, TotalScore, AverageScore : INTEGER	
	OPENFILE "ScoreDetails.txt" FOR READ NumberOfScores $\leftarrow 0$ TotalScore $\leftarrow 0$	
	<pre>WHILE NOT EOF("ScoreDetails.txt") READFILE("ScoreDetails.txt", FileData) FileMembershipNumber ← LEFT(FileData, 4) IF FileMembershipNumber = MembershipNumber THEN NumberOfScores ← NumberOfScores + 1 TotalScore ← TotalScore +</pre>	
	INT(RIGHT(FileData, 2)) ENDIF ENDWHILE	
	AverageScore \leftarrow INT(TotalScore / NumberOfScores)	
	CLOSEFILE("ScoreDetails.txt")	
	RETURN (AverageScore)	
	ENDFUNCTION	
	1 mark for each of the following:	
	 Function heading and ending including Input and return parameter Declare variables to store NumberOfScores and TotalScore as INTEGERs (commented in Python) (variable names may be different) Initialisation of NumberOfScores and TotalScore to 0 Open file in READ mode Loop until EOF () Read a line from the file in a loop Use of substring function to extract at least one data item Compare the membership number Convert score to an integer Increment NumberOfScores and sum TotalScore Calculate the average outside the loop Close the file Return the parameter 	

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	Subscript / index	1
6(b)	FUNCTION Clip(MaxVal : INTEGER) RETURNS BOOLEAN DECLARE i : INTEGER DECLARE j : INTEGER DECLARE ClipFlag : BOOLEAN	9
	ClipFlag \leftarrow FALSE	
	<pre>FOR i ← 1 TO 8 FOR j ← 1 TO 8 IF Picture[i, j] > MaxVal THEN Picture[i, j] ← MaxVal ClipFlag ← TRUE ENDIF ENDFOR ENDFOR RETURN ClipFlag ENDFUNCTION</pre>	
	 mark for each of the following: Correct Function heading (must have MaxVal and return a BOOLEAN) and ending Declare and initialise local variable for return BOOLEAN to FALSE / other mechanism to record pixel being clipped Declare local variables for loop counters Nested loops with correct number of iterations Accessing correct element from Picture array Comparing element with MaxVal Changing value of element if necessary Setting flag to TRUE / other mechanism if element is changed Returning BOOLEAN after loop (following conversion if other mechanism used) 	

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Question	Answer	Marks
7	'Pseudocode' solution included here for development and clarification of mark scheme. Programming language solutions appear in the Appendix.	6
	FUNCTION ISFactor (Num1: INTEGER, Num2: INTEGER) RETURNS BOOLEAN	
	IF Num2 <> 0 THEN	
	IF MOD(Num1, Num2) = 0 THEN	
	RETURN TRUE	
	ENDIF	
	ENDIF	
	RETURN FALSE	
	ENDFUNCTION	
	1 mark for each of the following:	
	 Correct Function heading (including parameters) and ending Check that Num2 is not zero Mechanism to ensure no call to MOD (or equivalent) if Num2 is zero Use of MOD function or alternative 	
	5 Check value of remainder6 Return Boolean value	

*** End of Mark Scheme – program code example solutions follow ***

Appendix

Program Code Example Solutions

Q5(c): Visual Basic

```
Function GetAverageScore (ByVal MembershipNumber As String) As Integer
   Dim FileData As String
   Dim FileMembershipNumber As String
   Dim NumberOfScores As Integer
   Dim TotalScore As Integer
   Dim AverageScore As Integer
    Dim ObjReader As IO.StreamReader
   ObjReader = New IO.StreamReader("ScoreDetails.txt")
   NumberOfScores = 0
   TotalScore = 0
   Do While ObjReader.Peek <> -1
        FileData = ObjReader.ReadLine()
        FileMembershipNumber = LEFT(FileData, 4)
        If FileMembershipNumber = MembershipNumber Then
            NumberOfScores = NumberOfScores + 1
            TotalScore = TotalScore + INT(RIGHT(FileData, 2))
        End If
   Loop
   AverageScore = INT(TotalScore / NumberOfScores)
   ObjReader.Close()
   Return (AverageScore)
```

End Function

Q5(c): Pascal

function GetAverageScore(MembershipNumber : string):integer;

```
var
   FileData, FileMembershipNumber: string;
   NumberOfScores, TotalScore, AverageScore : integer;
   ScoreFile : textFile;
begin
   NumberOfScores := 0;
   TotalScore := 0;
   assignFile(ScoreFile, 'ScoreDetails.txt');
   reset(ScoreFile);
   while not eof(ScoreFile) do
   begin
       readln(ScoreFile, FileData);
       FileMembershipNumber := copy(FileData, 1, 4);
       if FileMembershipNumber = MembershipNumber then
       begin
           NumberOfScores := NumberOfScores + 1
           TotalScore := TotalScore + StrToInt(RightStr(FileData, 2));
        end;
   end;
```

```
AverageScore := StrToInt(TotalScore / NumberOfScores);
  GetAverageScore := AverageScore;
  CloseFile (ScoreFile);
end;
```

Q5(c): Python

```
# FileData AS STRING
# FileMembershipNumber AS STRING
# NumberOfScores AS INTEGER
# TotalScore AS INTEGER
# AverageScore AS INTEGER
def GetAverageScore (MembershipNumber):
    FileHandle = open("ScoreDetails.txt", "r")
    NumberOfScores = 0
    TotalScore = 0
    FileData = FileHandle.readline()
    while len(FileData) > 0:
        FileMembershipNumber = FileData[0:4]
```

```
if FileMembershipNumber == MembershipNumber:
    NumberOfScores = NumberOfScores + 1
    TotalScore = TotalScore + int(FileData[-2])
    FileData = FileHandle.readline()
AverageScore = int(TotalScore / NumberOfScores)
Return (AverageScore)
```

```
FileHandle.close()
```

Q7: Visual Basic

Function IsFactor(Num1 As Integer, Num2 As Integer) As Boolean
If Num2 <> 0 Then
If Num1 Mod Num2 = 0 Then
Return True
End If
End If
Return False

End Function

Q7: Pascal

function IsFactor(Num1,Num2 : integer) : boolean;

```
begin
  if Num2 <> 0 then
    begin
        if Num1 MOD Num2 = 0 then
            Return True;
  end;
  Return False;
```

end;

Q7: Python

```
def IsFactor (Num1, Num2):
    if Num2 != 0:
        if Num1 % Num2 == 0:
            Return True
        Return False
```