

Cambridge International AS & A Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Paper 4 Written Paper MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 75 9608/42 October/November 2020

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 October/November 2020 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 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			Α	nswer			Marks
1(a)	Bubble (sort)Insertion (sort)						2
1(b)(i)	LowerBound	UpperBound	ValueFound	ValueToFind	MidPoint		3
	0	9	FALSE	21	4		
		3			1		
	2				2		
			TRUE				
	One mark for colum	nns 1 and 2, 1 mark	for columns 3 and	4, 1 mark for colum	n 5		
1(b)(ii)	Binary (search)						1
1(b)(iii)	• 3						1
1(b)(iv)	• 1 // 2						1
1(b)(v)			are the same // if	alue is on the uppe	r bound or lowe	er bound // if there is only 1	2
	item in the list the last value	 ie is not checked // i	t won't be found // t	he while loop doesn	't checks the la	st value	
1(b)(vi)	 2 is less than t so (13 to) 2 	ed // Binary search o he midpoint // 2 is al would be discarded ed in first compariso	ter a larger value // after first comparis	by example	g for 2 in the lo	wer half // value looking for	2

October/November 2020

Question											A	nsw	er											Marks
2(a)	Α																							5
	В																							
	С																							
	D																							
	E																							
	F																							
	G																							
	н																							
	I																							
	J																							
	к																							
	L																							
	Week number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	 A(2), B(3) following A, C(2) following B D(4) following C, E(6) following C F(2) following D, G(5) following D H(2) following G, L(2) following K I, J, K (2 each) following I 																							
2(b)(i)	A, B, C, D	, G,	H, K,	, L																				1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)(ii)	I, J, K // White-box, black-box, user testing // E, F, G // Graphics development, Focus group, Program remaining levels	1
2(c)	PERT	1

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	 person(clive). animal(guinea_pig). has_pet(clive, guinea_pig). has_pet(clive, gecko). 	4
3(b)	gecko, cat	1
3(c)	 wants_pet(Z, Y) person(Z) // animal(Y) AND animal(Y) // AND person(Z) AND NOT has_pet(Z, Y) 	5

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	 Correct header and close (where applicable) with one parameter (ignore other parameters) parameter (any identifier) assigned to attribute FoodID Correct values assigned to Name ("") and Calories (0) 	3
	<pre>PYTHON definit(self, NewFoodID): selfFoodID = NewFoodID selfName = "" selfCalories = 0</pre>	
	<pre>PASCAL Constructor FoodItem.Create(NewFoodID : String); Begin FoodID := NewFoodID; Name := ""; Calories := 0; End;</pre>	
	<pre>VB Public Sub New(ByVal NewFoodID As String) FoodID = NewFoodID Name = "" Calories = 0 End Sub</pre>	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	 Correct function header and close (where applicable) with no parameter (if they have a return data type it must be correct (Integer), but not necessary) Returns Calories without other input/assignment (using return command, or assigning to GetCalories) 	2
	<pre>PYTHON def GetCalories(self): return(selfCalories)</pre>	
	<pre>PASCAL Function FoodItem.GetCalories() : Integer; Begin GetCalories := Calories; End</pre>	
	VB Public Function GetCalories() As Integer Return Calories End function	
4(c)	 Correct function header (and close) with one parameter passed (ignore additional parameters) (if they have a return data type it must be correct (Boolean), but not necessary) Checks parameter is an integer between 0/1 and less than 2000. Returns true if parameter is valid and assigns parameter to Calories Returns false if invalid and does not assign the parameter to Calories 	4
	FUNCTION SetCalories(NumCalories : INTEGER) RETURNS BOOLEAN DECLARE Valid : BOOLEAN IF NumCalories > 0 AND NumCalories < 2000 THEN	
	Calories \leftarrow NumCalories Valid \leftarrow TRUE ELSE Valid \leftarrow FALSE	
	ENDIF RETURN Valid ENDFUNCTION	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)(i)	 Two from: Limits access to given/set/get methods only // can only be accessed through the methods attributes cannot be accidentally changed // ensure attribute integrity/security against accidental change (not program) Use of set method allows for validation of attribute ensure attribute not set to inappropriate value // make sure attribute value is valid Ensures encapsulation 	2
4(d)(ii)	 Two from: Child class can use/has the attributes/methods of its parent class (Accept transferring attributes/methods. The class DailyCalories inherits (attributes/methods) from the class CustomerProfile DailyCalories can use/extend the attributes/methods from CustomerProfile // by example 	2
4(d)(iii)	 Two from: Child class method/attribute can override parent class method/attribute // related / parent and child class have same method that has different functions/purpose GetTotalCalories()/SetTotalCalories() method from CustomerProfile overwritten/has different function in DailyCalories TotalCalories in DailyCalories overrides TotalCalories in CustomerProfile 	2
4(e)	 Two from: Writing a program as a sequence of (explicit) steps/commands // sequence of events/steps // step-by-step instructions to gain a required outcome/result // focus is on how to achieve a result / solve a problem The statements in the program manipulate the data An example would be procedural programming 	2
4(f)(i)	Integration testing	1
4(f)(ii)	Acceptance testing	1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(f)(iii)	Two from: Test number Type of test // type of test data Test description Expected outcome 	2

Question				Answer		Marks
5	Label	Op Code	Operand	Comment		8
		LDR	#0	// initialise IX to zero	[1]	
		LDM	#0		[4]	
		STO	LENGTH	// initialise LENGTH	[1]	
	LOOP:	IN		// input character	[1]	
		CMP	FULLSTOP	// is character a FULLSTOP (.) ?	[1]	
		JPE	ENDP	// jump to ENDP if TRUE	[1]	
		STX	MESSAGE	// store character in MESSAGE + contents of IX	[1]	
		INC	IX	// increment IX	[1]	
		LDD	LENGTH			
		INC	ACC	// increment LENGTH	[1]	
		STO	LENGTH			
		JMP	LOOP	// jump to LOOP	[1]	
	ENDP:	END		// end program		
	LENGTH:					
	FULLSTOP:	B01100000		// ASCII code for a full stop (.)		
	MESSAGE:					

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	 A to B to D including NULL pointer in D C not present // C present but nothing pointing to it 	2
6(b)	Added to free space/list // free pointer points to C // last element in free space links to C	1
6(c)	Does not point to another node/address // end of list // end pointer	1
6(d)	 Correct function header (and close), (sensible) parameter (Not boolean) (and return data type) Starting pointer set using StartPointer Check if current pointer is NULL Check if data at current pointer = parameter Updates/follows next pointer to current item's pointer Recursion or iteration used to check all values not linear search Returns correct pointer when value found Returns -1 when all items check and still not found FUNCTION FindValue (Value : INTEGER) RETURNS INTEGER CurrentPointer ← StartPointer WHILE CurrentPointer <> NULL AND LinkedList [CurrentPointer].Data <> Value CurrentPointer ← LinkedList [CurrentPointer].Pointer ENDWHILE IF LinkedList [CurrentPointer].Data = Value THEN RETURN CurrentPointer ELSE RETURN -1 ENDIF ENDIF 	8

Question	Answer	Marks
6(e)	 Four from a single ADT (one for identifying and three for description): e.g. Stack Linear structure Last in first out structure Has top and base stack pointers Uses push to add items to top of stack Uses pop to remove items from top of stack 	4
	 Queue Linear structure First in first out structure Has start and end of queue pointers Can be circular Uses enqueue to add item to end of queue Uses dequeue to remove item from start of queue 	
	 Binary tree Each node can have up to two (child) nodes Parent node is above, and child nodes follow Each node contains the data and pointer(s) Has a root node Can have leaf nodes Can be output/searched in-order/post-order/pre-order Can be ordered or unordered Description of adding a new node // Description of ordered tree 	
	 Class A class represents an object Objects are instances of classes (An object) has attributes and methods Classes can be inherited 	
	 Hash table Key calculated from value (key) that represents a location // stores values in key locations Key used to access location Description of managing collisions 	