**Supplemental Instruction Handout**

Fill in the blanks of the following handout to get a better understanding of nomenclature associated with loops.

# Rotating Outline

1. When the increment or decrement operator is placed before the operand (or to the operands left), the operator is being used in _____ mode.

2. The statement or block that is repeated is known as the _____ of the loop.

3. To _____ a value means to decrease it by one.

4. Each repetition of a loop is known as a(n) _____.

5. A loop that evaluates its test expression before each repetition is a(n) _____ loop.

6. To _____ a value means to increase it by one.

7. A loop that evaluates its test expression after each repetition is a(n) _____ loop.

8. A loop that does not have a way of stopping is a(n) _____ loop.

9. Inside the for loop's parentheses the first expression is the _____ , the second expression is the _____ and the third expression is the _____.

10. The _____ statement causes a loop to skip the remaining statements in the current iteration.

11. A(n) ____ ____ is a sum of numbers that accumulates with each iteration of a loop.

12. What header file do you need to include in a program that performs file operations?

13. The _____ loop is ideal for situations that require a counter.

14. When the increment or decrement operator is placed after the operand (or to the operands right) the operator is being used in _____ mode.

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15. A(n) _____ is a variable that is initialized to some starting value usually zero, and then has numbers added to it in each iteration of a loop.

16. A(n) _____ is a special value that marks the end of a series of values.

17. The ____ loop always iterates at least once.

18. The _____ and _____ loops will not iterate at all if their test expressions are false to start with.

19. A loop that is inside another is called a(n) _____ loop.

20. The _____ statement causes a loop to terminate immediately.