

Cambridge Assessment International Education Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE

9608/41 May/June 2019

Paper 4 Written Paper 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 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[™], Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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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.

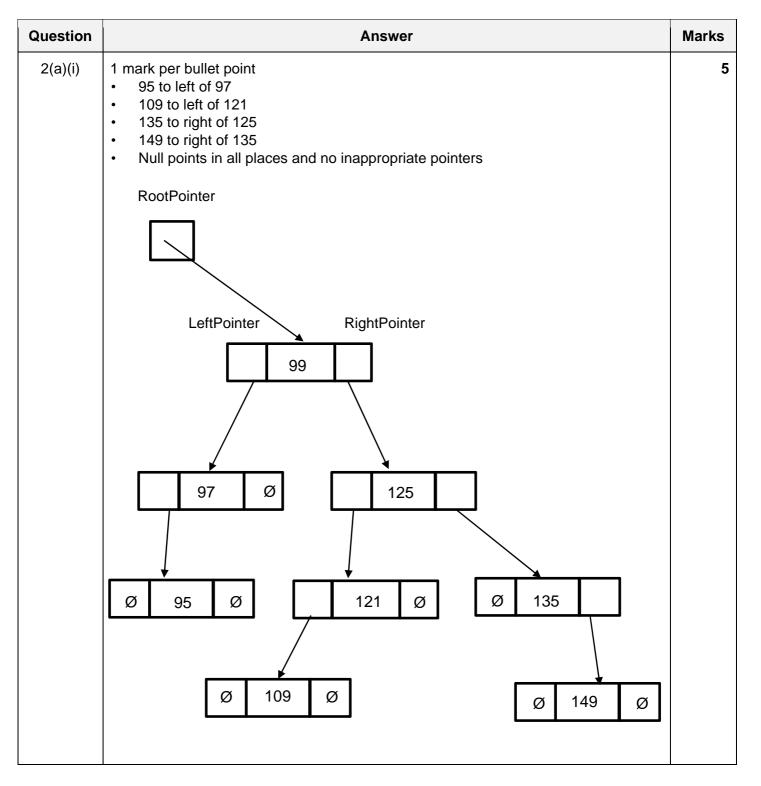
GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

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.

Question		Answer		Marks
1(a)(i)	1 mark for correct stack			1
		orange		
		purple		
		green		
		blue		
		red		
1(a)(ii)	1 mark for correct stack			1
		black		
		green		
		blue		
		red		
1(b)	1 mark per bullet point to max 3		1	3
		item is added to th	he end of the queue and an item	
	is removed from the frontAll items are kept in the order			
	 It has a head pointer and a ta Can be static or dynamic 	il pointer		
	A queue can be circular	oo the lest see.''	on it was was to the first	
	when the (tail) pointer reach	nes the last position	on it returns to the first	



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Question	Answer1 mark per bullet point• FreePointer as 8• 99• 125• 121 and 97• 109 and 95• 135 and 149						
2(a)(ii)							
	RootPointer	Index	LeftPointer	Data	RightPointer		
	0	[0]	3	99	1		
		[1]	2	125	6		
	FreePointer	[2]	4	121	null		
	8	[3]	5	97	null		
		[4]	null	109	null		
		[5]	null	95	null		
		[6]	null	135	7		
		[7]	null	149	null		
		[8]					
2(b)	THEN Curr ELSE RETU ENDIF ENDWHILE CurrentPointer	ent(Item : INT ← RootPointe ointer <> Null rrentPointer]. entPointer ← RN CurrentPoir ← NullPointe	er lPointer Data <> Iter List[Curren nter	n		6	
2(c)(i)	 e.g. A sequence of step The steps are in th e.g. procedural pro Groups code into s 	 1 mark per bullet point to max 3 e.g. A sequence of steps that change the state of the program The steps are in the order they should be carried out e.g. procedural programming/language Groups code into self-contained blocks // split the program into modules 					

Question	Answer	Marks			
2(c)(ii)	 mark per bullet point to max 3 e.g. Creates classes as a blueprint for an object // objects are instances of classes that have properties/attributes and methods that can be private to the class // properties can only be accessed by the class's methods // encapsulation Subclasses can inherit from superclasses (child and parent) A subclass can inherit the methods and properties from the superclass A subclass can change the methods from the superclass // subclass can use polymorphism Objects can interact with each other 				
2(d)(i)	1 mark per bullet point	5			
	 Method header and close (where appropriate) with InputPlayerID parameter Initialise Score to 0 Initialise Category to "Not Qualified" Initialise PlayerID to parameter PYTHON definit(self, InputPlayerID):				
	Category := 'Not Qualified' ; PlayerID := InputPlayerID; end; VB Public Sub New (InputPlayerID) Score = 0 Category = "Not Qualified" PlayerID = InputPlayerID End Sub				

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)(ii)	1 mark per bullet point	4
	 1 get Method header without parameter (returning correct data type if given) returning the property A second working Get A third working Get 	
	PYTHON	
	def GetScore():	
	return (Score)	
	<pre>def GetCategory(): return (Category)</pre>	
	def GetPlayerID():	
	return (PlayerID)	
	PASCAL	
	<pre>function GetScore():Integer;</pre>	
	<pre>begin GetScore:= Score;</pre>	
	end;	
	<pre>function GetCategory():String;</pre>	
	<pre>begin GetCategory:= Category;</pre>	
	end;	
	<pre>function GetPlayerID():String;</pre>	
	<pre>begin GetPlayerID:= PlayerID;</pre>	
	end;	
	VB	
	Public Function GetScore() As Integer Return Score	
	End Function	
	Public Function GetCategory() As String Return Category	
	End Function	
	Public Function GetPlayerID() As String Return PlayerID	
	End Function	

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Question	Answer	Marks			
2(d)(iii)	1 mark per bullet point				
	 Set method header and close (where appropriate) Input value Looping until input value is correct length storing valid input value in PlayerID 				
	<pre>PYTHON def SetPlayerID(self) PlayerID = input("Enter your player ID") while len(PlayerID) > 15 and len(PlayerId) < 4 PlayerID = input("Must be <=15 AND >=4 characters long. Enter your player ID")</pre>				
	<pre>PASCAL Procedure SetPlayerID () WriteLn ('Enter your player ID'); ReadLn(PlayerID); while length(PlayerID) > 15 and length(PlayerID) < 4 do begin WriteLn('Must be <=15 AND >=4 characters long. Enter your player ID'); ReadLn(PlayerID); end;</pre>				
	<pre>VB Public Sub SetPlayerID() Console.WriteLine ("Enter your player ID") PlayerID = Console.ReadLine() While Len(PlayerID) > 15 and Len(PlayerID) < 4 Console.WriteLine ("Must be <=15 AND >=4 characters long. Enter your player ID") PlayerID = Console.ReadLine() End While</pre>				

End Sub

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)(iv)	1 mark per bullet point	5
	 Function header and close (where appropriate) and takes ScoreInput as parameter Check if 0 <= ScoreInput <= 150 if valid, set Score to parameter if not valid, output error Returns TRUE if valid and returns FALSE if not valid 	
	<pre>PYTHON defSetScore(ScoreInput): if ScoreInput >=0 and ScoreInput <=150: IsValid = True selfScore = ScoreInput else: print("Error") IsValid = False Return(IsValid)</pre>	
	<pre>PASCAL function Player.SetScore(ScoreInput: Integer) : Boolean; begin If (ScoreInput >=0) AND (ScoreInput <=150) Then IsValid := True; result := ScoreInput; Else WriteLn('Error') result := False; end;</pre>	
	<pre>VB Public Function SetScore(ByVal ScoreInput As Integer) As Boolean If (ScoreInput >=0) And (ScoreInput <=150) Then Return True Score = ScoreInput Else Console.Writeline("Error") Return False End If End Function</pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)(v)	1 mark per bullet point	4
	 Procedure header and close (where appropriate) Accessing Score attribute Correct selection to assign each category storing in Category attribute 	
	<pre>PYTHON def SetCategory() if selfScore >120: selfCategory = "Advanced" elif selfScore >80: selfCategory = "Intermediate" elif selfScore>=50: selfCategory = "Beginner" else: selfCategory = "Not Qualified" PASCAL procedure player.SetCategory()</pre>	
	<pre>procedure player.SetCategory() begin If Score >120 Then Category := "Advanced"; Else If Score >80 Then Category := "Intermediate"; Else If Score >= 50 Then Category := "Beginner"; Else Category := "Not Qualified"; end;</pre>	
	<pre>VB Public Sub SetCategory() If Score >120 Then Category = "Advanced" ElseIf Score >80 Then Category = "Intermediate" ElseIf Score >=50 Then Category = "Beginner" Else Category = "Not Qualified" End If End Sub</pre>	

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Question	Answer					
2(d)(vi)	1 mark per bullet point	8				
	• CreatePlayer() header and close (where appropriate)					
	 Input of score and PlayerID with suitable prompts 					
	 Create instance of Player named JoannePlayer 					
	with PlayerID as parameter					
	 Call method SetScore for JoannePlayer with parameter Score 					
	- •					
	 storing return value outputting appropriate message for not valid 					
	 Call SetCategory for JoannePlayer 					
	Output Category for JoannePlayer					
	• using GetCategory for object Joanne					
	PYTHON					
	def CreatePlayer():					
	InputPlayerID = input("Enter your chosen ID") Score = int(input("Please enter the score"))					
	JoannePlayer = Player(InputPlayerID)					
	if JoannePlayer.SetScore(Score) == false:					
	print("Invalid score")					
	else:					
	JoannePlayer.SetCategory()					
	print(JoannePlayer.GetCategory)					
	PASCAL					
	procedure CreatePlayer();					
	var					
	playerID : String;					
	isValid : boolean;					
	JoannePlayer : Player;					
	<pre>score : integer; basis</pre>					
	<pre>begin Writeln(Enter Player ID: ');</pre>					
	Readln(playerID);					
	Writeln('Enter score: ');					
	Readln(score);					
	JoannePlayer := Player.Create(PlayerID);					
	<pre>isValid := JoannePlayer.SetScore(Score);</pre>					
	if isValid = true:					
	JoannePlayer.SetCategory();					
	Writeln(JoannePlayer.GetCategory());					
	else:					
	<pre>Writeln("Invalid score") end;</pre>					

Question			Answe	r	Marks
2(d)(vi)	Dim Con Inp Con Sco Dim	<pre>nsole.WriteLit putPlayerID = nsole.WriteLit pre = Console n JoannePlayer JoannePlayer Console.Writ se Console.Writ lif</pre>	Console.ReadLin ne("Please enter .ReadLine() r As New Player(.SetScore(Score) .SetCategory()	r your chosen ID") he() r the score") (InputPlayerID)) = True then yer.GetCategory())	
2(e)	1 mark p	per bullet point			3
	 3 correct Normal test data 3 correct Abnormal test data 3 correct Boundary test data Category Type of test data Example test data 				
		Beginner	Normal	e.g. 75	
			Abnormal	e.g. 85 / bob	
			Boundary	80, 50	
		Intermediate	Normal	e.g. 95	
			Abnormal	e.g. 70 / bob	
			Boundary	81, 120	
		Advanced	Normal	e.g. 125	
			Abnormal	e.g. 115 / bob	
			Boundary	121, 150	
2(f)(i)	Insertior	n sort		·	1
2(f)(ii)	One from: • Bubble sort • Merge sort				

Question			Answer							Marks
2(f)(iii)	1 mark per shaded section									7
	Item	NumberOfScores	InsertScore	Index		Ar	rayD	ata		
	ICem	Number Or Scores	Insertscore	Index	0	1	2	3	4	
					99	125	121	109	115	
	1	5	125	0		(125)				
	2		121	1			125			
				0		121				
	3		109	2				125		
				1			121			
				0		109				
	4		115	3					125	
				2				121		
				1			115			

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	1 mark per bullet point to max 2	2
	 It is defined in terms of itself // it calls itself 	
	It has a stopping condition // base case	
	It is a self-contained subroutine	
	It can return data to its previous call	
3(b)	1 mark per bullet point to max 3	3
	(When the recursive call is made) all values/data are put on	
	the stack	
	When the stopping condition/base case is met	
	the algorithm unwinds	
	 the last set of values are taken off the stack (in reverse order) 	