

Cambridge O Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Paper 2 Algorithms, Programming and Logic

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 May/June 2024 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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 descriptions 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:

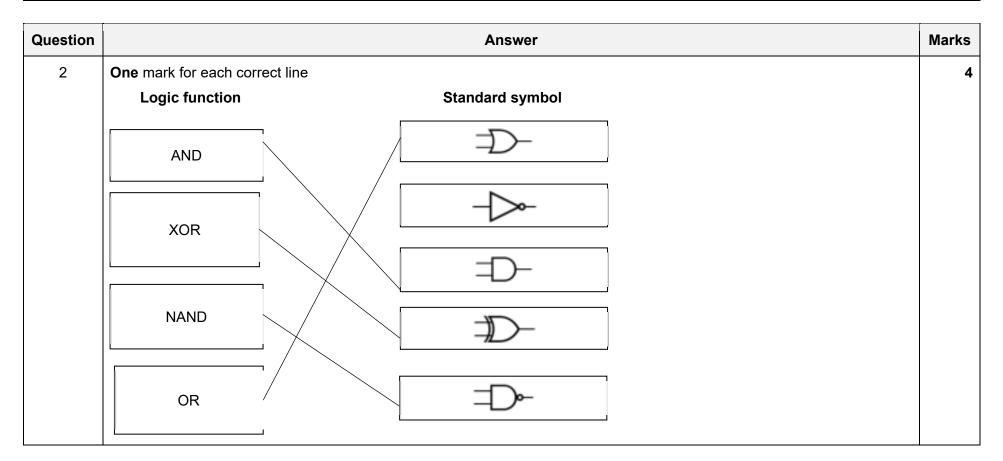
Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Mark scheme abbreviations

/ separates alternative words / phrases within a marking point
// separates alternative answers within a marking point
underline actual word given must be used by candidate (grammatical variants accepted)
max indicates the maximum number of marks that can be awarded
() the word / phrase in brackets is not required, but sets the context

Note: No marks are awarded for using brand names of software packages or hardware.

Question	Answer	Marks
1	С	1



Question	Answer						
3	One mark for each correct answer max three	3					
	MP1 abstraction MP2 decomposition MP3 identification of problem MP4 identification of requirements // outline of success criteria						

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	One mark per mark point	6
	MP1 length check MP2 to ensure the product code entered is 6 characters in length format check MP4 to ensure the first two characters of the product code entered are "PD" MP5 range check	
	MP6 to ensure that the value of the last four figures of the product code entered is between 1000 and 9999	
4(b)(i)	One mark for correct use of LENGTH operation, one mark for appropriate test	2
	Example:	
	REPEAT INPUT Product	
	UNTIL LENGTH (Product) = 6	
4(b)(ii)	One mark for correct use of SUBSTRING operation, one mark for appropriate test	2
	Example:	
	REPEAT INPUT Product UNTIL SUBSTRING(Product, 1, 2) = "PD"	

Question	Answer						
5	One mark for each description, one mark for each example	6					
	 arithmetic – used in calculations (1) A ← B + C (1) Boolean – used for operations with true or false values (1) IF B AND C (1) logical – used in comparisons/conditional statements/selection statements (1) IF B > C (1) 						

Question	Answer	Marks							
6(a)	One mark for: MP1 adding current value to total								
	One mark for each point max three.								
	MP2 input more than one number MP3 setting total to zero before loop MP4 correct use of loop including terminal condition MP5 output total after loop								
	Example:								
	Total ← 0 INPUT Value WHILE Value <> 9999.9 Total ← Total + Value INPUT Value ENDWHILE OUTPUT Total								
	Value ← 0 Total ← 0 REPEAT Total ← Total + Value INPUT Value UNTIL Value = 9999.9 OUTPUT Total								

Question	Answer	Marks							
6(b)	One mark for each point	4							
	MP1 adding one to counter MP2 correct use of selection, if current value > 100 THEN ENDIF								
	One mark for each point, max two								
	MP3 input more than one number MP4 setting counter to zero before loop MP5 correct use of loop including terminal condition MP6 output value of counter after loop								
	Example:								
	Counter ← 0								
	INPUT Value								
	IF Value > 100								
	THEN								
	Counter ← Counter + 1								
	ENDIF INPUT Value								
	ENDWHILE								
	OUTPUT Counter								

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	01//02//06//10 04(07) and/or 08 03(12)	3

Question	Answer	Marks					
7(b)	One mark for each error identified and corrected						
	Line 04 < should be >						
	Line 08 Count should be Counter						
	Line 11 ENDWHILE should be ENDIF						
	01 Max ← List[1]						
	02 Min ← List[1]						
	03 FOR Counter ← 2 TO 1000						
	04 IF List[Counter] > Max						
	05 THEN						
	06 Max ← List[Counter]						
	07 ENDIF						
	08 IF List[Counter] < Min						
	09 THEN						
	10 Min ← List[Counter]						
	11 ENDIF						
	12 NEXT Counter						
	13 OUTPUT "Maximum value is ", Max 14 OUTPUT "Minimum value is ", Min						

Question	Answer	Marks
8(a)	X = 1 mark (A AND B) // A AND B 1 mark AND NOT C 1 mark	3
	X = (A AND B) AND NOT C	

estion					Answer					
8(b)	Four marks for 8 correct outputs Three marks for 6/7 correct outputs Two marks for 4/5 correct outputs One mark for 2/3 correct outputs									
	A	В	С	x						
	0	0	0	0						
	0	0	1	0						
	0	1	0	0						
	0	1	1	0						
	1	0	0	0						
	1	0	1	0						
	1	1	0	1						
	1	1	1	0						

Question						Answei	r		Mai
9(a)	Two mark	s for	columns Lis		T st[5] all ent t[5] with on		or		
	A	В	List[1]	List[2]	List[3]	List[4]	List[5]	T	
			15	17	20	5	9		
	FALSE	1	17	15				15	
	TRUE	2		20	15			15	
	TRUE	3							
	TRUE	4				9	5	5	
		5							
	FALSE	1	20	17				17	
	TRUE	2							
		3							
		4							
		5							
	FALSE	1							
		2							
		3							
		4							
		5							

Question	Answer						
9(b)	One mark for each point	2					
	MP1 (bubble) sort data in array MP2 in descending order						

Question	Answer		Marks	
10(a)	ContractNumber			1
10(b)	One mark for every tw	o correct data types		2
	Field	Data type		
	ContractNumber	text/alphanumeric		
	Months	integer		
	EndDate	date/time		
	Sport	Boolean		
10(c)	One mark for each point MP1 to find the total MP2 to find the num MP3 that are sub	number of months for all contber of contracts	tracts	3
10(d)	ContractNumber News AND Sport // Sport AND News			2
	Example answer:			
	SELECT ContractNumber FROM Contract WHERE News // News = TRUE AND Sport // Sport = TRUE ;			

Question	Answer	Marks
11	Data Structures required with names as given in the scenario:	15
	Arrays or lists Grid	
	Requirements (techniques)	
	 R1 Set up game – generate random cell, clear all other cells in array, set player start position and start player moves counter (iteration, use of arrays and library routines (round and random)) R2 Input and check move – is it valid? (input, output, iteration and selection) R3 Decide outcome – has move found the X? If so, give appropriate output. If not increment counter and continue. If 10 moves exceeded, give appropriate output (use of arrays, iteration, selection and output). 	
	Example 15-mark answer in pseudocode	
	<pre>// Set up game FOR Row ← 1 TO 5 FOR Column ← 1 TO 5 Grid[Row, Column] ← ''// set grid cells to be empty NEXT Column</pre>	
	NEXT COLUMN NEXT Row	

```
Question
                                                                                                            Marks
                                                      Answer
         REPEAT // not in cell 1,1
  11
             XRow \leftarrow ROUND ((RANDOM() * 4) + 1, 0) // Random row position between 1 and 5 in GRID
             XColumn \leftarrow ROUND ((RANDOM() * 4) + 1, 0) // Random column position between 1 and 5 in
         GRID
         UNTIL XRow <> 1 and XColumn <> 1 // not in cell 1,1
         Grid [XRow, XColumn] ← 'X'
         MaxMove \leftarrow 10
         NumberMoves \leftarrow 0
         PlayerRow \leftarrow 1
         PlayerColumn \leftarrow 1
         Win ← FALSE
         // during game
         WHILE NumberMoves < MaxMove AND NOT Win
             MoveError ← FALSE
             OUTPUT "Please enter your move, L - Left, R - Right, U - Up or D - Down"
             INPUT UPPER(PlayerMove)
             REPEAT
                 CASE OF PlayerMove
                    'L' : TempColumn ← PlayerColumn - 1
                    'R' : TempColumn ← PlayerColumn + 1
                    'U' : TempRow ← PlayerRow - 1
                    'D' : TempRow ← PlayerRow + 1
                   OTHERWISE MoveError ← TRUE
                  ENDCASE
         // check for out-of-range moves
                 IF TempColumn < 1 or TempColumn > 5
                    THEN
                      MoveError ← TRUE
                    ELSE
                      PlayerColumn ← TempColumn
                  ENDIF
```

Question	Answer	Marks
11	IF TempRow < 1 or TempRow > 5	
	THEN	
	MoveError ← TRUE	
	ELSE	
	PlayerRow ← TempRow	
	ENDIF	
	// check win if X Found	
	<pre>IF Grid [PlayerRow, PlayerColumn] = 'X'</pre>	
	THEN	
	OUTPUT "You Win"	
	Win ← TRUE	
	ELSE	
	IF NOT MoveError	
	THEN	
	$\texttt{NumberMoves} \leftarrow \texttt{NumberMoves} + 1$	
	ENDIF	
	ENDIF	
	UNTIL NOT MoveError	
	ENDWHILE	
	IF NOT Win	
	THEN	
	OUTPUT "You Lose"	
	ENDIF	

Marking Instructions in italics

AO2: Apply knowledge and understanding of the principles and concepts of computer science to a given context, including the analysis and design of computational or programming problems

,	and doorgin or comparational or progra		
0	1–3	4–6	7–9
No creditable response.	At least one programming technique has been used.	Some programming techniques used are appropriate to the problem.	The range of programming techniques used is appropriate to the problem.
	Any use of selection, iteration, counting, totalling, input and output.	More than one technique seen applied to the scenario, check the list of techniques needed.	All criteria stated for the scenario have been covered by the use of appropriate programming techniques, check the list of techniques needed.
	Some data has been stored but not appropriately.	Some of the data structures chosen are appropriate and store some of the data required.	The data structures chosen are appropriate and store all the data required.
	Any use of variables or arrays or other language dependent data structures e.g. Python lists.	More than one data structure used to store data required by the scenario.	The data structures used store all the data required by the scenario.

Marking Instructions in italics

AO3: Provide solutions to problems by:

- evaluating computer systems
- making reasoned judgements
- presenting conclusions

0	1–2	3–4	5–6
No creditable response	Program seen without relevant comments.	Program seen with some relevant comment(s).	The program has been fully commented
	Some identifier names used are appropriate. Some of the data structures used have meaningful names.	The majority of identifiers used are appropriately named. Most of the data structures used have meaningful names.	Suitable identifiers with names meaningful to their purpose have been used throughout. All of the data structures used have
	nave meaningral names.	meaningiui names.	meaningful names.
	The solution is illogical.	The solution contains parts that may be illogical	The program is in a logical order.
	The solution is inaccurate in many places.	The solution contains parts that are inaccurate.	The solution is accurate.
	Solution contains few lines of code with errors that attempt to perform a task given in the scenario	Solution contains lines of code with some errors that logically perform tasks given in the scenario. Ignore minor syntax errors.	Solution logically performs all the tasks given in the scenario. Ignore minor syntax errors.
	The solution attempts at least one of the requirements.	The solution attempts to meet most of the requirements.	The solution meets all the requirements given in the question.
	Solution contains lines of code that attempt at least one task given in the scenario.	Solution contains lines of code that attempt most tasks given in the scenario.	Solution performs all the tasks given in the scenario.