

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

COMPUTER SCIENCE

0478/21

Paper 2 Problem-solving and Programming

May/June 2020

1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions.
- **Do not attempt Tasks 1, 2 and 3** in the copy of the pre-release material on page 2; these are for information only.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do not use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- Calculators must not be used in this paper.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- No marks will be awarded for using brand names of software packages or hardware.

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 shop sells a range of mobile devices, SIM cards and accessories as shown in the table:

Category	Item code	Description	Price (\$)
Phone	BPCM	Compact	29.99
Phone	BPSH	Clam Shell	49.99
Phone	RPSS	RoboPhone – 5-inch screen and 64 GB memory	199.99
Phone	RPLL	RoboPhone – 6-inch screen and 256 GB memory	499.99
Phone	YPLS	Y-Phone Standard – 6-inch screen and 64 GB memory	549.99
Phone	YPLL	Y-Phone Deluxe – 6-inch screen and 256 GB memory	649.99
Tablet	RTMS	RoboTab – 8-inch screen and 64 GB memory	149.99
Tablet	RTLM	RoboTab – 10-inch screen and 128 GB memory	299.99
Tablet	YTLM	Y-Tab Standard – 10-inch screen and 128 GB memory	499.99
Tablet	YTLL	Y-Tab Deluxe – 10-inch screen and 256 GB memory	599.99
SIM card	SMNO	SIM Free (no SIM card purchased)	0.00
SIM card	SMPG	Pay As You Go (SIM card purchased)	9.99
Case	CSST	Standard	0.00
Case	CSLX	Luxury	50.00
Charger	CGCR	Car	19.99
Charger	CGHM	Home	15.99

Write and test a program or programs for this shop.

- 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 arrays, 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 – Setting up the system.

Write a program to:

- use appropriate data structures to store the item code, description and price information for the mobile devices, SIM cards and accessories
- allow the customer to choose a specific phone or tablet
- allow phone customers to choose whether the phone will be SIM Free or Pay As You Go
- allow the customer to choose a standard or luxury case
- allow the customer to choose the chargers required (none, one or both may be purchased)
- calculate the total price of this transaction
- output a list of the items purchased and the total price.

Task 2 – Allow a customer to order multiple mobile devices.

Extend Task 1 to:

- offer the customer the opportunity to purchase an additional mobile device
- if required, perform bulleted steps 2 to 7 of **Task 1** for each additional mobile device and calculate a running total for the customer
- once no further devices are required, output the total the customer will need to pay.

Task 3 – Offering discounts.

Extend the program to allow a discount of 10% off the price of every additional phone or tablet purchased.

Output the new total the customer will need to pay and the amount of money saved.

1

All	varia	bles, constants and other identifiers must have meaningful names.
(a)	(i)	Identify two arrays you could have used for Task 1 and, in each case, state its purpose.
		Array 1
		Purpose
		Array 2
		Purpose
		[4
	(ii)	Identify two variables you could have used for Task 1 and, in each case, state its purpose.
		Variable 1
		Purpose
		Variable 2
		Purpose
		[4
(b)	-	plain why the item code data could not be stored as a real data type and identify the most able data type for the item code data.
		[2]

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		re

6	Explain how your program completes Task 3 . Any programming statements used in your substitution of the fully explained.

Section B starts on page 8.

Section B

2 Tick (\checkmark) one box in each row to identify if the statement about structure diagrams is true or false.

Statement	True (√)	False (√)
A structure diagram is a piece of code that is available throughout the structure of a program.		
A structure diagram shows the hierarchy of a system.		
A structure diagram is another name for an array.		
A structure diagram shows the relationship between different components of a system.		

	structure diagram shows the relationship between different components a system.		
			[2]
Pro	grams can perform validation and verification checks when data is enter	ed.	
(a)	Give the names of two different validation checks and state the purpose	e of each o	ne.
	Check 1		
	Purpose		
	Check 2		
	Purpose		
			[4]
(b)	Give the name of one verification check.		[+]
			[1]
(c)	Describe the difference between validation and verification.		
			[0]

4	The	pseudocode	algorithm	shown	should	allow	numbers	to	be	entered	and	should	allow
	50 nı	umbers to be	stored in a	n array.									

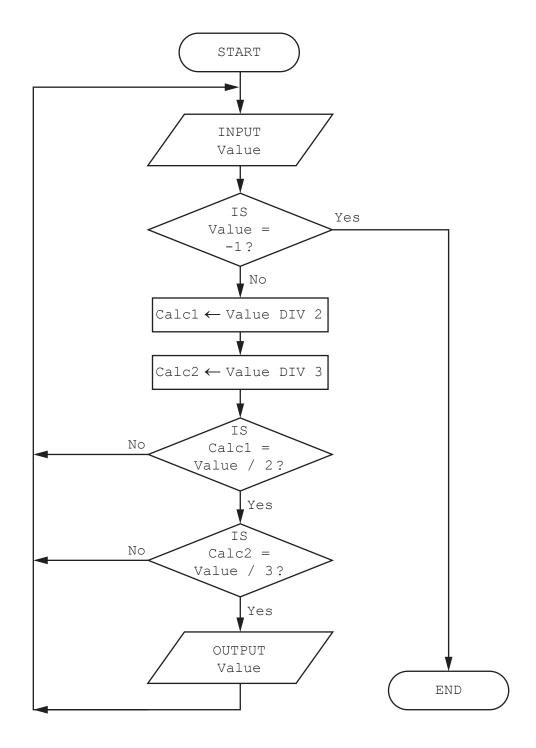
Count \leftarrow 0	
REPEAT	
INPUT Values[Count]
Count \leftarrow Count + 1	
UNTIL Count = 0	

	onth count - o
(a)	Explain why the algorithm will never end.
	[2]
(b)	Re-write the original pseudocode so that it terminates correctly and also prevents numbers below 100 from being stored in the array <code>Values[]</code>
	[4]
(c)	Describe how you could change your pseudocode in part (b) so that it prevents numbers below 100 and above 200 from being stored in the array <code>Values[]</code>
	[2]

5 The flowchart represents an algorithm.

The predefined function DIV gives the value of the result of integer division, for example, $y \leftarrow 9$ DIV 4 gives y a value of 2

An input value of -1 ends the algorithm.



(a) Complete the trace table for the input data:

50, 33, 18, 15, 30, -1, 45, 12, 90, 6

Value	Calc1	Calc2	OUTPUT

		[4]
(b)	Describe the purpose of the algorithm.	
		••••
		••••
		[2]

6 A garden centre sells garden tools and stores details of these in a database table named TOOLS. **Code** is the primary key in the TOOLS table.

Code	Description	Price (\$)	Quantity_Stock	Quantity_Ordered
GFLG	Garden Fork	50.00	1	50
GSLG	Garden Spade	50.00	11	0
GHLG	Garden Hoe	45.00	8	0
HFSM	Hand Fork	9.99	42	0
HSSM	Hand Spade	9.99	40	0
HWSM	Hand Weeder	9.99	11	0
HS20	Hose (20 metres)	45.00	10	0
HS35	Hose (35 metres)	60.00	2	0
HS50	Hose (50 metres)	75.00	20	60
YBLG	Yard Brush	24.99	100	0
LMHD	Lawn Mower	99.99	5	0
LMBT	Lawn Mower (Battery)	249.99	7	0
LMPT	Lawn Mower (Petrol)	349.99	10	25
TRBT	Edge Trimmer (Battery)	79.99	15	0
TRPT	Edge Trimmer (Petrol)	59.99	20	0
SHSM	Shears	40.00	40	0
HCSM	Hedge Clippers	40.00	45	0

(a)	State the purpose of the primary key in the TOOLS table.
	[1]

(b) List the output from the data shown in the table TOOLS that would be given by this query-by-example.

Field:	Code	Description	Price (\$)	Quantity_Stock	Quantity_Ordered
Table:	TOOLS	TOOLS	TOOLS	TOOLS	TOOLS
Sort:					Descending
Show:	√	√			✓
Criteria:			>40	>0	>0
or:					
				•••••	
	•••••			•••••	
	_				[3]
					antity in stock is below ending order of Code.
Field:					
Table:					
Sort:					
Show:					
Criteria:					
or:					

[3]

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Cambridge IGCSE™

COMPUTER SCIENCE
Paper 2
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 50

Published

Students did not sit exam papers in the June 2020 series due to the Covid-19 global pandemic.

This mark scheme is published to support teachers and students and should be read together with the question paper. It shows the requirements of the exam. The answer column of the mark scheme shows the proposed basis on which Examiners would award marks for this exam. Where appropriate, this column also provides the most likely acceptable alternative responses expected from students. Examiners usually review the mark scheme after they have seen student responses and update the mark scheme if appropriate. In the June series, Examiners were unable to consider the acceptability of alternative responses, as there were no student responses to consider.

Mark schemes should usually be read together with the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers. However, because students did not sit exam papers, there is no Principal Examiner Report for Teachers for the June 2020 series.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the June 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™ and Cambridge International A & 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.

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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.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	Any meaningful array related to Task 1 – one mark (max two) e.g. ItemCode Description	4
	Correct purpose for each array related to Task 1 – one mark (max two) e.gto store the item codesto store the descriptions of the items for sale	
1(a)(ii)	Any meaningful variable related to Task 1 – one mark (max two) e.g. PurchaseItem TotalPrice	4
	Correct purpose for each variable related to Task 1 - one mark (max two) e.g to allow input of an item/code for purchase to store/calculate the total price of the transaction	
1(b)	Any one correct statement e.g. The Code data is made up of letters/alphabetic characters/not numbers Real data must have numerical value/would not be used in calculations	2
	One mark for: • String	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Any five from Input with message to allow choice of mobile device Attempt to validate input to check for valid item code Accurate validation of input to check for valid item code Determination of whether device is phone or tablet Restriction to only allow input for SIM card required if mobile device is a phone Input with message to find out if a SIM card is required	5
	Example answer OUTPUT "Which type of phone or tablet would you like? Input the Item Code" DeviceFlag — False WHILE DeviceFlag = False INPUT DeviceCode Count — 0 WHILE Count<10 DO IF DeviceCode = ItemCode[Count] THEN IF Count < 6 THEN DeviceType — "Phone" ELSE DeviceType — "Tablet" ENDIF DeviceFlag — True Count — 10 ENDIF Count — Count — Count + 1 ENDWHILE IF DeviceFlag = False THEN	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	OUTPUT "Your code doesn't exist, please try again" ENDIF ENDWHILE IF DeviceType ← "Phone" THEN OUTPUT "Would you like a SIM Card? (Answer Y or N)" INPUT SimRequired ENDIF	
1(d)	Any five from Explanation of finding if more than one device is purchased Explanation of application of device discount Explanation of calculating the discount(s) and finding the new price Explanation of outputting new total Explanation of outputting amount saved Explanation of messages used	5

Question	Answer			Marks
2	Statement	True (✓)	False (✓)	2
	A structure diagram is a piece of code that is available throughout the structure of a program.		✓	
	A structure diagram shows the hierarchy of a system.	✓		
	A structure diagram is another name for an array.		✓	
	A structure diagram shows the relationship between different components of a system.	✓		
	Two marks for four correct rows. One mark for three correct rows.	1	<u>. </u>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	One mark for each correct validation check (max two) Range Length Type Check Digit	4
	 One mark for each correct related purpose (max two) e.g. To make sure the data entered falls within a specific set of values To make sure the data entered is no longer than specified To make sure the data entered follows rules related to whether it is numbers of letters To make sure an identification code entered is genuine or possible 	
3(b)	One mark for correct verification check (max one) • Double (data) entry • Visual check	1
3(c)	 Any two correct statements (max two) e.g. Validation checks if the data entered is possible/it cannot check if data has been entered correctly. Verification checks if the data entered matches the data submitted for entry/ it does not check if data matches set criteria. 	2

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	Any two correct statements (max two) e.g. • The value of the variable Count begins as 0 • and is incremented by 1 before it is tested by the loop condition • Count will never be 0 at the end of the loop	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)		4
	Count ← 0	
	REPEAT	
	INPUT Number	
	IF Number >= 100	
	THEN	
	Values[Count] ← Number	
	ENDIF	
	Count ← Count + 1	
	UNTIL Count = 50	
	One mark – separate INPUT statement	
	One mark – IF statement attempted	
	One mark – IF statement completely correct	
	One mark – termination of loop updated	
4(c)	Any two correct statements (max two) e.g.	2
	Alter the IFstatement/add a second IF statement/comparison that's already there	
	so that additional criteria set an upper limit of <=200	

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Question			Ans	wer			Mark
5(a)		Value	Calc1	Calc2	OUTPUT		
		50	25	16			
		33	16	11			
		18	9	6	18		
		15	7	5			
		30	15	10	30		
		-1					
	One mark for each correct column (max	four)					
5(b)	Any two correct statements e.g. The program outputs a value That is divisible by 6 // 2 and 3						

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Question	Answer							Marks
6(a)	To uniquely identify a product (in TOOLS)							1
6(b)	HS50 Hose (50 metres) GFLG Garden Fork LMPT Lawn Mower (Petrol)		60 50 25					3
	One mark for correct data One mark for correct format One mark for data in correct order							
6(c)	Field:	Code	Description	Quantity_Stock				3
	Table:	TOOLS	TOOLS	TOOLS				
	Sort:	Ascending						
	Show:	☑	Ø	\square				
	Criteria:			<25				
	or:							
	One mark for each	ch completely correct	et column (max three)				

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