ALZEEKA Tutorial

Programming 1

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- **Select the correct answer**

1. What is the main function of software in a computer system?

a. To connect the CPU to the main memory
b. To carry out arithmetic and logical operations
c. To store information permanently
d. To display results

2. Which component of a computer is considered the brain of the system?

a. CPU
b. Input/Output devices
c. Main memory
d. Secondary storage

3. What happens to the data and programs when a computer is turned off?

a. They are transferred to secondary storage
b. They are manipulated
c. They are lost
d. They are displayed as results

4. Which of the following is an example of secondary storage?

a. Hard disk
b. Mouse
c. Monitor
d. Keyboard

5. What type of programs take control of the computer?

a. Application programs
b. System programs
c. High-level languages
d. Machine language

6. What is the language of a computer?

a. Assembly language
b. High-level language
c. Machine language
d. Binary code

7. What is the purpose of an assembler?

a. To execute a C++ program
b. To combine object program with other programs
c. To translate a program written in assembly language into machine language
d. To create a source program in C++

8. Which of the following is a high-level language?

a. Binary code
b. ASCII
c. C++
d. Assembler

9. What is an algorithm?

a. A problem-solving technique
b. A step-by-step problem-solving process
c. A program written in assembly language
d. A sequence of 0s and 1s

10. What is the first step in the problem-solving process?

a. Understand problem requirements
b. Analyze the problem
c. Outline the problem requirements
d. Design steps to solve the problem

11. What is the final step in the Problem Analysis-Coding-Execution Cycle?

a. Place program into main memory for execution
b. Link machine code with system resources
c. Run code through compiler
d. Execute the program

12. What does the compiler guarantee about the program?

a. It will run correctly
b. It follows the rules of the language
c. It generates equivalent machine code
d. It is free of syntax errors

13. What does OOP stand for?

a. Operations on the data
b. An object combines data and operations
c. Object-Oriented Programming
d. None of the above

14. What is C++ designed to implement?

a. Modular programming
b. Object-Oriented Programming
c. Structured design
d. Stepwise refinement