

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE 9608/21

Paper 2 Written Paper May/June 2019

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.

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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.

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Question	Ansv	ver			Marks
1(a)(i)	Construct: Assignment Pseudocode example: Answer ← "YES"				4
	Construct: Selection Pseudocode example: IF X = 3 TH	EN OUTPU'	T "HELLO"		
	Construct: Repetition / Iteration Pseudocode example: FOR N \leftarrow 1 t	100			
	One mark for construct One mark for pseudocode example Maximum 4 marks				
1(a)(ii)	Pseudocode statement	Input	Process	Output	4
	Temp ← SensorValue * Factor		✓		
	WRITEFILE "LogFile.txt", TextLine			✓	
	WRITEFILE "LogFile.txt", MyName & MyIDNumber		✓	✓	
	READFILE "AddressBook.txt", NextLine	✓	(✓)		
	One mark per correct row				
1(b)(i)	Expression Evaluates to			5	
	MID(Title, 5, 3) & RIGHT(Author, 3)			tripod"	
	INT (WeightEach * PackSize) 24				
	PackSize >= 4 AND WeightEach < 6.2 FALSE				
	LEFT (Author, ASC (Version) - 65) "Er"				
	RIGHT(Title, (LEN(Author) - 6)) "hetti"				

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Question	Answer		
1(b)(ii)	Variable	Data type	5
	Tile	STRING	
	Version	CHAR	
	PackSize	INTEGER	
	WeightEach	REAL	
	Paperback	BOOLEAN	
	One mark per data	type	
1(c)	 Data is chosen: to test that the program does what it is supposed to do / to check that the results are as expected to use known valid, boundary and erroneous values 		2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	Type: Conditional Explanation: The number of iterations is not known / dependent on a condition	2
2(b)	One mark per bullet point to max 3 Functions / Procedures / Modules / subtasks Parameters Variable / constant declaration / assignment / Data types Input / Output Arithmetic / logic operations Classes / Objects	3
2(c)	 One mark for: A CASE structure Max 2 for remaining points: Selecting on / using variable X Calling ProcA if X = 15 Assigning a value of 0 to Y if X = 20 and assign 99 to Y if X = 25 Calling ProcError if no match (previous conditions not satisfied) // Call ProcError if x = NONE 	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	TotalValue ← 0 ZeroCount ← 0 FOR Index ← 1 TO 100 TotalValue ← TotalValue + Result[Index] IF Result[Index] = 0.0 THEN ZeroCount ← ZeroCount + 1 ENDIF ENDFOR OUTPUT "The average is ", (TotalValue / 100) OUTPUT "The number of elements with a zero value is ", ZeroCount One mark for each of the following: 1 Both initialisations 2 Loop 100 times 3 Adding individual element to TotalValue in a loop 4 Check if element value is zero in a loop 5 If so increment ZeroCount in a loop 6 Average is calculated after the loop 7 Both OUTPUT statements, including message and variables	7
3(b)	PROCEDURE ScanArray (BYREF AverageValue: REAL, BYREF ZeroCount: INTEGER, ArrayName : ARRAY) One mark for each underlined part	4
	Names unimportant but first two parameters must be BYREF	

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Question			Answer		Marks
4(a)(i)	Index	AfterSpace	NextChar	NewString	6
		FALSE		""	
	1		'X'	"X"	
	2	TRUE	' ∇ '	"X∇"	
	3		' ∇ '		
	4		' ∇ '		
	5	FALSE	Ϋ́	" X ∇Y"	
	6	TRUE	' ∇ '	"X∇ Y ∇"	
	7	FALSE	ʻa'	"X ∇Y∇a"	
	8		'n '	"X∇Y∇an"	
	9		'd'	"X ∇Y∇and"	
	10	TRUE	'∇'	"X $ abla$ Y $ abla$ and $ abla$ "	
	11		'∇'		
	12	FALSE	'Z'	"X $ abla$ Y $ abla$ and $ abla$ Z"	
	One mark for e		ned. If no row ma	arks then mark by column	
4(a)(ii)	To remove rep	eated space chara	acters		1
4(a)(iii)		spaces / spaces a		ı	2

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Question	Answer	Marks		
4(b)	DECLARE Code: ARRAY[1:500, 1:4] OF STRING DECLARE RowIndex: INTEGER DECLARE Colindex: INTEGER	4		
	FOR RowIndex ← 1 TO 500 FOR ColIndex ← 1 TO 4 Code[RowIndex, ColIndex] ← "Empty" ENDFOR ENDFOR			
	One mark for each of the following:			
	1 Array declaration 2 Additional local variable 3 Nested loops 4 Array element assignment within the inner loop			
	RowIndex and ColIndex can be interchangeable			
4(c)	Adaptive Maintenance	1		

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Question	Answer	Marks		
5(a)	 Saves development time / no need to write it / can't write it Pre-compiled and tested / Increased reliability / reduces chance of error Is available to all programs 			
5(b)	PROCEDURE TestRand()	8		
	DECLARE MyArray: ARRAY [1:50] OF BOOLEAN DECLARE Attempts: INTEGER DECLARE NumFound: INTEGER DECLARE ThisRndNumber: INTEGER DECLARE Index: INTEGER			
	<pre>FOR Index ← 1 TO 50 Myarray[Index] ← FALSE ENDFOR</pre>			
	NumFound ← 0 Attempts ← 0			
	WHILE NumFound < 50 ThisRndNumber ← 1 + INT(RAND(50)) Attempts ← Attempts + 1 IF MyArray[ThisRndNumber] = FALSE THEN			
	MyArray[ThisRndNumber] ← TRUE NumFound ← NumFound + 1 ENDIF ENDWHILE			
	OUTPUT "Number of calls to RAND() was ", Attempts			
	ENDPROCEDURE			
	1 mark for each of the following:			
	Declaration of array of 50 elements Loop to initialise array Conditional loop stopping when all numbers generated Generate a random integer in the range 1 to 50 in a loop Count each call to RND() in a loop check if the number has already been generated in a loop if true, record as generated in a loop Output a message plus the Attempts outside a loop			

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Question	Answer	Marks		
6(a)	One mark for each of:			
	 To make a more manageable / understandable solution Subroutine may be (independently) tested and debugged Program is easier to maintain 			
6(b)	'Pseudocode' solution included here for development and clarification of mark scheme. Programming language example solutions appear in the Appendix.	8		
	FUNCTION FindCD(SearchCDArtist : STRING, SearchCDTitle : STRING) RETURNS STRING			
	DECLARE CDTitle : STRING DECLARE CDArtist : STRING DECLARE CDLocation : STRING DECLARE Location : STRING			
	Location ← ""			
	OPENFILE "MyCDs.txt" FOR READ			
	WHILE NOT EOF ("MyCDs.txt") AND Location = ""			
	READFILE "MyCDs.txt", CDArtist READFILE "MyCDs.txt", CDTitle READFILE "MyCDs.txt", CDLocation			
	IF SearchCDArtist = CDArtist AND SearchCDTitle = CDTitle			
	THEN Location ← CDLocation			
	ENDIF			
	ENDWHILE			
	CLOSEFILE("MyCDs.txt") RETURN Location			
	ENDFUNCTION			
	One mark for each of the following:			
	Function header and close (where appropriate), including parameters Declaration of local STRING variables for CDArtist and CDTitle OPEN and CLOSE file for reading (Allow MyCDs or MyCDs.txt) (WHILE) loop checking for EOF read three lines from file in a loop compare search values with file values in a loop Il true, set Location and exit loop in a loop Return Location			

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Program Code Example Solutions

Q6 (b) (i): Visual Basic

```
Function FindCD(SearchCDArtist As String, SearchCDTitle As String) As
String
   Dim CDTitle As String
   Dim CDArtist As String
   Dim CDLocation As String
   Dim Location As String
   Location = ""
   FileOpen(1,"MyCDs.txt", OpenMode.Input)
   Do While Not EOF(1) And Location = ""
      CDArtist = LineInput(1)
      CDTitle = LineInput(1)
      CDLocation = LineInput(1)
      If SearchCDArtist = CDArtist And SearchCDTitle = CDTitle Then
         Location = CDLocation
      End If
 Loop
```

EndFunction

Q6 (b) (i): Python

FileClose(1)

```
def FindCD(SearchCDArtist, SearchCDTitle):
   # CDTitle, CDArtist, CDLocation, Location: string
   Location = ""
   myFile = open("MyCDs.txt", 'r')
                         # or Location == "":
   while True:
      CDArtist = myFile.readline()
         if CDArtist == "":
            break
         else:
            CDTitle = myFile.readline()
            CDLocation = myFile.readline()
             if SearchCDArtist == CDArtist.strip()and SearchCDTitle ==
            CDTitle.strip():
                Location = CDLocation
   myFile.close
   return (Location)
```

Q6 (b) (i): Pascal

```
function FindCD(SearchCDArtist, SearchCDTitle:string): string;
   var
      CDTitle, CDArtist, CDLocation, Location: string;
      FileHandle : TextFile;
   begin
      Location := '';
      AssignFile(FileHandle, 'MyCDs.txt');
      Reset (FileHandle);
      while not eof(FileHandle) and (Location = '') do
      begin
         readln(FileHandle, CDArtist);
         readln(FileHandle, CDTitle);
         readln(FileHandle, CDLocation);
             if (SearchCDArtist = CDArtist) and (SearchCDTitle = CDTitle)
then
                Location := CDLocation;
   end;
      Close (FileHandle);
      FindCD := Location;
   end;
```