

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ structure can execute a set of statements only under certain circumstances.
  - a. sequence
  - b. circumstantial
  - c. decision
  - d. Boolean
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ structure provides one alternative path of execution.
  - a. sequence
  - b. single alternative decision
  - c. one path alternative
  - d. single execution decision
3. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ expression has a value of either true or false.
  - a. binary
  - b. decision
  - c. unconditional
  - d. Boolean
4. The symbols >, <, and == are all \_\_\_\_\_ operators.
  - a. relational
  - b. logical
  - c. conditional
  - d. ternary
5. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ structure tests a condition and then takes one path if the condition is true, or another path if the condition is false.
  - a. if statement
  - b. single alternative decision
  - c. dual alternative decision
  - d. sequence
6. You use a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ statement to write a single alternative decision structure.
  - a. test-jump
  - b. if
  - c. if-else
  - d. if-call
7. You use a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ statement to write a dual alternative decision structure.
  - a. test-jump
  - b. if
  - c. if-else
  - d. if-cal
8. and, or, and not are \_\_\_\_\_ operators.
  - a. relational
  - b. logical
  - c. conditional
  - d. ternary
9. A compound Boolean expression created with the \_\_\_\_\_ operator is true only if both of its subexpressions are true.
  - a. and
  - b. or
  - c. not
  - d. both
10. A compound Boolean expression created with the \_\_\_\_\_ operator is true if either of its subexpressions is true.
  - a. and
  - b. or
  - c. not
  - d. either
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ operator takes a Boolean expression as its operand and reverses its logical value.
  - a. and
  - b. or
  - c. not

d. either

12. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a Boolean variable that signals when some condition exists in the program.

a. flag

b. signal

c. sentinel

d. siren