

Cambridge International AS & A Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Paper 4 Further Problem-solving and Programming Skills MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 75 9608/42 October/November 2021

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 2021 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[™], Cambridge International A and AS Level 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.

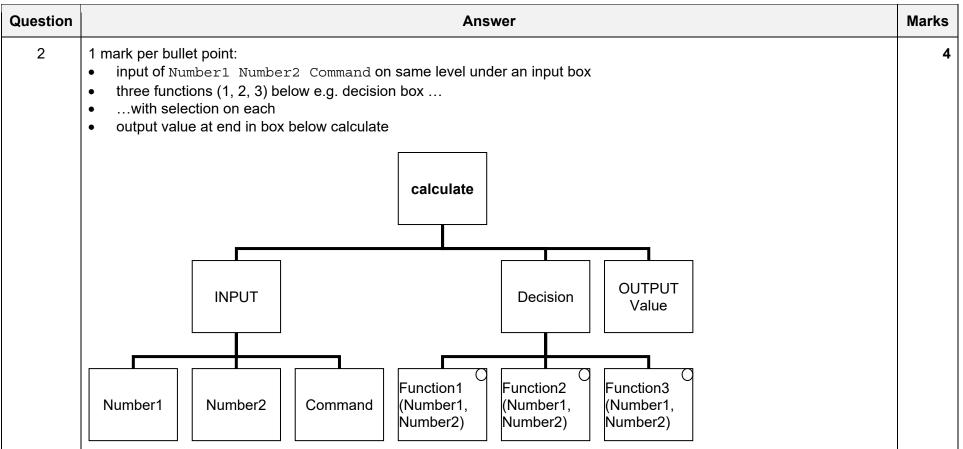
GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

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.

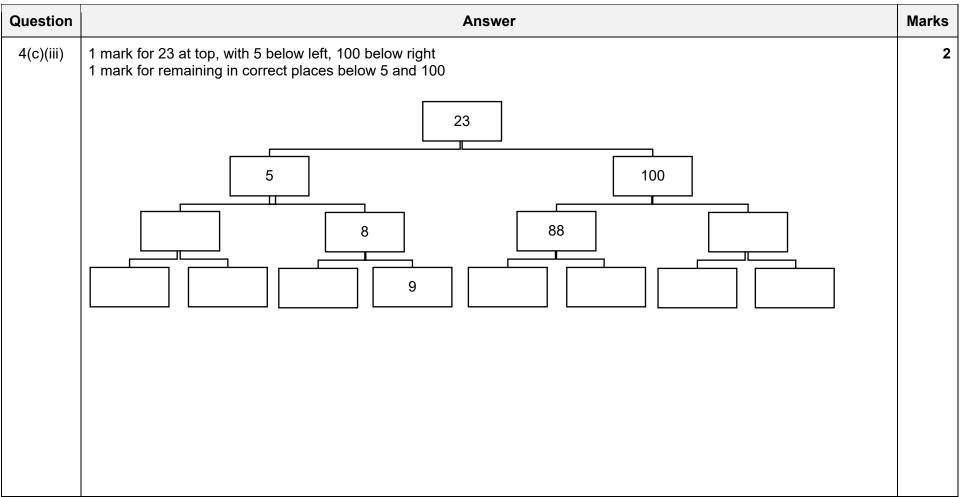
Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	 mark per bullet point to max 4 Set the first element to be the sorted list Store the next element in a temporary variable // store the value to be sorted in a temporary variable compare this next element to each element in the sorted list Move the elements that are greater than it one space to the right and insert the temporary variable // swap the element down until in the correct positions Loop through all items from 2nd to end of array/100 	4
1(b)	<pre>1 mark for each completed statement PROCEDURE Bubble(ByRef NumberArray : ARRAY[0:99] OF INTEGER) DECLARE Outer : INTEGER DECLARE Swap : BOOLEAN DECLARE Inner : INTEGER DECLARE Temp : INTEGER Outer ← LENGTH(NumberArray) - 1 REPEAT Inner ← 0 Swap ← FALSE REPEAT IF NumberArray[Inner] > NumberArray[Inner + 1] THEN Temp ← NumberArray[Inner] NumberArray[Inner] ← NumberArray[Inner + 1] NumberArray[Inner] ← Temp Swap ← TRUE ENDIF Inner ← Inner + 1 UNTIL Inner = Outer Outer ← Outer - 1 UNTIL Swap = FALSE OR Outer = 0 ENDEPROCEDURE ENDEPROCEDURE Outer ← DUTE INDEPROCEDURE ENDEPROCEDURE ENDEPROCEDURE ENDEPROCEDURE Swap ← FALSE OR OUTER = 0 ENDEPROCEDURE ENDEPROCEDURE Inner ← Inner + 1 UNTIL Swap = FALSE OR OUTER = 0 ENDEPROCEDURE E</pre>	5



Question				Δn	swer						
3	1 mark for eac	h row			Swei						
						Ru	les				
		One or more upper-case letters	N	Y	Ν	Y	Ν	Y	N	Y	
	Conditions	One or more numeric characters	Ν	Ν	Y	Y	Ν	Ν	Y	Y	
		One or more symbols	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Y	Y	Y	Y	
		Strong				Y		Y	Y	Y	
	Actions	Medium		Y	Y		Y				
		Weak	Y								

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	 1 mark per bullet point Record declaration with identifier Node all three fields declared with type integer Example: TYPE Node DECLARE LeftPointer : INTEGER DECLARE Data : INTEGER DECLARE RightPointer : INTEGER ENDTYPE	2

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	 1 mark per bullet point: Declaration with correct identifier (Node100) of type Node Assigning LeftPointer to 1 and RightPointer to 4 Assigning 100 to the Data 	3
	Example pseudocode	
	DECLARE Node100 : Node	
	Node100.LeftPointer \leftarrow 1	
	Node100.Data \leftarrow 100	
	Node100.RightPointer $\leftarrow 4$	
4(c)(i)	To point to the start/first of the empty node/nodes	1
4(c)(ii)	-1 or below // 101 or above	1



Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)(iv)	1 mark for each completed statement	5
	PROCEDURE AddData(NewNode)	
	BinaryTree[FreePointer] ← NewNode	
	BinaryTree[FreePointer].LeftPointer \leftarrow -1	
	BinaryTree[FreePointer].RightPointer \leftarrow -1	
	DECLARE PositionFound : BOOLEAN	
	DECLARE PointerCounter : INTEGER	
	PositionFound \leftarrow FALSE	
	PointerCounter \leftarrow RootNode	
	WHILE NOT PositionFound	
	IF NewNode.Data < BinaryTree[PointerCounter].Data THEN	
	IF BinaryTree[PointerCounter].LeftPointer = -1 THEN	
	BinaryTree[PointerCounter].LeftPointer \leftarrow FreePointer	
	PositionFound \leftarrow TRUE	
	ELSE	
	PointerCounter	
	ENDIF	
	ELSE	
	IF BinaryTree[PointerCounter].RightPointer = -1 THEN	
	BinaryTree[PointerCounter].RightPointer \leftarrow FreePointer	
	PostionFound ← True	
	ELSE	
	PointerCounter ← BinaryTree[PointerCounter].RightPointer	
	ENDIF	
	ENDIF	
	ENDWHILE	
	FreePointer	
	ENDPROCEDURE	

Question				Answer	Marks
5(a)	 mark per bullet point Return value of 25 (ir Calling with 1 and 15 Calling with 4, then 8 Showing the unwinding 	, then 2 and , then 16	15	t empty look at tracing) s	4
	Function Call	Numl	Num2	Return value	
	Recursive(1, 15)	1	15	1 + Recursive(2, 15) 1 + 24 = 25	
	Recursive(2, 15)	2	15	2 + Recursive(4, 15) 2 + 22 = 24	
	Recursive(4, 15)	4	15	4 + Recursive(8, 15) 4 + 18 = 22	
	Recursive(8, 15)	8	15	8 + Recursive(16, 15) 8 + 10 = 18	
	Recursive(16, 15)	16	15	10	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)	1 mark per bullet point to max 7	7
	 function declaration (and end) taking two parameters and the function returns the final totalling value outside of loop and in all cases Initialising totalling value to 0 outside of loop 	
	 Loop until Num1 >= Num2 // loop while Num1 < Num2 adding Num1 to totalling value inside the loop and multiplying Num1 by 2 inside a loop and storing back in Num1 	
	 After loop Checking if Num1 > Num2 adding 10 to totalling value when true check Num1 = Num2 adding Num1 to totalling value when true 	
	Example pseudocode:	
	FUNCTION NonRecursive(Num1, Num2 : INTEGER) RETURNS INTEGER Value $\leftarrow 0$	
	WHILE Num1 < Num2 Value ← Value + Num1 Num1 ← Num1 * 2 ENDWHILE	
	IF Num1 > Num2 THEN Value ← Value + 10 ELSE Value ← Value + Num1 ENDIF	
	RETURN Value ENDFUNCTION	

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	The last one in // most recent	1
6(b)(i)	1 mark for True and False in the correct place 1 for each other completed statement FUNCTION AddItemToStack(BYREF ErrorArray : ARRAY[0:99] OF Error,	4
	BYREF LastItem : INTEGER, BYVALUE Error1 : Error) RETURNS BOOLEAN IF LastItem = 99 // ErrorArray.Length - 1 THEN RETURN FALSE ELSE	
	ErrorArray(LastItem + 1) ← Errorl LastItem ← LastItem + 1 RETURN TRUE ENDIF ENDFUNCTION	
6(b)(ii)	 1 mark per bullet point to max 3 The function needs to change the values in ErrorArray and/or LastItem in main/where called otherwise they would not be changed outside of the function // otherwise changes would only stay in the function Error1's value does not change in the function // no changes to Error1's value need reflecting where it was called / to the original BYVALUE stops the value being changed outside the function but BYREF changes the value where called from 	3

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)(iii)	1 mark for both return statements 1 mark for each other completed statement	3
	<pre>FUNCTION RemoveItem(ByRef ErrorArray : ARRAY[0:99] OF Error,</pre>	

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)(iv)	<pre>1 mark per bullet point to max 5 • Using RemoveItem (ErrorArray, LastItem) and storing return value •checking if return value is NullError and outputting "stack empty" message if it is null • (if not NullError), calling Enqueue with return value • if return value is TRUE, output "added to queue" message • if return value is FALSE output "not added to queue" message PROCEDURE RunError (BYREF ErrorComplete : ARRAY[0:99] OF Error,</pre>	5
	ENDIF ENDPROCEDURE	

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	 1 mark per bullet point to max 5 class header (and end where appropriate) contents array declared of type FieldObject with 10 elements size, lock and strength all private (size & lock – string, strength – integer) constructor taking 3 parameters setting Size, Lock and Contents at index 0/1 to parameters setting strength to 100 	5
	Example program code	
	<pre>VB.NET Public Class Box Private Size As String Private Contents(9) As FieldObject Private Lock As String Private Strength As Integer Sub New(sizep, firstContent, lockNumber) Size = sizep Lock = lockNumber Strength = 100 Contents(0) = firstContent End Sub End Class</pre>	
	<pre>Python class Box: definit(self, Sizep, FirstContent, LockNumber): selfSize = Sizep #string selfLock = LockNumber #string selfLock = LockNumber #string selfStrength = 100 #integer selfContents[0] = FirstContent #array 10 elements of FieldObject</pre>	

Question	Answer	Marks
7(a)	Pascal	
	Box = class	
	private	
	Size : String; Contents : array[0 9] of String;	
	Lock : String; Strength : integer;	
	<pre>public constructor create(Sizep : String; FirstContent : String; LockNumber : string);</pre>	
	end;	
	<pre>constructor Box.create(Sizep : String; FirstContent : String; LockNumber : string); begin</pre>	
	Size := Sizep; Lock := LockNumber;	
	Strength := 100; Contents[0] := FirstContent;	
	end;	

Question	Answer	Marks
Question	AllSwei	IVIAI NS
7(b)	1 mark per bullet point to max 5	5
	 Function declaration (and end) taking (string) parameter (and return Boolean) 	
	Check if parameter matches Lock and returning true if it does	
	• (otherwise) decrementing Strength	
	 If Strength is < 1 / = 0, return true 	
	 otherwise if Strength is >= 1, return false 	
	Example program code:	
	V.B.NET	
	Function Unlock(Key)	
	If Lock = Key Then	
	Return True	
	Else	
	Strength = Strength - 1	
	If Strength <= 0 Then Return True	
	Else	
	Return False	
	End If	
	End If	
	End Function	
	Python	
	def Unlock(self, Key):	
	if selfLock == Key:	
	return True	
	else:	
	<pre>selfStrength = selfStrength - 1 ifStrength = 0</pre>	
	if selfStrength <= 0: return True	
	else:	
	return False	

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Question	Answer	Marks
7(b)	<pre>Pascal function Box.Unlock(Key : String) : Boolean; begin if Lock = Key then begin Unlock := true;</pre>	
	<pre>end else begin Strength := Strength - 1; if Strength <= 0 then begin Unlock := true; end else begin</pre>	
	Unlock := false; end; end; end;	

Question	Answer	Marks
Question 7(c)	Answer 1 mark per bullet point to max 6 • procedure heading (and end where applicable) • opening progress.txt to read • read all data from file into GameData • closing file • Exception check when trying to open the file • appropriate message/other Example program code VB.NET Sub LoadGame () Dim Filename As String = "progress.txt" Dim GameData As String Try Dim ObjRead As New System.IO.StreamReader(Filename) GameData = ObjRead.ReadToEnd Console.WriteLine(GameData) ObjRead.Close()	Marks 6
	Catch Console.WriteLine("File not found") End True	
	End Try End Sub	

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Question	Answer	Marks
7(c)	Python	
	<pre>def LoadGame():</pre>	
	Filename = "progress.txt"	
	try:	
	<pre>F = open(Filename, "r")</pre>	
	GameData = F.read()	
	F.close()	
	except:	
	<pre>print("File not found")</pre>	
	Pascal	
	<pre>procedure LoadGame();</pre>	
	var	
	Myfile : Text;	
	GameData : String;	
	begin	
	try	
	<pre>assign(Myfile, 'progress.txt');</pre>	
	reset(Myfile);	
	<pre>read(Myfile, GameData);</pre>	
	<pre>close(Myfile);</pre>	
	except	
	<pre>writeln('File not found');</pre>	
	end;	
	end;	

Question	Answer	Marks
8	 1 mark per bullet point person(X) AND has(X, black) AND (has(X, moustache) OR has(X, beard)) 	2
	Example: person(X) AND has(X, black) AND (has(X, moustache) OR has(X, beard))	