

## GCSE COMPUTER SCIENCE 8525A/1, 8525B/1, 8525C/1

Paper 1 Computational thinking and programming skills

## Mark scheme

Specimen Assessment Materials

Programming skills- C#

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from aga.org.uk

The following annotation is used in the mark scheme:

- ; means a single mark
- // means alternative response
- / means an alternative word or sub-phrase
- means acceptable creditworthy answer. Also used to denote a valid answer that goes beyond the expectations of the GCSE syllabus.
- **R** means reject answer as not creditworthy
- NE means not enough
- means ignore
- DPT in some questions a specific error made by a candidate, if repeated, could result in the candidate failing to gain more than one mark. The DPT label indicates that this mistake should only result in a candidate losing one mark on the first occasion that the error is made. Provided that the answer remains understandable, subsequent marks should be awarded as if the error was not being repeated.

## **Note to Examiners**

In the real world minor syntax errors are often identified and flagged by the development environment. To reflect this, all responses in a high-level programming language will assess a candidate's ability to create an answer using precise programming commands/instructions but will avoid penalising them for minor errors in syntax.

When marking program code, examiners must take account of the different rules between the languages and only consider how the syntax affects the logic flow of the program. If the syntax is not perfect but the logic flow is unaffected then the response should not be penalised.

The case of all program code written by students is to be ignored for the purposes of marking. This is because it is not always clear which case has been used depending on the style and quality of handwriting used.

Examiners must ensure they follow the mark scheme instructions exactly. If an examiner is unsure as to whether a given response is worthy of the marks they must escalate the question to their team leader.

Question	Part	Marking guidance		Total marks
01	1	2 marks for AO1 (recall)		2
		A sequence of steps/instructions; that can be followed to complete a task;		
		A. Different wording with similar meaning		
01	2	3 marks for AO1 (recall)		3
		One mark for each correct distinct label.		
		If the answers given were, for example, C, C, B then award only the B as the C is duplicated. Likewise if C, C, C was the answer marks would be given. The correct table is:		
			Label	
		Breaking a problem down into a number of sub-problems	С	
		The process of setting the value stored in a variable	А	
		Defines the sort of values a variable may take	В	
		A. If actual terms are written out instead of labels     R. All instances of duplicate labels		
02	1	Mark is for AO2 (apply)		1
		D 4;		
		R. If more than one lozenge shaded		
02	2	Mark is for AO2 (apply)		1
		D'computer sciencegcse';		
		R. If more than one lozenge shaded		
03	1	Mark is for AO2 (apply)		1
		A Line number 2;		
		R. If more than one lozenge shaded		
03	2	Mark is for AO2 (apply)		1
		C Line number 11;		
		R. If more than one lozenge shaded		

Question	Part	Marking guidance	Total marks
03	3	Mark is for AO2 (apply)	1
		A 1 subroutine call;	
		R. If more than one lozenge shaded	
03	4	Mark is for AO2 (apply)	1
		<b>B</b> String;	
		R. If more than one lozenge shaded	
02	\		4
03	5	Mark is for AO2 (apply)	1
		2//twice//two;	
04		5 marks for AO3 (program)	5
		1 mark for each correct item in the correct location.	
		Python	
		<pre>num1 = int(input("Enter a number: "))</pre>	
		<pre>num2 = int (input("Enter a second number: "))</pre>	
		if num1 > num2:	
		print(" _ <mark>num1</mark> is bigger.")	
		elif num1 <a href="mailto:num2"><a <mark="" href="mai&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;print(">num2 is bigger.")</a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a>	
		else:	
		<pre>print("The numbers are equal.")</pre>	
		I. Case of response R. if any spelling mistakes	
		C#	
		<pre>int num1;</pre>	
		int num2;	
		Console.WriteLine("Enter a number: ");	
		<pre>num1 = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());</pre>	
		Console.WriteLine("Enter another number: ");	
		<pre>num2 = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());</pre>	

```
if (num1 > num2)
   Console.WriteLine(" numl is bigger.");
}
else
if (num1 < _____ num2)
   Console.WriteLine(" num2 is bigger.");
}
else
   Console.WriteLine("The numbers are equal.");
I. Case of response
R. if any spelling mistakes
VB.Net
Dim num1 As Integer
Dim num2 As Integer
Console.Write("Enter a number: ")
num1 = Console.ReadLine()
Console.Write("Enter another number: ")
num2 = Console.ReadLine()
If num1 > num2 Then
    Console.WriteLine(" numl is bigger.")
ElseIf num1 <a href="mailto:rum2"> num2</a> Then
    Console.WriteLine(" num2 is bigger.")
Else
    Console.WriteLine("The numbers are equal.")
End If
I. Case of response
R. if any spelling mistakes
```

Question	Part	Marking guidance				
05		2 marks for AO3 (design) and 5 marks for AO3 (program)  Program Design Mark A for using meaningful variable names throughout (even i incorrect); Mark B for using suitable data types throughout (distance can be integer, passengers must be integer);  Program Logic Mark C for getting user input for the distance in an appropriate	pe real or	7		
		<ul> <li>Mark D for getting user input for the number of passengers in a place;</li> <li>Mark E for a fare that correctly charges £2 per passenger;</li> <li>Mark F for a fare that correctly charges £1.50 for every kilometr</li> <li>Mark G for outputting the correct final fare;</li> <li>I. Case of program code</li> </ul>	n appropriate			
		Maximum 6 marks if any errors in code.  Python Example 1 (fully correct) Mark A awarded.				
		<pre>distance = float(input()) (Par</pre>	rt of B, C) rt of B, D)			
		<pre>C# Example (fully correct) Mark A awarded.  int passengers; double distance, fare; distance = double.Parse(Console.ReadLine());</pre>	(Part of B) (Part of B) (C)			
		<pre>passengers = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine()); fare = 2 * passengers; fare = fare + (1.5 * distance); Console.WriteLine(fare);  I. indentation in C#</pre>	(D) (E) (F) (G)			
		<pre>VB Example (fully correct) Marks A, B awarded.  Dim distance, fare As Double Dim passengers As Integer distance = Console.ReadLine() passengers = Console.ReadLine()</pre>	(Part of B) (Part of B) (C) (D)			

fare = 2 * passengers	( <b>E</b> )
fare = fare + $(1.5 * di)$	stance) (F)
Console.WriteLine(fare)	( <b>G</b> )
I. indentation in VB.NET	
Python Example 2 (partially o	
Mark A awarded. Mark B not a	awarded because float conversion missing.
<pre>Mark A awarded. Mark B not a  dist = input()</pre>	awarded because float conversion missing.  (C but NOT B)
dist = input()	(C but NOT B)
<pre>dist = input() pass = int(input())</pre>	(C but NOT B) (Part of B, D)
<pre>dist = input() pass = int(input()) fare = 2 * pass</pre>	(C but NOT B) (Part of B, D) (E)

Question	Part	Marking guidance	Total marks
06		2 marks for AO3 (design), 3 marks for AO3 (program)  Program Design Mark A for the use of a selection construct (even if the logic is incorrect); Mark B for the correct, consistent use of meaningful variable names throughout (even if the code would not work);  Program Logic Mark C for using user input and storing the result in a variable correctly; Mark D for a correct expression that checks if the entered password is 'secret' (even if the syntax is incorrect); Mark E for outputting Welcome and Not welcome correctly in logically separate places such as the IF and ELSE part of selection;  I. Case of output strings for Mark E, but spelling must be correct.  I. Case of program code	5
		Maximum 4 marks if any errors in code.  Python Example 1 (fully correct) All design marks are achieved (Marks A and B)  password = input() (C) if password == 'secret': (D) print('Welcome') (Part of E) else: print('Not welcome') (Part of E)  C# Example (fully correct) All design marks are achieved (Marks A and B)	
		<pre>string password; password = Console.ReadLine(); if (password == "secret") {    Console.WriteLine("Welcome"); } else</pre> (C) (D) (Part of E)	
		Console.WriteLine("Not welcome");  I. indentation in C#  WB Example (fully correct) All design marks are achieved (Marks A and B)	
		Dim password As String password = Console.ReadLine() (C)	

<pre>If (password = "secret") Then     Console.WriteLine("Welcome")</pre>	(D) (Part of E)
Else Console.WriteLine("Not welcome") End If	(Part of E)
I. indentation in VB.NET	
Python Example 2 (partially correct – 4 marks) Mark A is awarded. Mark B is not awarded.	
<pre>p = input() if p == 'secret'     print('Welcome')</pre>	(C) (D) (Part of E)
else: print('Not welcome')	(Part of E)

1	Mark is for						
	Mark is for AO2 (apply)  Boolean//bool;  I. Case						
2	(The identif variable; this makes or (The identif variable;	this makes the algorithm easier to understand//maintain//follow; or (The identifier) s does not describe the purpose//role//meaning of the variable;					
3	<b>A</b> The algo	rithm u	ses a na				1
4	1 mark for of 1 mark for of correct; 1 mark for side 1 mark for side 1 mark for side 1	column column column swaps i colun	arr[0 arr[1 arr[2 Made onn corre	column correct;	arr[0] <b>an</b> o	darr[1] <b>are</b>	6
	0 4 1	Arr 1 1 4	6	false true false true	i 0 1 2 0 1 2	t 4	
		variable; this makes or (The identify variable; this makes)  Mark is for A The algood R. If more the form of the f	variable; this makes the alg  or  (The identifier) s of variable; this makes the alg  Mark is for AO2 ( A The algorithm u R. If more than on  6 marks for AO2  1 mark for column 1 mark for column 2 mark for column 2 mark for swaps 3 mark for i column 4 mark for t column 5 mark for t column 6 mark for 1 dound 7 mark for 1 dound 8 mark for 1 dound 9 mark for 1 dound 1 mark for 2 dound 1 mark for 2 dound 1 mark for 3 dound 1 mark for 2 dound 1 mark for 3 dound 1 mark for 2 dound 1 mark for 2 dound 1 mark for 3 dound 1 mark for 2 dound 1 mark for 2 dound 1 mark for 3 dound 1 mark for 2 dound 1 mark for 3 dound 1 mark for 2 dound 1 mark for 3 dound 1 mark for 2 dound 1 mark for 2 dound 1 mark for 3 dound 1 mark for 2 dound 1 mark for 3 dound 1 mark for 4 dound 1 mark for 2 dound 1 mark for 2 dound 1 mark for 3 dound 1 mark for 4 dound 1 mark for 4 dound 1 mark for 5 dound 1 mark f	variable; this makes the algorithm of or  (The identifier) s does not variable; this makes the algorithm I  Mark is for AO2 (apply)  A The algorithm uses a nate of the second of the se	variable; this makes the algorithm easier to understate or  (The identifier) s does not describe the purvariable; this makes the algorithm harder to understate  Mark is for AO2 (apply)  A The algorithm uses a named constant; R. If more than one lozenge shaded  6 marks for AO2 (apply)  1 mark for column arr[0] correct; 1 mark for column arr[1] correct; 1 mark for column arr[2] correct only if correct; 1 mark for swapsMade column correct; 1 mark for t column correct; 1 true 1 d false 1 different rows used as long as the order of the column correct.	variable; this makes the algorithm easier to understand//maintain.  or  (The identifier) s does not describe the purpose//role//m variable; this makes the algorithm harder to understand//maintain  Mark is for AO2 (apply)  A The algorithm uses a named constant;  R. If more than one lozenge shaded  6 marks for AO2 (apply)  1 mark for column arr[0] correct; 1 mark for column arr[1] correct; 1 mark for column arr[2] correct only if arr[0] and correct; 1 mark for swapsMade column correct; 1 mark for i column correct; 1 mark for t column correct; 1 mark for t column correct; 1 mark for do do false true 0 1 4 1 6 6 6 false true 0 1 2 true 0 1 2 true 0 1 2	variable; this makes the algorithm easier to understand//maintain//follow; or  (The identifier) s does not describe the purpose//role//meaning of the variable; this makes the algorithm harder to understand//maintain//follow;  Mark is for AO2 (apply)  A The algorithm uses a named constant;  R. If more than one lozenge shaded  6 marks for AO2 (apply)  1 mark for column arr [0] correct; 1 mark for column arr [2] correct only if arr [0] and arr [1] are correct; 1 mark for swapsMade column correct; 1 mark for i column correct; 1 mark for t column correct; 1 mark for t column correct; 1 mark for do d false

Question	Part	Marking guidance		Total marks
08		3 marks for AO3 (design), 4 marks for AO3 (program)  Program Design Mark A for the idea of inputting a character and checking if it is lowed (even if the code would not work); Mark B for the use of a selection construct (even if the logic is incommark C for the correct, consistent use of meaningful variable names throughout (even if the code would not work);  Program Logic Mark D for using user input correctly; Mark E for storing the result of user input in a variable correctly; Mark F for a correct expression/method that checks if the character lowercase; Mark G for outputting LOWER and NOT LOWER correctly in logically	rect); s	7
		places such as the IF and ELSE part of selection;  I. Case of output strings for Mark G, but spelling must be correct.  I. Case of program code  Maximum 6 marks if any errors in code.  Python Example 1 (fully correct) All design marks are achieved (Marks A, B and C)  character = input() if (character >= 'a') and (character <= 'z'):     print('LOWER') else:     print('NOT LOWER')  Python Example 2 (fully correct)	(D,E) (F) (Part of G) (Part of G)	
		<pre>All design marks are achieved (Marks A, B and C) character = input() if character.islower():     print('LOWER') else:     print('NOT LOWER')</pre>	(D,E) (F) (Part of G) (Part of G)	

```
C# Example (fully correct)
All design marks are achieved (Marks A, B and C)
                                                         (D,E)
char character = (char)Console.Read();
                                                          (F)
if (Char.IsLower(character))
                                                         (Part of G)
Console.WriteLine("LOWER");
}
else
Console.WriteLine("NOT LOWER");
                                                         (Part of G)
I. indentation in C#
VB.Net Example (fully correct)
All design marks are achieved (Marks A, B and C)
Dim character As Char
                                                         (D,E)
character = Console.ReadLine()
If (Char.IsLower(character)) Then
                                                         (F)
                                                         (Part of G)
  Console.WriteLine("LOWER")
Else
                                                         (Part of G)
  Console.WriteLine("NOT LOWER")
End If
I. indentation in VB.NET
Python Example 3 (partially correct - 5 marks)
All design marks are achieved (Marks A, B and C)
character = input()
                                                          (D,E)
if (character > 'a') or (character < 'z'):
                                                         (NOT F)
   print('NOT LOWER')
                                                         (NOT G)
else:
                                                          (NOT G)
   print('LOWER')
```

Question	Part		l	Marking	guidance	9	Total marks
09	1	3 marks for AO2 (app Mark as follows: 1 mark for the robot me 1 mark for the robot me 1 mark for the robot me	oving to	the squa	re mark	ed <b>B</b> ;	3
					С		
					В	Α	
						А	
						1	

Question	Part	Marking guidance					
09	2	3 marks for AO2 (apply)  Mark as follows:  1 mark for the robot moving to the square marked A; 1 mark for the robot moving to the square marked B; 1 mark for the robot moving to the square marked C;  C  B  A  ↑	3				
10		2 Marks for AO1 (understanding)	2				
		Max 2 marks from:  Subroutines can be developed in isolation/independently/separately; Easier to discover errors/testing is more effective (than without a structure); Subroutines can be updated without affecting the overall program;  A. Other valid reasons					
11		5 marks for AO2 (apply)  1 mark for each correct change (allow follow on);  The correct sequence is:	5				
		3     1     5     4     2       3     1     4     5     2       3     1     4     2     5       1     3     4     2     5       1     3     2     4     5					
12	1	1 mark for AO1 (recall)	1				
		A Abstraction;  R. if more than one lozenge shaded					

Question	Part		nce	Total marks	
12	2	2 marks for AO2 ( All friends have diff The time is rounde	2		
13	1	1 mark for A and B	apply) n once and in column 1; written once and both in content written once and in correct Column 1		3
				A <u>B</u>	
13	2	1 mark for B writter	apply) n once and in correct colur n once and in correct colur n once and in correct colur Column 1	mn (2);	3
		A	_ <u>C</u> _	_ <u>B</u> _	

Question	Part	Marking guidance					
13	Mark A for using a WHILE loop or similar to move from column 0 to column 2; Mark B for a Boolean condition that detects when column 0 is empty; Mark C for using a second WHILE loop or similar to move the result from A and B into column 1 (both the loop and the associated Boolean condition need to be correct to gain this mark);  or  Mark A for using a FOR loop or similar to move from column 0 to column 2; Mark B for ascertaining the terminating value for the FOR loop; Mark C for using a second FOR loop or similar to move the result from A and B into column 1 (both the loop and the associated terminating value need to be correct to gain this mark);  and						
		Mark D for using the subroutines correctly throughout, i.e. called with appropriate parameters and return values handled correctly;  A. Minor spelling errors such as HIEGHT for HEIGHT I. Case  Example 1  WHILE HEIGHT (0) > 0 (Part of A, B)  MOVE (0, 2) (Part of A)  ENDWHILE					
		WHILE HEIGHT(2) > 0 (Part of C)  MOVE(2, 1) (Part of C)  ENDWHILE  (MOVE and HEIGHT are used correctly throughout so D.)  Example 2  DO (Part of A)  MOVE(0, 2) (Part of A)  WHILE HEIGHT(0) > 0 (Part of A, B)  DO (Part of C)  MOVE(2, 1) (Part of C)  WHILE HEIGHT(2) > 0 (Part of C)					
		(MOVE and HEIGHT are used correctly throughout so <b>D</b> .)					

Example 3	
MOVE(0, 2) ( UNTIL HEIGHT(0) = 0 ( REPEAT ( MOVE(2, 1) ( WHILE HEIGHT(2) = 0 (	Part of C)
(MOVE and HEIGHT are used correctly <b>Example 4</b>	throughout so <b>D</b> .)
number_of_blocks  ← HEIGHT(0)  FOR x  ← 0 TO number_of_block  MOVE(0, 2)  ENDFOR  FOR x  ← 0 TO number_of_block  MOVE(2, 1)	(Part of A, Part of B) (Part of A)
ENDFOR	(Part of C)
(MOVE and HEIGHT are used correctly	throughout so <b>D</b> .)
Y  MOVE (0, 2)  HEIGHT (0)  O (B)  (MOVE and HEIGHT are used correct)	MOVE(2, 1)  HEIGHT(2)  > 0  N  STOP

Question	Part	Marking guidance	
14		1 mark for AO3 (refine)  B;  R. if more than 1 lozenge shaded	
15		### A marks for AO3 (refine)  Program Logic Mark A: for using a selection structure with else part or two selection structures (even if the syntax is incorrect) Mark B: for correct condition(s) in selection statement(s) (even if the syntax is incorrect) Mark C: for statement that subtracts two from odd under the correct conditions (even if the syntax is incorrect) Mark D: for odd being output and doing one of adding or subtracting two but not both each time loop repeats (even if the syntax is incorrect)  I. while loop from question if included in answer I. case of program code  Maximum 3 marks if any errors in code.  Python Example 1 (fully correct)  print (odd) (Part of D) if number < 0 (A, B) odd = odd - 2 (C, Part of D)  C# Example (fully correct)  Console.WriteLine(odd); (Part of D)  { odd = odd - 2; (C, Part of D) } else { odd = odd - 2; (C, Part of D) } else { odd = odd + 2; (Part of D) } l. indentation in C#	4

	VB.Net Example (fully correct)				
		Console.Wri If number <    odd = odd Else    odd = odd End If	0 Then - 2	(Part of D) (A, B) (C, Part of D) (Part of D)	
		I. indentation in	n VB.Net		
		Python Example 2 (partially correct – 3 marks)			
		<pre>print(odd) if number !   odd = odd else:   odd = odd</pre>	. – 2	(Part of D) (A, NOT B) (C, Part of D) (Part of D)	
16				(Fait OI D)	
16	2 marks for AO3 (test)			2	
		Test type	Test data	Expected result	
		Normal data	5	Valid choice message displayed	
		Invalid data	Any value other than the numbers 1 to 10 inclusive	Invalid choice (message displayed)	
		Boundary data	Any one of 0, 1, 10 or 11	if 1 or 10 given as test data  Valid choice (message displayed)  if 0 or 11 given as test data  Invalid choice (message displayed)	
		1 mark for each	completely correct	t row to a maximum of 2 marks.	
17	1	1 mark for AO3 (test)		1	
		2;			
17	2	1 mark for AO3 (test)			1
		5;			
17	3 1 mark for AO3 (refine)				1
		Change the < sign to <= // change num1 to num1 + 1;			
	A. answers where line of code has been rewritten				

Question	Part	Marking guidance		Total marks
18	l	2 months for AO2 (docion) and C months for AO2 (necessary)		8
Program Design Mark A for using an iterative structure to validate if logic is incorrect); Mark B for using meaningful variable names are throughout (speed can be real or integer, break IsWet input must be string);  Program Logic Mark C for getting user input for both the speed places; Mark D for using a WHILE loop or similar to relif it would not work); Mark E for using a correct Boolean condition with Mark F for calculating the braking distance correct Mark G for using a selection structure to adjust if the user input required it (even if it would not with Mark H for outputting the braking distance in a l. Case of program code  Maximum 7 marks if any errors in code.  Python Example (fully correct)		Mark A for using an iterative structure to validate the user input of speed ( if logic is incorrect);  Mark B for using meaningful variable names and suitable data types throughout (speed can be real or integer, breaking distance must be real, to		0
		Mark C for getting user input for both the speed and IsWet in appropriate places; Mark D for using a WHILE loop or similar to re-prompt for the user input (exif it would not work); Mark E for using a correct Boolean condition with the validation structure; Mark F for calculating the braking distance correctly (i.e. divided by 5); Mark G for using a selection structure to adjust the braking distance calculated if the user input required it (even if it would not work); Mark H for outputting the braking distance in a logically correct place;  I. Case of program code	even	
		·		
		<pre>speed = float(input()) while speed &lt; 10 or speed &gt; 50:     speed = float(input()) braking_distance = speed / 5</pre> (Part of the content of the conten	,	
		<pre>IsWet = input() if IsWet == 'yes':    braking_distance = braking_distance * 1.5 print(braking_distance)</pre> (Part of the print (braking_distance) (H)	of G)	

```
C# Example (fully correct)
All design marks are achieved (Marks A and B)
int intSpeed;
double braking distance;
string IsWet;
intSpeed = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
                                                      (Part of C)
while (intSpeed < 10 || intSpeed > 50)
                                                       (D, E)
   intSpeed = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
                                                       (Part of D)
braking distance = (double)intSpeed / 5;
                                                       (F)
                                                       (Part of C)
IsWet = Console.ReadLine();
if (IsWet == "ves")
                                                       (Part of G)
   braking distance = braking distance * 1.5;
                                                       (Part of G)
Console.WriteLine(braking distance);
                                                       (H)
I. indentation in C#
VB Example (fully correct)
All design marks are achieved (Marks A and B)
Dim speed As Integer
Dim braking distance As Decimal
Dim IsWet As String
                                                       (Part of C)
speed = Console.ReadLine()
while speed < 10 Or speed > 50
                                                       (D, E)
   speed = Console.ReadLine()
                                                       (Part of D)
End While
braking distance = speed / 5
                                                       (F)
                                                       (Part of C)
IsWet = Console.ReadLine()
if IsWet = "yes" Then
                                                       (Part of G)
                                                       (Part of G)
   braking distance = braking distance * 1.5
End If
                                                       (H)
Console.WriteLine(braking distance)
I. indentation in VB.Net
```

Python Example (partially correct – 7 marks) All design marks are achieved (Marks A and B)	
<pre>speed = float(input()) while speed &lt;= 10 and speed &gt; 50     speed = float(input())     braking_distance = speed / 5</pre>	(Part of C) (D, NOT E) (Part of D) (F)
<pre>IsWet = input() if IsWet = 'yes'    braking_distance = braking_distance * 1.5 print(braking_distance)</pre>	(Part of C) (Part of G) (Part of G) (H)

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