

## **Cambridge Assessment International Education**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME						
CENTRE NUMBER				CANDIDATE NUMBER		

**COMPUTER SCIENCE** 

0478/22

Paper 2 Problem-solving and Programming

October/November 2019

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

No calculators allowed.

#### **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces at the top of this page.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

DO NOT ATTEMPT TASKS 1, 2 AND 3 in the pre-release material; these are for information only.

You are advised to spend no more than 40 minutes on Section A (Question 1).

No marks will be awarded for using brand names of software packages or hardware.

Any businesses described in this paper are entirely fictitious.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

The maximum number of marks is 50.

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.



#### Section A

You are advised to spend no longer than 40 minutes answering this section.

Here is a copy of the pre-release material.

DO NOT attempt Tasks 1, 2 and 3 now.

Use the pre-release material and your experience from attempting the tasks before the examination to answer Question 1.

#### Pre-release material

A company supplies concrete slabs for paving. The slabs are made to order in batches of 20; all slabs in a batch are identical. Customers can order from a small range of standard sizes and colours. All measurements are given in millimetres. The price is calculated at \$0.05 for a volume of 100 000 mm<sup>3</sup> of grey concrete; red and green concrete are charged at 10% more. Customers can choose their own colours; a custom colour has an initial set up cost of \$5 then 15% more than the price for grey.

Colour of slab
Grey
Red
Green
Custom

Depth of slab
38
45

Shapes	Sizes for each shape
Square	600 × 600 or 450 × 450
Rectangular	600 × 700 or 600 × 450
Round	Diameter 300 or 450

Write and test a program or programs for the concrete slab company.

- Your program or programs must include appropriate prompts for the entry of data; data must be validated on entry.
- Error messages and other output need to be set out clearly and understandably.
- All variables, constants and other identifiers must have meaningful names.

You will need to complete these **three** tasks. Each task must be fully tested.

#### Task 1 – Price for a batch of 20 slabs

Using the information above set up a routine that allows a customer to choose the concrete slab they require and calculate a price for a batch of 20 slabs. The details of the slab chosen and the price for a batch of 20 should be displayed on the screen.

### Task 2 – Customer places an order

Using the information from TASK 1, the customer places an order for the number of slabs they require. Orders for fewer than 20 slabs or more than 100 slabs are not accepted; orders that are not a multiple of 20 are rounded up to the next multiple of 20 slabs. Display the order price and the number of slabs to be produced.

### Task 3 – Flexible pricing

The cost of concrete is variable. The cost for 100000 mm<sup>3</sup> of grey concrete can be input and two grades are available; basic at the cost input and best at 7% more. Use a copy of your program for TASK 1 to develop TASK 3 to input the cost and grade of concrete before calculating the price for 20 slabs.

1

	Describe the data structures that you have used to store the data for the coin <b>Task 1</b> , include the name, data type and use for each data structure.	oncrete slabs
		[5]
(ii)	State <b>one</b> variable that you have used in <b>Task 3</b> . Give the data type for the variable. State what it is used for.	
	Variable name	
	Variable name  Data type	
	Data type	
	Data type	
( <b>b)</b> Exp	Data type	
ʹ <b>b)</b> Εχρ	Data type	
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		re:


### **Section B**

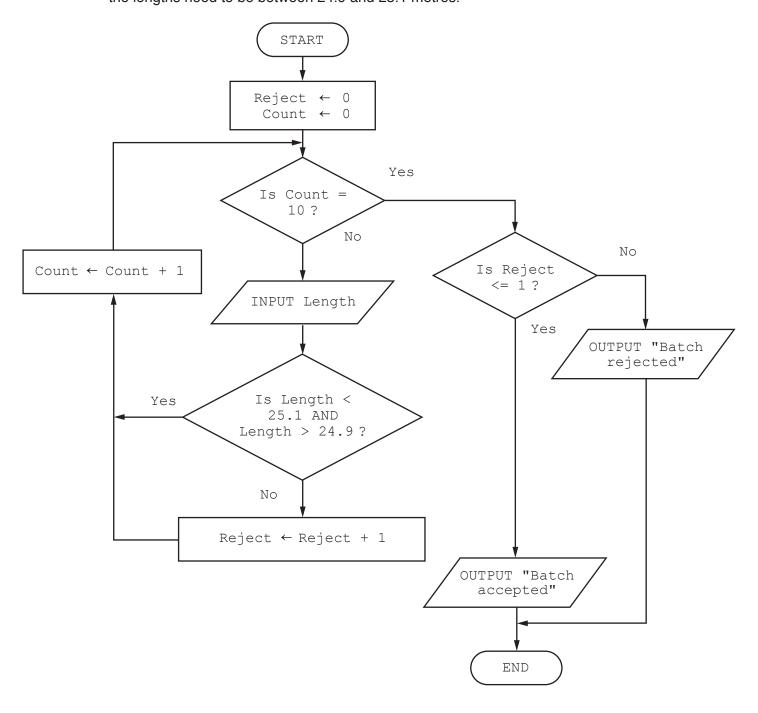
2 An algorithm has been written in pseudocode to select a random number using the function RandInt(n), which returns a whole number between 1 and the argument n. The algorithm then allows the user to guess the number.

```
Number \leftarrow RandInt(100)
TotalTry ← 1
REPEAT
  PRINT "Enter your guess now, it must be a whole number"
  INPUT Guess
  IF TotalTry > Number
    THEN
      PRINT "Too large try again"
  ENDIF
  IF Guess > Number
    THEN
      PRINT "Too small try again"
  ENDIF
  TotalTry \leftarrow Guess + 1
UNTIL Guess <> Number
TotalTry \leftarrow TotalTry - 1
PRINT "Number of guesses ", TotalTry
```

Find the **four** errors in the pseudocode and suggest a correction to remove each error.

Error 1
Correction
Error 2
Correction
Error 3
Correction
Error 4
Correction
[4]

**3 (a)** The flowchart checks the lengths of a batch of 10 ropes. For the batch to be accepted 90% of the lengths need to be between 24.9 and 25.1 metres.



Complete the trace table for the input data:

24.88, 25.01, 24.98, 25.00, 25.05, 24.99, 24.97, 25.04, 25.19, 25.07

Reject	Count	Length	OUTPUT

		[4]
(b) (	i)	It has been decided to only reject batches of rope that contain ropes that are too short.
		State the change required to the algorithm.
		[1]
(i	i)	Explain how the algorithm to reject batches could be improved to make it more effective.
		IOI

**Description** 

[4]

4 Four validation checks and four descriptions are shown.

**Validation Check** 

5

Draw a line to connect each validation check to the correct description.

Range	e check		Checks that some data is entered.	
Presen	ce check		Checks for a maximum number of characters in the data entered.	
Lengt	h check		Checks that the characters entered are all numbers.	
Туре	check		Checks that the value entered is between an upper value and a lower value.	
			[:	3]
and counting of baskets is	the number stored in a v	of baskets. The to variable BasketC	baskets of fruit in grams, keeping a total of the weigotal weight is stored in a variable Total and the number count.  In grams, keeping a total of the weigotal weight is stored in a variable Total and the number of the properties of the weigotal weight is stored in a variable Total and the number of the properties of the weigotal weight is stored in a variable Total and the number of the weigotal weight is stored in a variable Total and the number of the weigotal weight is stored in a variable Total and the number of the weigotal weight is stored in a variable Total and the number of the weigotal weight is stored in a variable Total and the number of the weigotal weight is stored in a variable Total and the number of the properties of the	er
Totalling				
Counting				

6	Explain why constants, variables and arrays are used in programming.
	Constants
	Variables
	Arrays
	[6]

7 A database table, SALES, is used to keep a record of items made and sold by a furniture maker.

Item number	Order number	Notes	Amount	Status
CH001	1921	Smith – six dining chairs	6	Delivered
TB003	1921	Smith – large table	1	In progress
CH001	1924	Hue – extra chairs	4	In progress
CH003	1925	For stock	2	Cancelled
BN001	1927	Patel – replacement bench	1	Not started
ST002	1931	Sola – small table	1	Delivered
CH003	1927	Patel – eight dining chairs with arms	8	Not started
TB003	1927	Patel – large table	1	Not started

(a)	Explain why the field <b>Item number</b> could not be used as a primary key.
	[1

**(b)** A query-by-example has been written to display only the order number and item numbers of any items in progress or not started.

Field:	Item number	Order number	Amount	Status
Table:	SALES	SALES	SALES	SALES
Sort:				
Show:		<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	
Criteria:				Not Like "Delivered"
or:				
			, and write a correct qu	iery-by-example.
ľ	-хріапацоп			
_				
-				
Field:				
Table:				
Sort:				
Show:				
Criteria:				
or:				

[5]

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## **Cambridge Assessment International Education**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

COMPUTER SCIENCE 0478/22

Paper 2

October/November 2019

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 50

## **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 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.



# **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.

© UCLES 2019 Page 2 of 7

2019

# Section A

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	<ul> <li>Data Structure(s) maximum two marks</li> <li>Array</li> <li>Variable</li> <li>Constant</li> <li>Description maximum three marks</li> <li>Name(s) one or more e.g. Colour</li> <li>Data type(s) one or more e.g. String</li> <li>Use(s) one or more e.g. To store the colour of the slab</li> <li>Additional data structure description using the same data structure type maximum one mark</li> <li>Two or more full descriptions of the data structure including name, data type and use</li> </ul>	5
1(a)(ii)	<ul> <li>Variable name e.g. ConcretePrice</li> <li>Data type e.g. Real</li> <li>Use e.g. To store the price of the grade of concrete</li> </ul>	3
1(b)	<ul> <li>Three from:</li> <li>Using the shape, size and depth</li> <li> the area of the shape is found</li> <li> for all except round multiply length by breadth/show example</li> <li> for round multiply Pi by half the diameter/radius squared</li> <li> multiply the area by the depth to give the volume</li> </ul>	з

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Five from:  MP1 Enter number of slabs to purchase with prompt  MP2 Check if less than 20 or greater than 100  MP3 if so, reject the number and re-enter a value  MP4 Attempt to round the number of slabs to the next 20  MP5 Accurate attempt to round up to the next 20  MP6 Calculate the number of batches  MP7 Calculate price to pay (number of batches × price per batch from Task 1)  MP8 Display price and number of slabs produced  MP9 Suitable output message(s)  Sample answer  REPEAT  PRINT "Enter Number of slabs to purchase"  INPUT Number  UNTIL Number >= 20 and Number <= 100  PurchaseNo ← Number	5
	IF Number > 20 AND Number <= 40 THEN PurchaseNo ← 40 ENDIF IF Number > 40 AND Number <= 60 THEN PurchaseNo ← 60 ENDIF IF Number > 60 AND Number <= 80 THEN PurchaseNo ← 80 ENDIF IF Number > 80 THEN PurchaseNo ← 100 ENDIF BatchNo ← PurchaseNo / 20 PriceToPay ← BatchNo * BatchPrice //BatchPrice calculated in Task 1 PRINT "Price for ", PurchaseNo, " Slabs is \$", PriceToPay	
1 (d)	<ul> <li>Four from explanations:</li> <li>Enter the price of the concrete</li> <li>Store the price of the concrete</li> <li>Set up variable(s) for grades</li> <li>Input the grade</li> <li>The price that is input is used in the final price calculation instead of 0.05</li> <li>The price calculation depends on the grade input e.g. 1.07 × price or price + price × 0.07 for Best</li> <li>If no programming code seen to support at least one explanation maximum of three marks can be awarded.</li> </ul>	4

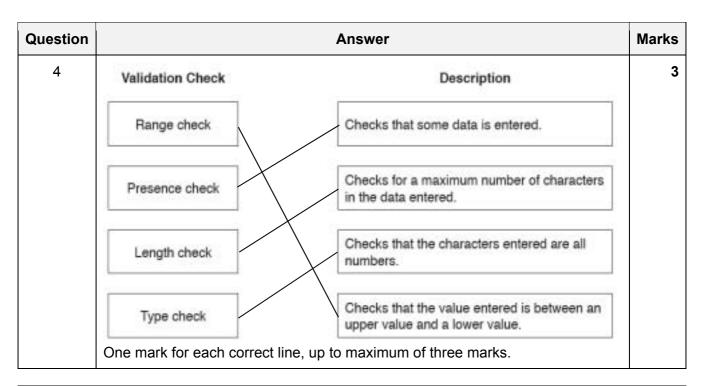
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# Section B

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<ul> <li>One mark for each error identified and suggested correction:</li> <li>IF TotalTry &gt; Number should be IF Guess &gt; Number</li> </ul>	4
	• IF Guess > Number should be IF Guess < Number • TotalTry ← Guess + 1 should be TotalTry ← TotalTry + 1	
	• UNTIL Guess <> Number should be UNTIL Guess = Number	

Question			Ans	swer	Marks
3(a)	Reject	Count	Length	OUTPUT	4
	0	0			
	0	1	24.88		
	1	2	25.01		
	1	3	24.98		
	1	4	25.00		
	1	5	25.05		
	1	6	24.99		
	1	7	24.97		
	1	8	25.04		
	1	9	25.19		
	2	10	25.07	Batch rejected	
	One mark for e	ach correct	column max	. 4	
3(b)(i)	3(b)(i) • Remove Length < 25.1 AND				
3(b)(ii)	<ul> <li>Two from:</li> <li>Check the reject counter after each incrementation/remove reject check after counter = 10</li> <li> as soon as Reject = 2 / &gt;1</li> <li> reject batch and end</li> </ul>				2

© UCLES 2019 Page 5 of 7



Question	Answer	Marks
5	<ul> <li>Totalling:         <ul> <li>Adding the weight of each basket to the total weight as each weight is entered</li> </ul> </li> <li>Total = Total + Weight</li> </ul>	4
	<ul> <li>Counting:</li> <li>Adding one to/incrementing the number of baskets as each weight is entered</li> <li>BasketCount = BasketCount + 1</li> </ul>	

© UCLES 2019 Page 6 of 7

Question	Answer	Marks
6	Constants Two from:  The value cannot be changed accidentally  understand the execution of the program  Value only needs to be changed once if circumstances change/during the initialisation process	
	Variables  Two from:  Stores a value that can change  under display the execution of the program  can use a variable without knowing its value	
	Arrays Two from:  A list of items of the same data type  Listored under a single name  To reduce the number of variables used  Any item can be found using an index number to show its place in the list	

Question		Answer				Marks	
7(a)	• Numl	per is repeated/no	t unique			1	
7(b)		territarise net displayed unear column terrequired					
	Field:	Item number	Order number	Status			
	Table:	SALES	SALES	SALES			
	Sort:						
	Show:						
	Criteria:			Like "Not started"			
	or:			Like "In progress"			
<ul> <li>Correct Item number column</li> <li>Correct Order number column and any additional column not shown</li> <li>Correct status column</li> </ul>				ot shown			

© UCLES 2019 Page 7 of 7