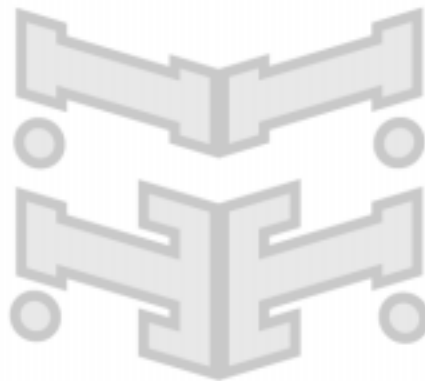




**WORKSHEETS**  
MULTIPLE CHOICE | FREE RESPONSE QUESTIONS

## Information Technology Foundation Course

**C** COMPUTER LANGUAGES **xy**



World ORT Union





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## Information Technology Foundation Course

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS



### COMPUTER LANGUAGES

Answer the questions by putting the chosen letter in the box on the answer sheet or by circling the correct letter.

- 1 What is the definition of a variable?

  - A. Variables store data for the program to work with. A variable could contain text or numerical values
  - B. Variables allow decisions to be made in a program
  - C. Variables receive data and messages enabling two or more computers to communicate
  
- 2 What is a compiler?

  - A. A compiler does a conversion line by line as the program is run
  - B. A compiler converts the whole of a higher level program code into machine code in one step
  - C. A compiler is a general-purpose language providing very efficient execution
  
- 3 What are the stages in the compilation process?

  - A. Feasibility study, system design, and testing
  - B. Implementation and documentation
  - C. Lexical analysis, syntax analysis, and code generation
  
- 4 What is the definition of an interpreter?

  - A. An interpreter does the conversion line by line as the program is run
  - B. An interpreter is a representation of the system being designed
  - C. An interpreter is a general-purpose language providing very efficient execution
  
- 5 Third generation languages such as Basic, COBOL, C, and FORTRAN are referred to as:

  - A. High-level languages
  - B. Middle-level languages
  - C. Low-level languages

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

### COMPUTER LANGUAGES

- 6 What programming languages are classified as low-level languages?
- A. Basic, COBOL, FORTRAN and 'C'
  - B. Machine code and Assembly Languages
  - C. Prolog 2, Expert Systems, and Knowledge Based Systems
- 7 In what areas is the COBOL programming language used?
- A. Financial sector and engineering
  - B. Graphic design and education
  - C. Accounting systems, commercial sector and government
- 8 What is the first stage in program development?
- A. Specification and design
  - B. System Analysis
  - C. Testing
- 9 What is System Analysis?
- A. The design of the screen the user will see and use to enter or display data
  - B. System Analysis defines the format and type of data the program will use
  - C. System Analysis involves creating a formal model of the problem to be solved
- 10 What will a good programmer consider?
- A. The different types of network to be used
  - B. Testing to check for errors before the system is introduced
  - C. Future maintenance, readability, and documentation



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### FREE RESPONSE QUESTIONS

These questions do not appear in the interactive DO IT course. If you want help to answer them you can use the navigation buttons to move to the relevant unit of the course. You may prefer to use the Contents listings. Write your answers on paper.



### COMPUTER LANGUAGES

- 1 What is meant by:
  - a. a subroutine
  - b. a keyword
  - c. a loop ?
- 2 What is the fundamental difference between machine code and the languages which followed?
- 3 What is a mnemonic? Give three examples of mnemonics.
- 4 Why is Assembly Language called a low level language? How do the higher level languages differ?
- 5 What is the difference between a compiler and an interpreter?
- 6 What are the preferred areas in which the programming languages **a.** FORTRAN **b.** C **c.** BASIC **d.** COBOL would be used?
- 7 Give one advantage and one disadvantage of a fourth generation language.