1. Computer programs are also known as __________________________
   a. hardware  
   b. software  
   c. data  
   d. information

2. The major computer operations include __________________________
   a. hardware and software  
   b. input, processing, and output  
   c. sequence and looping  
   d. spreadsheets, word processing, and data communications

3. Visual Basic, C++, and Java are all examples of computer ______________
   a. operating systems  
   b. hardware  
   c. machine languages  
   d. programming languages

4. A programming language's rules are its __________________________
   a. syntax  
   b. logic  
   c. format  
   d. options

5. The most important task of a compiler or interpreter is to ______________
   a. create the rules for a programming language  
   b. translate English statements into a language such as Java  
   c. translate programming language statements into machine language  
   d. execute machine language programs to perform useful tasks

6. Which of the following is temporary, internal storage?
   a. CPU  
   b. hard disk  
   c. keyboard  
   d. memory

7. Which of the following pairs of steps in the programming process is in the correct order?
   a. code the program, plan the logic  
   b. test the program, translate it into machine language  
   c. put the program into production, understand the problem  
   d. code the program, translate it into machine language

8. The programmer's most important task before planning the logic of a program is to ______________
   a. decide which programming language to use  
   b. code the problem  
   c. train the users of the program  
   d. understand the problem
9. The two most commonly used tools for planning a program's logic are 
   a. flowcharts and pseudocode
   b. ASCII and EBCDIC
   c. Java and Visual Basic
   d. word processors and spreadsheets

10. Writing a program in a language such as C++ or Java is known as __________ the program.
    a. translating
    b. coding
    c. interpreting
    d. compiling

11. An English-like programming language such as Java or Visual Basic is a ______________
    programming language
    a. machine level
    b. low-level
    c. high-level
    d. binary-level

12. Which of the following is an example of a syntax error?
    a. producing output before accepting input
    b. subtracting when you meant to add
    c. misspelling a programming language word
    d. all of the above

13. Which of the following is an example of a logical error?
    a. performing arithmetic with a value before inputting it
    b. accepting two input values when a program requires only one
    c. dividing by 3 when you meant to divide by 30
    d. all of the above

14. The parallelogram is the flowchart symbol representing ______________
    a. input
    b. output
    c. both a and b
    d. none of the above

15. In a flowchart, a rectangle represents ______________
    a. input
    b. a sentinel
    c. a question
    d. processing

16. In a flowchart, the decision symbol is a ______________
    a. parallelogram
    b. rectangle
    c. lozenge
    d. diamond

17. The term "eof" represents ______________
    a. a standard input device
    b. a generic sentinel value
    c. a condition in which no more memory is available for storage
    d. the logical flow in a program
18. When you use an IDE instead of a simple text editor to develop a program, ________________
   a. the logic is more complicated
   b. the logic is simpler
   c. the syntax is different
   d. some help is provided

19. When you write a program that will run in a GUI environment as opposed to a command-line environment,
   ________________
   a. the logic is very different
   b. some syntax is different
   c. you do not need to plan the logic
   d. users are more confused

20. As compared to procedural programming, with object-oriented programming ________________
    a. the programmer's focus differs
    b. you cannot use some languages, such as Java
    c. you do not accept input
    d. you do not code calculations; they are created automatically