

Factors affecting math performance of the students

[Profession](#), [Student](#)



The actual coding of a program is done by a(n) a) systems analyst b) software engineer c) end-user d) database administrator Answer: B Difficulty level: Easy page: 389 Response: Software engineers would complete the coding of a program. . Program objectives, desired outputs, needed inputs, and processing requirements are all recorded in the a) program tracking log project management database program specifications document c) d) management information system Answer: C Difficulty level: 389 page: 390 Response: All of these items are outlined in the program specifications document. 4. The information software produces after it has processed the input is called a) flowchart b) output c) objective prototype Response: The output is what has been produced after the input has been processed. 5.

The information that a program requires in order to accomplish its objective is called the a) data contribution c) effort input Answer: D Response: Once you know the output, you then determine the input data and the source of this data. 6. The program's processing steps are grouped into logically-related programming statements called a) modules unit c) object component page: 392 Response: Processing steps are called program modules (modules). 7. Flowcharts and pseudopodia are examples of tools used in the program phase. A) specification b) design c) code d) test page: 393

Response: Pseudopodia and flowcharts are tools used in program design. . The programming tool that uses linked symbols to show the sequence of steps needed to solve a programming problem. A) grid table pseudopodia c) algorithm d) flowchart Response: Flowcharts graphically present the detailed sequence of steps needed to solve a program by using symbols. 9. In a(n) structure, one statement follows the other with no conditions having to be

met. A) selection b) loop sequence conditional Response: In the sequence structure, one program statement follows another. 10. The structure involves repeating a sequence until a condition is met. A) loop selection

Response: A loop structure will repeat so long as a certain condition remains true. 11. An IF-THEN-ELSE statement is part of the structure. A) loop

Response: IF-THEN-ELSE structures are part of the selection structure. 12. In the course of creating program specifications, the end-user should sketch

out the desired a) splash logo icon Response: The end-users should sketch

out the desired output that they want out of the computer system. 13. The

control structure used to perform a series of statements one after the other

is called a) sequential c) loop random Response: In the sequential structure,

one program statement follows another. . When a program makes a true or

false decision, it is an example of a(n) logic structure. A) if-then-else b) do

until c) do while d) what-if Response: If-then-else resembles a true/false

decision. 15. When a program repeats a portion of software code as long as

a certain condition doesn't exist, it's using a(n) structure. A) Response: This

is an example of the do until structure. 16. The actual writing of a program in

a programming language is called a) program design b) logic structure

language translation d) coding page: 396 Response: Writing the program is

called coding. 17.

Which of the following is not necessary for a good program? A) reliability

catches common errors colorful graphics d) well-documented Response:

Colorful graphics are not necessary for a good program. 18. Eliminating

errors in a program is also called the program. A) debugging b) modularizing

c) coding clarifying page: 399 Response: Debugging is testing a program and eliminating errors. 19. A program error that violates the grammar rules of the programming language is a(n) error. A) modular b) logic syntax language Response: Syntax error is a violation of the grammar rules of the programming language. . Error could be the result of the programmer making an incorrect calculation. A) b) general protection c) logic breakpoint Response: Logic errors are created by incorrect or missing specifications. 21. Refers to testing by a select group of potential users in the final stage of testing a program. A) Manual testing b) Desk checking c) Attempt at translation d) Beta testing page: 400 Response: Beta testing refers to testing by a select group of potential users in the final stage of testing a program. Re explanations that tell other programmers In programming, what's happening in the software code.) restrictions b) tables c) documentation d) selections Response: Documentation is written to explain what is happening in the software code. 23. As much as percent of the total lifetime cost for an application program is for maintenance. A) d) 75% Difficulty level: Hard page: 402 Response: As much as 75% of the total lifetime cost for an application program is for maintenance. 24. Which of the following refers to tools that are used to design, code, and test software?) XML b) CAD c) CASE d) pop page: 403 Response: CASE tools are used to automate the development process. They can aid n program design, coding, and testing. 25. Software that helps programmers prepare reports, draw flowcharts, and generate software code for prototypes is a(n) a) CAUSE (computer assisted Unix softwareenvironment) tool b) CASE (computer aided software engineering) tool c) COOL (computer licensed operations code) tool d) CULL

(combined users licensed protocols) tool Response: CASE tools help programmers prepare these items. 26.

Object-oriented programming is a type of assembler language a) b) allows you to interact with objects when coding software c) is a type of machine language inverts source code into machine language code Answer: B page: 404 Response: Object-oriented programming focuses on letting you interact with the objects (defined procedures) when coding software. 27. POP

languages use combinations of objects natural and nonprocedural statements binary coded instructions d) abbreviations and mnemonic

Difficult level: Easy Response: Object-oriented programming uses combinations of objects. 8. Machine language is composed only of a)

keyword statements b) hexadecimal numbers c) memory address toggles d) So and Is page: 405 Response: Machine language is composed of Is and So.

9. Language is made up only of binary digits. A) Procedural b) Machine c) Assembly d) Natural Response: Machine language uses binary code. Which of the following lines of code comes from a first generation computer language?

A) b) 00010 1010 1101 0001 1010 this Total= Total + Totals set total to sum of totals Response: Machine language (first generation) used So and Is. 1.

These languages use abbreviations and mnemonics that make it easier for humans to understand. A) assembly b) machine language d) COBOL

Response: Assembly language uses abbreviations or mnemonics that make it easier or humans to understand and use. 32. Languages are designed to

express the logic used instead of just performing calculations. A) Machine b) Procedural d) Low level Response: Procedural languages are designed to

express the logic - the procedures - that can solve general problems. 3.

Procedural languages are part of the generation of computer languages. A)

first second third fourth Response: Procedural languages are part of the third generation of computer languages. Procedural languages must be translated into machine language using compiler or interpreter a(n) a) b) assembler

interpolator) application generator Response: Procedural languages must be translated into machine language using a compiler or interpreter. 35. A

compiler performs the following function.) translates and executes each program statement one at a time b) converts the source code into machine language code c) translates instruction codes from assembler language into machine language d) uses statements to tell objects to perform actions on

themselves Answer: B Response: Compiler converts procedural language program (source code) into a machine language code (object code). C++ is considered a A) machine language) assembly language c) procedural

language natural language Response: C++ is a procedural language. 7.

Converts the programmer's procedural language program into a machine

language. A) interpreter compiler d) analyst page: 405 Response: A compiler converts procedural language program into machine language An interpreter performs the following function. A) translates and executes each line of code one at a time b) translates high-level language statements uses statements to tell objects to perform actions on themselves d) translates software code from assembly language into machine language Answer: A

Response: Interpreter converts the procedural language one statement at a time into machine code Just before it is executed. 39. Problem-oriented

languages are which generation of language? A) first page: 406 Response: Problem-oriented languages are fourth generation languages. Fourth-generation languages use a) procedural statements nonprocedural statements c) assemblers symbols Response: Fourth-generation languages are nonprocedural languages.