CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

9608 COMPUTER SCIENCE

9608/23 Paper 2 (Written Paper), maximum raw mark 75

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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.



F	Page 2		Syllabus	Paper
		Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2015	9608	23
1	(i)	40		[1]
	(ii)	314.2(0)		[1]
	(iii)	16 // ERROR as identifier Z has not been declared		[1]
	(iv)	TRUE		[1]
2	(i)	(Single) software program Features for: program editor/writing/editing translation // interpreter/compiler }		[1]
		testing program code // observe outputs 2 points to score		[1]
	(ii)	Syntax checking (on entry) Structure blocks (e.g. IF structure and loops begin/end highlighted) General prettyprint features Automatic indentation Highlights any undeclared variables Highlights any unassigned variables Commenting out/in of blocks of code Visual collapsing / highlighting of blocks of code Single stepping Broakpoints		
		Breakpoints Variable/expressions report window		[MAX 3]

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3 (a)

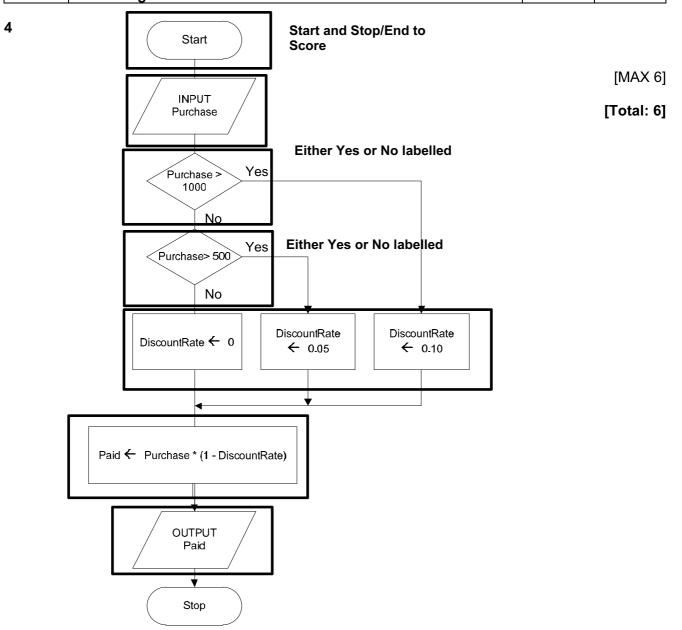
	Inpu	Output		
Test Case	InA	InB	OutZ	
1	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	[1]
2	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	[1]
3	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	[1]
4	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	[1]

Mark as follows

Alternative answer (worth 3 marks):

OutZ ← NOT(InA AND InB)
OutZ ← NOT InA OR NOT InB

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[MAX 6]

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5 (a)

Identifier	Data type	Description
YearCount	INTEGER	Loop counter /// Age of the car
PurchasePrice	INTEGER	Purchase price of the car
CurrentValue	REAL // CURRENCY Allow: SINGLE Refuse: DOUBLE	The changing depreciated value

Must have correct identifier + Data type + Description to score

```
(b) OUTPUT "Enter Purchase price"
   INPUT PurchasePrice
   CurrentValue ← PurchasePrice
                                                                             [1]
   YearCount \leftarrow 1
   WHILE YearCount < 9 AND CurrentValue >= 1000
                                                                              [2]
          Note: Penalise: inclusion of $
       IF YearCount = 1
                                                                             [1]
          THEN
              CurrentValue ← CurrentValue * (1 - 40/100)
          ELSE
              CurrentValue ← CurrentValue * 0.8
                                                                             [1]
       ENDIF
       OUTPUT YearCount, CurrentValue
                                                                             [1]
       YearCount \leftarrow YearCount + 1
   ENDWHILE
```

		(Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2015 9608	23
6	(a)		mbination of staff and task number // the pair of numbers // the pair of random nunere will be duplicates /repeats//some staff tasks will not be generated	mbers [1] [1]
	(b)	(i)	04 // 03	[1]
		(ii)	27 // 28	[1]
		(iii)	20	[1]
	((iv)	11 / 12	[1]
	(c)	(i)	Zero	[1]
		(ii)	Completed <> 60 // NewStaffTask = FALSE Allow: Inclusion of the WHILE	[1]
		(iii)	Determines whether this combination of <code>StaffNum</code> and <code>TaskNum</code> has been completed Assigns value TRUE if not already generated Flags that this is the first time this staff + task has been selected/to exit the loop Outputs the new staff + task number	[1] [1] [1]
				[MAX 3]
		(iv)	TaskGrid: ARRAY[1:5, 1:12] OF BOOLEAN 1 mark 1 mark	[2]
	(d)	(SI	Peudocode ELECT) CASE (OF) + ENDCASE using StaffNo 1 mark 1 mark (CASE) 1: StaffName ← "Sadiq" (CASE) 2: StaffName ← "Smith" (CASE) 3: StaffName ← "Ho" (CASE) 4: StaffName ← "Azmah" (CASE) 5: StaffName ← "Papadopolis" (all four cases) 1 CCASE // ENDSELECT	[4]
			<pre>sual Basic lect Case StaffNo Case 1 StaffName = "Sadiq" Case 2 StaffName = "Smith" Case 3 StaffName = "Ho" Case 4 StaffName = "Azmah"</pre>	

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End Select

		C	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2015	9608	23
7	(a)	(i)	CAT Ignore any opening + closing quotes		[1]
	(ii)	13		[1]
	(i	ii)	83		[1]
	(i	v)	15		[1]
	. (Cor	ut of string rect syntax (for both prompt and assignment) es MyString identifier		[1]
	(Str	ringTotal set to 0		[1
	I	FOI	R loop: FOR - NEXT keywords // (Python) correct indentation Correct start and /end boundaries Note: the end boundary must use the language length function/method // alternative Python syntax		[1 [1
	I	Isol	ate single character number		[1
	i /	Foll Ass	owed by the use of Asc (VB) // Ord (Python) } igned to NextNum		[1
	,	Add	led to StringTotal		[1
	(Cor	rect syntax for the output of the string and number		[1
					[MAX 6
			hon String = input('key in string')		
			<pre>ringTotal = 0 r i in range (0, len(MyString)): NextNum = ord(MyString[i]) StringTotal = StringTotal + NextNum</pre>		
	I	pri	nt(MyString, StringTotal)		

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```
Visual Basic...
```

```
Dim MyString As String
   Dim StringTotal As Integer
   Dim i As Integer
   Dim NextNum As Integer
   Console.Write("key in string")
   MyString = Console.ReadLine
   StringTotal = 0
   For i = 1 To Len(MyString) // MyString.Length
      NextNum = Asc(Mid(MyString, i, 1))
      StringTotal = StringTotal + NextNum
   Next
   Console.WriteLine(MyString & " " & Str(StringTotal))
Pascal ...
VAR MyString
             : String ;
VAR StringTotal : Integer ;
                 : Integer ;
VAR i
VAR NextNum
                : Integer ;
VAR SingleChar : Char;
begin
   Writeln('key in string');
   readln(MyString) ;
   StringTotal := 0;
   For i := 1 To Length(MyString) do
      begin
         SingleChar := MyString[i] ;
         NextNum := Ord(SingleChar) ;
         StringTotal := StringTotal + NextNum ;
      end ;
   WriteLn (MyString, StringTotal) ;
   ReadLn();
End.
```

(c) Used to provide an integrity/verification check

[1]

Used as a checksum

[1]

The total can be recalculated by the receiving software

[1]

If any of the characters have been incorrectly transmitted the recalculated total and transmitted total will not match

[] []

[MAX 2]

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8 (a) r
Ignore inclusion of any quotes [1]

(b) (i) 2
Ignore inclusion of any quotes for part (i), (ii) and (iii)

(ii) + [1]

(iii) 7 [1]

(c) (i)

N1	N2	N3	N4	BottomAnswer	Ор	TopAnswer	OUTPUT
2	5	3	8	40	-	1	1/40

[2]

(ii)

("' <i>)</i>								
	N1	N2	N3	N4	BottomAnswer	Op	TopAnswer	OUTPUT
	3	4	1	4	16	+	16	1

[2]

(iii)

N1	N2	N3	N4	BottomAnswer	Op	TopAnswer	OUTPUT
7	9	2	3	27	+	39	
						12	
							1 12/27

[3]

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(d) (i) Adaptive (maintenance)	·	[1]
(ii) Allow more than two fractions to be added Numerator/denominator more than 1 digit Multiply and division also possible Allow brackets Give answer as decimal number Lowest possible denominator Trap any fraction which has a zero numera Allow the input of vulgar fraction(s)		[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]
		[MAX 3]

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