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GCE

Computer Science

Unit H046/02: Algorithms and problem solving

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2016

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
^	Omission mark
BOD	Benefit of the doubt
×	Incorrect point
FT	Follow through
NAQ	Not answered question
NBOD	No benefit of doubt given
REP	Repeat
	Correct point
TV	Too vague
BP	Blank Page – this annotation must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.
L1	Level 1
L2	Level 2
L3	Level 3

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1	 Selection/Branching (1) (AO1.1) Working selection example (1) (AO1.2) e.g. if a>b then c=b+42 endif Iteration (1) (AO1.1) Working iteration example (1) (AO1.2) e.g. for count=1 to 10 print (count) next count Sequence (1) (AO1.1) Working Sequence example (1) (AO1.2) e.g. qty = input() total = qty * price 	6 AO1.1 (3) AO1.2 (3)	Max 6 marks Do not penalise pseudocode if it is does not conform to the specification pseudocode guidelines.

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Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
2	 Mark Band 3–High Level (7-9 marks) The candidate demonstrates thorough knowledge and understanding of reasons for the use of local and global variables and naming conventions; the material is generally accurate and detailed. The candidate is able to apply their knowledge and understanding directly and consistently to the context provided. Evidence/examples will be explicitly relevant to the explanation. The candidate provides a thorough discussion which is well-balanced (local/global and naming conventions). Evaluative comments are consistently relevant and well- considered. There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated. Mark Band 2-Mid Level (4-6 marks) The candidate demonstrates reasonable knowledge and understanding of reasons for the use of local and global variables and naming conventions; the material is generally accurate but at times underdeveloped. The candidate is able to apply their knowledge and understanding directly to the context provided although one or two opportunities are missed. Evidence/examples are for the most part implicitly relevant to the explanation. The candidate provides a reasonable discussion, the majority of which is focused. Evaluative comments are for the most part appropriate, although one or two opportunities for development are missed. 	9* AO1.1 (2) AO1.2 (2) AO2.1 (2) AO3.3 (3)	 AO1: Knowledge and Understanding The following is indicative of possible factors/evidence that candidates may refer to but is not prescriptive or exhaustive Scope of global and local variables. Where declaration of global and local variables take place. Duplication of variable name in separate functions Variable identifiers must conform to a standard convention (meaningful name, camel back, data typ indication, indicates global or local): this helps other to understand the code and reduces the likelihood of duplication, makes maintenance easier. By convention UPPERCASE is reserved for constants rather than variables. Programming languages have rules for names variables can have. Usually they can only contain letters, numbers and underscores and may not start with a number. Variable names cannot be reserved words (if, while, for etc). Global variables make it difficult to integrate modules, they increase complexity of a program, they may cause conflicts with names written by others/in other modules, and they may be changed inadvertently when program is complex. Local variables help to make each function reusable

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is in the most part relevant and supported by some evidence. Mark Band 1-Low Level (1-3 marks) The candidate demonstrates a basic knowledge of reasons for the use of local and global variables and naming conventions, with limited understanding shown; the material is basic and contains some inaccuracies. The candidate makes a limited attempt to apply acquired knowledge and understanding to the context provided. The candidate provides a limited discussion which is narrow in focus. Judgments if made are weak and unsubstantiated. The information is basic and communicated in an unstructured way. The information is supported by limited evidence and the relationship to the evidence may not be clear. O marks No attempt to answer the question or response is not worthy of credit.		 AO2.1: Application The selected knowledge/examples should be directly related to the specific question. The following is indicative of possible factors/evidence that candidates may refer to but is not prescriptive or exhaustive: Explanation of how the standard rules for programming would impact upon the choices made for using variables and how they are addressed. Discussion of how breaking the rules of variable naming results in syntax error, causing it not to compile. Discussion around the use of different variables that are dependent, independent or interdependent. AO3.3: Evaluation Candidates will need to consider a variety of viewpoints in relation to following standard rules for functions and variables while developing management software and will make evaluative comments about the issues and solutions they are discussing e.g. Why when using global variables complexity of program increase? Why indication of data type and whether local or global Why local variables allow functions to be reusable? Why variable rules are important so the tokeniser can recognise variables in lexical analysis. Why ignoring rules of naming variables can result in unexpected behaviour (e.g. if a language is case sensitive netPrice is different to netprice)

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Q	uestion	Answer/Indicative content		Mark	Guidance	
3	a	AlphaBetaBlackbox			3 AO1.1 (3)	Max 3 marks Accept Integration testing, Unit testing, Destruction testing, walkthrough/dry-run, acceptance
	b	(1) • because it (1)	lete) structure / logi is safety critical (1) npact on life (1)	c has been tested.) e.g. chemical leak	3 AO2.2 (3)	Max 3 marks
	C	Sensor Value 95.000 97.500 97.501 98.099 98.100	OutputHeaterAmber LightHeaterAmber LightAmber LightAmber LightRed lightAmber LightRed LightRed Light	On/Off On Off Off Off On On Off Off Off Off	5 AO2.2 (5)	One mark per band Order within each band unimportant Max 5 marks
4	a	 Compare i Is 47 great New subsection element 5 Find the m 	-	alse ht, true e lower bound to 46 / ibset / 47 / element 6	4 AO2.1 (4)	Some marks such as the comparison may be by implication if the candidate's logic works Must refer to the list given in the question i.e. not a generic description

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b	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
	 Finding midpoint and correctly checking if midPoint value is target value and if so returning true Correctly checking that all elements have been checked and if so returning false Identify top or bottom of list if top then leftPtr set/passed as midPoint + 1 if bottom then rightPtr set/passed as midPoint - 1 Correct use of indentation (AO2.1) 	8 AO3.2 (7) AO2.1 (1)	Max 8 marks Note: candidates may have given a recursive algorithm and this should is perfectly acceptable.
	<pre>function findItem (numberArray integer[2000] rightPtr:integer): boolean</pre>	, target	Number:integer, leftPtr:integer,

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Question	on Answer/Indicative content		Guidance
C İ	• The integers in the list are unsorted (1)	1 AO2.1 (1)	
ii	 Identification (Max 1) Perform a linear search Description (Max 2) starting at the first element / each item is checked until value is found or end of list reached and not found 	3 AO1.1	Accept serial

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Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
d	 String length calculated (1) Correct number of characters from passed string taken (1) in reverse order (1) Characters placed in stack in correct order (1) String length placed in stack at correct point (1) Meaningful variable names used (1) (AO2.1) 	6 AO3.2 (5) AO2.1 (1)	 Allow StackPtr to be used instead of i in loop, as we would not expect them to know that some compilers do not always increment "loop counter" when they exit loops (i.e. loop counter on exit is undefined) Accept candidates using built-in stack methods e.g. stack.push(word.substring(i,1)) Do not penalise for syntax errors if the logic can clearly be
	<pre>Example program procedure passToStack(passString) stringLen = passString.Length() if stringLen == 0 then stack[0]=0 else stackPtr = 0 stringPtr = stringLen - 1 for i = 1 TO stringLen stack[stackPtr] = passString[stringPtr] stackPtr = stackPtr + 1 stringPtr = stringPtr -1 next i stack[stackPtr] = stringLen endif endprocedure</pre>		Max 6 mark

Q	uestior	n Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
5	a	 e.g. Reduces track scenery Limited functionality on car dashboard Simplified controls Simplified physics Simplified / removed weather 	2 AO2.1 (2)	Accept any reasonable answer
	b	e.g. • Track name • Car type • Driver name	3 AO2.1 (3)	Allow any reasonable alternative
6	a)	<pre> • Read in A and B. • Correct comparisons • Correct output messages. • Open file • Write to and close file. E.g. A = input("Enter value A") B = input("Enter value B") myFile = openWrite("output.txt") if A < B then myFile.writeLine("A is less than B") elseif B < A then myFile.writeLine("B is less than A") else myFile.writeLine("A is equal to B") endif myFile.close() </pre>	5 AO3.1 (5)	Max 5 marks Accept open file in append mode

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Q	uesti	ion	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
6	b		Parameter / name is passed by value rather than by reference / by value does not change the original variable value		
6	c)		 Work is easier to divide between a team each team member just needs to know what values go into their subroutine and the expected functionality Saves time as work takes place in parallel each team member can work on their area of expertise. Breaks problems into smaller areas. Easier to test/ debug/ read each subroutine can be tested before integration. Code can be reused in the project/ future projects 	6 AO1.1	Maximum 6 marks
7		а	• 16	4	Max 4 marks
		b	• 16	AO2.2	
		С	• 15	(4)	
		d	• 42		
			• 43 (max. 1)		
			(max. 1)		

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