



AP[®] Computer Science A 2004 Scoring Guidelines

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Question 1

Part A:	numWordsOfLength	4 pts
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- +1/2 declare and initialize count to zero (could be an empty list, length = 0)
(must show evidence that variable is used for counting or returned)

- +1 loop over myList
 - +1/2 attempt (must reference myList in body)
 - +1/2 correct

- +1/2 get String from myList (no deduction for missing downcast but local must be String)
(lose this if array syntax used)

- +1 check length of String
 - +1/2 attempt (must be in context of loop)
 - +1/2 correct (array syntax is OK)

- +1/2 increment count (must be within context of length check)
(lose this if count does not accumulate)

- +1/2 return correct count (after loop is completed)

Part B:	removeWordsOfLength	5 pts
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- +2 loop over myList
 - +1 attempt (must reference myList in body)
 - +1 correct (must have attempt at removal, must not skip items)

- +1 get String from myList (no deduction for missing downcast, but local must be String)
 - +1/2 attempt (must be in context of loop, array syntax is OK)
 - +1/2 correct (no array syntax)

- +1 check length of String
 - +1/2 attempt (must be in context of loop)
 - +1/2 correct (array syntax is OK)

- +1 remove
 - +1/2 attempt (must call remove, must refer to myList or an index of an element in myList)
 - +1/2 correct (no array syntax)

Usage:

- 1/2 for WordList instead of myList
- 1/2 for returning a value in part B
- 1 for using this instead of myList, can lose in part A and again in part B (for max of -2)

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Question 2

Part A:	class Cat	2 pts
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- +1/2 public class Cat extends Pet
- +1/2 Constructor correct (must call super)
- +1 speak method
 - +1/2 attempt (method header matches abstract method, OK if abstract left in)
 - +1/2 correct

Part B:	class LoudDog	3 pts
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- +1/2 public class LoudDog extends Dog
- +1 Constructor correct (must call super)
- +1 1/2 speak method
 - +1 attempt (calls super.speak() *and* method header matches abstract method, OK if abstract left in)
 - +1/2 correct value returned

Part C:	Kennel - allSpeak	4 pts
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- +1 loop over petList
 - +1/2 attempt
 - +1/2 correct (must access petList)
- +1 1/2 get pet from petList (no deduction for missing downcast from petList)
 - +1/2 attempt
 - +1 correct (local variable must be type Pet)
- +1 1/2 print p.getName() and p.speak() for pet p (local variable not necessary)
 - +1/2 attempt (must have xxx.getName() or xxx.speak(), for some xxx)
 - +1 correct

Note: if done in-line with no local, no deduction for missing downcast.

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- Usage:
- 1/2 public instance variable
 - 1 parent class name instead of super
 - 1/2 getName is overridden (other than super.getName) in part (a) and/or part (b)

(No deduction for other additional methods or constructors.)

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Question 3

Part A:	numUnder	3 pts
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- +1 1/2 calculate total fish needed in the pond
 - +1/2 attempt (must have calculation involving minDensity and either numRows or numCols)
 - +1 correct (must round up; double is OK if fixed later)

- +1 1/2 return number of fish to add to the pond
 - (a) zero when no fish should be added
 - (b) number of fish to be added when positive
 - +1/2 attempt –must correctly return (a) or (b) (OK without conditional), **or** attempt to return (a) or (b) with condition involving minDensity
 - +1/2 correct (OK even when total fish needed in pond is incorrect)
 - +1/2 type returned is correct (int)

Part B:	randomLocation	3 pts
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- +1 get instance of Random
 - +1/2 attempt (Math.random or Random r = new Random gets this 1/2 point)
 - +1/2 correct (uses RandomGenerator.getInstance())

- +1 generate random row and column in correct range
 - +1/2 attempt (must use some aspects of Random and env/loc)
 - +1/2 correct (must have instance of Random or correct use of Math.random) (lose this 1/2 if erroneous check for empty location is included)

- +1 create and return location
 - +1/2 attempt (uses a Location object)
 - +1/2 correct

Part C:	addFish	3 pts
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- +1 loop until correct numToAdd have been added
 - +1/2 attempt
 - +1/2 correct

- +1 generate random location until empty one is found
 - +1/2 attempt (must call randomLocation within loop for adding fish, must attempt to check if empty)
 - +1/2 correct

- +1 create fish at this location (note: no local Fish variable is needed)
 - +1/2 attempt (Fish(loc) or generateChild(loc) gets this 1/2)
 - +1/2 correct (lose this 1/2 for adding twice, e.g., theEnv.add(new Fish(...)))

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Question 4

Part A:	forwardMoveBlocked	1 pt
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- +1 return boolean
- +1/2 check a dir/pos pair
- +1/2 correct

Part B:	move	5 pts
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- +1 check for item(s) on current tile and remove one
 - +1/2 attempt on current tile (might try to remove all items)
 - +1/2 correct

- +1 1/2 check required conditions in context of attempt to move/turn (body of each check must refer to pos or facingRight)
 - +1 separate check for empty tile (e.g., not in ELSE)
 - +1/2 check forwardMoveBlocked

- +1 change direction (set direction to some value relative to current direction)
 - +1/2 toggle value
 - +1/2 if and only if originally blocked

- +1 1/2 move (set position to value(s) relative to current position)
 - +1/2 attempt 2 directions (change position, not value at position)
 - +1/2 move 1 tile in proper direction
 - +1/2 if and only if originally not blocked

Part C:	clearHall	3 pts
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- +1/2 declare and initialize counter (must have some extra context relevant to counting)

- +1 loop until done
 - +1/2 call to hallIsClear in loop
 - +1/2 correct

- +1 robot action (in context of a loop)
 - +1/2 call move
 - +1/2 correctly determine number of times move is called

- +1/2 always return number of times move is called (no credit for returning 0 with no call to move in code)

2004 General Usage/Java

Most common usage errors are addressed specifically in rubrics with points deducted in a manner other than indicated on this sheet. The rubric takes precedence.

Usage points can only be deducted if the part where it occurs has earned credit.

A usage error that occurs once on a part when the same usage is correct two or more times can be regarded as an oversight and not penalized. If the usage error is the only instance, one of two, or occurs two or more times, then it should be penalized.

A particular usage error should be penalized only once in a problem, even if it occurs on different parts of a problem.

<u>Non-penalized Errors</u>	<u>Minor Errors (1/2 point)</u>	<u>Major Errors (1 point)</u>
case discrepancies	misspelled/ confused identifier (e.g., <code>len</code> for <code>length</code> or <code>left()</code> for <code>getLeft()</code>)	read new values for parameters or instance variables (prompts part of this point)
variable not declared when others are declared in some part of question	no variables declared	extraneous code which causes side-effect, for example, information written to output.
missing "new" for constructor call once, when others are present in question	<code>new</code> never used for constructor calls	use interface or class name instead of variable identifier, for example <code>Simulation.step()</code> instead of <code>sim.step()</code>
default constructor called without parens for example, <code>new Fish;</code>	<code>void</code> method returns a value	<code>aMethod(obj)</code> instead of <code>obj.aMethod()</code>
missing <code>{ }</code> where indentation clearly conveys intent	modifying a constant (<code>final</code>)	use of object reference that is incorrect, for example, use of <code>f.move()</code> inside method of <code>Fish</code> class
<code>obj.method</code> instead of <code>obj.method()</code>	use <code>equals</code> OR <code>compareTo</code> method on primitives, for example <code>int x; ...x.equals(val)</code>	use private data or method when not accessible
loop variables used outside loop	use value 0 for null	destruction of data structure (e.g. by using root reference to a <code>TreeNode</code> for traversal of the tree; this is often handled in the rubric)
<code>[r,c]</code> , <code>(r)(c)</code> or <code>(r,c)</code> instead of <code>[r][c]</code>	use values 0, 1 for <code>false</code> , <code>true</code>	
<code>=</code> instead of <code>==</code> (and vice versa)	use of <code>itr.next()</code> more than once as same value within loop	
missing <code>()</code> around <code>if/while</code> conditions	use keyword as identifier	
length - size confusion for array, <code>String</code> , and <code>ArrayList</code> , with or without <code>()</code>	<code>[]</code> - <code>get</code> confusion	
missing downcast from collection or map	assignment dyslexia, for example, <code>x + 3 = y;</code> for <code>y = x + 3;</code>	
unnecessary construction of object whose reference is reassigned, for example <code>Direction dir = new Direction(); dir = f.Direction;</code>		
<code>private</code> qualifier on local variable		
use <code>“,”</code> instead of <code>“+”</code> for <code>String</code> in <code>System.out.print(str1, str2)</code>		
missing <code>;</code> s or missing <code>public</code>		
extraneous code with no side-effect, for example a check for precondition		
automatic conversion of <code>Integer</code> to <code>int</code> and vice-versa (this is legal in Java 1.5, called auto(un)boxing)		

Note: Case discrepancies for identifiers fall under the "not penalized" category. However, if they result in another error, they must be penalized. Sometimes students bring this on themselves with their definition of variables. For example, if a student declares "Fish fish;", then uses `Fish.move()` instead of `fish.move()`, the one point deduction applies. Interpret writing to give benefit of the doubt to the student.