9	(a)	Describe what is meant by an imperative (procedural) programming language.
		[2]
	(b)	Describe what is meant by a declarative programming language.
		[2]

(c) Identify the programming paradigm for each of these program code examples.

Program code example	Programming paradigm
<pre>male(john). female(ethel). parent(john, ethel).</pre>	
FOR Counter = 1 TO 20 X = X * Counter NEXT Counter	
Start: LDD Counter INC ACC STO Counter	
<pre>public class Vehicle { private speed; public Vehicle() { speed = 0; } }</pre>	

2 Draw one line from each programming paradigm to its most appropriate description.

Programming paradigm

Description

Declarative

Imperative

Low-level

Object-oriented

Programs using the instruction set of a processor

Programs based on events such as user actions or sensor outputs

Programs using the concepts of class, inheritance, encapsulation and polymorphism

Programs with an explicit sequence of commands that update the program state, with or without procedure calls

Programs that specify the desired result rather than how to get to it

2 A declarative language is used to represent the following facts about cats.

```
01 type (leopard, wild).
02 type(lion, wild).
03 type (cheetah, wild).
04 type (savannah, hybrid).
05 type (persian, domestic).
06
07 hair(leopard, medium).
08 hair(lion, short).
09 hair(cheetah, medium).
10 hair (savannah, medium).
11 hair (persian, long).
12
13 spots (leopard, yes).
14 spots (lion, no).
15 spots (cheetah, yes).
16 spots(savannah, yes).
17 spots (persian, no).
```

These clauses have the following meaning:

Clause	Meaning
01	A leopard is a type of wild cat.
08	A lion has short hair.
16	A savannah has spots.

	Write	e facts are to be included. A caracal is a wild cat with short hair. e the additional clauses to record these facts.	
	18 .		
	1 0		
	19.		 [2]
(b)	Usin	g the variable Cat, the goal:	
		hair(Cat, medium)	
	retu	ns	
		Cat = leopard, cheetah, savannah	
	Write	e the result returned by the goal:	
		hair(Cat, long)	
	Cat	=	[1]
(c)	(i)	Write the goal, using the variable Pet, to find all the domestic cats.	
			[1]
	(ii)	Write the goal, using the variable WildSpotty, to find all the wild cats with spots.	
			[2]

7 A program is to be written using Object-Oriented Programming (OOP) for a shop that sells knitting yarn. There are three types of yarn: acrylic, wool or mix.

The following data are stored for each type.

- Name
- Colour
- Batch code
- Weight
- Number of balls of yarn in stock (can be edited)
- Type of yarn

The following statements apply to yarn.

- · Acrylic can be soft or not soft.
- · Wool can be lamb, merino or alpaca.
- Mix contains a percentage of acrylic.

Each type of yarn has a method that will display all the information about the yarn.

(a) Complete this class inheritance diagram to show the properties, methods and inheritance.

Yarn
Name: STRING
Colour: STRING
BatchCode: STRING
Weight: INTEGER
NumberBalls: INTEGER
Type: STRING
Constructor()
EditNumberBalls()
YarnInfo()

Acrylic
Constructor()

Wool
Constructor()

Mix	
Percentage:	INTEGER
Constructor YarnInfo()	()

(b)	Describe what is meant by the terms properties , methods and inheritance .
	Properties
	Methods
	Inheritance
	[6]

11		Define these Object-Oriented Programming (OOP) terms: Instance	
		Inheritance	
		Polymorphism	
		[3]	
		In OOP, a class contains attributes and methods. Complete the pseudocode for the class Car to enable objects to be created. The class needs to include:	
		 string attributes to store the make, model, body type and fuel type an integer attribute to store the number of cars of that type built. 	
		The attributes must be available only through the methods of the class.	
		CLASS	
		PRIVATE Make : STRING	
		PRIVATE	
		PUBLIC PROCEDURE New(CarMake : STRING,,	
)	
		Make ←	
		Model ←	
		BodyType ← CarBodyType	
		Fuel ← ""	
		NumberBuilt ← 0	
		ENDPROCEDURE	
		GetFuel()	
		GetNumberBuilt()	