

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## COMPUTER SCIENCE

Paper 2 MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 50

Published

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Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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**CAMBRIDGE** International Examinations

# Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer				
1(a)(i)	Many correct answers, the identifier must be meaningful and appropriate size if present. These are examples only ReactionTime [1:650], ReactionTime [0:649], ReactionTime [650], ReactionTime[649], ReactionTime[]				
1(a)(ii)	Many correct answers, the identifier must be the same as part 1(a)(i) including appropriate size if present. These are examples only ReactionTime [1:50], ReactionTime [0:49], ReactionTime [50], ReactionTime[49], ReactionTime[]				
1(a)(iii)	Any <b>two</b> from: - can store multiple reaction times under a single identifier - reduces the number variables - arrays have an index which identifies each stored element - can use iteration to loop through an array - allows for more efficient programming - programs are easier to debug				
1(b)	<pre>Any three from: - an effective loop to accept 650 records - prompt for all three inputs - within the loop reads all three INPUT values - storing input values in appropriate arrays Sample Answer. FOR Counter ← 1 TO 650 OUTPUT ('Input House, Age and Reaction Time') INPUT HouseArray [Counter], AgeArray [Counter], ReactionTimeArray[Counter] NEXT</pre>				
1(c)	1 mark for correct type of test data (n 1 mark for appropriate example Normal / Valid Erroneous / Abnormal / Invalid Boundary (accepted) Boundary (rejected)	e (max 3) 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16 13.5 / Twelve / 9 12 or 16 11 or 17	6		
1(d)	Extreme       12 or 16         Any five from following explanations:       -         - user input for House and Age       -         - loop through the arrays       -         - use selection statements to identity the elements that meet both criteria         - maintain counter of elements (that met criteria of House and Age input)         - maintain a sum of reaction times (that match criteria of House and Age input)         - calculate the average from element counter and sum of reaction times         - create appropriate output message         - output message and average outside of loop				

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Question	Answer			
1(e)	<ul> <li>Any two from following explanations:</li> <li>variable used to hold fastest time will have to initialised to a high value / variable used to hold fastest time will be given first record value</li> <li>store array value in variable if reaction time less than current value in variable</li> <li>store array value of age with the same index in a variable</li> <li>Output age and fastest reaction time</li> </ul>			

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Question		Answer						
				Se	ction B			
2	1 mark for each error identified with effective corrective action         01 Num18 = 0         02 INPUT Age         03 WHILE Age >= 0 DO         04 IF Age >= 18 THEN         05 Num18 = Num18 + Age         06 END IF         07 END WHILE         08 PRINT Num18 - Age         Error - Line 04 or IF Age >= 18 and Correction - IF Age >18         Error - Line 05 or Num18 = Num18 + Age and Correction - Num18 = Num18 + 1         Error - Line 08 or PRINT Num18 - Age and Correction - PRINT Num18         Error - INPUT Age missing inside loop and Correction - Include INPUT Age after test and before exiting loop						4	
3	1 mark for each correctly completed element of the grid						8	
	Variat		r	Data Typa	Appropr	iata Validation Cha	ok	
	Variable		Data Type String		Appropriate Validation Check Length Check / Presence Check /			
	EmployeeID		Sung		Format Check / Type check			
	Manager		Boolean		Type Check / Presence Check			
	AnnualHoliday		Integer		Type Check / Range Check / Presence Check			
	PayGrade	Grade		ar	Presence Check / Length Check / Type Check			
4	1 mark for each correct column							4
		A		В	С	Output		
		4		4	4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
				8	3			
				12	2			
				16	1	16		
		3		3	3			
				6	2			
				9	1	9		
		-1				Exit		

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Question	Answer						
5(a)	<pre>- initialising counter outside the loop - updating counter inside loop - suitable exit value at start of loop - correct use of WHILE DO ENDWHILE Example: INPUT Num Counter ← 1 WHILE Counter &lt;= 12 DO Num ← Num * Counter A [Counter] ← Num Counter ← Counter + 1 ENDWHILE</pre>						
5(b)	<ul> <li>WHILE has criteria check at start / pre-test</li> <li>may never run</li> <li>REPEAT UNTIL has criteria check at end / post-test</li> <li>will always run at least once</li> </ul>						
6(a)	Alan Swales Chantel Law <ul> <li>Correct data</li> <li>Correct order</li> </ul>						
6(b)	Field:	Device ID	Device Type	Purchase Date	Purchase Price (\$)	4	
	Table: Sort:	DEVICE	DEVICE	DEVICE	DEVICE		
	Show:						
	Criteria:		Like 'Desktop'				
	or:				<1000		
	1 mark for each correct column						