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Quiz on Structured Programming

Instructions: For each question, choose the single best answer. Make your choice by clicking on its button. You can change your answers at any time. When the quiz is graded, the correct answers will appear in the box after each question.

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1. Some microprocessors have a 64-bit word size. Can these microprocessors compute things that 32-bit microprocessors can not?

    🔘 **A.** No. All microprocessors have the fundamental operations it takes to have equal computing power.

    ⚪ **B.** No. Two 32-bit microprocessors can be wired together to get the same power as a 64-bit microprocessors.

    ⚪ **C.** Yes. They can compute with much larger numbers than microprocessors with smaller word sizes.

    ⚪ **D.** Yes. They can have many more machine operations by using 64-bit machine instructions.

A

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2. Is <u>speed</u> considered to be a part of computing power?

    ⚪ **A.** No — since the speed of a microprocessor is easily affected by the rest of the computer system.

    🔘 **B.** No — Computing power is concerned only with what can be computed, not how long it takes.

    ⚪ **C.** Yes — faster microprocessors have more computing power.

    ⚪ **D.** Yes — but if two microprocessors have equal speed, the one with the most instructions is more powerful.

B

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3. Does a microprocessor need special instructions for input/output and for graphics?

    ◉ **A.**   No. This is done by using ordinary load and store operations with special addresses that have been assigned to the devices.

    ○ **B.**   No. This is done by loading a storing special registers within the microprocessor.

    ○ **C.**   Yes. Special I/O and graphics machine instructions are used, but these are not included in the definition of computing power.

    ○ **D.**   Yes. Special I/O and graphics machine instructions are used, and these are included in the definition of computing power.

A

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4. How much computing power can be expected of a modern microprocessor?

    ○ **A.**   The more money a microprocessor costs, the more computing power it will have.

    ○ **B.**   Microprocessors show great increases in computing power every year, so more recent ones have more power than old ones.

    ○ **C.**   Within the same family, microprocessors have the same computing power. But microprocessors in different families cannot be compared.

    ◉ **D.**   All past and present general purpose microprocessors are equal in computing power.

D

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5. What is **throughput**?

    ○ **A.**   ... another word for computing power.

    ○ **B.**   ... how fast a computer system runs.

    ◉ **C.**   ... how much computing a computer system can perform in a unit of time.

    ○ **D.**   ... how much data a mass storage system can store.

C

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6. What does RISC stand for?

○ **A.**   Regularized Instruction System Chip

○ **B.**   Reduced Information System Computing

○ **C.**   Registers Implemented with Silicon Chips

◉ **D.**   Reduced Instruction Set Computer

D

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7. In *structured programming*, what is a **block**?

◉ **A.**   A block is a section of code with just one entry point and just one exit point.

○ **B.**   A block is a section of code with one or more entry points and just one exit point.

○ **C.**   A block is a section of code with one or more entry points and one or more exit points.

○ **D.**   A block is a sequential section of code.

A

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8. Which one of the following statements is true?

○ **A.**   Code blocks in sequence are not structured.

○ **B.**   Programing done in assembly language is automatically structured.

◉ **C.**   Two or more code blocks in sequence are structured.

○ **D.**   Object oriented languages are not structured.

C

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9. Is the **alternation** of code blocks structured?

○ **A.**   No.

◉ **B.**   Yes.

B

10. Is it possible to write a program in assembly language that can compute something that can't be computed by a program in a structured language?

○ **A.**   No. Unstructured assembly language and structured high level language have equal computational power.

○ **B.**   No. But the high level language can compute many more things than can be done in assembly language.

○ **C.**   Yes. Assembly language gives access to many operations not possible in any high level language.

○ **D.**   Yes. Assembly language has many more control structures and therefore more computational power.

| A |

| grade quiz | The number you got right: | 10 | Percent Correct: | 100 | Letter Grade:

| A |

If you have returned here from another page, or have re-loaded this page, you will need to click again on each of your choices for the grading program to work correctly. You may want to press the SHIFT KEY while clicking to clear the old answers.