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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

**FIJI SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION**

2011

COMPUTER STUDIES

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

FIJI SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION – 2011

COMPUTER STUDIES

EXAMINER'S REPORT

GENERAL COMMENTS

A total of 3347 candidates appeared for the Computer Studies examination compared to 3074 in 2010. There has been a notable increase in the number of candidates taking the subject in schools.

Candidates often failed to read and understand the questions well and therefore were not able to answer what was required. They often lost marks for:

- failing to follow instructions.
- not giving examples when required to
- writing essays in point-form.
- lack of understanding and knowledge with some basic concepts of programming.

SECTION A:

This section was done quite well as most of the candidates scored above 15 marks. This showed that candidates have understood most of the questions well but a bit more thorough coverage on some topics could have resulted in better marks.

The table below shows the comments on the performance of the candidates in each question.

3.

Questions	A	B	C	D	Comments
1					Poorly done.
2					Well done
3					Well done
4					Poorly done
5					Poorly done
6					Average
7					Well done
8					Poorly done
9					Satisfactory performance
10					Poorly done
11					Very well done
12					Satisfactory performance
13					Poorly done
14					Poorly done
15					Very well done
16					Poorly done
17					Well done
18					Well done
19					Satisfactory performance
20					Very well done
21					Poorly done
22					Very well done
23					Satisfactory performance
24					Very Well done
25					Well done
26					Poorly done
27					Poorly done
28					Poorly done
29					Well done
30					Well done

SECTION B

QUESTION 1

- (a) (i) This question was well done by a majority of the candidates as most of them were able to identify the correct variables.
- (ii) Well done. Majority of the candidates were able to write the correct remark statement.
- (iii) Poorly done. Many candidates could not identify the number of loops.
- (iv) Well done as most of the candidates were able to calculate the output.
- (v) Poorly done as most of the candidates could not identify the correct line that could be omitted without affecting the correct execution of the program.

4.

- (b) Poorly done. Candidates were not able to write the basic types of monitors.
- (c) Some candidates managed to differentiate the two terms but did not give the examples; therefore lost marks.

QUESTION 2

- (a)
 - (i) Only a few candidates managed to gain full marks in this questions as majority of the candidates wrote “press the enter key once” instead of twice. Some candidates wrote “first highlight and then press enter”; which would result in deleting the entire sentence.
 - (ii) This question was done well.
 - (iii) Well done.
 - (iv) A very poorly done question. Candidates did not know which key to press to take the cursor to the end of the line. Majority of the candidates wrote that in order to go to the end of the line, the “enter” key should be pressed.
 - (v) Overall a very poorly done question. Candidates were not sure of the function of **word wrap**.
- (b) Candidates were not able to differentiate the meaning of the two properly. A lot of candidates got the definition of type over correct but a lot of them associated insert mode with the inserting of picture in a document.
- (c) Candidates were confused between a document backup and a power backup as some of them stated that a backup can be used in case of power shutdown. Candidates should be clearly taught the use of a backup, is that when there is an irreparable damage to the original document.
- (d)
 - (i) Digital Computer – only a few candidates got this question correct as majority wrote that Charles Babbage invented the digital computer.
 - (ii) Stored Program - 60% of the candidates got this question correct. However, some of them wrote that Augusta Ada invented the stored program.

QUESTION 3

- (a)
 - (i) Majority of the candidates got the first part of the question correct however, some wrote “Student ID” which was incorrect as it did not appear in the table. However, a lot of candidates could not state the correct reason for selecting Student ID No as the primary key.
 - (ii) Done very well.
 - (iii) This question was also done very well.

- (iv) Date of Birth – candidates were not able to clearly identify the field type used. Phone Contact – again, they were not able to identify the field types correctly. A lot of candidates wrote numeric as the field type.
- (v) This question was done well as candidates were able to state the result of the query, however, some of them did not fully state the reason of the query and as a result lost marks.
- (b) A majority of candidates were able to correctly identify the limitations of a computer.
- (c) This question was answered well.
- (d) A lot of candidates got this question correct, however some candidates were confused between an information society and an information systems. A common mistake was candidates writing the definition of an information system instead of an information society.

QUESTION 4

- (a)
 - (i) This question was not very well done. Most common answers were: “ the size of the cell is small” or “not enough space to fit in the words”. They need to be made aware that size refers to the entire cell, that is, the cell width and cell length.
 - (ii) This question was done well by majority of the candidates. They had used appropriate words (width) to explain their answers.
 - (iii) Generally this question was done well, however, it was also noted that candidates who got this question wrong either did not use (= sign) or used (= sign) at the wrong places. However, there are still a handful of candidates who used formula to answer this question.
 - (iv) This question was not done very well. Candidates need to be reminded to use the full word “ average” and not “AVG” only. Some students had given answers like =AVG (B4:B8)/5 or = average (B4:B8)/5.
 - (v) This was a bonus mark question, however, it was noted that candidates had initially got the answer correct.
- (b) This question was not done very well. A majority of candidates wrote on the features of OAS rather than the technologies of OAS.
- (c)
 - (i) This question was very poorly done, candidates did not give the key words (like combination of all sorts of media) to answer the question. Candidates need to be made aware that for a ½ mark question the essential part of the answer should be written.
 - (ii) Most of the candidates failed to write the correct definition of virtual reality and some just gave examples.

6.

- (d) This question was done well by majority of the candidates. On describing the function of modem, this was moderately done, some candidates only explained on one aspect, i.e. changing analog signal to digital and did not mention about the change of digital to analog signal. A handful of candidates had only related the use of modem to internet services only.

QUESTION 5

Overall, this particular question was not very well answered as most of the questions were from the last few topics covered in Form 6. Teachers need to cover these topics thoroughly as it is part of the coverage.

- (a) While majority of the candidates got the network topology correct, they could not explain the function of a server in a computer network. It seemed that candidates generally have the idea that a “server is used to link or connect computers to the host computer.”
- (b) Again this question was not very well done. Some candidates had no idea what a style sheet is, some did not even attempt this question; while most of the candidates who did attempt gave answers very briefly with wrong terms used, making their answers wrong. For example, sheet used to style programs.
- (c) Moderately well done question. Some candidates gave the description of Periodic and Exception reports instead of stating the difference.
- (d) This question was done well. Candidates have the knowledge of the four levels of activities in an organization however a few candidates wrote on the levels of management.
- (e) Both (i) and (ii) were very poorly answered. Majority of the candidates used the defining words like operate and program in answering this question. Students need to be informed that they should refrain from using the defining words in their explanation.
- (f) A very poorly attempted question. Very few candidates scored full marks. It was evident that candidates hardly had the practice of DOS Commands. Incorrect commands, syntax was used in answering this question.

SECTION C

Section C consisted of three parts. Parts A and B consisted of essay writing for Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4. Both parts A and B were well answered by majority of candidates. However, some candidates failed to follow the instruction of selecting one question from each part. Some students used point format rather than an essay format.

Part C consisted of drawing the flowchart and writing of program. Few candidates scored full marks. Majority of students did poorly in programming.

PART A**QUESTION 1****History of Computers**

This question was well answered by majority of the candidates as most of them opted to do this question. Some candidates lost mark because they kept repeating the same answer e.g. in Education keeping records for students in school and keeping records of teachers etc.

QUESTION 2**Computers and Information Processing**

This essay was well answered by majority of the candidates who attempted this question. Candidates were able to draw the table and provided examples. Some candidates stated the six procedures well but found some difficulties in explaining them.

PART B**QUESTION 3****Computers in Society**

This question was attempted fairly. Some candidates stated the three types of robots correctly but could not explain them well therefore, lost marks. Some candidates were confused with the two tasks that robots are best suited for and the two advantages and disadvantages of robots.

QUESTION 4**Computers and Careers**

This essay was also written well by most of the candidates. However, some weaknesses were also found. A good number of candidates seemed to be confused with the explanations for the increase in computer crimes and why it is difficult to detect computer crimes; there must be a clear distinction between the points outlined to prevent confusion and repetition of the points. Candidates should be discouraged from writing extra point that are irrelevant to the question being asked as this might only cause them confusion and may lead to loss of marks.

PART C**QUESTION 5****Programming**

This Question was poorly answered by those candidates who attempted it. Majority of the candidates had the **correct idea** of what the program was required to do – but did not seem to know how to properly draw the correct flowchart and write its corresponding program. Majority of the candidates used pseudo code to write the program and did not know how to draw and write out the proper **For...Next** loop structure.

COMMON MISTAKES

- A lot of syntax errors were evident in majority of the papers – many students had a lot of basic syntax errors. It is evident that they simply did not know the basic rules of basic programming
- Use of colon *instead of* semi colon
- Quotation marks incorrectly placed eg. Let “Grade”= G *instead of* Print “Grade ” ; G
- String variables not written properly eg. Grade = \$G *instead of* G\$
- Arithmetic symbols e.g \leq *instead of* \leq
- Almost all the candidates who attempted the question were not able to properly draw the **for...next flowchart** symbol and write the correct structure of **the for...next loop**
- Incorrect programming commands used eg. *Enter instead of input, display instead of print, calculate instead of Let*
- Most candidates had the correct input but forgot to put all the required output to be printed as outlined in the question.
- Most of the candidates who had the correct outputs did not have a user friendly program e.g Print N\$, Print G\$, Print marks **instead of Print “Student Name - ”;N\$, “has achieved grade” ;G\$...**
- **A good number of candidates were also confused with the flowchart symbol for output and process.**

QUESTION 6

Programming

This question was answered better than Question 5 however, there were similar syntax errors. Majority of the candidates seemed more comfortable answering questions on the IF...Then...Else structure rather than For...Next but the common errors were still evident. The most common error in this question was the calculation where candidates were confused on how to calculate charges for more than 34 units.

Common Mistakes:

- Most of the candidates did not draw proper decision flowchart symbols where the conditions of yes/no or true/false had to be shown
- Incorrect programming commands used eg. *Enter instead of input, display instead of print, calculate instead of Let*
- Most candidates had the correct input but forgot to put all the required output to be printed as outlined in the question.
- **Most of the candidates had incorrect calculations for units greater than 34 and simply multiplied all the units by 0.85 – they could not create a variable for the extra units then multiply it by 0.85.**

THE END

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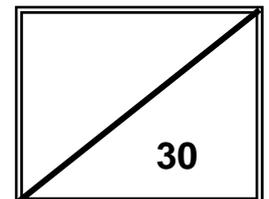
Marking Scheme

SECTION A**[30 MARKS]***Circle the letter which represents the best answer.*

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D

(1 mark for each question)

16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D
21	A	B	C	D
22	A	B	C	D
23	A	B	C	D
24	A	B	C	D
25	A	B	C	D
26	A	B	C	D
27	A	B	C	D
28	A	B	C	D
29	A	B	C	D
30	A	B	C	D

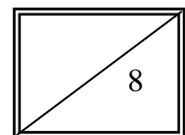


SECTION B**SHORT ANSWERS****[40 Marks]**

All five questions in this section are compulsory. Each question is worth 8 marks.

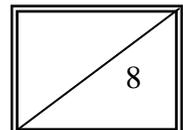
QUESTION 1

- (a). 1. L, Y (1/2 mark)
2. B, P (1/2 mark)
- (ii). To calculate the interest and balance (1 mark)
- (iii). 3 (1 mark)
- (iv). 500 10500 (1 mark)
- (v). Line 10 (1 mark)
- (b). 1. Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) (1/2 mark)
2. Flat Panel Monitors or Liquid Crystal Display(LCD) (1/2 mark)
- (c). Spreadsheet software manipulates numbers and formulas while word processing software manipulates text. (1 mark)
- Spreadsheet Software: MS Excel or Coral Quattro Pro or Lotus 123 , Word Processing Software: MS Word, or Coral WordPerfect or Lotus Word Pro (1 mark)



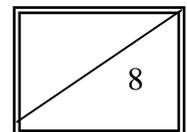
QUESTION 2

- (a) (i). Place the insertion point before the word “The” and press the “Enter” key twice
(1 mark)
- (ii). Highlight the word “HEALTH” then click “B” for “Bold”, and “align centre” on the Formatting Toolbar or highlight the word “HEALTH” and press ctrl+B for bold and ctrl+E to centre
(1 mark)
- (iii). Make sure you are on “insert mode”. Place the insertion point after the word “spirits” and type the comma (,).
(1 mark)
- (iv). The “End” key.
(1 mark)
- (v). Word wrap: is a feature of Microsoft Word that automatically moves the insertion point to the next line once the current line is full.
(1 mark)
- (b). Typeover mode is when text overwrites the existing text while Insert mode, text is inserted into the document at the insertion point.
(1 mark)
- (c). So that data is not lost in case of natural disasters eg. flooding, fire, etc. Or through harddisk crash.
(1 mark)
- (d) (i). Digital Computer: John Presper Eckert & John Mauchly
(½ mark)
- (ii). Stored Program: John Von Newmann
(½ mark)



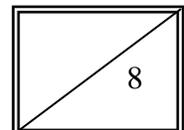
QUESTION 3

- (a) (i) Student ID No. It uniquely identifies each record – each student id no. is unique or different from the rest
(1 mark)
- (ii) Ilisapeci Dilio
(1 mark)
- (iii) Records: 5
Fields: 6
(1 mark)
- (iv) 1. DOB – Date and Time
2. Phone Contact – Text / Number
(1 mark)
- (v) It will display all students in form 602 with their Name, Student ID, Father’s Name, and Phone Contact
(1 mark)
- (b) 1. Cannot think, cannot make its own judgement, requires user to input data.
2. Cannot do anything unless they are programmed with specific instructions.
(1 mark)
- (c) 1. Second Generation: The Transistor Technology
2. Third Generation: The Integrated Circuit
(1 mark)
- (d) Information society: a society in which most of its population is involved in gathering, processing and communicating information rather than physically producing goods.
(1 mark)



QUESTION 4

- (a) (i) The column width cannot display all texts therefore text is interrupted. (1 mark)
- (ii) Adjust the column width by dragging the column divider to the right. (1 mark)
- (iii) =SUM(B4:B8) (1 mark)
- (iv) =Average(B4:B8) (1 mark)
- (v) =MAX(B4:F11) (Bonus mark was given) (1 mark)
- (b) 1. Fax Machines: scan images and convert to signals to be transmitted over telephone lines. (1/2 mark)
2. E-Mail: Or electronic mail which is an electronic letter sent between individuals or computers or video conferencing: allows people located at various geographic locations to have in-person meetings. (1/2 mark)
- (c) (i). Multimedia – Technology that can link all sorts of media into one form of presentation. (1/2 mark)
- (ii). Virtual reality – interactive sensory equipment (eg. Headgears and gloves) allowing users to experience alternative realities generated in 3-D by a computer, thus imitating the physical world. (1/2 mark)
- (d) Modem - Modulator Demodulator (1/2 mark)
- Function: It converts data from digital to analog and from analog to digital (1/2 mark)



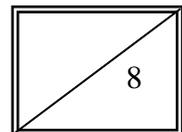
QUESTION 5

- (a) A server shares resources with other nodes.
 (1/2 mark)
Example: Star Network or Hierarchical Network
 (1/2 mark)
- (b) Style sheet enables you to determine the basic appearance of a single or multiple pages.
 (1 mark)
- (c) Periodic reports are produced at regular intervals, weekly, monthly or quarterly while Exception reports call attention to unusual events.
 (1 mark)
- (d) 1. Strategic Planning
 2. Management control
 3. Operational control
 4. Transaction processing (2 marks)
- (e) (i). Computer Operator: Direct and monitor the operations of computer system.
 (1/2 mark)
- (ii). Systems programmer: computer professional who creates new software or revises existing software.
 (1/2 mark)

(f)

	TASKS	COMMANDS
(i)	Delete all files starting with a letter C	DEL C *.*
(ii)	Display the contents of a directory	DIR
(iii)	Rename the directory called WIN to WINNER	REN WIN WINNER
(iv)	Copy a file called EXAM.doc from the A drive to the C drive	COPY EXAM.doc A:

(2 marks)



SECTION C**Question 1****History of Computers****(i). Airlines:**

- The airlines improve efficiency on selling more tickets, and passengers paying low fares on discounts.
- Computer usage contributes to personal safety in many ways e.g. computer control anti breaking system in aircraft helps to prevent dangerous skids and produce optimum stopping distance in all weather conditions
- Airlines companies uses computers to keep records of the number of seats still available, when is the next flight and for booking.

*(any 2 for 2 marks)***(ii). Education:**

- computer assist instruction, uses computerized lessons that range from simple drills and practice sessions to complex – interactive tutorials
- educational aids such as encyclopaedias and other major reference works are available on pc as tools for learning other subjects
- For students to do their research and type their assignments, for teachers to evaluate the statistics of the performance of the individual students.
- New Computer Technologies are creating new options for interactive education (Multimedia).
- Computer networks in university link students and professor together for collaborating study and research.
- In rural schools, computer network can give isolated students access to resources that would otherwise not be available.

*(any 2 for 2 marks)***(iii). Supermarkets:**

- Products from meats to magazines are packed with zebra-striped bar codes that can be read by the computer scanners at supermarkets checkout stands to determine prices and help manage inventory.
- Computer helps business automate the collection and processing of data and the production and distribution of information.
- Factors such as increase complexity of the business environment, rapid growth, increase complexity the value of information and even social pressure has encouraged the business to adapt computers as solutions to many problems.

*(any 2 for 2 marks)***(iv). Health and Medicine:**

- **Administration:** keep records of patients; improve the overall quality of health care.
- **Doctors, nurses:** have adapted to computers because they already depend heavily on specialized information to perform their job.
- **Intensive Care Unit** is an early example of computer controlled patient monitoring. At bedside, critically ill patients are connected to vital sign such as heartbeat, breathing and brain activity. If any of this vital sensors change dramatically, an alarm is sounded.
- **Lab technicians** uses computer to do their analysis.

- **Scanning system** these systems are techniques such as x-rays, gamma rays and ultra sound obtain 1000's of separate piece of data about a person's internal organs. Computer then re assemble this data into still or moving pictures

(any 2 for 2 marks)

*Note: (1/2 mk for style and 1/2 mark for the structure of sentence and linking of ideas).
(1/2 mark for introduction and 1/2 mark for conclusion).*

Question 2

COMPUTERS AND INFORMATION PROCESSING

DATA PROCESSING: is the process of manipulating data in one or more of the following procedures:

Collecting Data: Data may be collected from a number of sources. The most common form of data collection is *data entry* from source documents eg. collecting annual marks for Form six students.

Name	English	Maths	Total Marks
Elvin	78	67	145
Selvin	66	77	143
Reema	88	89	177

These marks are written on a sheet of paper and then can be entered into a database for manipulation.

Organizing Data: Data must be arranged into relevant categories so that the relationships between various facts can be seen.

Combining Data: This involves the combination of similar data to reduce the number of data items to be processed.

Sorting Data: This involves the arrangement of data in the order that is needed e.g. alphabetical, ascending/descending, chronological (SEQUENTIAL) etc.

Manipulating Data: This involves performing calculations on the data e.g. finding the average of the English marks, calculating the percentage pass etc.

Summarizing: Data is summarized based on the contents of the relevant categories.

Note: 1 mk for each for the procedure – 6 mks

2 mks for drawing the table and having correct data.

(1/2 mk for style and 1/2 mark for the structure of sentence and linking of ideas).

(1/2 mark for introduction and 1/2 mark for conclusion).

PART B**Question 3****COMPUTERS IN SOCIETY**

Robotics is a field of study concerned with developing and using robots. **Robots** are computer-controlled machines that mimic the motor activities of humans and can be programmed or instructed to perform a variety of physical tasks whereas an automated machine can only do a single specialized task. Some toy like household robots have been made for entertainment purposes. Most however are used in factories and elsewhere. They differ from other assembly-line machines (automated machines) in that they can be reprogrammed to do more than one task.

There are 3 types of robots.

Perception systems are robots that imitate some of the human senses. For example, robots with television-camera vision systems are particularly useful. They can be used for guiding machine tools, for inspecting products, for identifying and sorting parts, and for welding. Other kinds of perception systems rely on a sense of touch, such as those used on microcomputers assembly lines to put parts into place.

Industrial robots: are used in factories to perform certain assembly-line tasks. Examples are machines used in automobile plants to do painting and polishing. In the garment industry, robot pattern cutters create pieces of fabric for clothing. Some types of robots have claws for picking up objects.

Mobile robots: act as transporters, such as “mailmobiles” they carry mail through an office, following a preprogrammed route. Specialized mobile robots with perception capabilities are used for military and police applications such as locating and disarming explosive devices.

Robots are often used to handle dangerous, repetitive tasks that do not need the judgment and decision-making skills of humans. The most controversial issue in the use of robots in industry is job security. Robots can do some jobs faster and cheaper than human beings. They do not need to go on leave and they can work 24 hours a day. Robots therefore can lead to greater productivity and lower prices for the consumer. The greatest drawback of Robots is their inability to make judgements.

Marking Criteria

- *Explain what a robot is and how it is different from an automated machine. (1 mk)*
- *three types of robots. (3 mks)*
- *two tasks that robots are best suited for. (2 mks)*
- *two advantages and two disadvantages of robots. (2mks)*

Note:

(1/2 mk for style and 1/2 mark for the structure of sentence and linking of ideas).

(1/2 mark for introduction and 1/2 mark for conclusion).

Question 4

A computer crime is an illegal action in which the perpetrator uses special knowledge of computer technology.

Types of Computer Crimes (Any two)

- **Data manipulating or data diddling:** the altering of the data that enters or exits a computer. There are different types of data manipulation, example, altering school grades by putting false data into the computer and altering or deleting information. Another example is known as 'salami slicing' which involves skimming off small bit of money from a number of accounts and diverting it into the manipulator's own bank.
- **Time bomb:** the coding of a computer program so that it destroys itself after running a certain number of times. This method is often used by employees who are not happy with the management of their organizations. This may also be used by software developers whose customers purchase on credit terms. If they are not paid for on time, the program will destroy themselves, otherwise, the developers will let their clients know how to 'defuse the bomb'. Another kind of time bomb is called the Trojan horse, which involves putting a wicked program under the guise of a legitimate program on a bulletin board system. When the program is downloaded for use it does damage to the hard disk, data or programs that are already in the computer.
- **Trap door:** the creation of a special password that will enable on to get into a program without being known.
- **Data stealing:** the stealing of data for a company's purposes and using it for other purposes.
- **Time stealing:** the use of a computer without authorization therefore stealing the money paid in rent for the use of the computer.
- **Electronic eavesdropping:** the tapping of the telecommunication lines in which data and information are sent.
- **Industrial espionage:** the stealing of designs, marketing plans or other trade secrets of one company by computer and selling information to another.

Computer crimes are on increase because: (any two)

- Many more people now know how to operate the computer.
- Many computers are now linked together through networks.
- The easy access to large databases through microcomputers.

It is generally difficult to detect computer crime because: (any two)

- The crime is complex and is not easily discovered.
- It is difficult to trace the guilty party once the crime is discovered because of the difficulty in finding evidence.
- There are usually no witnesses although the crime can be taking place in a room full of people.
- Law enforcement people are usually ignorant of the complexity of computer technology and as such are unable to guard against misuses of the computer.

Some of the principle measures to protect computer security are the following: (any two)

Encrypting messages: whenever information is sent over a network, the possibility of unauthorized access exists. Encrypting involves coding information so that only the user can read or otherwise use it.

Restricting access: security experts are constantly devising ways to protect computer systems from access by unauthorized persons. Sometimes security is a matter of putting guards on company computer rooms and checking identification of everyone admitted.

Frequent changes of passwords: Oftentimes it is a matter of being careful about assigning passwords to people and of changing them when people leave a company. Passwords are secret words or numbers that must be keyed into the computer system to gain access.

Personal screening and review program.

Marking Criteria

- two types of computer crime – 2 mks
- two reasons why computer crime is on the increase - 2 mks
- two reasons why it is difficult to detect computer crime - 2 mks
- two security measures that can be used to prevent computer crime – 2 mks

Note:

(1/2 mk for style and 1/2 mark for the structure of sentence and linking of ideas).

(1/2 mark for introduction and 1/2 mark for conclusion).

Part C

Question 5

```

10  Rem To Analyze Exam Results
20  Input "Enter Student Name"; N$
30  For S = 1 to 4
40  Input "Enter Mark"; M
50  Let Total = Total + M
60  Next S
70  If Total >= 340 and Total <= 400 then
80  Print N$, Total, "Grade A"
90  ElseIf Total >= 270 and Total <= 339 then
100 Print N$, Total, "Grade B"
110 ElseIf Total >= 200 and Total <= 269 then
120 Print N$, Total, "Grade C"
130 ElseIf Total >= 0 and Total <= 199 then
140 Print N$, Total, "Grade D"
150 End If
160 End

```

Marking Criteria

Program logic:

Input [1/2]

Output [2]

Structure:

ForNext [1]

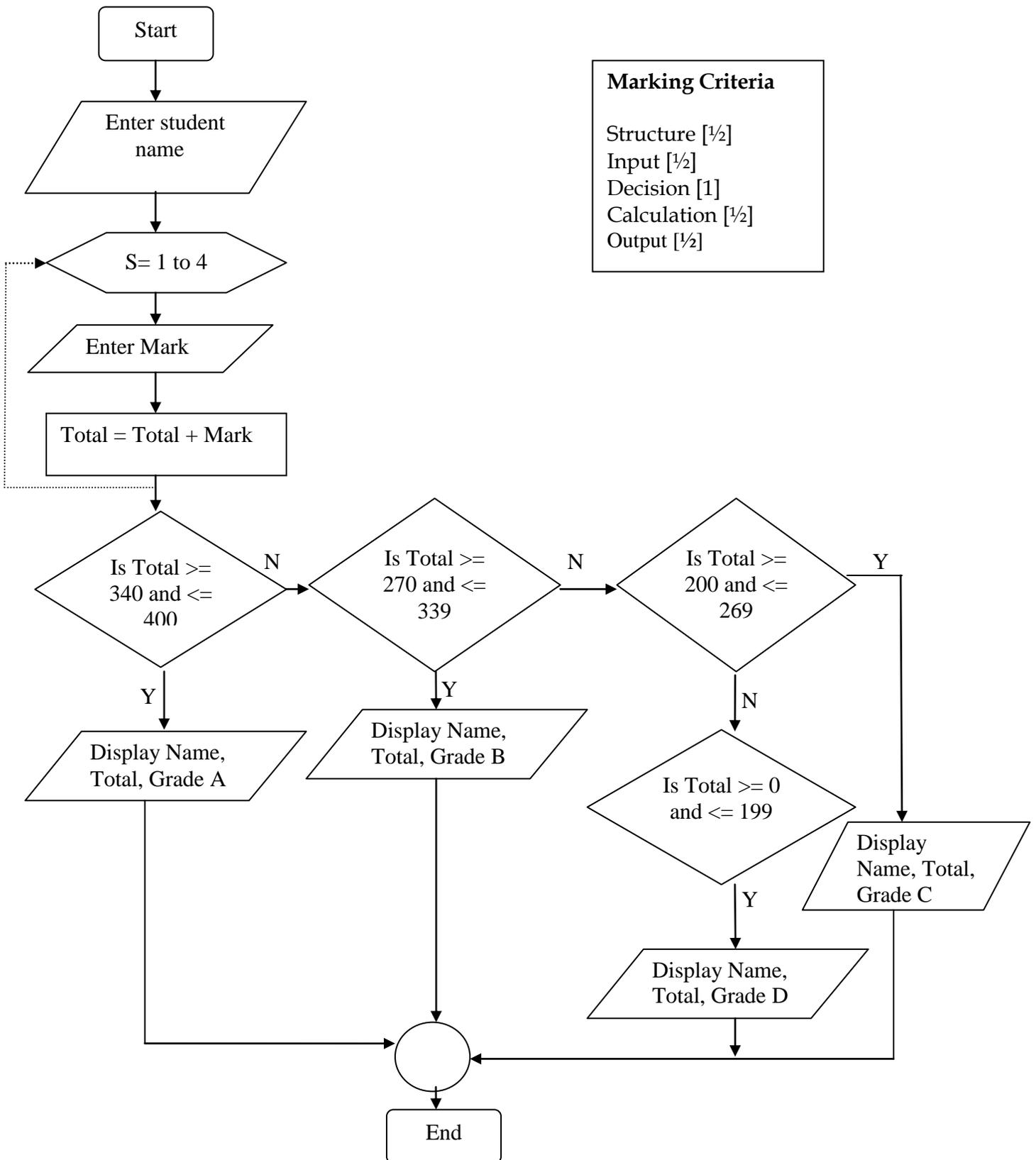
If..then..else [1]

Calculation [1]

User friendly [1/2]

Documented [1/2]

Overall correctness [1/2]

Flowchart

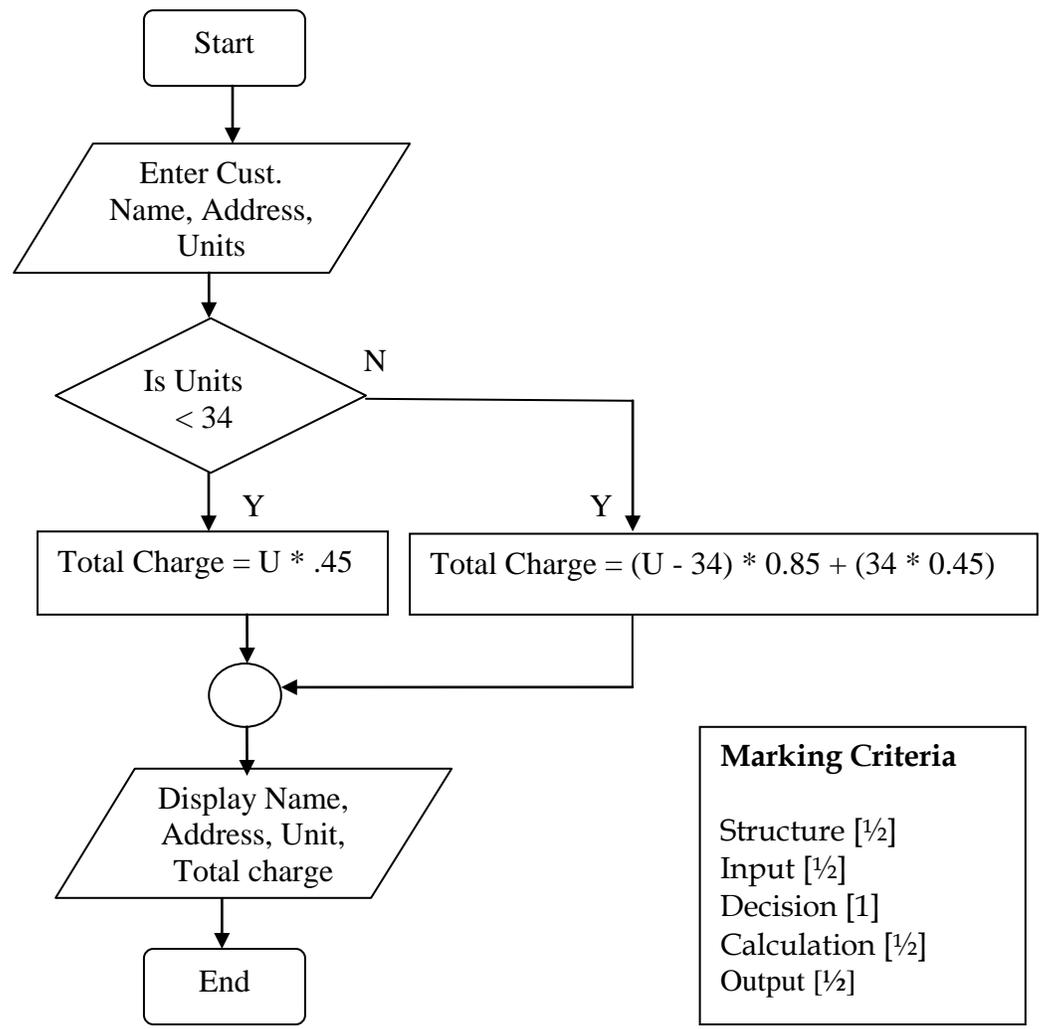
Question 6

```

10  Rem To Calculate Electricity Charge
20  Input "Enter Customer Name"; N$
30  Input "Customer Postal Address"; A$
40  Input "No. Of Units Consumed"; U
50  If U <= 34 then
60  Total_Charge = U * .45
70  Print N$, A$, U, Total_Charge
80  ElseIf U > 34 then
90  Total_Charge = (U - 34) * 0.85 + (34 * 0.45)
100 Print N$, A$, U, Total_Charge
110 End
    
```

Marking Criteria
Program logic:
 Input [1]
 Output [1]
Structure:
 If..then..else [1]
 Calculation [2]
 User friendly [½]
 Documented [½]
 Overall correctness [1]

Flowchart



Marking Criteria
 Structure [½]
 Input [½]
 Decision [1]
 Calculation [½]
 Output [½]

THE END