

Cambridge International AS & A Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE		9608/43
Paper 4 Written Paper		May/June 2020
MARK SCHEME		
Maximum Mark: 60		
	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.

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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)	It is an unplanned event // an event not wanted	1
1(b)	1 mark per example to max 3 e.g. Division by zero Invalid array index File does not exist Run-time error Invalid input Invalid argument/value Stack overflow Memory leakage Hardware failure/error	3
1(c)	 1 mark per bullet point to max 2 The program will not crash // more robust // program will continue Result does not cause further errors/problems later Appropriate error messages/result Exceptional conditions are identified Improve readability 	2

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Question		Ansv
2(a)	1 mark for the first 3 rows 1 mark for the last 2 rows	
	Feature	Must be included
	Incrementation	
	General case	✓
	Base case	✓
	Selection case	
	It calls itself	✓
2(b)	1 mark for each of the spaces filled	d in
	PROCEDURE Count(BYVALUE No IF MOD(Number, 2) <> (
	THEN Number \leftarrow Numb	per - 1
	ENDIF OUTPUT Number	
	IF Number > 0 THEN	
	CALL Count(Nur ENDIF	mber - 1)
	ENDPROCEDURE	

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	1 mark per bullet point	5
	Recursive call	
	with correct parameters	
	in correct working place(s)	
	Removal of loop	
	Remainder of program in correct place	
	PROCEDURE MealsCount(BYREF MealOption1 : INTEGER, MealOption2 : INTEGER)	
	DECLARE MealOption : INTEGER INPUT MealOption	
	IF MealOption = 1	
	THEN	
	$\texttt{MealOption1} \leftarrow \texttt{MealOption1} + 1$	
	CALL MealsCount(MealOption1, MealOption2)	
	ELSE	
	IF MealOption = 2	
	THEN	
	MealOption2 ← MealOption2 + 1	
	CALL MealsCount(MealOption1, MealOption2) ELSE	
	OUTPUT MealOption1, " ", MealOption2	
	ENDIF	
	ENDIF	
	ENDPROCEDURE	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	1 mark for each statement	4
	 person(elle). sport(rugby). plays(elle, rugby). will_not_play(elle, hockey). 	

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)	johann, jessica	1
3(c)	1 mark per bullet point	5
	 person(Y) AND // , sport(X) AND NOT // , NOT will_not_play(Y, X) mightplay(Y, X) IF person (Y) AND sport (X) AND NOT(will_not_play(Y, X)) 	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	1 mark per bullet point to max 2	2
	 Can use the properties from the parent/super class (without redeclaring them) Can use the methods from the parent/super class (without redeclaring them) Can extend the properties from the parent/super class Can extend the methods from the parent/super class 	
4(b)	1 mark per feature to max 2	2
	 Polymorphism Encapsulation Containment Aggregation Composition 	

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	1 mark per bullet point	3
	 Method header and close (where applicable) with correct parameters (LessonType, Instructor) Initialised LessonType and Instructor to parameter values 	
	PYTHON	
	<pre>definit(self, LType, LInstructor) : self LessonType = LType selfInstructor = LInstructor</pre>	
	<pre>PASCAL Constructor Lesson.Create(LType, LInstructor); begin LessonType:= LType; Instructor: = LInstructor; end;</pre>	
	<pre>VB.net Public Sub New(ByVal LType As String, ByVal LInstructor As String) LessonType = LType Instructor = LInstructor End Sub</pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)	1 mark per bullet point	2
	 function header and close (where applicable) returns Fee 	
	PYTHON	
	<pre>def GetLessonType(self) : return selfLessonType</pre>	
	<pre>VB.net Function GetLessonType () As Single Return LessonType End Function</pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	1 mark per bullet point	5
	Function header and close (where applicable)	
	Takes a parameter value	
	Check parameter value is valid	
	returns the correct fee	
	Returns -1 if value not valid	
	PYTHON	
	<pre>def GetFee(self, Level) :</pre>	
	if Level == 'B' :	
	return 45	
	elif Level == 'I' :	
	return 50	
	elif Level == 'A' :	
	return 55	
	else :	
	return -1	
	VB.NET	
	Public Sub GetFee(PLevel)	
	if PLevel = "B" Then	
	return 45	
	elseif PLevel = "I" Then	
	return 50	
	elseif PLevel = "A" Then	
	return 55	
	else	
	return -1	
	endif	
1	End Sub	

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	1 mark per bullet point	2
	 Array declaration with identifier LessonArray and size 9 Correct data type used 	
	DECLARE LessonArray : ARRAY[0:8] OF Lesson	
5(e)	1 mark per bullet point	3
	 Object is created Correct parameters passed Stored in correct index of LessonArray 	
	<pre>PYTHON LessonArray[2] = Lesson("Improve Your Serve", "David")</pre>	
	<pre>VB.net LessonArray[2] = New Lesson("Improve Your Serve", "David")</pre>	

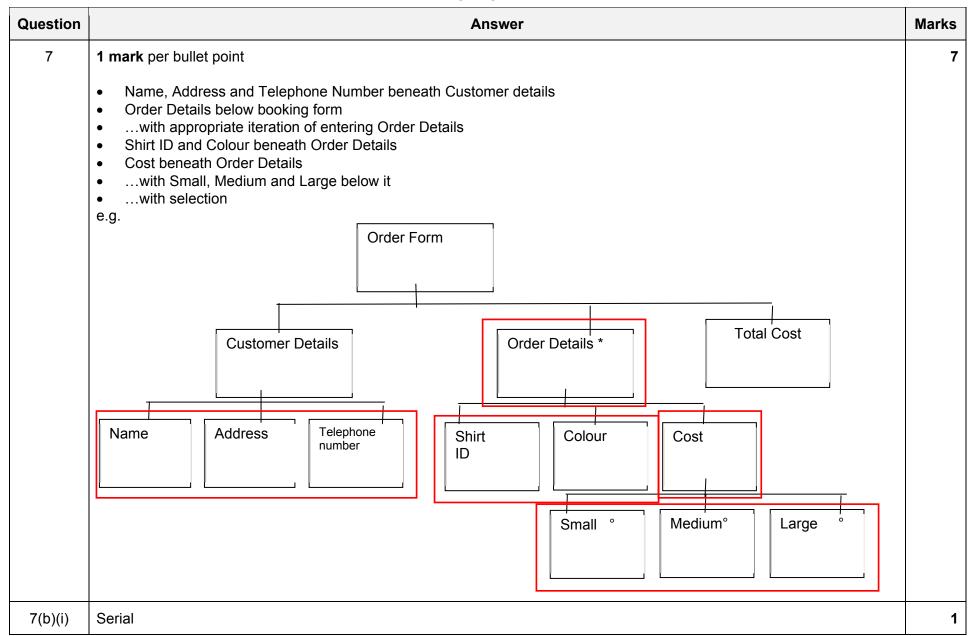
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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	1 mark per bullet point to max 4	4
	 Procedure header and end Loop 6000 times Access the UserID and PINNumber for each element in CustomerDetails Correct initialisation of UserID to "" and PINNumber to 0 PROCEDURE InitialiseHashTable() FOR x ← 0 TO 5999 	
	CustomerDetails[x].UserID "" CustomerDetails[x].PINNumber 0 ENDFOR ENDPROCEDURE	

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	1 mark for each completed missing statement	7
	FUNCTION InsertRecord(NewRecord) RETURNS INTEGER DECLARE Count: INTEGER DECLARE Index: INTEGER	
	Count ← 0	
	<pre>Index ← Hash(NewRecord.UserID) WHILE (CustomerDetails[Index].UserID <> "") AND (Count <= 5999)</pre>	
	$Index \leftarrow Index + 1$	
	Count ← Count + 1 IF Index > 5999 THEN	
	Index $\leftarrow 0$	
	ENDUF ENDWHILE	
	IF Count > 5999	
	THEN	
	RETURN -1	
	ELSE	
	$\texttt{CustomerDetails}[\textbf{Index}] \leftarrow \textbf{NewRecord}$	
	RETURN Index	
	ENDIF ENDFUNCTION	

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Question	n Answer											Marks
7(b)(ii)	1 mark per bullet point to max 2											
		quential Indom										
7(c)	<pre>1 mark per completed statement PROCEDURE UpdateTelephone(BYREF ThisCustomer : Customer,</pre>											
7(d)	1 mark per column pair											
	Conditions	Order over \$50	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N		
		Monday	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N		
	Co	Loyalty card	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		
		Additional 5% discount	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		
		10% discount	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N		
	Actions	Free gift	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		
	1 U			N	Y	N	N	N	N	N		

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