Computer Science Structured Programming Approach in C 4th edition Forouzan Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 - Introduction to Computers

1. Computer software is the collection of program instructions that allow the hardware to do a specific job.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

2. Computer software is divided into two broad categories: system software and development software.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

3. High-level languages must be converted to machine language, but symbolic languages do not.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

4. To write a program you use a text editor designed for creating programs.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

5. Program development involves these major steps: understanding the problem, developing a solution, writing the program, and then testing the program.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

6. A structure chart shows the functional flow through a program.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

7. A computer is a system made of two major components: hardware and ____.
   a. primary storage
   b. software
   c. a printer
   d. a keyboard

ANSWER: b

8. Which group is a broad category of computer software?
   a. application software
   b. compilers
   c. system development
   d. payroll systems

ANSWER: a

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9. System software consists of which three classes?
   a. central processing, system support, and system development
   b. system development, general purpose support, and application development
   c. operating systems, system support, and system development
   d. primary storage, system support, and system development

ANSWER: c

10. Which is an example of general-purpose application software?
   a. database management system
   b. main memory
   c. operating system
   d. system sort

ANSWER: a

11. Which is not an example of general-purpose application software?
   a. database management systems
   b. word processors
   c. computer-aided design systems
   d. general ledger systems

ANSWER: d

12. Which computer component is responsible for executing instructions such as arithmetic calculations, comparisons among data, and movement of data inside the system?
   a. RAM
   b. hard drive
   c. central processing unit
   d. output device

ANSWER: c

13. The rapid development of computer chips ultimately led to the transition from large mainframe computers to a smaller, self-contained device known as a(n) _____ in the 1970s.
   a. tablet computer
   b. personal computer
   c. operating system
   d. minicomputer

ANSWER: b

14. Which computer environment is characterized by many users connecting to one or more computers who all share output devices (such as printers) and secondary storage devices (such as disks)?
   a. client/server
   b. distributed computing
   c. cloud computing
   d. time-sharing

ANSWER: d

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15. Which computer environment splits the computing processing between a central computer and users' computers?
    a. client/server
    b. distributed computing
    c. cloud computing
    d. time-sharing

ANSWER: a

16. Which computer environment is characterized by a large network of servers and clients scattered geographically to provide a seamless integration of computing functions?
    a. client/server
    b. distributed computing
    c. cloud computing
    d. time-sharing

ANSWER: b

17. Which computer environment is characterized by servers and storage devices being spread out across multiple geographic areas and connected via the Internet?
    a. client/server
    b. distributed computing
    c. cloud computing
    d. time-sharing

ANSWER: c

18. Which computer language category is defined by the use of symbols, or mnemonics, to represent various machine language instructions?
    a. assembly
    b. COBOL
    c. Java
    d. FORTRAN

ANSWER: a

19. In the earliest days of computers, the only programming languages available were _____ languages.
    a. assembly
    b. machine
    c. symbolic
    d. high-level

ANSWER: b

20. High-level languages must be converted to machine language. Which term is used for the process of converting them?
    a. linking
    b. coding
    c. compilation
    d. loading

ANSWER: c

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21. The tool used by a programmer to convert a high-level source program to an object module is a ____.
    a. compiler
    b. preprocessor
    c. linker
    d. text editor

ANSWER: a

22. After a program is completed, it is saved as a(n) _____ file so it can be input to the compiler.
    a. application
    b. executable
    c. object
    d. source

ANSWER: d

23. A(n) ____ module is machine language code.
    a. application
    b. loader
    c. object
    d. source

ANSWER: c

24. Today's large-scale, modern programming projects are built using a series of interrelated phases commonly referred to as the ____ cycle.
    a. program development
    b. software engineering
    c. system development life
    d. system analysis

ANSWER: c

25. Which application design tool uses standard graphical symbols to represent the logical flow of data through a function?
    a. flowchart
    b. detailed design
    c. pseudocode
    d. structure chart

ANSWER: a

26. The application design tool that is a visual representation of the flow through a program is the ____.
    a. blueprint
    b. pseudocode
    c. structure chart
    d. detailed design

ANSWER: c

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27. What term is used for the part English, part program logic tool used to design a program or part of a program?
    a. flowchart
    b. pseudocode
    c. structure chart
    d. detailed design

ANSWER: b

28. Which activity is not a step in writing a program?
    a. understanding the problem
    b. designing the program
    c. designing the program algorithms
    d. testing the program

ANSWER: d

29. Which type of testing validates a program by ensuring that it fulfills the requirements described in the requirements statement without regard to how it works internally?
    a. regression
    b. blackbox
    c. acceptance
    d. whitebox

ANSWER: b

30. During which type of testing is the program like a glass house, in which everything is visible?
    a. regression
    b. blackbox
    c. acceptance
    d. whitebox

ANSWER: d

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