

TRUE/FALSE

1. Identifiers are also referred to as keywords in C.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 43

2. The `main()` function is sometimes referred to as a driver function.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 46

3. A function header line is always the first line of a function.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 46

4. Inputting data or messages to a function is called passing data to the function.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 47

5. A statement is a note about the code that the programmer includes so that he (or other programmers) can keep track of what the various parts of the program do.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 49

6. Invoking a function is more commonly referred to as summoning the function.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 49

7. In C, blank space refers to any combination of one or more blank spaces, tabs, or new lines.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 54

8. A built-in data type is one that is provided as an integral part of the language.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 58

9. In C, comments may be nested.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 55

10. Another name for a literal is a constant.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 59

11. The combination of an ampersand and one of several specific characters is called an escape sequence.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 61

12. A floating-point value is also called a real number.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 62

13. The operators used for arithmetic operations are called arithmetic operators.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 66

14. An operand can be either a literal value or an identifier that has a value associated with it.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 66

15. A simple unary arithmetic expression has the form: `literalValue operator literalValue`.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 66

16. A string that also includes a conversion control sequence is termed a literal string.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 67

17. Conversion control sequences are also referred to as conversion specifications and format specifiers.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 67

18. A control string is referred to as a control specifier.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 67

19. A floating-point expression is also called a real expression.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 69

20. An expression containing both integer and floating-point values is called a double-precision expression.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 69

21. The % operator is called both the modulus and remainder operator.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 70

22. A “solitaire” operator is one that operates on a single operand.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 70

23. Data types are simply names given by programmers to computer storage locations.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 76

24. An assignment statement tells the computer to assign a value to (that is, store a value in) a variable.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 77

25. Initialization statements define or tell the compiler how much memory is needed for data storage.

ANS: F

PTS: 1

REF: 78

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The names of functions, as well as all of the words that are permitted in a program, that have special meaning to the compiler are collectively referred to as ____.
- a. variables
 - b. identifiers
 - c. reserved words
 - d. keywords

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 43

2. A(n) ____ is a word that is predefined by the programming language for a special purpose and can only be used in a specified manner for its intended purpose.
- a. variable
 - b. identifier
 - c. reserved word
 - d. data type

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 43

3. ____ identifiers are words that are predefined in C.
- a. Standard
 - b. Programmer-created
 - c. Reserved
 - d. Primitive

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 44

4. A large number of the identifiers used in a C program are selected by the programmer, and are known as ____ identifiers.
- a. standard
 - b. programmer-created
 - c. reserved
 - d. primitive

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 44

5. Data transmitted into a function at run time are referred to as ____ of the function.
- a. statements
 - b. headers
 - c. escape sequences
 - d. arguments

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: 46

6. All statements that cause some specific action to be performed by the computer when the function is executed must end with a semicolon (;); such statements are known as ____ statements.
- a. assignment
 - b. arithmetic
 - c. executable
 - d. escape

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 47

7. A ____ is placed at the top of a C program using the `#include` command.
- a. header file
 - b. `main()` function
 - c. return statement
 - d. data type

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 49

8. A programming language's ____ is the set of rules for formulating statements that are "grammatically correct" for the language.
- a. grammar
 - b. syntax
 - c. logic
 - d. definition

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 50

9. Messages are known as ____ in C.

- a. characters
- b. text
- c. banners
- d. strings

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 50

10. The two characters \ and ____, when used together, are called a newline escape sequence.

- a. n
- b. e
- c. w
- d. x

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 51

11. A(n) ____ is defined as a set of values and a set of operations that can be applied to these values.

- a. variable
- b. identifier
- c. data type
- d. literal

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 58

12. Built-in types are also known as ____.

- a. data types
- b. primitive types
- c. literals
- d. basic

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 58

13. A(n) ____ is an acceptable value for a data type.

- a. identifier
- b. variable
- c. escape sequence
- d. literal

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 59

14. The ____ is also known as the escape character.

- a. pound character (#)
- b. ampersand character (&)
- c. backslash character (\)
- d. bang character (!)

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 61

15. A(n) ____ value can be the number zero or any positive or negative number that contains a decimal point.

- a. integer
- b. floating-point
- c. boolean
- d. character

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 62

16. A ____ value is sometimes referred to as a single-precision number.

- a. float
- b. double
- c. int
- d. short int

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 63

17. A ____ value is sometimes referred to as a double-precision number.

- a. float
- b. double
- c. int
- d. short int

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 63

18. In numerical theory, the term ____ typically refers to numerical accuracy.

- a. literal
- b. sequence
- c. precision
- d. precedence

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 64

19. ____ operators require two operands to produce a result.

- a. Arithmetic
- b. Boolean
- c. Unary
- d. Binary

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 66

20. Items passed to a function are always placed within the function name parentheses and are called ____.

- a. variables
- b. data types
- c. identifiers
- d. arguments

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 66

21. An example of a conversion control sequence is ____.

- a. \n
- b. !s
- c. %d
- d. &l

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 67

22. A(n) ____ is any combination of operators and operands that can be evaluated to yield a value.

- a. expression
- b. statement
- c. operation
- d. argument

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 69

23. An expression containing only floating-point values as operands is called a floating-point expression, and the result of such an expression is a(n) ____ value.

- a. single-precision
- b. double-precision
- c. integer
- d. long integer

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 69

24. The ____ operator captures the remainder when an integer number is divided by an integer.

- a. /
- b. &
- c. %
- d. !

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 70

25. ____ is the order in which operators of the same precedence are evaluated.

- a. Associativity
- b. Priority
- c. Syntax
- d. Precision

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 71