CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

9608 COMPUTER SCIENCE

9608/43

Paper 4 (Written Paper), maximum raw mark 75

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.

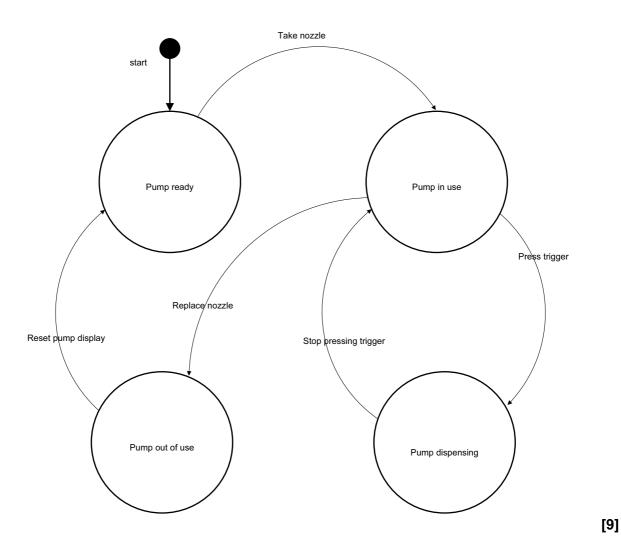
Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.



Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International A Level – May/June 2015	9608	43

1



- - (b) Ingredient =
 cheese, egg, flour
 [2]

[4]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International A Level – May/June 2015	9608	43

3 (a)

SL	Age under 25	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Conditions	Previous accident	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Υ	N	N
ŏ	Licence held for 3 or more years	Y	N	Y	N	Υ	N	Y	N
	10% extra cost		х						
Actions	No discount	Х			х	Х	Х		
	5% discount			Х				х	Х
		1 mark	1 mark	1 mark	1 mark	1 m	nark	1 m	nark

[6]

(b)

S	Age under 25	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
Conditions	Previous accident	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	
ပိ	Licence held for 3 or more years	Y	N	Y	N	-	-	
	10% extra cost		х					
Actions	No discount	X			X	Х		
	5% discount			X			X	
		1 mark			1 mark	1 mark		

[3]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International A Level – May/June 2015	9608	43

(c) Example Pascal

```
FUNCTION CostPercentageChange(DriverAge : INTEGER;
      HadAccident : BOOLEAN; YearsLicenceHeld : INTEGER) : INTEGER;
  BEGIN
      (IF DriverAge \geq 25
         THEN
           IF HadAccident = TRUE
               CostPercentageChange := 0
               CostPercentageChange := -5
         ELSE
           IF HadAccident = TRUE
             THEN
               (IF YearsLicenceHeld < 3)</pre>
                 THEN
                   CostPercentageChange := 10
                 ELSE
                   CostPercentageChange := 0
             ELSE
               IF YearsLicenceHeld < 3
                 THEN
                   CostPercentageChange := 0
                   CostPercentageChange:= -5;
  END;
```

Example Python

```
def CostPercentageChange(DriverAge, HadAccident, YearsLicenceHeld) :
  /if DriverAge >= 25:
     (if HadAccident:
         return 0
      else:
         return -5
  (else:
      if HadAccident:
         if YearsLicenceHeld < 3:
            return 10
         else:
            return 0
      else:
         if YearsLicenceHeld < 3:
            return 0
         else:
            return -5;
```

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International A Level – May/June 2015	9608	43

Mark as follows:

Correct function header

Correct IF statement (1)

Correct IF statement (2)

Correct IF statement (3)

Correct IF statement (4)

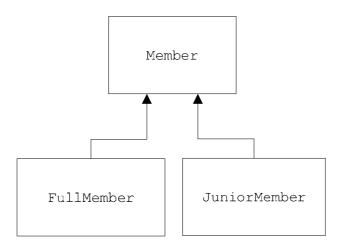
Correct IF statement (5)

Correct return statement (or equivalent)

OR equivalent demonstrating correct logic

[max 6]

4 (a)



[3]

(b) Example Pascal

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International A Level – May/June 2015	9608	43

Example Python

```
class Member() :
       def__init__(self):
                                 PUBLIC
          self.__MemberName = ""
          self.__MemberID = ""
          self.__SubscriptionPaid = False
       def SetMemberName(self, Name):
          self.MemberName = Name
       def SetMemberID(self, ID):
          self.MemberID = ID
       def SetSubscriptionPaid(self, Paid):
          self.SubscriptioPaid = Paid
   Mark as follows:
   Class header
                                                              (1 mark)
   Public and Private used correctly
                                                              (1 mark)
   MemberName + MemberID
                                                              (1 mark)
   SubscriptionPaid
                                                              (1 mark)
   Methods \times 3
                                                              (1 mark)
                                                                            [5]
(c) (i) Example Pascal
       JuniorMember = CLASS (Member)
                          PUBLIC
                            Procedure SetDateOfBirth;
                          PRIVATE
```

DateOfBirth : DateTime;

Example Python

```
class JuniorMember (Member):
    def__init__self:
        super().__init__()
        self.DateOfBirth = ""
    def SetDateOfBirth(self, Date):
        self.DateOfBirth = Date
    def SetMemberName(self, Name):
        super().SetMemberName(Name)
    def SetMemberID(self, ID):
        super().SetMemberID(ID)
    def SetSubscriptionPaid(self, Paid):
        super().SetSubscriptioPaid(Paid)
```

END;

[3]

Page 7	Mark Scheme		Paper
	Cambridge International A Level – May/June 2015	9608	43

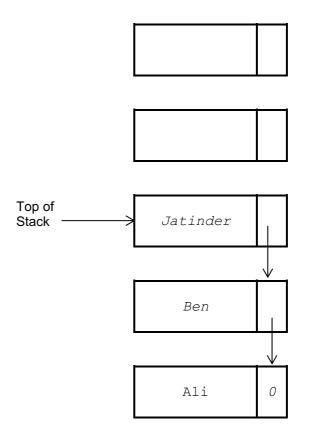
(ii) Example Pascal

<pre>NewMember := JuniorMember.Create;</pre>	(1 mark)
<pre>NewMember.SetMemberName('Ahmed');</pre>	
<pre>NewMember.SetMemberID('12347');</pre>	(1 mark)
<pre>NewMember.SetSubscriptionPaid(TRUE);</pre>	
<pre>NewMember.SetDateOfBirth("12/11/2001");</pre>	(1 mark)

Example Python

<pre>NewMember := JuniorMember()</pre>	(1 mark)	
<pre>NewMember.SetMemberName("Ahmed")</pre>		
NewMember.SetMemberID("12347")	(1 mark)	
NewMember.SetSubscriptionPaid(TRUE)		
NewMember.SetDateOfBirth("12/11/2001")	(1 mark)	[3]

5 (a)



1 mark for Top of Stack pointer 1 mark for 3 correct items

1 mark for correct order with null pointer in last node

[3]

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International A Level – May/June 2015	9608	43

(b) (i)

Stack

TopOfStackPointer		Name	Pointer
0	[1]		2
	[2]		3
FreePointer	[3]		4
1	[4]		5
	[5]		6
	[6]		7
	[7]		8
	[8]		9
	[9]		10
	[10]		0

Mark as follows: TopOfStackPointer FreePointer Pointers[1] to [9] Pointer[10]

[4]

Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International A Level – May/June 2015	9608	43

1 mark for each line of code as above (first 4 lines + ENDIF for 1 mark)

[Max 5]

6 (a) A procedure that calls itself // is defined in terms of itself

- [1]
- **(b)** Before procedure call is executed current state of the registers/local variables is saved onto the stack

When returning from a procedure call the registers/local variables are re-instated [2]

(c)

Call number	n	(n=0) OR (n=1)	n DIV 2	n MOD 2
1	40	FALSE	20	0
2	20	FALSE	10	0
3	10	FALSE	5	0
4	5	FALSE	2	1
5	2	FALSE	1	0
6	1	TRUE		

1 mark 1 mark 1 mark

OUTPUT 101000 – 1 mark for each pair of bits.

[6]

(d) Conversion of denary number into binary

[1]

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International A Level – May/June 2015	9608	43

(e) (i) Example Pascal

```
Procedure X(n: INTEGER)
BEGIN
  IF (n = 0) OR (n = 1)
    THEN
        Write(n)
    ELSE
      BEGIN
        X(n DIV 2);
        Write(n MOD 2);
      END;
END;
Example Python
def X(n):
   if (n == 0) or (n == 1):
      print(n, end="")
```

Mark as follows:

else:

Procedure heading & ending Boolean expression

correctly grouped statements within ELSE

print(n % 2, end="")

recursive call

Using DIV and MOD correctly

X(n // 2)

[5]