2(a)	One mark for reference to:	6
	1 The use a variable as an index to the array 2 A loop to iterate through the array 3 An Inner loop (with a reducing range) 4 Test if current element is greater than next element 5 if so then swap elements 6 Description of swap 7 Attempt at efficient algorithm Max 6 marks	

Question No. 2

1 mark per bullet point

- Correct outer loop stop
- Correct inner loop stop
- Correct < in the IF
- Correct theArray(y + 1)
- Correct temp
- Remainder matching pseudocode

Python

```
def bubbleSort():
    for x in range (0, 10):
        for y in range(0, 9):
            if theArray[y] < theArray[y + 1]:
            temp = theArray[y]
            theArray[y] = theArray[y + 1]
            theArray[y + 1] = temp</pre>
```

Minhas Rupsi

[6]

```
5(a)
          Four from:
               Takes first value and makes it sorted list // compare second item to first item
               Find location of next value in the sorted list
               ...description of suitable method (e.g. switching values, taking value out, comparing with sorted values)
               Insert item in correct position in sorted list
               Repeat until all items are in the sorted list (dependent on suitable method)
                                                                                                                                                       5
5(b)
          \texttt{Counter} \leftarrow \texttt{NumberOfItems} - 2
          REPEAT
               \texttt{DataSwapped} \leftarrow \texttt{FALSE}
               FOR CurrentValue \leftarrow 0 TO Counter // NumberOfItems - 2
                   IF DataList[CurrentValue] > DataList[CurrentValue + 1]
                            ValueTemp ← DataList[CurrentValue]
                            \texttt{DataList[CurrentValue]} \; \leftarrow \; \texttt{DataList[CurrentValue} \; + \; \texttt{1]}
                            \texttt{DataList} [\texttt{CurrentValue} + 1] \; \leftarrow \; \textbf{ValueTemp}
                            \texttt{DataSwapped} \, \leftarrow \, \textbf{TRUE}
                   ENDIF
               ENDFOR
          UNTIL DataSwapped = FALSE
```

```
(a) (i) FOR ThisPointer ← 2 TO 10
          // use a temporary variable to store item which is to
          // be inserted into its correct location
          Temp ← NameList[ThisPointer]
          Pointer ← ThisPointer - 1
          WHILE (NameList[Pointer] > Temp) AND (Pointer > 0)
              // move list item to next location
              Pointer ← Pointer - 1
          ENDWHILE
          // insert value of Temp in correct location
          NameList[Pointer + 1] Temp←
       ENDFOR
       1 mark for each gap filled correctly
                                                                             [7]
   (ii) The outer loop (FOR loop) is executed 9 times
                                                               (1 mark)
       it is not dependant on the dataset
                                                               (1 mark)
       The Inner loop (WHILE loop) is not entered
                                                               (1 mark)
       as the condition is already false at the first encounter
                                                               (1 mark)
                                                                         [max 3]
(b) (i) outer loop is executed 9 times
                                                               (1 mark)
       inner loop is executed 9 times (for each iteration of the outer loop)
                                                               (1 mark)
       not dependant on the dataset
                                                               (1 mark)
                                                                         [max 2]
```

```
(ii) NumberOfItems ← 10
REPEAT
    NoMoreSwaps ← TRUE

FOR Pointer ← 1 TO NumberOfItems - 1
    If NameList[Pointer] > NameList[Pointer + 1]
        THEN
        NoMoreSwaps ← FALSE
        Temp ← NameList[Pointer]
        NameList[Pointer] ← NameList[Pointer + 1]
        NameList[Pointer + 1] ← Temp
        ENDIF
    ENDFOR
    NumberOfItems ← NumberOfItems - 1
    UNTIL NoMoreSwaps = TRUE

Mark as follows:

A change outer loop to a REPEAT (NULLE loop)

(1 mort)
```

•	change outer loop to a REPEAT/WHILE loop	(1 mark)
•	FOR loop has variable used for final value	(1 mark)
•	Initialise Boolean variable to TRUE	(1 mark)
•	set Boolean variable to FALSE in correct place	(1 mark)
•	number of items to consider on each pass decrements	(1 mark)
•	Correct stopping condition for REPEAT loop	(1 mark)

[max 5]

3(a)	CardData is partially sorted/ordered // more items in order/sorted	1
3(b)	1 mark for each correct statement	7
	01 ArraySize ← 10 02 FOR Pointer ← 2 TO ArraySize // 10 03 ValueToInsert ← CardData[Pointer] 04 HolePosition ← Pointer 05 WHILE (HolePosition>1 AND(CardData[HolePosition - 1] > ValueToInsert)) 06 CardData[HolePosition] ← CardData[HolePosition - 1] 07 HolePosition ← HolePosition - 1 08 ENDWHILE 09 CardData[HolePosition] ← ValueToInsert 10 ENDFOR	

2(a)	1 mark for each completed statement	7
	01 MaxIndex ← 20	
	02 NumberItems	
	03 FOR Outer ← 1 TO MaxIndex - 1 // 19	
	04 FOR Inner ← 1 to NumberItems	
	05 IF ItemList[Inner] > ItemList[Inner + 1]	
	06 THEN	
	07 Temp ← ItemList[Inner]	
	08	
	09 ItemList[Inner + 1] ← Temp	
	10 ENDIF	
	11 ENDFOR	
	12 NumberItems - 1	
	13 ENDFOR	
2(b)(i)	1 mark per bullet	2
	☐ Iterations continue // it continues doing comparisons ☐after the array is sorted	
2(b)(ii)	1 mark per bullet to max 3	3
	☐ Use of a flag to indicate if any swaps have taken place	
	If the inner loop has made all comparisons with no changes	
	□flag/value set accordingly	
	☐ A comparison checks the flag/value at the end of each inner loop	
	if it is sorted it breaks out/stops	

2(c)	1 mark per bullet to max 4	4
	e.g. When the list is almost sorted because it will stop as soon as it is sorted	
	□ When there are a large number of data items□because it will perform fewer comparisons/loops	

```
3(a)
          1 mark for each completed statement:
          01 FOR Outer ← LENGTH(List)-1 TO 0 STEP -1
               FOR Inner \leftarrow 0 TO (Outer - 1)
          02
          03
                   IF List[Inner] > List[Inner + 1]
          04
                     THEN
          05
                        \texttt{Temp} \; \leftarrow \; \texttt{List[Inner]}
          06
                        List[Inner] ← List[Inner + 1]
                       List[Inner + 1] ← Temp
          09
                ENDFOR
          10 ENDFOR
                                                                                                                                            1
3(b)(i)
          Ascending (must match answer to 3(a)
                                                                                                                                            1
3(b)(ii)
          Change the operator in the IF statement to < or <= rather than >
 3(c)
          1 mark per bullet
          • Use of a (Boolean) flag...
               ...Remainder of bubble correct
              Set flag when a swap has been made...
              ...Loop until a swap has not been made and then exit all loops
          Outer ← LENGTH(List)-1 REPEAT
              \texttt{Inner} \leftarrow \texttt{0}
              \texttt{Swap} \leftarrow \texttt{FALSE}
              REPEAT
                  IF List[Inner] > List[Inner + 1]
                       THEN
                             \texttt{Temp} \leftarrow \texttt{List[Inner]}
                             \texttt{List[Inner]} \leftarrow \texttt{List[Inner} + 1]
                             List[Inner + 1] ← Temp
Swap = TRUE
                    ENDIF
                    Inner ← Inner + 1
              UNTIL Inner = Outer - 1
              Outer ← Outer - 1
          UNTIL Swap = FALSE OR Outer = 0
```

4(b)(i)	1 mark per shaded section										
	Count	TempValue	Sorted	ArrayData							
		_		0	1	2	3	4	5		
	0	""	TRUE	5	20	12	25	32	29		
	1	12	FALSE		12	20					
	2										
	3										
	4	29	(FALSE)					29	32		
	0		TRUE								
	1										
	2										
	3										
	4										
	IF 1	Count < 5 ArrayData[Co HEN TempValue ArrayData ArrayData Sorted ← IF nt ← Count	← ArrayDa [Count + 1 [Count] ← False	ta[Coun	t + 1] ayData[C						
4(b)(iii)	Bubble so										
4(b)(iv)	One from:										
	Insert Merge Quick										

2(f)(i)	Insertion sort								1	
2(f)(ii)	One from: Bubble sort Merge sort								1	
2(f)(iii)	1 mark	per shaded section								7
	Item	NumberOfScores	InsertScore	Index		Ar	rayD	ata		
	I cem	Numberorscores	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			

```
5(a)
         Four from:
              Takes first value and makes it sorted list // compare second item to first item
              Find location of next value in the sorted list
              ...description of suitable method (e.g. switching values, taking value out, comparing with sorted values)
              Insert item in correct position in sorted list
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                                                                                                                                               5
5(b)
          Counter ← NumberOfItems - 2
         REPEAT
              \texttt{DataSwapped} \, \leftarrow \, \texttt{FALSE}
              FOR CurrentValue \leftarrow 0 TO Counter // NumberOfItems - 2
                  IF DataList[CurrentValue] > DataList[CurrentValue + 1]
                          ValueTemp ← DataList[CurrentValue]
                          \texttt{DataList} \texttt{[CurrentValue]} \; \leftarrow \; \texttt{DataList} \texttt{[CurrentValue} \; + \; \texttt{1]}
                          DataList[CurrentValue + 1] 

ValueTemp
                          \texttt{DataSwapped} \leftarrow \textbf{TRUE}
                  ENDIF
              ENDFOR
         UNTIL DataSwapped = FALSE
```

8(a)	One mark for each correct marking point (Max 2)	2
	 The initial order of the data The number of data items to be sorted The efficiency of the sorting algorithm 	

```
6
8(b)
        One mark for each marking point (max 6)
        MP1
                Use of FOR loop to cycle through the whole year group
        MP2
               Temporary storage of the score being 'inserted'
        MP3
               Temporary storage of the corresponding name elements
        MP4
               Use of WHILE loop with correct exit clause
        MP5
               Moving of all three elements of data to next array elements
        MP6
               Correct updating of counter variable
        MP7
               Final insertion of all three data elements
        Example algorithm
        YearSize ← 249
        FOR Student \leftarrow 2 to YearSize
             Temp1 ← Score[Student]
             Temp2 \leftarrow Name[Student,1]
             Temp3 \leftarrow Name[Student,2]
             Counter \leftarrow Student
             WHILE Counter > 1 AND Score[Counter - 1] < Temp1</pre>
                  Score[Counter] ← Score[Counter - 1]
                  Name[Counter, 1] \leftarrow Name[Counter - 1, 1]
                  Name[Counter, 2] ← Name[Counter - 1, 2]
                  \texttt{Counter} \leftarrow \texttt{Counter} - 1
             ENDWHILE
             Score[Counter] ← Temp1
             Name[Counter, 1] \leftarrow Temp2
             Name[Counter,2] ← Temp3
        NEXT Student
```