

6. Automated and emerging technologies

6.3 Artificial intelligence

Marking scheme

Q1)

Question	Answer	Marks
(a)	Three from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule base • Knowledge base • Interface 	3
(b)	Any two from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It makes decisions • ... by applying the <u>rules/logic</u> to the <u>facts/knowledge</u> ... • ... to provide a result/diagnosis 	2

Q2)

Question	Answer	Marks
(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interface • Knowledge base 	2
(b)	Any two from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stores the rules for the system • ... for the inference engine to use • Used to link the facts in the knowledge base 	2

Q3)

Question	Answer	Marks
(a)	Any one from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The ability to learn/adapt // machine learning abilities – The collection of data and the rules for using that data – The ability to reason // has problem solving abilities // makes predictions – Simulates intelligent/human behaviour – Analyses patterns 	1
(b)	Any six from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – It has an interface ... – ... used to input data/view output – It has a knowledge base – It has a rule base – It has an inference engine – Applies the rule base to/and the knowledge base to provide output/diagnosis/result/solution/decision – Decides what to ask next based on the data input 	6

Q4)

Question	Answer	Marks
(a)	One mark for each correct term, in the correct order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Knowledge base – Inference engine – Rule base // knowledge base – Knowledge base // rule base – Interface 	5

Question	Answer	Marks
(b)	Any four from: e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – It is a form of artificial intelligence – Means it can adapt/change (its own processes) // It can edit its own algorithms – It can edit its own data – It can be trained – ... this can be supervised/unsupervised – ... meaning it can learn with/without human interaction – Analyses patterns and stores successful/unsuccessful results ... – ... to influence future decisions – (Supervised) means a user tells the system the input and output – (Unsupervised) means the system is given the input and needs to work out the output 	4

Q5)

Question	Answer	Marks
(a)	Any two from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The simulation of intelligent behaviours by computers • A collection of data and the rules for using that data • Has the ability to reason • Has the ability to learn/adapt 	2
(b)	Any five from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The user will enter data into the interface // The user will plug the car into an interface // The user is given questions using the interface • The inference engine will decide which questions to ask • ... by using the previous answers given • The inference engine will decide on a diagnosis • ... by comparing the data/answers entered to the knowledge base and rule base • ... by calculating which option is most likely if there are multiple • The interface will output the diagnosis/result • The explanation system shows how the diagnosis was reached 	5

Q6)

Question	Answer	Marks
(a)	<p>One mark for each correct term in the correct order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • artificial • interface • inference engine • knowledge base • rule base • inference engine • interface 	7
(b)	Machine learning	1

Q7)

(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge base • Rule base • Inference engine 	3
(c)	<p>Any three from:</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It could gather data during vacuuming • ... and adapt its own processes • ... such as where obstacles are placed in the room • ... such as where dirtier areas are • ... such as a path through a room • ... such as the shape of a room • ... such as the most efficient route to vacuum a room • ... so, it knows areas to avoid/concentrate on/use different cleaning tools 	3

Q8)

(d)	<p>Any four from:</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It could make use of machine learning • It could gather data from ploughing • ... and use this data to adapt its own process • ... so that it will make fewer mistakes • ... such as the dimensions of the field • ... such as the landscape of the field • ... such as where obstacles are in the field • ... to create a map of the field • ... to develop the most efficient route to take • ... so, it knows what to avoid in future 	4
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