**Chapter 5: Quiz**

1. How can you prevent binary number 11 from being confused as a decimal number?

a. By inserting a hexadecimal E at the end

b. By including a subscript 2 at the end

c. By placing a superscript 2 at the end

d. By inserting a subscript BCD at the end

2. What is the parity bit added to an ASCII code?

a. The fourth bit

b. The sixth bit

c. The eighth bit

d. The sixteenth bit

3. What is the base for a hexadecimal number?

a. 6

b. 12

c. 8

d. 16

4. The hexadecimal value 2CB is not

a. 715 decimal.

b. 1313 octal.

c. 0010 1100 1011 binary.

d. 0111 0001 0011 BCD

5. What is the last letter used in the hexadecimal system?

a. T

b. M

c. F

d. K

6. In the octal system, the fourth place in from the right is which place?

a. 32

b. 24

c. 512

d. 64

7. Which numbering system does Allen-Bradley use for I/O addressing for the PLC-5 family?

a. Binary

b. BCD

c. Hexadecimal

d. Octal

8. The BCD value 1001 0011 0101 is not

a. 935 decimal.

b. 0011 1010 0111 binary.

c. 647 octal.

d. 3A7 hexadecimal.

9. To convert a decimal number to a binary number, you repeatedly divide the decimal number by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 10

b. 2

c. 16

d. 24

10. In the BCD numbering system, what does the SD stand for in LSD?

a. Standard decimal

b. Standard deviation

c. Significant digit

d. Sequenced data

11. When information is stored using only 1s and 0s, it is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.

a. boolean

b. binary

c. hexadecimal

d. parallel

12. Which of the following is the hexadecimal number for the decimal number 13?

a. 1101

b. D

c. 021

d. 3A