

Most Create-task points are lost before the code is read – a video of screenshots, a procedure with no parameter, a response about the wrong procedure. Everything below is a rule the readers apply. 创作任务的失分多在代码之外: 截图视频、无参数过程、指向不明。

The Create performance task – where points are lost before the code is read

- ✗ Submitting a video made of screenshots or a storyboard.

✓ **Record the program actually RUNNING, showing the input and the output.**

The guidelines state screenshots and storyboards are not acceptable and receive no credit.

视频必须是程序运行录屏SG 4 years

✗ Filming a feature without showing it work end to end.

✓ **Show the input going in and the output coming out, in one continuous run.**

The guidelines withhold the point where the video does not illustrate the running of the feature.

要完整演示输入到输出SG 4 years

✗ Pasting one long code segment for both required excerpts.

✓ **Include two clearly distinguishable segments; they may be disjoint but must be distinct.**

The guidelines require two clearly distinguishable program code segments.

要提供两段可区分的代码SG 3 years

✗ Submitting a procedure taken from a tutorial.

✓ **The procedure must be student developed, though it may be developed with a partner.**

The guidelines make authorship an explicit requirement of the point.

过程必须自己开发SG 3 years

✗ Including several procedures and leaving the reader to choose.

✓ **Identify ONE procedure, and write the response about that one.**

The guidelines say the scoring considers the identified procedure, so an ambiguous submission risks the wrong one being read.

只指定一个过程SG 2 years

✗ Describing what an algorithm does in one sentence.

✓ **Explain how it FUNCTIONS: the steps, the condition, and what each contributes.**

The guidelines require an explanation of how one included algorithm functions independently.

要解释算法如何运作SG 2 years

■ The rows are independent: a response can earn a later row without the one before it. Complete every part of the written response.

各评分行互相独立SG 3 years

AP Computer Science Principles · Common Mistakes 常见错误

1

1 · Creative Development 创造性开发

✗ Describing your program’s purpose as ‘it is a game’.

✓ **Say what it does for a user, and what problem or need it addresses.**

The purpose statement is scored and a category name says nothing about the program.

要说明程序的用途CED 1.1

✗ Presenting the program as if it were written in one pass.

✓ **Describe the iteration: what you tried, what failed, what you changed.**

Development is assessed as an iterative process in this course.

要写出迭代改进的过程CED 1.2

2 · Data 数据

✗ Saying data is ‘stored in the program’.

✓ **Name the structure – a list – and say what each element represents.**

The list requirement is explicit in the task, and its purpose must be stated.

要写清列表存储了什么CED 2.3

✗ Using a list of one element to satisfy the requirement.

✓ **The list must manage complexity – it should hold data the program would otherwise need separate variables for.**

The point is for the list doing work, not for its presence.

列表要真正简化程序CED 2.4

3 · Algorithms and Programming 算法与编程

✗ Writing a procedure that takes no parameter.

✓ **It must have at least one parameter that affects its behaviour.**

A parameter with no effect does not satisfy the requirement.

参数必须影响运行结果CED 3.13

✗ Calling an algorithm ‘selection and iteration’ without pointing at them.

✓ **Point to the lines: this condition selects, this loop iterates, and here is the sequence inside.**

The response is scored against the identified code, so the reference must be exact.

要指出具体代码行CED 3.10

✗ Describing testing as ‘I ran it and it worked’.

✓ **Give two different inputs, what you expected, and what each produced.**

The task asks for two distinct calls and their results.

要给出两组测试用例CED 3.16

AP Computer Science Principles · Common Mistakes 常见错误

2

✗ Using a variable name like ‘x’ throughout.

✓ **Name variables for what they hold – the readers judge whether the structure conveys intent.**

Readable code is part of what makes the explanation checkable.

变量命名要有意义

CED 3.3

4 · Computer Systems and Networks 计算机系统与网络

✗ Saying the internet ‘is the web’.

✓ **The internet is the network; the web is one service running on it.**

The distinction is course content and appears in the multiple-choice section.

互联网 ≠ 万维网

CED 4.1

✗ Describing redundancy as ‘having a backup’.

✓ **Multiple paths between two points, so the connection survives one failing.**

Fault tolerance in a network is about routing, not storage.

冗余是多条路径

CED 4.3

✗ Saying parallel computing always makes a program faster by the number of processors.

✓ **The speedup is limited by the part that must run sequentially.**

The limit is examinable content and the naive answer is a standard distractor.

并行加速受串行部分限制

CED 4.6

5 · Impact of Computing 计算的影响

✗ Describing a beneficial and a harmful effect of the same technology as a contradiction.

✓ **Both can be true – say for whom each holds.**

The course assesses effects as depending on context and on who is affected.

利弊可以并存, 要说明对谁

CED 5.1

✗ Saying an algorithm is unbiased because a computer runs it.

✓ **Bias enters through the data it was built from and the choices its designers made.**

Algorithmic bias is explicitly assessed content.

算法偏见来自数据与设计

CED 5.4

✗ Confusing personal data with public data.

✓ **Say what is collected, who can see it, and what could be inferred from it.**

The privacy questions ask about the inference, not only about the field.

要考虑可推断出的信息

CED 5.6

■ Answer every part of every written-response prompt, in order and labelled. An unlabelled answer may be read against the wrong criterion.

按小题标号作答

SG 3 years

3 · Algorithms and Programming 算法与编程

✗ Writing a condition that can never be false.

✓ **Check both branches actually run on some input.**

Unreachable code cannot demonstrate selection, which is a required element.

条件的两个分支都要能执行

CED 3.9

✗ Describing an algorithm’s purpose instead of its steps.

✓ **Walk through it: what it takes in, what it does to each item, what it produces.**

The guidelines ask how the algorithm functions, which is a step-by-step account.

要逐步说明算法

SG 2 years

✗ Testing only the case the program was written for.

✓ **Test an edge case too – an empty list, a value at the boundary.**

The two calls should exercise different behaviour to be worth reporting.

要测试边界情况

CED 3.16

2 · Data 数据

✗ Saying lossless and lossy compression differ only in size.

✓ **Lossless can reconstruct the original exactly; lossy cannot.**

The reconstruction property is what decides which to use.

无损可完全还原

CED 2.6

✗ Describing data as ‘stored in binary’ and stopping.

✓ **Say how many bits the representation uses, and what that limits.**

The number of bits sets the range, which is assessed content.

位数决定表示范围

CED 2.1

4 · Computer Systems and Networks 计算机系统与网络

✗ Saying data ‘travels along a wire’ from sender to receiver.

✓ **It is split into packets that may take different routes and are reassembled.**

Packet switching is the mechanism the unit assesses.

数据分组传输

CED 4.2

✗ Treating bandwidth and latency as the same.

✓ **Bandwidth is how much per second; latency is how long the first bit takes to arrive.**

Questions distinguish them and a slow link can be high in one and poor in the other.

带宽与延迟不同

CED 4.2

5 · Impact of Computing 计算的影响

- ✗ Saying the digital divide is about who owns a computer.
- ✓ **It covers access, connectivity, skills and the opportunities that follow from them.**

The broader definition is what the course assesses.

数字鸿沟不只是设备 CED 5.5

- ✗ Describing crowdsourcing as ‘asking people online’.
- ✓ **Say what it produces and how the contributions are combined.**

The mechanism is what makes it a computing innovation.

要说明如何汇集贡献 CED 5.3