Q1. (1 pnt)
I tried to be very generous with this question.

In general people observed the following:
1. Scribbler has no memory, so it is hard to sample shape by changing locations. At any time only 2 samples are given (due to 2 sensors).
2. Can simulate memory with multi-stage program, but it is complicated.
3. Need to assume uniform reflectance from a surface

I gave full credit as long as there student provided arguments for her/his point of view.

Q2. (2 pnts)
Do While <Light from any 1 side>
End
Do forever
    Play Sound for 1s at Freq 440 Hz
End

NOTE: many people just put 'if' condition, but missed the loop, I deducted 1 pnt for this.

Q3. (2 pnts)
sum <- 0
Do for i=1 to n
    sum <- sum + A[i];
End
sum = sum / n

NOTE: many people found average of i=1..n rather than A[1..n]. Note also that loop goes from 1 to n, not from 2..n (I considered this to be a type out and did not deduct points).

Q4. (2 pnts)
nth generation would have: d^n

n = 2000/25 = 80 - number of generations
    d^n = 3*10^9
Take log of both sides:
    n * ln d = ln(3*10^9)
Find d:
    d = exp(ln(3*10^9) / n) = 1.31
This value is very small (in older times people had many more
children). However, many women died childless due to war, disease, and starvation.

Q5. (1 pts)
Say 25% of school involved math.
I had about 8 classes per day,
for about 250 days per year.
Each math-related class required 100 arithmetic operations.
100 * 0.25 * 8 * 250 = 50,000 operations / year
500,000 operations / school years.
Undergraduate: 100% of school involved math.
Say, 600 arithmetic operations per day.
300 days per year.
180,000 operations / year.
720,000 operations per undergraduate.

Scribbler could do it in
0.244 seconds

Q6. (2 pts)
retval=1
for i=1 to n
    retval = retval * d;
end
return retval

NOTE: you can't use exponentiation as an operator here.
You have to multiply n times.