

Program design and computer languages

1

Programming



A In pairs, discuss what you think *programming* is.

B Look at the definition of *programming* in the Glossary. Is it similar to yours?

```
#include <stdio.h>

main( )
{
    printf("good morning\n");
}
```

This C program tells the computer to print the message 'good morning'

2

Steps in programming

A Match the words (1–5) with the definitions (a–e).

- 1 flowchart
- 2 source code
- 3 compiler
- 4 machine code
- 5 debugging

- a Program instructions written in a particular computer language
- b The techniques of detecting and correcting errors (or bugs) which may occur in programs
- c A diagram representing the successive logical steps of the program
- d A special program which converts the source program into machine code – the only language understood by the processor
- e The basic instructions understood by computers; it consists of 1s and 0s (binary code)



B Listen to Andrea Finch, a software developer, talking to a group of students on a training course about how a program is written and check your answers to A.



C Listen again and put these steps into the correct order.

- ☐ Write instructions in a programming language
- ☐ Prepare documentation
- ☐ Understand the problem and plan a solution
- ☐ Make a flowchart of the program
- ☐ Compile the program (to turn it into machine code)
- ☐ Test and debug the program



D Listen again and make detailed notes. In pairs, use your notes to write a short explanation of what each step in C means.