AP Computer Science Principles

Practice Exam and Notes

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About the College Board

The College Board is a mission-driven not-for-profit organization that connects students to college success and opportunity. Founded in 1900, the College Board was created to expand access to higher education. Today, the membership association is made up of over 6,000 of the world's leading educational institutions and is dedicated to promoting excellence and equity in education. Each year, the College Board helps more than seven million students prepare for a successful transition to college through programs and services in college readiness and college success—including the SAT® and the Advanced Placement Program®. The organization also serves the education community through research and advocacy on behalf of students, educators, and schools. For further information visit **www.collegeboard.org**.

AP° Equity and Access Policy

The College Board strongly encourages educators to make equitable access a guiding principle for their AP[®] programs by giving all willing and academically prepared students the opportunity to participate in AP. We encourage the elimination of barriers that restrict access to AP for students from ethnic, racial, and socioeconomic groups that have been traditionally underrepresented. Schools should make every effort to ensure their AP classes reflect the diversity of their student population. The College Board also believes that all students should have access to academically challenging course work before they enroll in AP classes, which can prepare them for AP success. It is only through a commitment to equitable preparation and access that true equity and excellence can be achieved.



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Introduction

The AP Computer Science Principles course is designed to be equivalent to a first-semester introductory college computing course. In this course, students will develop computational thinking skills vital for success across all disciplines, such as using computational tools to analyze and study data and working with large data sets to analyze, visualize, and draw conclusions from trends. The course engages students in the creative aspects of the field by allowing them to develop computational artifacts based on their interests. Students will also develop effective communication and collaboration skills by working individually and collaboratively to solve problems, and will discuss and write about the impacts these solutions could have on their community, society, and the world.

The AP Computer Science Principles assessment consists of two parts: completion of a through-course assessment and the end-of-course AP Exam. The throughcourse assessment consists of two performance tasks and is worth 40 percent of a student's AP score. The performance tasks require students to upload digital artifacts and written responses via a Web-based digital portal. The end-ofcourse exam is worth 60 percent of a student's AP score and consists of 74 multiple-choice questions. **This practice exam is intended as preparation for the end-of-course exam only.** The exam features multiple-choice questions, presented as either single-select questions in which students will select one answer choice, or multiple-select questions in which students will be required to select two answer choices.

Part I of this publication is the AP Computer Science Principles Practice Exam. This will mirror the look and feel of an actual AP Exam, including instructions and sample questions. However, these exam items have never been administered in an operational exam, and, therefore, statistical analysis is **not** available. The purpose of this section is to provide educators with sample exam questions that accurately reflect the composition/design of the exam and to offer these questions in a way that gives teachers the opportunity to test their students in an exam situation that closely resembles the actual exam administration.

Important: Final instructions for every AP Exam are published in the *AP Exam Instructions* book. Please reference that publication, which is posted at **www.collegeboard.org/apexaminstructions** in March and included in schools' exam shipments, for the final instructions and format of this AP Exam.

Part II is the Notes on the AP Computer Science Principles Practice Exam. This section offers an explanation of how each question in the practice exam links back to the curriculum framework in order to provide a clear link between curriculum and assessment. The multiple-choice rationales explain the correct and incorrect options.



How AP Courses and Exams Are Developed

AP courses and exams are designed by committees of college faculty and expert AP teachers who ensure that each AP course and exam reflects and assesses college-level expectations. AP Development Committees define the scope and expectations of the course, articulating through a course framework what students should know and be able to do upon completion of the AP course. Their work is informed by data collected from a range of colleges and universities to ensure that AP course work reflects current scholarship and advances in the discipline.

The AP Development Committees are also responsible for drawing clear and well-articulated connections between the AP course and AP Exam—work that includes designing and approving exam specifications and exam questions. The AP Exam development process is a multiyear endeavor; all AP Exams undergo extensive review, revision, piloting, and analysis to ensure that questions are high quality and fair and that the questions comprise an appropriate spread of difficulty across the questions.

Throughout AP course and exam development, the College Board gathers feedback from various stakeholders in both secondary schools and higher education institutions. This feedback is carefully considered to ensure that AP courses and exams are able to provide students with a college-level learning experience and the opportunity to demonstrate their qualifications for advanced placement upon college entrance.

How AP Exams Are Scored

The exam scoring process, like the course and exam development process, relies on the expertise of both AP teachers and college faculty. While multiple-choice questions are scored by machine, the through-course performance tasks are scored by college faculty and expert AP teachers at the annual AP Reading.

AP Exam Readers are thoroughly trained, and their work is monitored throughout the Reading for fairness and consistency. In each subject, a highly respected college faculty member fills the role of Chief Reader, who, with the help of AP Readers in leadership positions, maintains the accuracy of the scoring standards. Scores on the performance assessments are weighted and combined with the results of the computer-scored multiple-choice questions and this composite score is converted into an AP Exam score of 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1.

The score-setting process is both precise and labor intensive, involving numerous psychometric analyses of the results of a specific AP Exam in a specific year and of the particular group of students who took that exam. Additionally, to ensure alignment with college-level standards, part of the score-setting process involves comparing the performance of AP students with the performance of students enrolled in comparable courses in colleges throughout the United States. In general, the AP composite score points are set so that the lowest raw score needed to earn an AP score of 5 is equivalent to the average score among college students earning grades of A in the college course. Similarly, AP Exam scores of 4 are equivalent to college grades of A-, B+, and B. AP Exam scores of 3 are equivalent to college grades of B-, C+, and C.



Using and Interpreting AP Scores

College faculty are involved in every aspect of AP, from course and exam development to scoring and standards alignment. These faculty members ensure that the courses and exams meet colleges' expectations for content taught in comparable college courses. Based on outcomes research and program evaluation, the American Council on Education (ACE) and the Advanced Placement Program recommend that colleges grant credit and/or placement to students with AP Exam scores of 3 and higher. The AP score of 3 is equivalent to grades of B–, C+, and C in the equivalent college course. However, colleges and universities set their own AP credit, advanced standing, and course placement policies based on their unique needs and objectives.

AP Score	Recommendation
5	Extremely well qualified
4	Well qualified
3	Qualified
2	Possibly qualified
1	No recommendation

Additional Resources

Visit apcentral.collegeboard.org for more information about the AP Program.



Practice Exam

Exam Content and Format

The AP Computer Science Principles End-of-Course Exam is 2 hours long and consists of 74 multiple-choice questions.

Administering the Practice Exam

This section contains instructions for administering the AP Computer Science Principles Practice Exam. You may wish to use these instructions to create an exam situation that resembles an actual administration. If so, read the indented, boldface directions to the students; all other instructions are for administering the exam and need not be read aloud. Before beginning testing, have all exam materials ready for distribution. These include test booklets and answer sheets.

When you are ready to begin the exam, say:

You will be given 2 hours to answer 74 multiple-choice questions. Each question has four answer choices.

- For question numbers 1 through 66, mark only the single best answer to each question.
- For the remaining questions, numbered 131 through 138, mark the two best answer choices for each question.

Your total score on this multiple-choice exam is based only on the number of questions answered correctly. Points are not deducted for incorrect answers or unanswered questions. When you do not know the answer to a question, you should eliminate as many choices as you can, and then select the best answer among the remaining choices. If you finish before time is called, you may check your work.

Programming reference materials are located at the front of the exam. The reference materials provide instructions and explanations to help you understand the format and meaning of the questions on the test. As you encounter programming questions on the test, you should use the reference materials to clarify the behavior of programming statements found in those questions.

You have 2 hours for this exam. Open your exam booklet and begin.

Note Start Time here_____. Note Stop Time here_____. After 2 hours, say:

Stop working. The exam is over. I will now collect your exam materials.

Collect an exam booklet and answer sheet from each student.







PAGE 2

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83 ABCDE	98 $\overline{A} \overline{B} \overline{C} \overline{D} \overline{E}$	113 $\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{D}\overline{E}$
84 A B C D E	99 A B C D E	114 $\overline{A} \overline{B} \overline{C} \overline{D} \overline{E}$
85 ABCDE	100 $\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{D}\overline{E}$	115 $ABCDE$
86 ABCDE	101 ABCDE	116 $\tilde{A} \tilde{B} \tilde{C} \tilde{D} \tilde{E}$
87 A B C D E	102 A B C D E	117 $\overline{A} \overline{B} \overline{C} \overline{D} \overline{E}$
88 A B C D E	103 A B C D E	118 A B C D E
89 A B C D E	104 A B C D E	119 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
90 A B C D E	105 A B C D E	120 A B C D E

QUESTIONS 121-126



131 A B C D	135 A B C D	139 A B C D
132 A B C D	136 (A) (B) (C) (D)	140 A B C D
133 A B C D	137 A B C D	141 A B C D
134 A B C D	138 (A) (B) (C) (D)	142 A B C D



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AP[®] Computer Science Principles Exam

Multiple Choice

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

At a Glance

Total Time

2 hours Number of Questions 74 Percent of Total Score 60% Writing Instrument Pencil required Electronic Device None allowed

Instructions

Exam reference materials are located at the front of this booklet.

This exam contains 74 multiple-choice questions. Indicate all of your answers to the multiple-choice questions on the answer sheet. No credit will be given for anything written in this exam booklet, but you may use the booklet for notes or scratch work.

For questions 1 through 66, select the single best answer choice for each question. After you have decided which of the choices is best, fill in the appropriate letter in the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

For questions 131 through 138, select the two best answer choices for each question. After you have decided which two of the choices are best, enter both letters in the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

Use your time effectively, working as quickly as you can without losing accuracy. Do not spend too much time on any one question. Go on to other questions and come back to the ones you have not answered if you have time. It is not expected that everyone will know the answers to all of the multiple-choice questions.

Your total score on the exam is based only on the number of questions answered correctly. Points are not deducted for incorrect answers or unanswered questions.



COMPUTER SCIENCE PRINCIPLES

Time—2 Hours

Number of Questions—74

Programming reference materials are included on the following pages. As AP Computer Science Principles does not designate any particular programming language, these reference materials provide instructions and explanations to help you understand the format and meaning of the questions you will see on the exam. The reference materials include two programming formats, text-based and block-based.

Programming instructions use four data types: numbers, Booleans, strings, and lists.

Instructions from any of the following categories may appear on the exam:

- Assignment, Display, and Input
- Arithmetic Operators and Numeric Procedures
- Relational and Boolean Operators
- Selection
- Iteration
- List Operations
- Procedures
- Robot



Instruction	Explanation
Assignm	ent, Display, and Input
Text:	Evaluates expression and assigns the result
a ← expression	the variable a.
Block:	
a 🛶 expression	
Text:	Displays the value of expression, followed by
DISPLAY (expression)	a space.
Block:	
DISPLAY expression	
Text:	Accepts a value from the user and returns it.
INPUT ()	
Block:	
INPUT	
Arithmetic Oper	ators and Numeric Procedures
Text and Block:	The arithmetic operators +, -, *, and / are
a + b	used to perform arithmetic on a and b.
a – b	For example 2 () evaluates to 1 F
a * b	For example, 5 / 2 evaluates to 1.5.
a / D Text and Block:	Evaluates to the remainder when -2 is divided
a MOD b	by b Assume that a and b are positive
	integers.
	For example 17 MOD 5 evaluates to 2
Text:	Evaluates to a random integer from a to b.
RANDOM (a, b)	including a and b.
Block:	For example RANDOM (1, 3) could evaluate
RANDOM a, b	to 1. 2. or 3.
Relational	and Boolean Operators
Text and Block:	The relational operators =, \neq , >, <, ≥, and
a = b	are used to test the relationship between two
a ≠ b	variables, expressions, or values.
a > b	For example, a - b evaluates to true if a
a < b	For example, $a = D$ evaluates to true II a and b are equal: otherwise it evaluates to
$a \leq \omega$	false
Tavt:	Evaluates to true if condition is follow:
NOT condition	otherwise evaluates to false.
Block:	
NOT (condition)	
	Evaluates to the if hoth and the set of the
	Evaluates to true II both condition and
Andition1 AND condition?	I CONDITIONZ ARE TRUE OTHERWISE EVAILATES TO
ondition1 AND condition2	

Instruction	Explanation
Relational and Boolea	n Operators (continued)
Text: condition1 OR condition2	Evaluates to true if condition1 is true or if condition2 is true or if both
Block:	condition1 and condition2 are true; otherwise evaluates to false.
condition] OR condition2	
Sel	
<pre>Iext: IF (condition) {</pre>	executed if the Boolean expression condition evaluates to true; no action is taken if condition evaluates to false.
Block: IF condition block of statements	
Text: IF (condition) {	The code in first block of statements is executed if the Boolean expression condition evaluates to true; otherwise the
<first block="" of="" statements=""> } ELSE</first>	code in second block of statements is executed.
<pre>{ <second block="" of="" statements=""> }</second></pre>	
Block: IF condition first block of statements ELSE	
second block of statements	
Taxt	The apple in block of statements is
REPEAT n TIMES	executed n times.
<pre>{ <block of="" statements=""> }</block></pre>	
Block:	
REPEAT n TIMES	
block of statements	
关键 关注公众号omni_xyz	获得更多AP备考资源

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Instruction	Explanation
Iteration (continued)
Text: REPEAT UNTIL (condition) { <block of="" statements=""> }</block>	The code in block of statements is repeated until the Boolean expression condition evaluates to true.
Block: REPEAT UNTIL condition block of statements	
List Op	erations
For all list operations, if a list index is less than 1 or is produced and the program terminates	greater than the length of the list, an error message
Text: list[i]	Refers to the element of list at index i. The first element of list is at index 1.
Block: list i	
Text: list[i] ← list[j]	Assigns the value of list[j] to list[i].
Block:	
Text: list ← [value1, value2, value3]	Assigns value1, value2, and value3 to list[1], list[2], and list[3],
Block:	respectively.
Text: FOR EACH item IN list { <block of="" statements=""> }</block>	The variable item is assigned the value of each element of list sequentially, in order from the first element to the last element. The code in block of statements is executed once for each assignment of item.
Block: FOR EACH item IN list block of statements	

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Instruction	Explanation
List Operation	ons (continued)
Text: INSERT (list, i, value)	Any values in list at indices greater than or equal to i are shifted to the right. The length of list is increased by 1, and value is placed at
INSERT list, i, value	index i in list.
Text: APPEND (list, value)	The length of list is increased by 1, and value is placed at the end of list.
Block:	
Text: REMOVE (list, i)	Removes the item at index i in list and shifts to the left any values at indices greater than i. The length of list is decreased by 1.
Block: REMOVE list, i	
Text: LENGTH (list)	Evaluates to the number of elements in list.
Block: LENGTH list	
Proc	edures
<pre>lext: PROCEDURE name (parameter1,</pre>	A procedure, name, takes zero or more parameters. The procedure contains programming instructions.
Plack	
PROCEDURE name parameter1, parameter2,	
Text: PROCEDURE name (parameter1, parameter2,) { <instructions> RETURN (expression) }</instructions>	A procedure, name, takes zero or more parameters. The procedure contains programming instructions and returns the value of expression. The RETURN statement may appear at any point inside the procedure and causes an immediate return from the procedure back to the calling program.
Block:	
CEDURE name parameter1, parameter2,	
■ <u>关注公众</u> 号omni_xyz	<u>获得更多AP备考资源</u>

Instruction	Explanation			
R	Robot			
If the robot attempts to move to a square that is not stay in its current location and the program will term	open or is beyond the edge of the grid, the robot will ninate.			
Text: MOVE_FORWARD ()	The robot moves one square forward in the direction it is facing.			
Block: MOVE_FORWARD				
Text: ROTATE_LEFT ()	The robot rotates in place 90 degrees counterclockwise (i.e., makes an in-place left turn).			
Block:				
Text: ROTATE_RIGHT ()	The robot rotates in place 90 degrees clockwise (i.e., makes an in-place right turn).			
Block: ROTATE_RIGHT	1			
Text: CAN_MOVE (direction)	Evaluates to true if there is an open square one square in the direction relative to where the robot is			
Block: CAN_MOVE direction	facing; otherwise evaluates to false. The value of direction can be left, right, forward, or backward.			



Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

The code segment below is intended to swap the values of the variables first and second using a 1. temporary variable, temp.

temp 🛶 first
first 🛶 second
<missing code=""></missing>



- temp + first first + second (MISSING CODE> so that the code segment works as inended?
 (A) second + first (B) second + temp (C) temp + first (D) temp + second)
 Abank customer receives an e-mail from a sender claiming to be a bank employee. The e-mail asks the customer suspects the e-mail information and to call a phone number if he or she has any questions. The subscience is not informed to the following responses is most likely to be a privacy risk for the bank customer? 2. A bank customer receives an e-mail from a sender claiming to be a bank employee. The e-mail asks the a privacy risk for the bank customer?
 - (A) Calling the bank at its official phone number to ask whether the request for personal information is legitimate



alling the phone number given in the e-mail and providing the personal information over the phone

hecking that the domain name of the sender's e-mail address is associated with the bank

onducting a Web search to see if other people have received similar requests for personal information

- 3. Which of the following would be the best use of citizen science?
 - (A) An experiment that requires all participants to be working in the same laboratory
 - (B) An experiment that requires expensive equipment to conduct
 - (C) An experiment that requires data measurements to be taken in many different locations
 - (D) An experiment that requires specialized knowledge and training to conduct

- 4. A student is writing a program to model different real-world events using simulations. Which of the following simulations will generate a result that would best be stored using a Boolean variable?
 - (A) A simulation of flipping a fair coin
 - (B) A simulation of rolling a fair die (with sides numbered 1 through 6)
 - (C) A simulation of the temperature in a location over time
 - (D) A simulation of traffic patterns on a road



The ticket prices at a movie theater are given below. 5.

Type of Ticket	Price (in dollars)
Regular	12
Child (ages 12 and below)	9
Senior (ages 60 and above)	9

Additional \$5 fee for 3-D movies

A programmer is creating an algorithm to set the value of ticketPrice based on the information in the table. The programmer uses the integer variable age for the age of the moviegoer. The Boolean variable is3D is true when the movie is 3-D and false otherwise.

Which of the following code segments correctly sets the value of ticketPrice ?





- 6. Which of the following best describes the role of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) ?
 - (A) Developing standards and protocols for Internet communication
 - (B) Preventing copyrighted materials from being illegally distributed online
 - (C) Preventing malicious software from being distributed online
 - (D) Verifying the ownership of encrypted keys used in secured messages

7. Consider the following program, which uses the variables start, end, and current.

```
start ← 1
end ← 20
current ← 3
start ← current
current ← current + 1
DISPLAY (start)
DISPLAY (current)
```

What is displayed as a result of executing the program?

- (A) 1 3
- (B) 3 3
- (C) 3 4
- (D) 4 4





- 8. Which of the following best characterizes a high-level programming language?
 - (A) A language comprised entirely of hardware logic gates
 - (B) A language in which each instruction corresponds directly to an instruction in a computer's machine code
 - (C) A language that is easy for a computer to interpret but difficult for humans to interpret
 - (D) A language that uses multiple abstractions to manage complexity

- 9. A smartphone stores the following data for each photo that is taken using the phone.
 - The file name of the photo
 - The date and time the photo was taken
 - The geographic location where the photo was taken

Assume that all of the photos that have been taken on the phone are accessible. Which of the following can be determined using the photo data described above?

- I. The number of photos that were taken at a particular geographic location
- II. The number of photos that were taken in the last year

III. The name of the person who took the most recent photo

- (A) III only
- (B) I and II only
- (C) I and III only
- (D) I, II, and III



- 10. Which of the following best describes one of the benefits of using an iterative and incremental process of program development?
 - (A) It allows programmers to implement algorithmic solutions to otherwise unsolvable problems.
 - (B) It eliminates the need for programmers to test completed programs.
 - (C) It enables programmers to create programs that use the lowest-level abstractions available.
 - (D) It helps programmers identify errors as components are added to a working program.



11. The procedure DrawCircle (x, y, r) can be used to draw a circle on a coordinate grid. The circle is centered at the coordinate (x, y) and has a radius of r units. The procedure will be used to draw the following figure on a coordinate grid.



Which of the following code segments can be used to draw the figure?

```
(A) xPos \leftarrow 3
                                                     (B) xPos \leftarrow 3
    yPos \leftarrow 6
                                                          yPos ← 6
    REPEAT 3 TIMES
                                                          REPEAT 3 TIMES
     {
                                                          {
        DrawCircle (xPos, yPos, 2)
                                                              DrawCircle (xPos, yPos, 2)
        xPos \leftarrow xPos + 2
                                                              xPos \leftarrow xPos + 2
        yPos \leftarrow yPos + 2
                                                              yPos ← yPos - 2
                                                          }
     }
(C) xPos \leftarrow 7
                                                     (D) xPos \leftarrow 7
    yPos \leftarrow 2
                                                          yPos \leftarrow 2
    REPEAT 3 TIMES
                                                          REPEAT 3 TIMES
     {
                                                          {
        DrawCircle (xPos, yPos, 2)
                                                              DrawCircle (xPos, yPos, 2)
        xPos \leftarrow xPos + 2
                                                              xPos \leftarrow xPos + 2
        yPos \leftarrow yPos + 2
                                                              yPos ← yPos - 2
                                                          }
     }
```



12. A spinner is divided into three sections. The sector labeled Red is four times as large as each of the sectors labeled Blue and Yellow, which are of equal size.



The procedure below is intended to simulate the behavior of the spinner.



Which of the following can be used to replace <MISSING CODE> so that the procedure correctly simulates the spinner?











A social media site allows users to send messages to each other. A group of researchers gathered user data for the first 10 years of the site's existence. Some of the data are summarized in the table below, along with some of the company milestones.

Year	Milestone	Total Number of Registered Users (in millions)	Average Number of Active Daily Users (in millions)	Average Number of Daily Messages Sent Per User	Average Number of Characters Per Message
1	Web site launched	25.4	0.8	3.6	360
2		26.0	0.7	3.5	362
3		26.5	0.6	3.5	358
4		26.9	0.6	3.4	360
5	Mobile app released	27.4	0.9	3.3	269
6		28.0	0.9	3.4	242
7		28.6	1.1	3.5	195
8		29.1	1.2	3.5	176
9		29.6	1.1	3.6	104
10		30.2	1.1	3.6	96

- 13. The researchers noticed that the total number of registered users appears to be increasing at about a constant rate. If this pattern continues, which of the following best approximates the total number of registered users, in millions, in year 12 (two years after the last entry in the table) ?
 - (A) 30.6
 - (B) 31.2
 - (C) 31.8
 - (D) 32.4

- 14. Which of the following hypotheses is most consistent with the data in the table?
 - (A) The mobile app release did not have any effect on the average number of daily messages sent per user.
 - (B) The mobile app release discouraged new user registration on the site.
 - The mobile app release led to users being less frequently active on the site.
 - The mobile app release led to users tending to write shorter messages.

15. Consider the two programs below.



Which of the following best compares the values displayed by programs A and B?

- (A) Program A and program B display identical values.
- (B) Program A and program B display the same values in different orders.
- (C) Program A and program B display the same number of values, but the values differ.
- (D) Program A and program B display a different number of values.

- 16. Which of the following is a true statement about Internet communication?
 - (A) Devices from different manufacturers are required to run the same operating system to communicate over the Internet.
 - (B) Every device connected to the Internet is assigned a digital certificate by a certificate authority.
 - (C) Every device connected to the Internet is assigned an Internet protocol (IP) address.
 - (D) Every device connected to the Internet requires a high-bandwidth connection to enable redundant routing to each device.



- 17. A user reads reviews of a popular artist's new album and then downloads the album from the Web site of a licensed online music seller. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be a consequence of this action?
 - (A) Advertisements for the artist's other albums will be displayed when the user visits a different Web site.
 - (B) Album reviews from other people who live nearby will be displayed to the user.
 - (C) Similar artists will be recommended to the user based on the user's download selection.
 - (D) The user will be in violation of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA).

18. Which of the following actions could be used to help reduce the digital divide?

- I. Providing free education and training on how to use computing devices
- II. Providing free or low-cost computing devices to low-income individuals
- III. Providing networks and infrastructure to people in remote areas
- (A) III only
- (B) I and II only
- (C) II and III only
- (D) I, II, and III



- 19. A population researcher is interested in predicting the number of births that will occur in a particular community. She created a computer model that uses data from the past ten years, including number of residents and the number of babies born. The model predicted that there would be 200 births last year, but the actual number of births last year was only 120. Which of the following strategies is LEAST likely to provide a more accurate prediction?
 - (A) Gathering data for additional years to try to identify patterns in birth rates
 - (B) Refining the model used in the computer simulation to more closely reflect the data from the past ten years
 - (C) Removing as many details from the model as possible so that calculations can be performed quickly
 - (D) Taking into consideration more information about the community, such as the ages of residents

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- (A) An archive containing previous versions of the e-book
- (B) The author and title of the e-book
- (C) The date the e-book was first published
- (D) The genre of the e-book (e.g., comedy, fantasy, romance, etc.)



21. An application program interface (API) provides a procedure Max, which returns the greater of its two integer arguments.

A programmer would like to find the greatest of three integer values a, b, and c. Which of the following expressions will produce the desired result in every case?

(A) Max (Max (a, b), c)(B) Max (a, b) - Max (b, c)

- (C) Max (a, b) + Max (b, c) Max (a, c)
- (D) (Max (a, b) + Max (b, c)) / 2



22. The following question uses a robot in a grid of squares. The robot is represented by a triangle, which is initially facing right.



Consider the procedures below.



Which of the following code segments will move the robot to the gray square?

(A)	
()	MoveXTimes 2
	RightXTimes 1
	MoveXTimes 3
(\mathbf{C})	
(\mathbf{C})	

MoveXTimes	3
MoveXTimes	3
RightXTimes	3 1
MoveXTimes	3

(B)	
	MoveXTimes 2
	RightXTimes 3
	MoveXTimes 3

(D)	
	MoveXTimes 3
	RightXTimes 3
	MoveXTimes 3



23. A student is creating a procedure to determine whether the weather for a particular month was considered very hot. The procedure takes as input a list containing daily high temperatures for a particular month. The procedure is intended to return true if the daily high temperature was at least 90 degrees for a majority of days in the month and return false otherwise.

```
PROCEDURE IsHot (temperatureList)
{
   total ← 0
   counter ← 0
   FOR EACH temperature IN temperatureList
   {
      IF (temperature ≥ 90)
      {
        counter ← counter + 1
      }
      total ← total + 1
   }
   RETURN (<MISSING CODE>)
}
```

Which of the following can be used to replace <MISSING CODE> so that the procedure works as intended?

```
(A) counter < 0.5 * total</li>
(B) counter > 0.5 * total
(C) total < 0.5 * counter</li>
(D) total > 0.5 * counter
```





24. The following figures represent different ways of configuring a network of physically linked computers labeled P, Q, R, and S. A line between two computers indicates that the computers can communicate directly with each other. In which configuration is it NOT possible to have redundant routing between computers P and S?









Questions 25–26 refer to the information below.

Byte pair encoding is a data encoding technique. The encoding algorithm looks for pairs of characters that appear in the string more than once and replaces each instance of that pair with a corresponding character that does not appear in the string. The algorithm saves a list containing the mapping of character pairs to their corresponding replacement characters.

For example, the string "THIS_IS_THE_BEST_WISH" can be encoded as "%#_#_%E_BEST_W#H" by replacing all instances of "TH" with "%" and replacing all instances of "IS" with "#".

- 25. Which of the following statements about byte pair encoding is true?
 - (A) Byte pair encoding is an example of a lossy transformation because it discards some of the data in the original string.
 - (B) Byte pair encoding is an example of a lossy transformation because some pairs of characters are replaced by a single character.
 - (C) Byte pair encoding is an example of a lossless transformation because an encoded string can be restored to its original version.
 - (D) Byte pair encoding is an example of a lossless transformation because it can be used to transmit messages securely.

26. For which of the following strings is it NOT possible to use byte pair encoding to shorten the string's length?

- (A) "BANANA"
- (B) "LEVEL_UP"
- (C) "MEET_ME_LATER"
- (D) "NEITHER_HERE_NOR_THERE"




The code segment below uses the procedure GoalReached, which evaluates to true if the robot is in the gray square and evaluates to false otherwise.

```
REPEAT UNTIL (GoalReached ())
{
     <MISSING CODE>
}
```

Which of the following replacements for <MISSING CODE> can be used to move the robot to the gray square?

(A)	IF (CAN_MOVE (right)) {	(B)	IF {	(CAN_MOVE (right))
	ROTATE_RIGHT () }			ROTATE_RIGHT () MOVE_FORWARD ()
	MOVE_FORWARD ()		}	
(C)	IF (CAN_MOVE (forward)) {	(D)	IF {	(CAN_MOVE (forward))
	<pre>MOVE_FORWARD () }</pre>			MOVE_FORWARD () ROTATE_RIGHT ()
	ROTATE_RIGHT ()		}	



- (A) A digital certificate
- (B) The domain name system (DNS)
- (C) The hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)
- (D) The simple mail transfer protocol (SMTP)

- 29. Which of the following is an underlying assumption that is made when Moore's law is used?
 - (A) As computer hardware improves, the algorithms used in programs will become more efficient.
 - (B) As computer hardware improves, developers will become more skilled at writing code.
 - (C) As computer hardware improves, future computers will be able to run faster than current computers.
 - (D) As computer hardware improves, the number of cybersecurity concerns will increase.



30. A student wrote the following code for a guessing game.

```
secretNumber \leftarrow RANDOM (1, 100)
Line 1:
Line 2:
          win \leftarrow false
Line 3:
          REPEAT UNTIL (win)
Line 4:
          {
Line 5:
             DISPLAY ("Guess a number.")
Line 6:
             guess \leftarrow INPUT ()
Line 7:
             IF (guess = secretNumber)
Line 8:
             {
Line 9:
                 DISPLAY ("You got it right!")
Line 10:
             }
Line 11:
             ELSE
Line 12:
             {
Line 13:
                    (guess > secretNumber)
                 IF
Line 14:
                 {
Line 15:
                    DISPLAY ("Your guess is too high.")
Line 16:
                 }
Line 17:
                 ELSE
Line 18:
                 {
Line 19:
                    DISPLAY ("Your guess is too low.")
Line 20:
                 }
Line 21:
             }
Line 22: }
```

While debugging the code, the student realizes that the loop never terminates. The student plans to insert the instruction win \leftarrow true somewhere in the code. Where could win \leftarrow true be inserted so that the code segment works as intended?

- (A) Between line 6 and line 7
- (B) Between line 9 and line 10
- (C) Between line 20 and 21
- (D) Between line 21 and 22



- 31. A text-editing application uses binary sequences to represent each of 200 different characters. What is the minimum number of bits needed to assign a unique bit sequence to each of the possible characters?
 - (A) 4
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 7
 - (D) 8

32. The diagram below shows a circuit composed of three logic gates. Each gate takes two inputs and produces a single output.



For which of the following input values will the circuit have an output of false?

(A) A = true, B = false, C = false, D = false

- (B) A = true, B = true, C = false, D = false
- (C) A = false, B = false, C = true, D = true
- (D) A = false, B = false, C = false, D = true



33. A video-streaming service maintains a database of information about its customers and the videos they have watched.

The program below analyzes the data in the database and compares the number of viewers of science fiction videos to the number of viewers of videos of other genres. It uses the procedure Analysis (category), which returns the number of unique users who viewed videos of a given category in the past year. The Analysis procedure takes approximately 1 hour to return a result, regardless of the number of videos of the given genre. All other operations happen nearly instantaneously.

```
sciFiFans ← Analysis ("science fiction")
genreList ← ["comedy", "drama", "mystery", "romance"]
FOR EACH genre IN genreList
{
    IF (Analysis (genre) > sciFiFans)
    {
        DISPLAY (genre)
    }
}
```

Which of the following best approximates the amount of time it takes the program to execute?

- (A) 1 hour
- (B) 2 hours
- (C) 4 hours
- (D) 5 hours



34. The question below uses a robot in a grid of squares. The robot is represented as a triangle, which is initially in the bottom right square of the grid and facing toward the top of the grid.

The following programs are each intended to move the robot to the gray square. Program II uses the procedure GoalReached, which returns true if the robot is in the gray square and returns false otherwise.



Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Program I correctly moves the robot to the gray square, but program II does not.
- (B) Program II correctly moves the robot to the gray square, but program I does not.
- (C) Both program I and program II correctly move the robot to the gray square.
- (D) Neither program I nor program II correctly moves the robot to the gray square.



- 35. A color is often represented by a 6-digit hexadecimal number that describes how the colors red, green, and blue are mixed to create the desired color. From left to right, the first two digits represent the amount of red, the second two digits represent the amount of green, and the last two digits represent the amount of blue. Which of the following hexadecimal numbers represents the color with the greatest amount of blue in it?
 - (A) 0099A1
 - (B) A10099
 - (C) A100B0
 - (D) FFA100

36. Participants in a survey were asked how many hours per day they spend reading, how many hours per day they spend using a smartphone, and whether or not they would be interested in a smartphone application that lets users share book reviews.

The data from the survey are represented in the graph below. Each \times represents a survey participant who said he or she was interested in the application, and each \circ represents a participant who said he or she was not interested.



Which of the following hypotheses is most consistent with the data in the graph?

- (A) Participants who read more were generally more likely to say they are interested in the application.
 - Participants who read more were generally less likely to say they are interested in the application.
 - Participants who use a smartphone more were generally more likely to say they read more.

Participants who use a smartphone more were generally less likely to say they read more.

37. A flowchart is a way to visually represent an algorithm. The flowchart below is used by an apartment rental Web site to set the variable include to true for apartments that meet certain criteria.

Block	Explanation
Oval 🔿	The start or end of the algorithm
Diamond 🔿	A conditional or decision step, where execution proceeds to the side
	labeled true if the condition is true and to the side labeled
	false otherwise
Rectangle	One or more processing steps, such as a statement that assigns a
	value to a variable



Which of the following statements is equivalent to the algorithm in the flowchart?

- (A) include \leftarrow (floor > 10) OR (bedrooms = 3)
- (B) include \leftarrow (floor > 10) AND (bedrooms = 3)
- (C) include \leftarrow (floor \leq 10) OR (bedrooms = 3)
- (D) include \leftarrow (floor \leq 10) AND (bedrooms = 3)



38. A researcher wrote a program to simulate the number of mice in an environment that contains predators. The program uses the following procedures.

Procedure Call	Explanation
InitialMousePopulation ()	Returns the number of mice at the start of the simulation
InitialPredatorPopulation ()	Returns the number of predators at the start of the simulation
NextDayPopulation (numberOfMice, numberOfPredators)	Based on the current numbers of mice and predators, returns the number of mice after one day

Code for the simulation is shown below.

```
days ← 0
numMice ← InitialMousePopulation ()
numPredators ← InitialPredatorPopulation ()
REPEAT UNTIL (days = 365)
{
    numMice ← NextDayPopulation (numMice, numPredators)
    days ← days + 1
}
DISPLAY ("There are")
DISPLAY ("There are")
DISPLAY (numMice)
DISPLAY ("mice after one year.")
```

Based on the code, which of the following assumptions is made in the simulation?

- (A) The number of mice increases by 1 each day.
- (B) The number of mice does not change from day to day.
- (C) The number of predators increases by 1 each day.
- (D) The number of predators does not change from day to day.

39. The latency of a network connection is most appropriately measured with which of the following units?



- 40. A musician is creating a song using audio samples. Which of the following actions will minimize the risk of a copyright violation when creating sample-based music?
 - (A) Using samples found on popular music-streaming sites
 - (B) Using samples found on peer-to-peer networks
 - (C) Using samples from nondigital sound sources (vinyl records, tapes, etc.)
 - (D) Using samples published with a no-rights-reserved Creative Commons license

41. A computer program performs the operation 2 ÷ 3 and represents the result as the value 0.6666667. Which of the following best explains this result?

- (A) An overflow error occurred.
- (B) The precision of the result is limited due to the constraints of using a floating-point representation.
- (C) The program attempted to execute the operation with the arguments in reverse order.
- (D) The program attempted to represent a floating-point number as an integer.



42. The two code segments below are each intended to display the average of the numbers in the list numList. Assume that numList contains more than one value.



Which of the following best describes the two code segments?

- (A) Code segment I displays the correct average, but code segment II does not.
- (B) Code segment II displays the correct average, but code segment I does not.
- (C) Both code segments display the correct average, but code segment I requires more arithmetic operations than code segment II.
- (D) Both code segments display the correct average, but code segment II requires more arithmetic operations than code segment I.



43. A snack bar has a frequent customer program in which every 10th purchase is free. Customers are enrolled in the program when they make their first purchase. A programmer is writing a program to implement the frequent customer program. In one code segment, cost is set to 0 for every 10th purchase by a given customer. The programmer will use the procedure GetCount (customerID), which returns the total number of purchases a customer has made since enrolling in the frequent customer program, including his or her first purchase.

Which of the following code segments will set cost to 0 for every 10th purchase a customer makes after enrolling in the frequent customer program?

```
(A) count \leftarrow GetCount (customerID)
    IF (count / 10 = 0)
    {
        cost \leftarrow 0
    }
(B) count \leftarrow GetCount (customerID)
    IF (NOT (count / 10 = 0))
    {
        cost \leftarrow 0
    }
(C) count ← GetCount (customerID)
    IF (count MOD 10 = 0)
    {
        cost \leftarrow 0
    }
(D) count ← GetCount (customerID)
    IF (NOT (count MOD 10 = 0))
    {
        cost \leftarrow 0
    }
```



- 44. Which of the following explains a benefit of using open standards and protocols for Internet communication?
 - (A) Open standards and protocols allow different manufacturers and developers to build hardware and software that can communicate with hardware and software on the rest of the network.
 - (B) Open standards and protocols provide ways for users to eliminate the latency of messages they send on the Internet.
 - (C) Open standards and protocols allow users to freely share or reuse material found on the Internet for noncommercial purposes.
 - (D) Open standards and protocols prevent developers from releasing software that contains errors.



Questions 45–46 refer to the information below.

Grades in a computer science course are based on total points earned on a midterm exam and a final exam. The teacher provides a way for students to improve their course grades if they receive high scores on the final exam: if a student's final exam score is greater than the student's midterm exam score, the final exam score replaces the midterm exam score in the calculation of total points.

The table below shows two students' scores on the midterm and final exams and the calculated total points each student earns.

Student Name	Midterm Exam Score	Final Exam Score	Total Points Calculation
Khalil	90	80	90 + 80 = 170
Josefina	70	90	90 + 90 = 180

- Khalil does better on the midterm exam than on the final exam, so his original midterm and final exam scores are added to compute his total points.
- Josefina does better on the final exam than on the midterm exam, so her final exam score replaces her midterm exam score in the total points calculation.



- 45. The teacher has data representing the scores of thousands of students. For each student, the data contain the student name, the midterm exam score, the final exam score, and the result of the total points calculation. Which of the following could be determined from the data?
 - I. The average total points earned per student
 - II. The average increase in total points per student as a result of the score replacement policy
 - III. The proportion of students who improved their total points as a result of the score replacement policy
 - (A) III only
 - (B) I and II only
 - (C) I and III only
 - (D) I, II, and III

46. A programmer is writing a procedure to calculate a student's final grade in the course using the score replacement policy described. The student's exam scores are stored in the variables midtermExam and finalExam. The procedure Max (a, b) returns the larger of a and b.

Which of the following could be used in the procedure to calculate a student's total points earned in the course and store the result in the variable adjustedTotal?

- (A) adjustedTotal \leftarrow Max (midtermExam, finalExam)
- (B) adjustedTotal \leftarrow Max (midtermExam, finalExam) + finalExam
- (C) adjustedTotal \leftarrow Max (midtermExam, finalExam) + midtermExam
- (D) adjustedTotal ← 2 * Max (midtermExam, finalExam)



- 47. Internet protocol version 4 (IPv4) represents each IP address as a 32-bit binary number. Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6) represents each IP address as a 128-bit binary number. Which of the following best describes the result of using 128-bit addresses instead of 32-bit addresses?
 - (A) 4 times as many addresses are available.
 - (B) 96 times as many addresses are available.
 - (C) 2^4 times as many addresses are available.
 - (D) 2^{96} times as many addresses are available.

48. An online retailer uses an algorithm to sort a list of n items by price. The table below shows the approximate number of steps the algorithm takes to sort lists of different sizes.

Number of Items	Number of Steps
10	100
20	400
30	900
40	1,600
50	2,500
60	3,600

Based on the values in the table, which of the following best characterizes the algorithm for very large values of n?

- (A) The algorithm runs in reasonable time.
- (B) The algorithm runs, but not in reasonable time.
- (C) The algorithm attempts to solve an undecidable problem.
- (D) The algorithm attempts to find an approximate solution whenever it fails to find an exact solution.



- 49. A computer program uses 4 bits to represent nonnegative integers. Which of the following statements describe a possible result when the program uses this number representation?
 - I. The operation 4 + 8 will result in an overflow error.
 - II. The operation 7 + 10 will result in an overflow error.
 - III. The operation 12 + 3 will result in an overflow error.
 - (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) II and III only
 - (D) I, II, and III

- 50. A NAND gate is a type of logic gate that produces an output of false only when both of its two inputs are true. Otherwise, the gate produces an output of true. Which of the following Boolean expressions correctly models a NAND gate with inputs P and Q?
 - (A) (NOT P) AND (NOT Q)
 - $(B) \quad (\text{NOT P}) \quad \text{AND Q}$
 - (C) NOT (P AND Q)
 - (D) NOT (P OR Q)



51. A student wants to create an algorithm that can determine, given any program and program input, whether or not the program will go into an infinite loop for that input.

The problem the student is attempting to solve is considered an undecidable problem. Which of the following is true?

- (A) It is possible to create an algorithm that will solve the problem for all programs and inputs, but the algorithm can only be implemented in a low-level programming language.
- (B) It is possible to create an algorithm that will solve the problem for all programs and inputs, but the algorithm requires simultaneous execution on multiple CPUs.
- (C) It is possible to create an algorithm that will solve the problem for all programs and inputs, but the algorithm will not run in reasonable time.
- (D) It is not possible to create an algorithm that will solve the problem for all programs and inputs.

- 52. In public key cryptography, the sender uses the recipient's public key to encrypt a message. Which of the following is needed to decrypt the message?
 - (A) The sender's public key
 - (B) The sender's private key
 - (C) The recipient's public key
 - (D) The recipient's private key



In a certain science experiment, 75 percent of trials are expected to be successful and 25 percent of trials are 53. expected to be unsuccessful. The program below is intended to simulate the results of repeated trials of the experiment.

```
successful \leftarrow 0
               unsuccessful \leftarrow 0
REPEAT 1000 TIMES
{
    IF (<MISSING CODE>)
    {
        successful ← successful + 1
     }
     ELSE
    {
        unsuccessful ← unsuccessful + 1
     }
     JISPLAY (successful)
     DISPLAY ("trials were successful.")
     DISPLAY ("trials were unsuccessful.")
Which of the following can be used to replace <MISSING CODE> so that the simulation works as intended?
(A) RANDOM (1, 100) = 25
(B) RANDOM (1, 100) = 75
(D) RANDOM (1, 100) ≤ 75

               REPEAT 1000 TIMES
                {
```

(B)	RANDOM	(1,	100)	\leq	25



54. The code segment below is intended to display all multiples of 5 between the values start and end, inclusive. For example, if start has the value 35 and end has the value 50, the code segment should display the values 35, 40, 45, and 50. Assume that start and end are multiples of 5 and that start is less than end.

```
Line 1: i \leftarrow start

Line 2: REPEAT <MISSING EXPRESSION> TIMES

Line 3: {

Line 4: DISPLAY (i)

Line 5: i \leftarrow i + 5

Line 6: }
```

Which of the following could replace <MISSING EXPRESSION> in line 2 so that the code segment works as intended?

(A) end - start + 1
(B) end - start + 6
(C) ((end - start) / 5) + 1
(D) 5 * (end - start) + 1



55. The procedure below searches for the value target in list. It returns true if target is found and returns false otherwise.



Which of the following are true statements about the procedure?

- I. It implements a binary search.
- II. It implements a linear search.
- III. It only works as intended when list is sorted.
- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) I and III
- (D) II and III



- 56. Which of the following is an example of symmetric encryption?
 - (A) Evy buys a locked box that operates using two different codes. When the first code is entered, a slot opens that allows a message to be put in the box. When the second code is entered, the door to the box opens. Evy gives the first code to her friends so they can leave messages for her and keeps the second code to herself so that she is the only one who can retrieve the messages.
 - (B) Finn and Gwen develop a system that maps each letter of the alphabet to a unique symbol using a secret key. Finn uses the key to write a message to Gwen where each letter is replaced with the corresponding symbol. Gwen uses the key to map each symbol back to the original letter.
 - (C) Hannah writes a message to send to Isabel and hides the message under a rock behind the soccer field. Hannah gives Isabel the exact location of the rock so that only Isabel can find the message.
 - (D) Juan writes a message to send to Kelly and slides the message through a slot in the front of Kelly's locker. Juan knows that Kelly has not shared her locker combination with anyone, so no one other than Kelly will be able to read the message.



57. A programmer is developing a word game. The programmer wants to create an algorithm that will take a list of words and return a list containing the first letter of all words that are palindromes (words that read the same backward or forward). The returned list should be in alphabetical order. For example, if the list contains the words ["banana", "kayak", "mom", "apple", "level"], the returned list would contain ["k", "l", "m"] (because "kayak", "level", and "mom" are palindromes).

The programmer knows that the following steps are necessary for the algorithm but is not sure in which order they should be executed.

Step	Explanation
Shorten	Takes a list of words and returns a new list that contains only the
	first letter of each word from the input list
Keep	Takes a list of words and returns a list that contains only the
palindromes	palindromes from the input list
Sort	Takes a list of words and returns a copy of the list in alphabetical
	order

Executing which of the following sequences of steps will enable the algorithm to work as intended?

- I. First shorten, then keep palindromes, then sort
- II. First keep palindromes, then shorten, then sort
- III. First sort, then keep palindromes, then shorten
- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) I and III
- (D) II and III

- 58. Which of the following best describes the purpose of machine learning programs?
 - (A) To analyze large data sets, recognize patterns, and make predictions based on data
 - (B) To automatically translate algorithms from natural language to machine language
 - (C) To determine whether an algorithm can be constructed to answer "yes" or "no" for all possible inputs
 - (D) To find approximate solutions to problems that would otherwise require an unreasonably long amount of

- 59. A programmer notices the following two procedures in a library. The procedures do similar, but not identical, things.
 - Procedure Square (n) returns the value n^2 .
 - Procedure Cube (n) returns the value n^3 .

Which of the following procedures is a generalization of the procedures described above?

- (A) Procedure Add (n, m), which returns the value n + m
- (B) Procedure Fourth (n), which returns the value n^4
- (C) Procedure Polynomial (n), which returns the value $n^3 + n^2$
- (D) Procedure Power (n, m), which returns the value n^m

60. A student wrote the procedure below, which is intended to ask whether a user wants to keep playing a game. The procedure does not work as intended.

```
PROCEDURE KeepPlaying ()
{
    DISPLAY ("Do you want to continue playing (y/n)?")
    response 		 INPUT ()
    IF ((response = "y") AND (response = "yes"))
    {
        RETURN (true)
    }
    ELSE
    {
        RETURN (false)
    }
}
```

Which of the following best describes the result of running the procedure?

(A) The procedure returns true when the user inputs the value "y" and returns false otherwise.



The procedure returns true no matter what the input value is.

ne procedure returns false no matter what the input value is.

- Which of the following describes a benefit of using hexadecimal numbers instead of binary numbers to 61. represent data?
 - (A) Hexadecimal can be used to represent fractional values, but binary can only represent integers.
 - (B) Hexadecimal can be used to represent a wider variety of data types than binary can, including color and geolocation data.
 - (C) Hexadecimal is easier for a computer to understand than binary is.

62. Consider the following program.



- The program displays the sum of the odd integers from 1 to 9. (C)
- The program displays the sum of the odd integers from 1 to 19. (D)



- 63. Which of the following describes how a distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attack is most likely to compromise an online store's Web site?
 - (A) By causing incorrect information about services to be displayed
 - (B) By making it difficult for the site to safeguard customer login information
 - (C) By preventing customers from placing orders
 - (D) By preventing the store from filling previously placed orders

64. A program contains the following procedures for string manipulation.

Procedure Call	Explanation
Concat (str1, str2)	Returns a single string consisting of str1 followed by str2. For
	example, Concat("key", "board") returns "keyboard".
Substring (str, start, length)	Returns a substring of consecutive characters from str, starting with
	the character at position start and containing length characters.
	The first character of str is located at position 1. For example,
	Substring ("delivery", 3, 4) returns "live".

Which of the following expressions can be used to generate the string "Happy" ?

(A)	Concat	(Substring	("Harp",	1,	1),	Substring	("Puppy",	2,	4))
(B)	Concat	(Substring	("Harp",	1,	2),	Substring	("Puppy",	3,	3))
(C)	Concat	(Substring	("Harp",	1,	2),	Substring	("Puppy",	4,	2))
(D)	Concat	(Substring	("Harp",	2,	2),	Substring	("Puppy",	4,	2))



- 65. Which of the following are true statements about how the Internet enables crowdsourcing?
 - I. The Internet can provide crowdsourcing participants access to useful tools, information, and professional knowledge.
 - II. The speed and reach of the Internet can lower geographic barriers, allowing individuals from different locations to contribute to projects.
 - III. Using the Internet to distribute solutions across many users allows all computational problems to be solved in reasonable time, even for very large input sizes.
 - (A) I and II only
 - (B) I and III only
 - (C) II and III only
 - (D) I, II, and III

- 66. A media librarian at a movie studio is planning to save digital video files for archival purposes. The movie studio would like to be able to access full-quality videos if they are needed for future projects. Which of the following actions is LEAST likely to support the studio's goal?
 - (A) Using video file formats that conform to published standards and are supported across many different devices
 - (B) Using lossy compression software to reduce the size requirements of the data being stored
 - (C) Using storage media that can be expanded for additional data capacity
 - (D) Using a system that incorporates redundancy to handle disk failure



Directions: For each of the questions or incomplete statements below, two of the suggested answers are correct. For each of these questions, you must select both correct choices to earn credit. No partial credit will be earned if only one correct choice is selected. Select the two that are best in each case and then fill in the corresponding circles that begin with number 131 on the answer sheet.

131. Which of the following statements accurately describe the hierarchy of the Web pages example.org and about.example.org?

Select two answers.

- (A) The Web page about.example.org is a subdomain of about.org.
- (B) The Web page about.example.org is a subdomain of example.org.
- (C) The Web page example.org is a domain under the top-level domain .org.
- (D) The Web page example.org is a domain under the top-level domain example.

132. Which of the following are ways in which a programmer can use abstraction to manage the complexity of a program?

Select two answers.

- (A) Replacing each instance of repeated code with a call to a procedure
- (B) Replacing longer variable names with shorter variable names to reduce typing errors
- (C) Replacing several lines of documentation with a single line of documentation
- (D) Replacing the string variables name1, name2, name3, and name4 with a list of strings called names



133. Two different schools maintain data sets about their currently enrolled students. No individual student is enrolled at both schools. Each line of data contains information, separated by commas, about one student.

East High School stores the data in the following format.

Data format	School	Name,	Last Name,	First Name,	Age,	ZIP Code,	Days Absent
Sample line of data	East	H.S.,	Ableson,	Carlton,	16,	98987,	8

West High School stores the data in the following format.

Data format	Student ID,	First Name,	Last Name,	Age,	Days Absent
Sample line of data	87667721,	Kendra,	Angelos,	14,	12

The two schools would like to combine their data to make a single data set. Which of the following can be done with the combined data?

Select two answers.

- (A) The schools can create a single list of student names, sorted by last name.
- (B) The schools can determine the average number of days students are absent.
- (C) The schools can determine which ZIP code is represented by the most students.
- (D) The schools can determine the student ID of the student with the greatest number of absences.

134. A free online encyclopedia contains articles that can be written and edited by any user. Which of the following are advantages the online encyclopedia has over a traditional paper-based encyclopedia?

Select two answers.

- (A) The ability to easily check that the encyclopedia is free of copyrighted content
- (B) The ability to ensure that encyclopedia content is the same every time it is accessed
- (C) The ability to have a larger number of perspectives reflected in the encyclopedia content
- (D) The ability to quickly update encyclopedia content as new information becomes available



135. The program below is intended to count the number of prime numbers in a list called numbers and display the result. The program uses the procedure isPrime (n), which returns true if n is a prime number and false otherwise.

The program does not work as intended.

```
Line 1:
           count \leftarrow 0
Line 2:
           FOR EACH value IN numbers
Line 3:
           {
Line 4:
              count \leftarrow 0
Line 5:
              IF (isPrime (value))
Line 6:
               {
Line 7:
                  count \leftarrow count + 1
Line 8:
               }
Line 9:
              count \leftarrow count + 1
Line 10: }
Line 11: DISPLAY (count)
```

Which two lines of code should be removed so that the program will work as intended?

Select two answers.

- (A) Line 1
- (B) Line 4
- (C) Line 7
- (D) Line 9

136. Which of the following statements describe how cloud computing has affected Internet communication? Select two answers.

- (A) Cloud computing has eliminated the need to provide redundancy in Internet routing.
- (B) Cloud computing has helped enhance collaboration.
- (C) Cloud computing has introduced new data-security concerns.

P-Cloud computing has reduced concerns about intellectual property rights.



137. A program is created to perform arithmetic operations on positive and negative integers. The program contains the following incorrect procedure, which is intended to return the product of the integers x and y.

```
PROCEDURE Multiply (x, y)
{
    count ← 0
    result ← 0
    REPEAT UNTIL (count = y)
    {
        result ← result + x
        count ← count + 1
    }
    RETURN (result)
}
```

A programmer suspects that an error in the program is caused by this procedure. Under which of the following conditions will the procedure NOT return the correct product?

Select two answers.

- (A) When the values of x and y are both positive.
- (B) When the value of x is positive and the value of y is negative.
- (C) When the value of x is negative and the value of y is positive.
- (D) When the values of x and y are both negative.



138. The procedure Smallest is intended to return the least value in the list numbers. The procedure does not work as intended.

```
PROCEDURE Smallest (numbers)
{
    min ← numbers[1]
    FOR EACH number IN numbers
    {
        IF (number < min)
        {
            RETURN (number)
        }
        RETURN (min)
}</pre>
```

For which of the following values of theList will Smallest (theList) NOT return the intended value?

Select two answers.

- (A) theList \leftarrow [10, 20, 30, 40]
- (B) theList \leftarrow [20, 10, 30, 40]
- (C) theList \leftarrow [30, 40, 20, 10]
- (D) theList \leftarrow [40, 30, 20, 10]



STOP

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS TEST.

Notes on the AP Computer Science Principles Practice Exam

Introduction

This section provides a description of how the questions in the AP Practice Exam correspond to the components of the course framework included in the *AP Computer Science Principles Course and Exam Description*. For each question in the AP Practice Exam, the enduring understandings, learning objectives, computational thinking practices, and essential knowledge statements from the course framework are indicated. In addition, the correct response is provided along with a justification for why it is correct. There are additional explanations that address why the other responses are incorrect.

The AP Computer Science Principles End-of-Course Exam is 2 hours long and includes 74 multiple-choice questions. There are two types of multiple-choice questions:

- Single-select multiple-choice questions: *Students select one answer from among four options*.
- Multiple-select multiple-choice questions: *Students select two answers from among four options*.

Multiple-choice questions on the exam are classified according to learning objectives within each big idea in the AP Computer Science Principles curriculum framework. The questions on the end-of-course exam may assess achievement of multiple learning objectives. They may also address content from more than one essential knowledge statement. Exam questions may be accompanied by nontextual stimulus material such as diagrams, charts, or other graphical illustrations.



Multiple-Choice Questions

The multiple-choice questions on this exam are designed to elicit evidence of student achievement of the course learning objectives. This includes the application of computational thinking practices and course content as specified in the essential knowledge statements.

Course Framework Alignment and Rationales

Question	1
	_

Endurin	g Understanding	Learning	Computational	Essential
		Objective	Thinking	Knowledge
			Practice	
4.1 Algo	rithms are precise	4.1.2 Express an	P5	4.1.2A
sequence	es of instructions	algorithm in a	Communicating	4.1.2B
for proce	esses that can be	language.		
executed	l by a computer			
and are i	mplemented using			
program	ming languages.			
(A)	This option is incorrect. The code segment assigns the initial value of			
	first to temp, then assigns the initial value of second to first.			
	The initial value of second, which has been stored in first, is			
	then assigned to second. Therefore, the value of second has not			
	changed from its initial value.			
(B)	This option is correct. The code segment assigns the initial value of			
	first to temp, then assigns the initial value of second to first.			
	The initial value of first, which has been stored in temp, is then			
	assigned to second. Therefore, the initial values of first and			
	second have been interchanged.			
(C)	This option is incorrect. The code segment never changes the value of			
	second.			
(D)	This option is incorrect. The code segment never changes the value of			
	second.	-	-	



Question 2				
Endurinş	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking	Essential Knowledge
			Practice	
6.3 Cyber	rsecurity is an	6.3.1 Identify	P1	6.3.1C
importan	t concern for the	existing	Connecting	6.3.1D
Internet a	and the systems	cybersecurity	computing	6.3.1F
built on it	t.	concerns and		
		potential options		
		that address these		
		issues with the		
		Internet and the		
		systems built on it.		
(A)	This option is incorrect. Contacting the bank at its official phone			
	number would help verify whether or not the e-mail was legitimate.			
(B)	This option is correct. Providing personal information to a person			
	using an unverified phone number is a privacy risk.			
(C)	This option is incorrect. Checking the domain name of the sender's			
	email address would help verify whether or not the e-mail was			was
	legitimate.	_ •		
(D)	This option is incorrect. Performing a Web search would help indicate			
	whether the messa	age is a common phis	hing scam.	-

Question 3

Enduring	; Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
7.1 Comp communi interactio	7.1 Computing enhances communication, interaction, and cognition.7.1.2 Explain how people participat in a problem- solving process that scales.		P4 Analyzing problems and artifacts	7.1.2A 7.1.2B
(A)	This option is incorrect. If the participants must all be in the same location, there would be no need to use a distributed approach.			
(B)	This option is incorrect. Requiring expensive equipment may prevent most members of the general public from participating in the experiment.			
(C)	This option is correct. If data measurements need to be taken from many locations, it would be beneficial to have participants from around the world collect the data.			
(D)	This option is incorrect. Requiring specialized knowledge and training may prevent most members of the general public from participating in the experiment.			



Question 4				
Enduring	; Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
2.3 Mode	ls and	2.3.1 Use models	P3 Abstracting	2.1.3A
simulation	ns use	and simulations		2.1.3B
abstractio	on to generate	to represent		
new unde	erstanding and	phenomena.		
knowledge.				
(A)	This option is correct. There are only two possible results of a coin			of a coin
	flip, which can be stored in a Boolean variable as true or false.			or false.
(B)	This option is incorrect. There are six possible results of rolling a di which is more than can be stored in a Boolean variable.			olling a die,
				-
(C)	This option is incorrect. There are many possible temperature values,			ture values,
	which would requ	ire each temperature	to be stored as a nu	umerical
	value instead of a	Boolean value.		
(D)	This option is incorrect. Traffic patterns are too complicated to be			ated to be
	stored as a Boolean value.			

Question 5

Enduring	, Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
4.1 Algori	thms are precise	4.1.1 Develop	P2 Creating	4.1.1A
sequences	s of instructions	an algorithm for	computational	4.1.1B
for proces	ses that can be	implementation in	artifacts	4.1.1C
executed l	by a	a program.		
computer	and are			
implemen	ited using			
programn	ning languages.			
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. This code segn	nent will set tick	etPrice
	to 17 for all 3-D movies, regardless of the age of the purchaser.			
(B)	This option is inco	his option is incorrect. This code segment will set ticketPrice		
	to 17 for all purchasers between the ages of 12 and 60, regardless of			
	whether or not the movie is 3-D.			
(C)	This option is correct. This code segment initially sets			
	ticketPrice to 12, and then changes the price to 9 only for			
	children and seniors. The code segment then increases			
	ticketPrice by 5 for 3-D movies.			
(D)	This option is incorrect. This code segment will set ticketPrice			
	to 17 for all purchasers between the ages of 12 and 60, regardless of			
	whether or not the	e movie is 3-D.		


Question	Question 6			
Endurin	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
6.1 The Internet is a network of autonomous systems.		6.1.1 Explain the abstractions in the Internet and how the Internet functions.	P3 Abstracting	6.1.1I
(A)	This option is con as hypertext trans simple mail transf	frect. The IETF devel fer protocol (HTTP), fer protocol (SMTP).	ops and oversees st Internet protocol (andards such (IP), and
(B)	This option is inco materials from be	orrect. The IETF does ing distributed online	not prevent copyr e.	ighted
(C)	This option is incorrect. The IETF does not prevent malware from being distributed online.			
(D)	This option is inc by certificate auth	orrect. The ownershi orities, not the IETF	p of encrypted key	rs is verified

Enduring Understa	; nding	Learning Objective	Computational	Essential Knowledge
Chiceista	nung	objective	Practice	Kilowiedge
5.2 People	e write programs	5.2.1 Explain	P3 Abstracting	5.2.1B
to execute	algorithms.	how programs		5.2.1C
		implement		
		algorithms.		
(A)	This option is incorrect. The values 1 and 3 are the original value			iginal values
	of start and current, not the final values.			
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. The value 3	is the final value of	start,but
	not the final value	of current.		
(C)	This option is cor	rect. The code segme	ent initially sets st	cart to
	1, end to 20, a	and current to 3	3. Next, the code se	gment sets
	start to the val	lue of current, wh	nich is 3. Then cu	irrent is
	increased from 3	to 4. The final valu	ues of start and	l current
	are 3 and 4, res	spectively.		
(D)	This option is inc	orrect. The value 4	is the final value o	f
	current, but no	ot the final value of	start.	



Question 8				
Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
2.2 Multiple levels of abstraction are used to write programs or to create other computational artifacts.		2.2.3 Identify multiple levels of abstractions being used when writing programs.	P3 Abstracting	2.2.3A 2.2.3B
(A)	This option is inco but are not part of	orrect. Hardware logi f high-level programm	c gates are low-leve ning languages.	l abstractions
(B)	This option is inco correspond direct programming lan	orrect. Machine langu ly to machine instruc guages.	ages (in which inst tions) are not high	tructions -level
(C)	This option is incorrect. A language that is hard for a human to understand would be considered a low-level language. High-level languages are generally easier for humans to understand.		an to gh-level	
(D)	This option is contrast that make it easy needing to under instructions are p	rrect. High-level lang for humans to read a stand the low-level d rocessed by a compu	guages provide abs .nd write programs etails of how progr .ter.	tractions without camming



Question 9				
Enduring	, Understanding	Learning	Computational	Essential
		Objective	Thinking	Knowledge
			Practice	
3.2 Comp	outing facilitates	3.2.1 Extract	P1 Connecting	3.2.1A
exploration	on and the	information from	computing	3.2.1B
discovery	of connections in	data to discover		3.2.1C
informati	on.	and explain		3.2.1H
		connections or		
		trends.		
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. The name of th	ne person who took	k a photo is
	not captured in th	e photo data.		
(B)	This option is con	rect. The number of	photos taken at a p	articular
	geographic location	on can be determined	from the geograph	nic data
	stored with each p	hoto. The number of	photos taken in th	e last year
	can be determined	d from the data and ti	ime data stored wit	h each photo.
	The name of the p	erson who took a ph	oto is not captured	in the photo
	data.			
(C)	This option is inc	orrect. The number o	of photos taken at a	a particular
	geographic locati	on can be determine	d, but the name of	the person
	who took the most recent photo cannot be determined.			
(D)	This option is incorrect. The number of photos taken at a particular			
	geographic locati	on and the number o	of photos that were	taken in the
	last year can be de	etermined, but the na	ame of the person	who took the
	most recent photo	o cannot be determir	ned.	

Enduring	; Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
5.1 Progra	ams can be	5.1.2 Develop a	P2 Creating	5.1.2A
developed	for creative	correct program to	computational	5.1.2B
expression	1, to satisfy	solve problems.	artifacts	5.1.2C
personal c	curiosity, to create			5.1.2J
new know	ledge, or to solve			
problems	(to help people,			
organizati	ons or society).			
(A)	This option is incorrect. Unsolvable problems cannot be solved with an algorithm.			
(B)	This option is inco iterative and incre	prrect. Programs that mental process still ty	were developed wi ypically require test	th an ting.
(C)	This option is inco to the development	orrect. The use of low nt process used.	-level abstractions	is unrelated
(D)	This option is co	rrect. Incrementally	adding code segme	ents to
	correct, working programs can help programmers identify new			
errors that are introduced.				
关注	关注公众号omni_xyz获得更多AP备考资源			



Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
4.1 Algori	thms are precise	4.1.1 Develop	P2 Creating	4.1.1A
sequences	of instructions	an algorithm for	computational	4.1.1B
for proces	ses that can be	implementation in	artifacts	4.1.1D
executed l	by a	a program.		4.1.1E
computer	and are			4.1.1F
implemen	ited using			
programn	ning languages.			
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. The code segm	nent draws a circle o	centered at
	the coordinates (3, 6), then moves to the right and up, drawing circles			
	centered at (5, 8) a	and (7, 10).		
(B)	This option is con	rect. The code segme	ent draws a circle co	entered at the
	coordinates (3, 6),	, then moves to the rig	ght and down, drav	ving circles
	centered at (5, 4) a	and (7, 2).		
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. The code segm	nent draws a circle o	centered at
	the coordinates (7	, 2), then moves to th	e right and up, dra	wing circles
	centered at (9, 4) and (11, 6).			
(D)	This option is incorrect. The code segment draws a circle centered			
	at the coordinates	s (7, 2), then moves to	o the right and dov	vn, drawing
	circles centered at	t (9, 0) and (11, –2).	-	ç

Question 11

Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking	Essential Knowledge
			Practice	Ŭ
2.3 Mode	ls and simulations	2.3.1 Use models	P3 Abstracting	2.3.1B
use abstra	ction to generate	and simulations		
new unde	rstanding and	to represent		
knowledg	e.	phenomena.		
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. The code segm	nent simulates a spi	nner in
	which selecting ea	ch of three sections is	s equally likely.	
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. The code segm	ent simulates a spi	nner in
	which selecting ea	ch of three sections is	s equally likely.	
(C)	This option is inc	orrect. The code segr	nent selects "Rec	d" one-
	sixth of the time,	"Yellow" one-si	xth of the time, an	d "Blue"
	the remaining two-thirds of the time.			
(D)	This option is correct. The code segment selects "Yellow" one-			
	sixth of the time,	"Blue" one-sixth	of the time, and	"Red" the
	remaining two-th	irds of the time.		



Endurin	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
3.1 People programs informati and know	e use computer to process on to gain insight /ledge.	3.1.1 Find patterns and test hypotheses about digitally processed information to gain insight and knowledge.	P4 Analyzing problems and artifacts	3.1.1D 3.1.1E
(A)	This option is inco better estimate for	orrect. The approxima r year 11.	ation 30.6 million v	would be a
(B)	This option is correct. The total number of registered users appears to be increasing by about 0.5 million each year, so in year 12, the number of users can be approximated at $31.2 \text{ million} (30.2 + 0.5 + 0.5)$.			
(C)	This option is inco better estimate for	orrect. The approxima r year 13.	ation 31.8 million v	would be a
(D)	This option is inc better estimate fo	orrect. The approxim r year 14.	nation 32.4 million	would be a

Question 13

Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
2 1 Deepl	use computer	2 1 1 Eind	D4 Analyzing	211D
5.1 People	e use computer	5.1.1 FIIIU	P4 Analyzing	5.1.1D
programs	to process	patterns and test	problems and	3.1.1E
information	on to gain insight	hypotheses about	artifacts	
and know	ledge.	digitally processed		
		information to		
		gain insight and		
		knowledge.		
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. The average nu	umber of daily mes	sages sent
	per user appears t	o increase after the m	obile app was relea	sed.
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. The number of	f registered users co	ontinued to
	increase after the	mobile app was releas	sed.	
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. The average nu	umber of active dai	ly users
	appears to increase after the mobile app was released.			
(D)	This option is co	rrect. The average nu	umber of character	s per
	message appears	to decrease after the	mobile app was rel	eased.



Question 15

Enduring	; Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
5.2 People	e write programs	5.2.1 Explain	P3 Abstracting	5.2.1B
to execute	algorithms.	how programs		5.2.1C
		implement		
		algorithms.		
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. The programs	display different va	lues.
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. The programs	display different va	lues.
(C)	This option is con	rect. The programs e	each display ten valu	ies,
	but each value dis	played by program B	is one greater than	the
	corresponding value from program A. Program A displays			
	1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 and pro	ogram B displays	
	2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11.		
(D)	This option is inc	orrect. Both program	ns display ten value	es.

Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking	Essential Knowledge
	.		Practice	1110
6.1 The In	iternet is a	6.1.1 Explain the	P3 Abstracting	6.1.1C
network o	of autonomous	abstractions in		6.1.1E
systems.		the Internet and		6.1.1F
		how the Internet		
		functions.		
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. Devices runni	ng different operati	ng systems
	can communicate	over the Internet.	-	
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. Digital certific	ates are used to ver	ify encrypted
	keys. They are not	assigned to every de	vice connected to the	he Internet.
(C)	This option is con	rect. Connecting nev	w devices to the Int	ernet is
	enabled by assignment of an IP address.			
(D)	This option is inc	orrect. Redundant ro	outing on the Inter	net is not
	dependent on the	bandwidth of a com	nection.	



Question 17

Enduring	, Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
7.3 Comp	uting has global	7.3.1 Analyze the	P4 Analyzing	7.3.1G
harmful-	on people and	harmful effects of	artifacts	7.3.1M
society.		computing.		7.3.1P
(A)	This option is incorrect. Details of a user's browsing history can be stored in cookies, which could be used to deliver targeted advertisements on another Web site			
(B)	This option is incorrect. Geolocation data can be accessed by the Web site, which can use this information to provide album reviews from nearby users.			
(C)	This option is incorrect. The user's download history can be used to recommend similar artists based on aggregated data from many users.			
(D)	This option is conthrough a licensed DMCA.	rrect. If the album w d music store, the use	as purchased and c er will not be in vio	lownloaded blation of the

Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
7.4 Comp	uting	7.4.1 Explain	P1 Connecting	7.4.1A
innovatio	ns influence	the connections	computing	7.4.1B
and are in	fluenced by the	between		7.4.1C
economic	, social, and	computing		7.4.1D
cultural co	ontexts in which	and real-world		
they are d	esigned and used.	contexts, including		
		economic, social,		
		and cultural		
		contexts.		
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. A lack of acces	s to devices contrib	outes to the
	digital divide. This	s issue could be addressed by providing free or low-		
	cost devices. Prov	iding networks and ir	nfrastructure would	l address a
	lack of access to n	etworks which also co	ontributes to the di	gital divide.
(B)	This option is inc	orrect. A lack of acce	ess to networks con	tributes
	to the digital divi	de. This issue could b	e addressed by pro	oviding
	networks and infi	castructure.		
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. Free education	and training woul	d address
	digital literacy and would reduce the digital divide.			
(D)	This option is co	rrect. Free education	and training woul	d address
	digital literacy. Pr	oviding free or low-c	cost devices would	address
	a lack of access to	devices. Providing n	etworks and infras	structure
$\frac{1}{2}$	would address a l	ack of access to not	^Ლ ४०४०४ <i>-</i>	センタンの
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Question	19			
Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
2.3 Mode	ls and simulations	2.3.1 Use models	P3 Abstracting	2.3.1A
use abstra	ction to generate	and simulations		2.3.1C
new unde	rstanding and	to represent		
knowledg	e.	phenomena.		
(A)	This option is incorrect. Gathering additional data may help the simulation to provide a more accurate prediction.		lp the	
(B)	This option is incorrect. Refining the model used in the simulation may help provide a more accurate prediction.		mulation	
(C)	This option is correct. Removing details from the model may help it run quickly, but is unlikely to provide more accurate results.		may help it ts.	
(D)	This option is incorrect. Gathering additional data may help the simulation provide a more accurate prediction.			

Enduring	, Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
3.2 Comp	outing facilitates	3.2.1 Extract	P1 Connecting	3.2.1G
exploration	on and the	information from	computing	3.2.1H
discovery	of connections in	data to discover		3.2.1I
information	on.	and explain		
		connections or		
		trends.		
(A)	This option is correct. Metadata for an e-book would typically be used			
	to provide descrip	tive information abo	ut the book. Previo	us versions
	of the e-book wou	ıld likely be considere	ed data, not metada	ta.
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. The author and	d title of an e-book	are examples
	of descriptive met	adata that would help	o support the search	n feature.
(C)	This option is incorrect. The date an e-book was published is an			l is an
	example of descri	ptive metadata that w	ould help support t	he search
	feature.			
(D)	This option is inco	orrect. The genre of a	n e-book is an exan	nples of
	descriptive metad	ata that would help si	upport the search fe	eature.



Enduring	g Understanding	Learning	Computational Thinking	Essential
		Objective	Practice	Kilowieuge
5.3 Progra	amming is	5.3.1 Use	P3 Abstracting	5.3.1A
facilitated	by appropriate	abstraction		5.3.1B
abstractio	ns.	to manage		5.3.1C
		complexity in		5.3.1D
		programs.		5.3.1E
				5.3.1G
				5.3.1M
				5.3.1N
				5.3.10
(A)	This option is correct. This expression will first determine the maximum of a and b and then determine the maximum of the resulting value and c. This will result in the maximum of all three values			e the um of the fall three
(B)	This option is inco between the maxi and c.	nrect. This expression mum of a and b a	n produces the diffe and the maximum	erence of b
(C)	This option is inco and c subtracted the maximum of	brrect. This expression d from the sum of the b and c.	n produces the max e maximum of a a	and b and
(D)	This option is inc maximum of a	orrect. This expression and b and the max	on produces the avaint and be and	erage of the c.

Question 21



Enduring	g Understanding	Learning	Computational	Essential
		Objective	Thinking	Knowledge
			Practice	
5.3 Progr	amming is	5.3.1 Use	P3 Abstracting	5.3.1A
facilitated	l by appropriate	abstraction		5.3.1B
abstractio	ons.	to manage		5.3.1C
		complexity in		5.3.1D
		programs.		5.3.1E
				5.3.1F
	·			5.3.1G
(A)	This option is incorrect. This code segment moves the robot forward			ot forward
	two squares, rotat	es it right one time so	that the robot face	es the bottom
	of the grid, and th	en moves the robot f	orward three squar	es.
(B)	This option is con	r rect. This code segm	ent moves the robo	ot forward
	two squares, rotat	es it right three times	so that the robot fa	aces the top
	of the grid, and th	en moves the robot f	orward three squar	es to the gray
	square.			
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. This code segn	nent moves the rob	ot forward
	three squares, rota	ates it right one time s	so that the robot fac	ces the
	bottom of the grid	l, and then moves the	robot forward three	ee squares.
(D)	This option is inc	orrect. This code seg	ment moves the ro	bot forward
	three squares, rot	ates it right three tim	nes so that the robo	ot faces the
	top of the grid, ar	nd then moves the ro	bot forward three	squares.

Question 22



Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
5.5 Progra	amming uses	5.5.1 Employ	P1 Connecting	5.3.1A
mathemat	tical and logical	appropriate	computing	5.3.1B
concepts.		mathematical and		5.3.1C
		logical concepts in		5.3.1D
		programming.		5.3.1E
				5.3.1F
				5.3.1G
	1			
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. This Boolean e	expression evaluates	sto true
	when counter	(the number of tem	peratures greater th	an or equal
	to 90) is less than	50% of total (the	e number of entries	in the list).
(B)	This option is con	rect. This Boolean ex	pression evaluates	to true
	when counter	(the number of tem	peratures greater th	an or equal
	to 90) is greater than 50% of total (the number of entries in the			
	list).			
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. This Boolean e	expression will neve	er evaluate to
	true because t	total (the number	of temperatures in	the list) will
	never be less than	50% of counter	(the number of ten	peratures
	greater than or eq	ual to 90).		
(D)	This option is inco	orrect. This Boolean e	expression will alwa	ys evaluate
	to true becaus	e total (the num	ber of temperature	s in the
	list) will always be	e greater than 50% of	counter (then	umber of
	temperatures grea	ter than or equal to 9	0).	

Enduring	; Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
6.2 Chara	cteristics of the	6.2.1 Explain	P5	6.2.1A
Internet in	nfluence the	characteristics of	Communicating	6.2.1D
systems by	uilt on it.	the Internet and		
		the systems built		
	r	on it.		
(A)	This option is incorrect. There are multiple paths from P to S (for			o S (for
	example, P to R to	S and P to Q to S).		
(B)	This option is con	rect. Redundant rou	ting is impossible if	there is
	only one possible	path from one device	e to another. There i	s only one
	possible path fron	n P to S (P to R to Q t	to S).	
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. There are mult	tiple paths from P to	o S (for
	example, P to S an	nd P to Q to S).		
(D)	This option is inc	orrect. There are mu	ltiple paths from P	to S (for
	example, P to R to	S, P to Q to S, P to	R to Q to S, and P	to Q to R
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Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
3.3 There	are trade-	3.3.1 Analyze	P4 Analyzing	3.3.1A
offs when	representing	how data	problems and	3.3.1C
informati	on as digital data.	representation,	artifacts	3.3.1D
		storage, security,		3.3.1E
		of data involve		
		computational		
		manipulation of		
		information.		
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. While some of	the characters of th	ne original
	string do not appe	ear in the encoded str	ing, this transforma	ation is not
	lossy because the	original version can b	e restored.	
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. While some pa	airs of characters of	the original
	string are replaced	l in the encoded strin	g with a single chai	acter,
	this transformatio	on is not lossy because	e the original versio	n can be
	restored.		1 1 1	
(C)	This option is con	rect. The transforma	tion is lossless beca	use an
		T W = H can be res	tored to	example,
	"THIS IS THE	BEST WISH" by	replacing all instan	ces of "%"
	with "TH" and by replacing all instances of "#" with "IS".			"IS".
(D)	This option is inc	orrect. Whether a tra	nsformation is los	sy or
	lossless is not rela	ted to whether or no	t it can be used in a	secure
	communications.			





Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge	
3.3 There	are trade-	3.3.1 Analyze	P4 Analyzing	3.3.1A	
offs when	representing	how data	problems and	3.3.1C	
informati	on as digital data.	representation,	artifacts	3.3.1D	
		storage, security,		3.3.1E	
		and transmission			
		of data involve			
		computational			
		manipulation of			
	1.	information.			
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. This string can	be shortened using	g byte pair	
	encoding. For exa	mple, "BANANA" o	can be shortened to	• "B**A"	
	by replacing each	instance of "AN" w	with "*".		
(B)	This option is con	This option is correct. It is not possible to use byte pair encoding in			
	the string "LEVE	EL_UP" because no	pair of characters a	appears in	
	the string more th	an once.			
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. This string can	be shortened using	g byte pair	
	encoding. For exa	mple, "MEET_ME_	LATER" can be sh	nortened to	
	"*ET_*_LATEF	by replacing each	instance of "ME"	with "*".	
(D)	This option is inc	orrect. This string ca	n be shortened usi	ng byte pair	
	encoding. For exa	mple, "NEITHER_	HERE_NOR_THE	RE" can	
	be shortened to	"NEIT*R_*&_NOR	$T \star \&$ by replace	ing each	
	instance of "HE	" with "*" and ea	ich instance of "R	E" with	
	"&".				

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Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge	
4.1 Algori	ithms are precise	4.1.1 Develop	P2 Creating	4.1.1A	
sequences	s of instructions	an algorithm for	computational	4.1.1B	
for proces	sses that can be	implementation in	artifacts	4.1.1C	
executed	by a	a program.		4.1.1D	
computer	and are				
implemen	nted using				
programm	ning languages.				
	1 -				
(A)	This option is cor	rect. This code segm	ent rotates right wh	enever there	
	is an open square to the right. The robot will move forward from its				
	initial location to	the upper-left corner	of the grid, then ro	tate right,	
	then move forwar	then move forward to the upper-right corner of the grid, then rotate			
	right, then move of	lown two squares, the	en rotate right, ther	n move	
(D)	forward to the gra	y square.	. 1 .	.1 1	
(B)	This option is incorrect. This code segment does not move the robot at				
	all. The robot can	not move right from i	ts initial position, s	o the body	
	of the LF statem	ient is never executed		. 1	
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. This code segn	nent moves the rob	ot up and	
	down between its	initial location and th	ne square above its :	initial	
	location.				
(D)	This option is inco	orrect. This code segn	nent moves the rob	ot one	
	square forward fro	om its initial location	and then rotates th	e robot	
	right. From there,	the robot cannot mo	ve torward and the	body of the	
	IF statement is r	never executed again.			

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86 AP Computer Science Principles Practice Exam

Enduring	g Understanding	Learning	Computational	Essential
		Objective	Thinking	Knowledge
			Practice	
6.1 The Ir	nternet is a	6.1.1 Explain the	P3 Abstracting	6.1.1G
network c	of autonomous	abstractions in		
systems.		the Internet and		
		how the Internet		
		functions.		
(A)	This option is incorrect. Digital certificates are used to verify the			ify the
	ownership of encr	ypted keys.		
(B)	This option is correct. The domain name system translates names to			es names to
	IP addresses.			
(C)	This option is incorrect. The hypertext transfer protocol is a set of rules			a set of rules
	for transferring fil	es on the Web.	Ĩ	
(D)	This option is incorrect. The simple mail transfer protocol is a set of			
	rules for transmit	ting e-mail.	±	

Enduring	; Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
7.2 Comp	uting enables	7.2.1 Explain	P1 Connecting	7.2.1F
innovatio	n in nearly every	how computing	computing	
field.		has impacted		
		innovations in		
		other fields.		
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. The efficiency	of algorithms is ind	lependent of
	the hardware used	l to run the algorithm	18.	
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. The ability of s	oftware developers	is
	independent of th	e hardware used to ru	in the software.	
(C)	This option is cor	rect. Moore's law ass	umes that computin	ng power will
	increase over time	3 ו		
(D)	This option is inc	orrect. Cybersecurity	concerns are not	related to
	Moore's law.			



Question 30

Enduring	, Understanding	Learning	Computational	Essential
		Objective	Thinking	Knowledge
			Practice	
5.4 Progra	ams are	5.4.1 Evaluate the	P4 Analyzing	5.4.1E
developed	l, maintained, and	correctness of a	problems and	5.4.1F
used by p	eople for different	program.	artifacts	5.4.1I
purposes.				
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. Inserting wir	n ← true betwe	en line 6 and
	line 7 will cause the loop to terminate regardless of whether the guess			
	is correct.			
(B)	This option is con	rect. Inserting win	← true betwee	n line 9 and
	line 10 will cause	the loop to terminate	when the guess is c	correct.
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. Inserting wir	n ← true betwe	en line 20
	and line 21 will ca	use the loop to termi	nate when the gues	s is incorrect.
(D)	This option is incorrect. Inserting win ← true between line 21			
	and line 22 will ca	ause the loop to term	inate after checkin	g the first
	guess, regardless	of whether the guess	is correct.	-

Enduring	; Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
2.1 A vari	ety of abstractions	2.1.1 Describe	P3 Abstracting	2.1.1B
built upor	n binary	the variety of		2.1.1C
sequences	can be used to	abstractions used		2.1.1D
represent	all digital data.	to represent data.		2.1.1E
				2.1.1G
(A)	This option is incorrect. Using 4 bits will only allow for up to 16 characters $(2^4 = 16)$.			
(B)	This option is incorrect. Using 6 bits will only allow for up to 64 characters $(2^6 = 64)$.			
(C)	This option is incorrect. Using 7 bits will only allow for up to 128 characters $(2^7 = 128)$.			
(D)	This option is cor 256 characters (2^8)	Frect. Using 8 bits will $3 = 256$).	l allow for up to	



Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
2.2 Multiple levels of abstraction are used to write programs or to create other computational artifacts.		2.2.3 Identify multiple levels of abstractions being used when writing programs.	P3 Abstracting	2.2.3E 2.2.3F
(A)	This option is con an output of fal false. Since bot circuit will have as	rrect. With these inpuse and the first OF h inputs to the second n output of false.	its, the AND gate gate will produce d OR gate will be	will produce an output of false, the
(B)	This option is incorrect. With these inputs, the AND gate will produce an output of true and the first OR gate will produce an output of false. The second OR gate will have one true input and one false input causing the circuit to have an output of true			will produce in output input and one rue.
(C)	This option is incorrect. With these inputs, the AND gate will produce an output of false and the first OR gate will produce an output of true. The second OR gate will have one false input and one true input, causing the circuit to have an output of true.			
(D)	This option is inco an output of fal of true. The sec true input, caus	orrect. With these inp se and the first OF cond OR gate will have sing the circuit to hav	outs, the AND gate a gate will produce ave one false in re an output of tra	will produce an output nput and one ue.

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Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
4.2 Algor	ithms can	4.2.4 Evaluate	P4 Analyzing	4.2.4A
solve man	ıy, but not all,	algorithms	problems and	4.2.4G
computat	ional problems.	analytically	artifacts	
		and empirically		
		for efficiency,		
		correctness, and		
		clarity.		
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. This approxim	ation assumes that	the
	Analysis prod	cedure is called only o	once.	
(B)	This option is inc	orrect. This approxin	nation assumes tha	it the
	Analysis prod	cedure is called only	twice.	
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. This approxim	ation assumes that	the
	Analysis prod	cedure is called only f	our times.	
(D)	This option is co	rrect. Each call to the	e Analysis pro	ocedure
	requires one hour	r of program executio	on time. The proce	dure is called
	once before the loop, and then four times inside the loop (once for			
	each of the four e	ntries in genreLi	st). Therefore, the	e program
	will take approxir	nately 5 hours to exe	cute.	

Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
5.4 Programs are developed, maintained, and used by people for different purposes.		5.4.1 Evaluate the correctness of a program.	P4 Analyzing problems and artifacts	5.4.1E 5.4.1F 5.4.1G 5.4.1I
(A)	5.4.1K This option is incorrect. Program II also correctly moves the robot t the gray square by moving the robot forward to the upper-right corre of the grid, rotating left, and moving forward to the upper-left corre of the grid		5.4.1K he robot to -right corner -left corner	
(B)	This option is incorrect. Program I also correctly moves the robot to the gray square by repeatedly moving the robot forward, rotating left, moving forward, and rotating right			e robot to otating left,
(C)	This option is correct. Program I correctly moves the robot to the gray square by repeatedly moving the robot forward, rotating left, moving forward, and rotating right. Program II correctly moves the robot to the gray square by moving the robot forward to the upper-right corner of the grid, rotating left, and moving forward to the upper-left corner of the grid			
(D) 关注	This option is inco the gray auare.	orrect. Both program。 ni_xyz获得	s correctly move th 更多AP备	e robot to 考资源



Enduring	, Understanding	Learning	Computational	Essential
		Objective	Thinking	Knowledge
			Practice	
2.1 A vari	ety of abstractions	2.1.1 Describe	P3 Abstracting	2.1.1B
built upor	n binary	the variety of		2.1.1C
sequences	can be used to	abstractions used		2.1.1D
represent	all digital data.	to represent data.		2.1.1F
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. Of the four nu	mbers listed, 0099A	A1 has the
	second greatest an	nount of blue in it.		
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. Of the four nu	mbers listed, A1009	99 has the
	third greatest amo	ount of blue in it.		
(C)	This option is con	rect. The amount of	blue in a color is de	termined
	by the last two dig	its in the hexadecima	al number. Of the fo	our numbers
	listed, A100B0 rep	presents the color with	h the greatest amou	nt of blue
	because in hexade	cimal, B0 is greater tl	han A1, 99, and 00.	
(D)	This option is inco	orrect. Of the four nu	mbers listed, FFA1(00 has the
	least amount of bl	ue in it.		

Question 36

Enduring	, Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking	Essential Knowledge
2 1 Doople		2 1 1 Find	Plactice D4 Applyzing	2 1 1D
	to process	5.1.1 Filla	r4 Allalyzing	3.1.1D 2.1.1E
informati	to process	patterns and test	problems and	J.1.1E
			artifacts	
and know	ledge.	digitally processed		
		information to		
		gain insight		
	1	and knowledge.		
(A)	This option is cor	rect. The ×s, indicati	ng participants who	o are
	interested in the a	pplication, are cluster	red toward the top of	of the graph.
	This indicates that	t participants who rea	d more were gener	ally more
	likely to say they a	re interested in the a	oplication.	
(B)	This option is inc	orrect. Participants w	who read more are	more likely,
	not less likely, to s	say they are interested	d in the applicatior	1.
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. There does not	appear to be any c	orrelation
	between number	of hours spent using a	a smartphone and r	umber of
	hours spent reading	ng.	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	
(D)	This option is incorrect. There does not appear to be any correlation			
	between number	of hours spent using	a smartphone and	number of
	hours spent readi	ng.	1	



Enduring	Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
4.1 Algorithms are precise sequences of instructions for processes that can be executed by a computer and are implemented using programming languages.		4.1.1 Develop an algorithm for implementation in a program.	P2 Creating computational artifacts	4.1.1A 4.1.1B 4.1.1C
(A)	This option is correct. The flowchart sets include to true whenever floor is greater than 10 or bedrooms equals 3, and sets include to false otherwise. Therefore, the algorithm is equivalent to include \leftarrow (floor ≥ 10) OB (bedrooms = 3)			
(B)	This option is incorrect. This expression would be used for a flowchart to set include to true whenever floor is greater than 10 and bedrooms equals 3. This does not correctly set include to true in cases where only one of the two conditions is true.			a flowchart than 10 .nclude to rue.
(C)	This option is incorrect. This expression would be used for a flowchart to set include to true whenever floor is less than or equal to 10 or bedrooms equals 3.			
(D)	This option is inc to set include 10 and bedroo	orrect. This expression to true whenever oms equals 3.	n would be used for floor is less than	r a flowchart 1 or equal to

Question 37

Enduring	Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
2.3 Model	s and simulations	2.3.2 Use models	P3 Abstracting	2.3.2E
use abstra	ction to generate	and simulations		
new unde	rstanding and	to formulate,		
knowledge.		refine, and test		
		hypotheses.		
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. The number of	f mice changes each	n day as
	determined by the	e NextDayPopula	ation procedure.	
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. The number of	f mice changes each	n day as
	determined by the	e NextDayPopula	ation procedure.	
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. The number of	f predators is initial	ized at the
	beginning of the program but is never updated.			
(D)	This option is co	rrect. The number of	f predators is initial	lized at the
	beginning of the	program but is never	updated.	



Enduring	Understanding	Learning	Computational	Essential
		Objective	Thinking	Knowledge
			Practice	
6.2 Chara	cteristics of the	6.2.2 Explain how	P4 Analyzing	6.2.2K
Internet in	nfluence the	the characteristics	problems and	
systems built on it.		of the Internet	artifacts	
		influence the		
		systems built on it.		
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. Bits per byte is	not a measure of t	ime.
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. Bits per second	d is not a measure o	of time.
(C)	This option is inc	orrect. Bytes are not	a measure of time.	
(D)	This option is correct. Latency is a measure of the time elapsed			
	between the transmission and the receipt of a request. Milliseconds are			
	a unit of time that	can be used to meas	ure latency.	

Question 40

Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking	Essential Knowledge
			Practice	0
7.2 Comp	outing enables	7.2.1 Explain	P1 Connecting	7.2.1D
innovatio	n in nearly every	how computing	computing	
field.		has impacted		
		innovations in		
		other fields.		
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. Using samples	from a music-strea	ming Web
	site could put the	musician at risk of vie	olating copyright la	ws.
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. Using samples	found on a peer-to	-peer
	network could pu	t the musician at risk	of violating copyrig	ght laws.
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. Using samples	from nondigital so	und sources
	could put the mus	sician at risk of violati	ng copyright laws.	
(D)	This option is correct. Creative Commons licenses can be used by			
	creators of digital music to specify how the samples can be used by			
	others. A no-righ	ts-reserved license al	llows others to free	ly make use
	of the samples.			



Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
2.1 A vari	ety of abstractions	2.1.2 Explain how	P5	2.1.2A
built upor	n binary	binary sequences	Communicating	2.1.2C
sequences	s can be used to	are used to		
represent	all digital data.	represent digital		
		data.		
(A)	This option is incorrect. Overflow errors occur when an arithmetic			rithmetic
	operation results i	in a value outside the	range of numbers	that can be
	represented by a c	ertain number of bits	5.	
(B)	This option is con	rect. The fixed numb	per of bits used to r	epresent real
	numbers (as floati	ing-point numbers) li	imits the range of f	loating-point
	values.	01	C C	01
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. If the operation	n was performed w	vith the
	arguments in reve	erse order, the result w	vould be 1.5.	
(D)	This option is inc	orrect. If the fraction	n 2 / 3 were to	be
	represented as an	integer, it would be	rounded or trunca	ted to an
	integer value.	-		

Question 41

Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
4.2 Algorithms can solve many, but not all, computational problems.		4.2.4 Evaluate algorithms analytically and empirically for efficiency, correctness, and clarity	P4 Analyzing problems and artifacts	4.2.4A 4.2.4C 4.2.4D 4.2.4G
(A)	This option is incorrect. Code segment II also displays the correct average.			
(B)	This option is inco average.	orrect. Code segment	I also displays the	correct
(C)	This option is correct. Both code segments display the correct average. Code segment I requires more arithmetic operations because it performs the operation sum / LENGTH (numList) within the loop, while code segment II performs the same operation only once			
(D)	This option is incorrect. Both code segments display the correct average. Code segment I requires more arithmetic operations because it performs the operation sum / LENGTH (numList) within the loop, while code segment II performs the same operation only once.			



Enduring	Understanding	Learning	Computational	Essential
		Objective	Practice	Knowledge
5.5 Progra	amming uses	5.5.1 Employ	P1 Connecting	5.5.1A
mathemat	tical and logical	appropriate	computing	5.5.1B
concepts.		mathematical and		5.5.1D
		logical concepts in		
		programming.		
(A)	This option is incorrect. The expression count / 10 = 0 does			= 0 does
	not evaluate to true when count is a multiple of 10, so this			0, so this
	code segment does not set cost to 0 appropriately.			
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. The expression	1	
	NOT (count /	(10 = 0) does not	ot evaluate to tru	e when
	count is a mult	iple of 10, so this co	de segment does n	ot set
	cost to 0 app	ropriately.	-	
(C)	This option is con	rect. The expression	count MOD 10	= 0
	evaluates to tru	e when count is	a multiple of 10,	and so this
	code segment sets	cost to 0 unde	r the appropriate co	onditions.
(D)	This option is inc	orrect. The expressio	n	
	NOT (count MOD 10 = 0) does not evaluate to true			
	when count is	a multiple of 10, so	this code segment	does not set
	cost to 0 app	ropriately.	-	

Question 43

Enduring	, Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking	Essential Knowledge
			Practice	
6.2 Chara	cteristics of the	6.2.2 Explain how	P4 Analyzing	6.2.2D
Internet in	nfluence the	the characteristics	problems and	6.2.2E
systems b	uilt on it.	of the Internet	artifacts	
		influence the		
		systems built on it.		
(A)	This option is con	rect. Open standards	s and protocols are	used to
	prescribe the form	hat of data sent over the	he Internet. This all	ows all
	connected hardwa	are and software to co	ommunicate in a sta	ndard way.
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. Standards and	protocols cannot b	e used to
	completely elimin	ate the latency of mes	ssages sent on the I	nternet.
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. Open standard	ls and protocols car	nnot be used
	to allow copyrighted materials to be shared freely.			
(D)	This option is incorrect. Open standards and protocols cannot			
	prevent the releas	e of software contain	ing errors.	



Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
3.2 Comp	uting facilitates	3.2.1 Extract	P1 Connecting	3.2.1A
exploratio	on and the	information from	computing	3.2.1B
discovery	of connections in	data to discover		
information	on.	and explain		
		connections or		
		trends.		
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. The average to	tal points earned po	er student
	can also be determ	nined using the result	t of the total points	calculation
	for each student. The average increase in total points per student			tudent
	as a result of the score replacement policy can also be determined by			rmined by
	calculating the dif	ferences between eac	h student score bef	ore and after
	the replacement policy was applied.			
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. The proportion	n of students who in	mproved
	their total points as a result of the score replacement policy can also			y can also
	be determined by	comparing the midte	erm and final scores	s for each
	student with the r	esult of the total poin	ts calculation.	
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. The average in	crease in total poin	ts per
	student as a result	of the score replacen	nent policy can also	be
	determined by cal	culating the difference	ces between each st	udent score
	before and after the	ne replacement policy	was applied.	
(D)	This option is co	rrect. The average to	tal points earned p	er student
	can be determine	d using the result of	the total points cal	culation
	for each student.	The average increase	in total points per	student
	as a result of the s	core replacement po	licy can be determ	ined by
	calculating the di	fferences between ea	ch student score be	efore and
	after the replacen	nent policy was appli	ed. The proportion	of students
	who improved th	eir total points as a re	esult of the score re	eplacement
	policy can be dete	ermined by comparir	ng the midterm and	d final scores
	for each student v	with the result of the	total points calcula	tion.



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Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
5.5 Programming uses mathematical and logical concepts.		5.5.1 Employ appropriate mathematical and logical concepts in programming.	P1 Connecting computing	5.5.1A 5.5.1D
(A)	This option is incorrect. This expression assigns only one score to adjustedTotal.			score to
(B)	This option is correct. This expression uses the Max procedure to replace the midterm score with the higher of the two scores. The selected value is then added to the final exam score and assigned to adjustedTotal			
(C)	This option is incorrect. This expression replaces the final exam score (rather than the midterm exam score) with the higher of the two scores.			
(D)	This option is incorrect. This expression doubles the higher of the two scores. This produces the same adjustedTotal value for Josefina's scores, but not for Khalil's scores.			

Question 46

Enduring	Understanding	Learning	Computational	Essential
		Objective	Thinking	Knowledge
			Practice	
2.1 A vari	ety of abstractions	2.1.1 Describe	P3 Abstracting	2.1.1A
built upor	n binary	the variety of		2.1.1B
sequences	can be used to	abstractions used		2.1.1E
represent	all digital data.	to represent data.		
(A)	This option is incorrect. IPv6 has 2 ⁹⁶ times as many possible addresses			
	as IPv4.			
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. IPv6 has 2% tir	nes as many possib	le addresses
	as IPv4.			
(C)	This option is inc	orrect. IPv6 has 2% ti	mes as many possi	ble
	addresses as IPv4			
(D)	This option is co	rrect. With 32-bit ad	dressing, IPv4 has	2 ³² possible
	addresses. With 128-bit addressing, IPv6 has 2 ¹²⁸ possible addresses.			
	Since $2^{32} \times 2^{96} = 2^{10}$	¹²⁸ , IPv6 has 2 ⁹⁶ times	as many possible a	addresses as
	IPv4.		• -	



Question	Question 48			
Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking	Essential Knowledge
		,	Practice	0
4.2 Algor	ithms can	4.2.1 Explain the	P1 Connecting	4.2.1A
solve mar	ıy, but not all,	difference between	computing	4.2.1B
computat	ional problems.	algorithms that		4.2.1C
		run in a reasonable		
		time and those		
		that do not run in		
		a reasonable time.		
(A)	This option is con	rect. The pattern in t	he table appears to	indicate that
	there are n^2 steps if	for a list containing n	items. This numbe	r of steps is a
	polynomial and the	nerefore the algorithm	n runs in reasonabl	e time.
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. The number of	f steps of the algorit	thm is a
	polynomial, so the	e algorithm runs in re	easonable time.	
(C)	This option is incorrect. Sorting a list is not considered an undecidable			
	problem.			
(D)	This option is inc	orrect. There is no in	dication that the a	lgorithm is
	finding approxim	ate solutions.		

Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
2.1 A vari	ety of abstractions	2.1.2 Explain how	P5	2.1.2A
built upor	n binary	binary sequences	Communicating	2.1.2B
sequences	s can be used to	are used to		
represent	all digital data.	represent digital		
	1	data.		
(A)	This option is incorrect. The operation $4 + 8$ does not produce a			produce a
	result large enough to cause an overflow error.			
(B)	This option is cor	rect. With a 4-bit inte	eger representation	, 2^4 values
	can be represented	d, which allows for th	e values between) to 15,
	inclusive. If an ope	eration results in a va	lue greater than 1	5 , an
	overflow error wil	l occur. Of the operat	tions given in the op	ptions, only
	10 + 7 gives a	result larger than 15		
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. The operation	10 + 7 causes	an overflow
	error, but 12 +	3 does not produce	a result large enou	gh to cause
	an overflow error.			
(D)	This option is inc	orrect. The operation	n 10 + 7 causes	an overflow
	error, but the ope	rations 4 + 8 and	d 12 + 3 do no	t produce
	results large enou	gh to cause an overfl	ow error.	



Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking	Essential Knowledge
		,	Practice	0
2.2 Multiple levels of		2.2.1 Develop an	P3 Abstracting	2.2.1A
abstractio	n are used to	abstraction when		2.2.1C
write prog	grams or to	writing a program		
create oth	er computational	or creating other		
artifacts.		computational		
	1	artifacts		
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. The expression	n (NOT P) AND	(NOT Q)
	evaluates to false when P and Q differ in value. A NAND gat			NAND gate
	should only evaluate	ate to false when	both inputs are t	rue.
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. The expression	n (NOT P) AND	Q
	evaluates to fal	se when P is fa	lse and Q is t	rue. A
	NAND gate shoul	d only evaluate to fa	alse when both i	nputs are
	true.			
(C)	This option is con	rect. The expression	P AND Q evalua	ates to
	true when both	n P and Q are tr	ue, and evaluates t	o false
	otherwise. Therefo	ore, the expression N	OT (P AND Q)	evaluates to
	false when bo	th P and Q are t	rue, and evaluates	sto true
	otherwise.			
(D)	This option is incorrect. The expression NOT (P or Q)			
	evaluates to fal	se when P and ζ	2 differ in value. A	NAND gate
	should only evalu	ate to false when	n both inputs are	true.

Question 50

Enduring	, Understanding	Learning	Computational	Essential
		Objective	Thinking	Knowledge
			Practice	
4.2 Algori	ithms can	4.2.3 Explain	P1 Connecting	4.2.3A
solve man	y, but not all,	the existence	computing	4.2.3C
computati	ional problems.	of undecidable		
		problems in		
		computer science.		
(A)	This option is incorrect. It is not possible to create an algorithm to			
	solve an undecida	ble problem for all pr	ograms and inputs	
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. It is not possib	le to create an algor	rithm to
	solve an undecida	ble problem for all pr	ograms and inputs	
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. It is not possib	le to create an algoi	rithm to
	solve an undecida	ble problem for all pr	ograms and inputs	
(D)	This option is co	rrect. An undecidabl	le problem is one in	n which no
	algorithm can be constructed that always leads to a correct yes-or-no			
	answer.			



Question 52

Enduring	g Understanding	Learning	Computational	Essential
		Objective	Thinking	Knowledge
			Practice	
6.3 Cyber	security is an	6.3.1 Identify	P1 Connecting	6.3.1H
important	t concern for the	existing	computing	6.3.1I
Internet a	nd the systems	cybersecurity		6.3.1L
built on it	•	concerns and		
		potential options		
		that address these		
		issues		
		with the Internet		
		and the systems		
		built on it.		
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. The sender's p	ublic key cannot be	used to
	decrypt the messa	.ge.		
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. The sender's p	rivate key cannot be	e used to
	decrypt the messa	.ge.		
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. The recipient's	public key cannot	be used to
	decrypt the message.			
(D)	This option is correct. In public cryptography, a message is			
	encrypted with a	recipient's public key	and decrypted wit	th the
	recipient's private	key.		

Enduring	; Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
2.3 Model	ls and simulations	2.3.1 Use models	P3 Abstracting	2.3.1A
use abstra	ction to generate	and simulations		2.3.1B
new unde	rstanding and	to represent		
knowledg	e.	phenomena.		
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. This option ca	uses the experimen	t to be
	successful when	RANDOM (1, 100) results in exactly	25, or 1%
	of the time.			
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. This option ca	uses the experimen	t to be
	successful when	RANDOM (1, 100) produces a resul	t from 1 to
	25, or 25% of the	time.		
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. This option ca	uses the experimen	t to be
	successful when	RANDOM (1, 100) results in exactly	75, or 1%
	of the time.			
(D)	This option is co	rrect. This option cau	uses the experimen	it to be
	successful when	RANDOM (1, 100) produces a resul	t from 1 to
	75, or 75% of the	time.		



Enduring	Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking	Essential Knowledge
4.1 Algori	thms are precise	4.1.1 Develop	Practice P2 Creating	4.1.1A
sequences	of instructions	an algorithm for	computational	4.1.1B
for proces	ses that can be	implementation in	artifacts	4.1.1D
executed l	oy a computer	a program.		
and are in	plemented using	1 0		
programm	ning languages.			
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. For the examp	le given,	
	end - start	+ 1 evaluates to 1	6. The loop should	iterate
	4 times, not 16 tin	nes.		
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. For the examp	le given,	
	end - start	+ 6 evaluates to 2	1. The loop should	iterate
	4 times, not 21 tin	nes.		
(C)	This option is con	rect. The loop should	d iterate once for ea	ch multiple
	of5 from start	to end. The numb	per of multiples of 5	5 from
	start to end	is given by ((end	- start) / 5) + 1.
	For the example g	iven, ((end - st	art) / 5) +	1 evaluates
	to 4.			
(D)	This option is inc	orrect. For the exam	ple given,	
	5 * (end - s	start) + 1 evalu	ates to 76. The lo	op should
	iterate 4 times, no	ot 76 times.		

Enduring	y Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
4.2 Algorisolve man computat	ithms can ıy, but not all, ional problems.	4.2.4 Evaluate algorithms analytically and empirically for efficiency, correctness, and clarity.	P4 Analyzing problems and artifacts	4.2.4H
(A)	This option is inco binary search.	orrect. The procedure	does not implement	nt a
(B)	This option is con which sequentially value. The list doe list elements until the list.	rrect. The procedure is y compares each elem is not need to be sorte either the target is fo	implements a linear aent of the list with ed because the proc und or it reaches th	r search, the target edure checks he end of
(C)	This option is inco binary search and linear search.	orrect. The procedure does not need to be i	does not implement in sorted order to in	nt a nplement a
(D) 关注	This option is inc	orrect. The <u>proc</u> edur 闭儿 <u>ee</u> X 以乙药太流云。	e implements a lin 更多AP备	考资源



Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
6.3 Cyber importan Internet a built on it	rsecurity is an t concern for the nd the systems	6.3.1 Identify existing cybersecurity concerns and potential options that address these issues with the	P1 Connecting computing	6.3.1K
		systems built on it.		
(A)	This option is inco because different	orrect. This is an exam codes are used to send	nple of an asymmet d and receive messa	tric system ages.
(B)	This option is con because the secret messages.	rrect. This is an exam key is used for both	ple of symmetric en encryption and dec	ncryption cryption of
(C)	This option is inconistent the second	orrect. This system do	bes not encrypt mes	ssages, it only
(D)	This option is inco because only Kelly	orrect. This is an exam y knows the key used	nple of an asymmet to receive message	tric system s.

Question 56

Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
4.1 Algorithms are precise sequences of instructions		4.1.1 Develop an algorithm for	P2 Creating computational	4.1.1A 4.1.1B
for proces executed l and are in programn	esses that can be by a computer nplemented using ning languages.	implementation in a program.	artifacts	
(A)	This option is inco the "shorten" step	orrect. Option I does before the "keep palin	not work because it ndromes" step.	performs
(B)	This option is inco as well.	orrect. Option II worl	ks correctly, but opt	ion III works
(C)	This option is inco not. Option I does before the "keep p	orrect. Option III wor s not work because it alindromes" step.	ks correctly, but op performs the "shor	tion I does ten" step
(D)	This option is con correct order. In o must perform the step, otherwise th determine whethe	rrect. Options II and order to generate the "shorten" step after e "keep palindromes er the original word	III perform the sto desired list, the alg the "keep palindron " step would not be was a palindrome.	eps in a gorithm mes" e able to



Enduring	; Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
7.2 Comp	uting enables	7.2.1 Explain	P1 Connecting	7.2.1A
innovation	n in nearly every	how computing	computing	
field.		has impacted		
		innovations in		
		other fields.		
(A)	This option is con	rect. Machine learni	ng is the process of	a computer
	analyzing data in	order to make predic	tions and decisions	based on
	trends in the data.			
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. This option de	scribes the process	of using a
	computer to trans	late an algorithm to r	nachine code.	
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. This option de	scribes the process	of
	determining whet	her an algorithm is d	ecidable.	
(D)	This option is inc	orrect. This option d	escribes the proces	s of using a
	heuristic to find a	pproximate solution	s to a problem.	-

Question 58

Enduring	; Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
2.2 Multiple levels of		2.2.1 Develop an	P2 Creating	2.2.1A
abstractio	n are used to	abstraction when	computational	2.2.1B
write prog	grams or to	writing a program	artifacts	2.2.1C
create oth	er computational	or creating other		
artifacts.		computational		
		artifacts.		
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. The Add pro	ocedure does not ge	neralize
	the Square an	d Cube procedures	s, which are used to	calculate a
	power of n.			
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. The Fourth	procedure calcula	tes a power
	of n (similar to	the square and o	cube procedures)	, but it does
	not generalize this	s functionality to calc	ulate any power of	n.
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. The Polyno:	mial procedure o	calculates the
	sum of the Squa	ire and Cube pro	cedures, but does r	ot generalize
	their functionality	v to calculate any pow	er of n.	
(D)	This option is co	rrect. The procedure	s square and cube	are each
	used to determine	e a power of n. A ge	neralization of this	procedure
	is Power (n,	m), which calculates	s n raised to the	m power.



Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
4.2 Algorit solve man computat	ithms can ıy, but not all, ional problems.	4.2.4 Evaluate algorithms analytically and empirically for efficiency, correctness, and clarity.	P4 Analyzing problems and artifacts	4.2.4C
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. The procedure	always returns fa	alse.
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. The procedure	always returns fa	alse.
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. The procedure	always returns fa	alse.
(D)	This option is con AND (respons because it is not p to both "y" and return false.	rrect. The expression se = "yes")) al possible for the variab d "yes". Therefore	((response ways evaluates to f ble response to e, the procedure wi	= "y") Ealse D be equal Il always

Question 60

Enduring	; Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
2.1 A vari	ety of abstractions	2.1.1 Describe	P3 Abstracting	2.1.1D
built upor	n binary	the variety of		2.1.1F
sequences	can be used to	abstractions used		
represent	all digital data.	to represent data.		
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. Both binary an	nd hexadecimal nur	nbers can be
	used to represent	fractional values.		
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. Both binary ar	nd hexadecimal nur	nbers can be
	used to represent	any type of digital dat	ta.	
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. At the lowest le	evel of abstraction,	computers
	use binary numbe	ers to represent digital	l data.	-
(D)	This option is co	rrect. Each hexadeci	mal digit can be us	ed to
	represent up to fo	ur bits of data, so he	xadecimal represer	ntations
	generally require	fewer digits than bin	ary representation	s.



Question 62

Enduring	, Understanding	Learning	Computational Thinking	Essential Knowledge
		Objective	Practice	Kilowieuge
5.2 People	e write programs	5.2.1 Explain	P4 Analyzing	5.2.1A
to execute	algorithms.	how programs	problems and	5.2.1B
		implement	artifacts	5.2.1C
		algorithms.		5.2.1D
(A)	This option is inco	orrect. The program c	counts odd integers	, not even
	integers.			
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. The program c	counts odd integers	, not even
	integers.			
(C)	This option is inco	orrect. The program c	counts up to 19, not	9.
(D)	This option is co	rrect. The value of	count starts at 1	and
	increases by twos	, so it counts odd int	egers. The loop iter	ates 10
	times, adding eac	h intermediate value	of count each time	e. Therefore,
	the program disp	lays the sum of the o	dd integers starting	g at 1 and
	ending at 19.			

Enduring	; Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
6.3 Cyber	security is an	6.3.1 Identify	P1 Connecting	6.3.1A
important	t concern for the	existing	computing	6.3.1C
Internet a	nd the systems	cybersecurity		6.3.1E
built on it		concerns and		
		potential options		
		that address these		
		issues		
		with the Internet		
		and the systems		
		built on it.		
(A)	This option is inco	ncorrect. A successful DDoS attack would make the		
	online store unava	ailable to users, but wa	ouldn't cause the co	ontent of the
(B)	This option is inco	orrect. A successful D	DoS attack would	make the
	online store unava	ailable to users, but w	ouldn't allow the at	tacker access
	to customer login	information.		
(C)	This option is cor	rect. DDoS attacks c	ompromise a target	by flooding
	it with requests fro	om multiple systems.	A likely result of a	DDoS attack
	on an online store	would be that the on	line store would be	e unavailable
	to customers, prev	venting them from pla	acing orders.	
(D)	This option is inc	orrect. A successful I	DDoS attack would	l make the
	online store unav	ailable to users, but t	he online store cou	ıld still fill
	previous orders w	while the site was dow	vn.	
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Question 64

Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
5.3 Programming is		5.3.1 Use	P3 Abstracting	5.3.1I
facilitated by appropriate		abstraction		
abstractions.		to manage		
		complexity in		
		programs.		
(A)	This option is incorrect. This expression returns the string "Huppy".			
(B)	This option is correct. This expression concatenates the first two			
	letters of "Harp" with the last three letters of "puppy", resulting			
	in "Happy".			
(C)	This option is incorrect. This expression returns the string "Hapy".			
(D)	This option is incorrect. This expression returns the string "arpy".			

Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
7.1 Computing enhances communication, interaction, and cognition.		7.1.2 Explain how people participate in a problem-solving process that scales.	P4 Analyzing problems and artifacts	7.1.2A 7.1.2C 7.1.2D 7.1.2E 7.1.2F
(A)	This option is con and knowledge to geographic barrie problems that can distributed approa	his option is correct. The Internet can provide tools, information, and knowledge to crowdsourcing participants and can lower cographic barriers to potential participants. However, there exist coblems that cannot be solved in reasonable time, even with a stributed approach		
(B)	This option is incorrect. The Internet can provide tools, information, and knowledge to crowdsourcing participants. However, there exist problems that cannot be solved in reasonable time, even with a distributed approach.			
(C)	This option is incorrect. The Internet can lower geographic barriers to potential participants. However, there exist problems that cannot be solved in reasonable time, even with a distributed approach.			
(D)	This option is incorrect. Only statements I and II are correct. Option III is incorrect because there are some problems that cannot be solved in reasonable time.			



Question 66					
Enduring Understanding		Learning	Computational	Essential	
		Objective	Thinking	Knowledge	
			Practice		
3.3 There are trade-offs		3.3.1 Analyze	P4 Analyzing	3.3.1A	
when repr	resenting	how data	problems and	3.3.1C	
information	on as digital data.	representation,	artifacts	3.3.1E	
		storage, security,		3.3.1G	
		and transmission		3.3.1H	
		of data involve			
		computational			
		manipulation of			
		information.			
(A)	This option is incorrect. Using standard video formats would help				
	ensure that the videos are accessible in the future.				
(B)	This option is correct. Using lossy compression will provide only an				
	approximation of	the original video dat	ta. The full-quality	original	
	versions of the videos will be lost if lossy compression is used.			sed.	
(C)	This option is incorrect. Using media that allows for additional				
	storage capacity v	vill help ensure that a	all of the full-qualit	y videos can	
	be archived.				
(D)	This option is incorrect. Using redundancy will help ensure that			are that	
	video files are not	lost if a storage devi	ce fails.		

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The following questions require the selection of <u>two</u> correct answer choices.

Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
6.2 Characteristics of the		6.2.1 Explain	P5	6.2.1A
Internet influence the		characteristics of	Communicating	6.2.1B
systems built on it.		the Internet and		
		the systems built		
		on it.		
(A)	This option is incorrect. In the domain name hierarchy,			
	about.example.org is not related to about.org.			
(B)	This option is correct. In the domain name hierarchy,			
	about.example.org is a subdomain of example.org.			
(C)	This option is correct. In the domain name hierarchy,			
	example.org is under the top-level domain .org.			
(D)	This option is incorrect. The top-level domain associated with			
	example.org	is .org.		

Question 131

Question 132

Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
5.3 Programming is		5.3.1 Use	P3 Abstracting	5.3.1C
facilitated by appropriate		abstraction		5.3.1E
abstractio	ns.	to manage		5.3.1L
		complexity in		
		programs.		
(A)	This option is cor	his option is correct. Placing repeated code with procedure calls is		
	an example of a procedural abstraction that may make it easier for a			
	programmer to m	mmer to manage the complexity of a program.		
(B)	This option is inco	nis option is incorrect. Using shorter variable names would not help		
	a programmer to manage the complexity of a program. In general,			general,
	meaningful variable names help programmers better understand			
	programs.			
(C)	This option is incorrect. Placing all documentation in a single line does			
	not help a programmer to manage the complexity of a program.			
(D)	This option is correct. Creating a list of names is an example of a			
	data abstraction that may make it easier for a programmer to manage			
	the complexity of a program.			


Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
3.2 Computing facilitates exploration and the discovery of connections in information.		3.2.1 Extract information from data to discover and explain connections or trends.	P1 Connecting computing	3.2.1A 3.2.1B 3.2.1C
(A)	This option is correct. It is possible to create a single list of student names, sorted by last name. Both data formats provide the first and last names of each student.			
(B)	This option is correct. It is possible to determine the average number of days students are absent. Both data formats provide the number of absences for each student.			
(C)	This option is incorrect. East High School provides the ZIP code of each student, but West High School does not.			
(D)	This option is incorrect. West High School provides a student ID for each student, but East High School does not.			

Question 134

Question 133

Enduring	; Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking Practice	Essential Knowledge
7.1 Computing enhances communication, interaction, and cognition.		7.1.2 Explain how people participate in a problem- solving process that scales.	P4 Analyzing problems and artifacts	7.1.2D 7.1.2E
(A)	This option is incorrect. As users from around the world add content to the online encyclopedia, it may become difficult to determine whether any of the new content is copyrighted.			
(B)	This option is incorrect. As articles can be edited by any user, an article may contain different content when it is accessed at different times.			
(C)	This option is correct. As any user has the ability to edit articles, there will be many opportunities for people with different perspectives to contribute.			
(D)	This option is correct. The online encyclopedia can be edited at any time, so it is easy to create or update articles as new information becomes available.			



Question 135

Enduring Understanding		Learning Objective	Computational Thinking	Essential Knowledge
			Practice	
5.4 Progra	ams are	5.4.1 Evaluate the	P4 Analyzing	5.4.1E
developed	l, maintained, and	correctness of a	problems and	5.4.1F
used by p	eople for different	program.	artifacts	5.4.1G
purposes.				
(A)	This option is incorrect. The variable count should be set to 0			
	before the loop so that it starts counting at 1.			
(B)	This option is correct. If count is set to 0 repeatedly inside the			
	loop, it will not provide an accurate count of the number of prime			
	numbers in the list.			
(C)	This option is incorrect. The variable count should be incremented			
	within the IF statement so that it only increases whenever value			
	is prime.			
(D)	This option is correct. If count is incremented outside the IF			
	statement, it will increase for all entries in the list instead of just the			
	prime entries.			

Question 136

Enduring Understanding		Learning Objective	Computational Thinking	Essential Knowledge
			Practice	U
7.3 Computing has global		7.3.1 Analyze the	P4 Analyzing	7.3.1A
effects-bo	oth beneficial and	beneficial and	problems and	7.3.1G
harmful-	on people and	harmful effects of	artifacts	7.3.1N
society.		computing.		
(A)	This option is incorrect. Redundant routing provides fault tolerance,			
	which enables a cloud storage site to continue to operate if some part			
	of a network fails.			
(B)	This option is correct. Cloud computing fosters new ways to			
	communicate and collaborate, allowing users to share files and tools			
	easily.			
(C)	This option is correct. Cloud computing sites must consider security			
	concerns in order to protect their users' private data.			
(D)	This option is incorrect. Cloud storage sites allow users to share files			
	easily, which could lead to increased concerns about copyrighted			
	materials being illegally distributed online.			



Question 137

Enduring Understanding		Learning Objective	Computational Thinking	Essential Knowledge
			Practice	0
5.4 Programs are		5.4.1 Evaluate the	P4 Analyzing	5.4.1G
developed	l, maintained, and	correctness of a	problems and	5.4.1I
used by p	eople for different	program.	artifacts	
purposes.				
(A)	This option is incorrect. If x and y are both positive, the procedure			ne procedure
	will correctly calculate the product by adding \times to itself γ times.			
(B)	This option is correct. If γ is negative, then the condition			
	count = y will never be met since count begins at 0 and			
	repeatedly increases.			
(C)	This option is incorrect. If \times is negative and γ is positive, the			
	procedure will correctly calculate the product by adding x to itself			
	y times.			
(D)	This option is correct. If y is negative, then the condition			
	count = y will never be met since count begins at 0 and			
	repeatedly increases.			

Question 138

Enduring	g Understanding	Learning Objective	Computational Thinking	Essential Knowledge
4.2 Algorithms can solve many, but not all, computational problems.		4.2.4 Evaluate algorithms analytically and empirically for efficiency, correctness, and	Practice P4 Analyzing problems and artifacts	4.2.4B 4.2.4C
(A) (B)	Clarity.This option is incorrect. For the list [10, 20, 30, 40], there are no values less than the first number in the list, so the procedure returns the correct value 10.This option is incorrect. For the list [20, 10, 30, 40], 10 is			
	returns the correct value 10.			
(C)	This option is correct. The procedure returns the first number it encounters that is less than the first number in the list. For the list [30, 40, 20, 10], the procedure returns 20, which is not the least value in the list.			
(D)	This option is correct. The procedure returns the first number it encounters that is less than the first number in the list. For the list [40, 30, 20, 10], the procedure returns 30, which is not the least value in the list.			



Answers to Mult	ple-Choice	Questions
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1 – B	20 – A	39 – D	58 – A
2 – B	21 – A	40 – D	59 – D
3 – C	22 – B	41 – B	60 – D
4 – A	23 – B	42 – C	61 – D
5 – C	24 – B	43 – C	62 – D
6 – A	25 – C	44 – A	63 – C
7 – C	26 – B	45 – D	64 – B
8 – D	27 – A	46 – B	65 – A
9 – B	28 – B	47 – D	66 – B
10 – D	29 – C	48 – A	131 – B, C
11 – B	30 – B	49 – B	132 – A, D
12 – D	31 – D	50 – C	133 – A, B
13 – B	32 – A	51 – D	134 – C. D
14 – D	33 – D	52 – D	135 – B D
15 – C	34 – C	53 – D	136 – B. C.
16 – C	35 – C	54 – C	100 D, O
17 – D	36 – A	55 – B	137 – B, D
18 – D	37 – A	56 – B	138 – C, D
19 – C	38 – D	57 – D	



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