Questions

Chapter (1):-

1. **What is a computer?**

   A) An electronic device that performs calculations and stores data

   B) A device used for communication and entertainment

   C) A device used for transportation

   D) A device used for cooking

2. **What is the primary function of the central processing unit (CPU)?**

   A) To store data and instructions

   B) To perform arithmetic and logical operations

   C) To control input and output operations

   D) To convert data into a human-readable form

3. **Which of the following is NOT a component of a computer system?**

   A) Input unit **B) Output unit**

   C) Storage unit **D) Speakers**

4. **What is an example of computer software?**

   A) Keyboard **B) Monitor**

   C) Operating system **D) Mouse**

5. **Which of the following is NOT a function of the input unit?**

   A) Accepting data and instructions from the outside world

   B) Converting data into a computer-readable format

   C) Storing data and instructions

   D) Supplying converted data and instructions to the computer system

6. What is the purpose of the storage unit in a computer system?

A) To store data and instructions before and after processing

B) To perform arithmetic and logical operations

C) To convert data into a human-readable form

D) To control input and output operations

7. What is the main difference between data and information?

A) Data is raw, while information is organized and classified

B) Data is processed, while information is unprocessed

C) Data is for communication, while information is for entertainment

D) Data is for transportation, while information is for cooking

8. Which generation of computers was characterized by the use of integrated circuits?

A) First generation **B) Second generation**

C) Third generation **D) Fourth generation**

9. What is the main focus of the fifth generation of computers?

A) Artificial intelligence **B) Very large scale integration**

C) Communication and entertainment **D) Transportation**

10. What is the main function of the output unit in a computer system?

A) To store data and instructions before and after processing

B) To perform arithmetic and logical operations

C) To convert data into a human-readable form

D) To control input and output operations

11. Which of the following is NOT a function of the central processing unit (CPU)?

A) Performing arithmetic and logical operations

B) Storing data and instructions

C) Converting data into a human-readable form

D) Controlling input and output operations

12. What is an example of computer software?

A) Keyboard **B) Monitor**

C) Operating system **D) Mouse**

13. Which of the following is NOT a component of a computer system?

A) Input unit **B) Output unit**

C) Storage unit **D) Speakers**

14. What is the main difference between data and information?

A) Data is raw, while information is organized and classified

B) Data is processed, while information is unprocessed

C) Data is for communication, while information is for entertainment

D) Data is for transportation, while information is for cooking

15. Which generation of computers was characterized by the use of integrated circuits?

A) First generation **B) Second generation**

C) Third generation **D) Fourth generation**

16. Which of the following is NOT a function of the storage unit in a computer system?

A) Storing data and instructions before and after processing

B) Performing arithmetic and logical operations

C) Converting data into a human-readable form

D) Controlling input and output operations

17. What is the primary function of the central processing unit (CPU)?

A) To store data and instructions

B) To perform arithmetic and logical operations

C) To control input and output operations

D) To convert data into a human-readable form

18. What is an example of computer hardware?

A) Keyboard **B) Monitor**

C) Mouse **D) all of the above**

Chapter 2

1. What is the main circuit board of a computer system called?

A. Processor **B. Memory**

C. Motherboard **D. Expansion slot**

2. What is the primary function of the processor in a computer?

A. To store data and instructions

B. To convert computer output into a video signal

C. To enhance sound-generating capabilities

D. To interpret and execute instructions

3. **Which type of memory is volatile, meaning it loses its contents when the computer's power is turned off?**

A. ROM **B. Flash memory**

C. CMOS **D. RAM**

4. **Which of the following is NOT an example of a type of nonvolatile memory?**

A. ROM **B. Flash memory**

C. CMOS **D. DDR3**

5. **What is the purpose of an expansion slot on the motherboard?**

A. To store data

B. To enhance the functions of the system unit

C. To convert computer output into a video signal

D. To interpret and execute instructions

6. **Which type of adapter card enhances the sound-generating capabilities of a computer?**

A. Sound card **B. Video card**

C. Network card **D. Modem card**

7. **What is a dual-core processor?**

A. A chip with two separate processor cores

B. A chip with four separate processor cores

C. A chip that contains the control unit and arithmetic logic unit (ALU)

D. A chip that converts computer output into a video signal

8. What is the purpose of the arithmetic logic unit (ALU) in a processor?

A. To store data and instructions

B. To enhance the functions of the system unit

C. To convert computer output into a video signal

D. To perform arithmetic, comparison, and other operations

9. What is a kilobyte (KB) equal to?

A. Approximately 1 million bytes

B. Approximately 1 trillion bytes

C. Exactly 1,024 bytes

D. Approximately 1 billion bytes

10. What is the purpose of the control unit in a processor?

A. To store data and instructions

B. To enhance the functions of the system unit

C. To convert computer output into a video signal

D. To direct and coordinate most of the operations in the computer.

11. What is an input device that allows you to enter data and instructions into the computer by pressing buttons labeled with letters, numbers, and symbols?

A. Monitor **B. Printer**

C. Keyboard **D. Mouse**

12. What is an input device that converts sound waves into an electrical current and can be used to record audio or enter voice commands into a computer?

A. Touchpad **B. Microphone**

C. Scanner **D. Touchscreen**

13. What is an output device that displays the results of data and instructions processed by the computer?

A. Monitor **B. Printer**

C. Keyboard **D. Mouse**

14. What is an output device that produces a hard copy of data or documents?

A. Monitor **B. Printer**

C. Keyboard **D. Mouse**

15. What is an output device that allows you to hear sound produced by the computer?

A. Monitor **B. Printer**

C. Speakers **D. Microphone**

16. What is a storage device that contains spinning disks on which data is stored magnetically?

A. Hard drive **B. Solid-state drive**

C. USB drive **D. Memory card**

17. What is a storage device that uses flash memory to store data and is faster and more reliable than a hard drive?

A. Hard drive **B. Solid-state drive**

C. USB drive **D. Memory card**

18. What is a storage device that allows you to easily transfer data from one computer to another or to store data for backup purposes?

A. Hard drive **B. Solid-state drive**

C. USB drive **D. Memory card**

19. What is an adapter card that enhances the sound-generating capabilities of a computer by allowing sound to be input through a microphone and output through external speakers or headphones?

A. Sound card **B. Video card**

C. Network card **D. Modem card**

20. What is an adapter card that converts computer output into a video signal that travels through a cable to the monitor, which displays the output?

A. Sound card **B. Video card**

C. Network card **D. Modem card**

21. What is a device that captures images of documents, photos, or other objects and converts them into digital files?

A. Keyboard **B. Mouse**

C. Scanner **D. Touchscreen**

22. What is a type of input device that consists of a small, flat surface on a laptop that you can use to move the cursor and select items by moving your finger across it?

A. Keyboard **B. Mouse**

C. Scanner **D. Touchpad**

23. What is a type of input device that allows you to enter data and instructions into a computer by touching the display screen?

A. Keyboard **B. Mouse**

C. Scanner **D. Touchscreen**

24. What is a type of memory that stores instructions and data temporarily, meaning its contents are erased when the computer is shut off?

A. ROM **B. Flash memory**

C. CMOS **D. RAM**

25. What is a type of memory that does not lose its contents when power is removed from the computer?

A. ROM **B. Flash memory**

C. CMOS **D. RAM**

26. Which of the following is NOT an input device?

A. Keyboard **B. Printer**

C. Scanner **D. Touchscreen**

27. Which of the following is NOT an output device?

A. Monitor **B. Printer**

C. Mouse **D. Speakers**

28. Which of the following types of printers forms characters and graphics on paper by spraying tiny drops of liquid ink onto the paper?

A. Inkjet printer **B. Laser printer**

C. Thermal printer **D. Dot-matrix printer**

29. Which of the following types of printers forms characters and graphics on paper by striking a mechanism against an inked ribbon that physically contacts the paper?

A. Inkjet printer **B. Laser printer**

C. Thermal printer **D. Dot-matrix printer**

30. Which of the following is NOT a type of memory?

A. ROM **B. RAM**

C. Keyboard **D. Flash memory**

31. Which of the following is NOT a type of adapter card?

A. Sound card **B. Video card**

C. Network card **D. Mouse**

32. Which of the following is NOT a type of display device?

A. Monitor **B. Printer**

C. Plasma monitor **D. CRT monitor**

33. Which of the following is NOT a type of input device?

A. Keyboard **B. Mouse**

C. Touchpad **D. Speakers**

34. Which of the following is NOT a type of nonimpact printer?

A. Inkjet printer **B. Laser printer**

C. Thermal printer **D. Dot-matrix printer**

35. Which of the following is NOT a type of multifunction printer?

A. All-in-one device **B. Printer**

C. Scanner **D. Fax machine**

36. What is an adapter card that allows a computer to connect to a network?

A. Sound card **B. Video card**

C. Network card **D. Modem card**

37. What is an adapter card that allows a computer to connect to the internet?

A. Sound card **B. Video card**

C. Network card **D. Modem card**

38. What is an adapter card that enhances the sound-generating capabilities of a computer by allowing sound to be input through a microphone and output through external speakers or headphones?

A. Sound card **B. Video card**

C. Network card **D. Modem card**

39. What is an adapter card that converts computer output into a video signal that travels through a cable to the monitor, which displays the output?

A. Sound card **B. Video card**

C. Network card **D. Modem card**

40. What is a type of input device that allows you to enter data and instructions into a computer by touching the display screen?

A. Keyboard **B. Mouse**

C. Scanner **D. Touchscreen**

41. What is a type of input device that captures images of documents, photos, or other objects and converts them into digital files?

A. Keyboard **B. Mouse**

C. Scanner **D. Touchscreen**

42. What is a type of output device that produces a hard copy of data or documents?

A. Monitor **B. Printer**

C. Speakers **D. Touchscreen**

43. What is a type of output device that displays the results of data and instructions processed by the computer?

A. Monitor **B. Printer**

C. Speakers **D. Touchscreen**

44. What is a type of output device that produces sound?

A. Monitor **B. Printer**

C. Speakers **D. Touchscreen**

45. What is a type of memory that stores instructions and data temporarily, meaning its contents are erased when the computer is shut off?

A. ROM **B. Flash memory**

C. CMOS **D. RAM**

Chapter 3

1. Which of the following is NOT a type of operating system?

a. Stand-alone

b. Embedded

c. Printer

d. Server

2. What is the primary function of an operating system?

a. To control the hardware of a computer

b. To provide a GUI for the user

c. To manage memory and programs

d. All of the above

3. Which of the following is NOT a function of an operating system?

a. Starting and shutting down a computer

b. Providing a GUI

c. Managing memory and programs

d. Designing a website

4. **Which of the following is NOT an example of an operating system?**

   a. Windows

   b. Mac OS

   c. UNIX

   d. Google Chrome

5. **What is the primary purpose of a server operating system?**

   a. To support a network and provide resources for client computers

   b. To control the hardware of a computer

   c. To provide a GUI for the user

   d. To manage memory and programs

6. **Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of an embedded operating system?**

   a. It resides on a ROM chip

   b. It is used on mobile devices and consumer electronics

   c. It is designed for use on desktop computers

   d. It is used on servers

7. **Which of the following is NOT a feature of the iPhone OS?**

   a. Managing contacts and notes

   b. Sending and receiving email and text messages

   c. Access to Google Apps

   d. Designing websites

8. **What is Linux known for?**

   a. Being a fast-growing operating system

   b. Being a UNIX-type operating system

   c. Being open source software **d. All of the above**

9. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Windows Embedded CE?

a. It is a scaled-down version of Windows

b. It is designed for use on communication, entertainment, and computing devices

c. It is used on servers

d. It is used on mobile devices

10. What is the primary purpose of Google Android?

a. To allow programmers to design programs specifically for devices with the operating system

b. To control the hardware of a computer

c. To provide a GUI for the user

d. To manage memory and programs

11. What is software?

a) A type of data visualization used to identify patterns and trends in data.

b) A set of instructions for solving a problem or achieving a goal.

c) A visual representation of a process or system that uses symbols and connectors to show the flow of control and the steps involved.

d) A way to connect to the internet and access data and resources.

12. What is an operating system?

a) A set of programs that control or maintain the operations of the computer and its devices.

b) A visual representation of a process or system that uses symbols and connectors to show the flow of control and the steps involved.

c) A set of instructions for solving a problem or achieving a goal.

d) A way to connect to the internet and access data and resources.

13. What are the functions of an operating system?

a) Starting and shutting down a computer, providing a graphical user interface, managing memory, managing programs, coordinating tasks, configuring devices, establishing an internet connection, monitoring performance, providing file management and other utilities, updating software automatically, controlling a network, administering security.

b) Starting and shutting down a computer, managing memory, managing programs, coordinating tasks, configuring devices, establishing an internet connection, monitoring performance, providing file management and other utilities, updating software automatically, controlling a network, administering security.

c) Starting and shutting down a computer, providing a graphical user interface, managing memory, managing programs, coordinating tasks, configuring devices, establishing an internet connection, monitoring performance, providing file management and other utilities, updating software automatically, controlling a network.

d) Starting and shutting down a computer, managing memory, managing programs, coordinating tasks, configuring devices, establishing an internet connection, monitoring performance, providing file management and other utilities, updating software automatically, controlling a network.

14. What are the types of operating systems?

a) Stand-alone operating systems, server operating systems, embedded operating systems.

b) Stand-alone operating systems, server operating systems, mobile operating systems.

c) Stand-alone operating systems, server operating systems, desktop operating systems.

d) Stand-alone operating systems, server operating systems, web operating systems.

15. What are some examples of operating systems?

a) Windows, Mac OS, UNIX, Linux, Windows Embedded CE, iPhone OS, Google Android.

b) Windows, Mac OS, UNIX, Linux, Windows Phone, BlackBerry OS, Symbian OS.

c) Windows, Mac OS, UNIX, Linux, iOS, Android, Chrome OS.

d) Windows, Mac OS, UNIX, Linux, iOS, Android, WebOS.

16. What is application software?

a) A set of programs that control or maintain the operations of the computer and its devices.

b) A visual representation of a process or system that uses symbols and connectors to show the flow of control and the steps involved.

c) A set of instructions for solving a problem or achieving a goal.

d) A type of software designed to perform a specific task or function.

17. What are the types of application software?

a) Productivity software, multimedia software, communication software, utility software.

b) Productivity software, multimedia software, communication software, system software.

c) Productivity software, multimedia software, communication software, security software.

d) Productivity software, multimedia software, communication software, business software.

Chapter 4

1. What is a flowchart?

A) A visual representation of a process or system that uses symbols and connectors to show the flow of control and the steps involved.

B) A type of data visualization used to identify patterns and trends in data.

C) A way to connect to the internet and access data and resources.

D) A set of instructions for solving a problem or achieving a goal.

2. What are the advantages of using flowcharts?

A) Flowcharts are visual and easy to understand.

B) Flowcharts can identify problems and bottlenecks.

C) Flowcharts can help determine the resources and personnel needed.

D) All of the above.

3. What are the different symbols used in flowcharts?

A) Start and end, process, decision, input and output, connector.

B) Rectangle , Diamond , Arrow , Parallelogram

C) Dash, dot, arrow, square, diamond.

D) Red, green, blue, yellow, black.

4. What are sequence control structures?

A) Structures that execute a set of statements in a specific order.

B) Structures that execute a set of statements based on a condition.

C) Structures that execute a set of statements repeatedly.

D) Structures that execute a set of statements randomly.

5. What are decision control structures?

A) Structures that execute a set of statements based on a condition.

B) Structures that execute a set of statements in a specific order.

C) Structures that execute a set of statements repeatedly.

D) Structures that execute a set of statements randomly.

6. What are loop control structures?

A) Structures that execute a set of statements based on a condition.

B) Structures that execute a set of statements in a specific order.

C) Structures that execute a set of statements repeatedly.

D) Structures that execute a set of statements randomly.

7. What are the steps involved in developing a flowchart?

A) Define the problem or goal, identify the steps and inputs/outputs, draw the flowchart, test and debug the flowchart.

B) Define the problem or goal, identify the inputs/outputs, draw the flowchart, test and debug the flowchart.

C) Identify the steps and inputs/outputs, draw the flowchart, test and debug the flowchart.

D) Draw the flowchart, test and debug the flowchart.

8. What are the general rules for flowcharting?

A) Use only one start and end symbol, use only one symbol for each type of process or decision, use connectors to show the flow of control, use only one flow of control.

B) Use only one start and end symbol, use multiple symbols for each type of process or decision, use connectors to show the flow of control, use multiple flows of control.

C) Use multiple start and end symbols, use only one symbol for each type of process or decision, use connectors to show the flow of control, use only one flow of control.

D) Use multiple start and end symbols, use multiple symbols for each type of process or decision, use connectors to show the flow of control, use multiple flows of control.

9. What is an algorithm and why is it important in the context of flowcharts?

A) An algorithm is a set of instructions for solving a problem or achieving a goal, and it is important because it allows the flowchart to be translated into a programming language.

B) An algorithm is a type of data visualization used to identify patterns and trends in data, and it is important because it allows the flowchart to be used for analysis and decision making.

C) An algorithm is a way to connect to the internet and access data and resources, and it is important because it allows the flowchart to be used for networking and communication.

D) An algorithm is a set of rules and symbols used to represent a number, and it is important because it allows the flowchart to be used for mathematical calculations.

10. How can an algorithm be expressed?

A) Using natural language

B) Using flowcharts

C) Using programming language

D) All of the above

11. What are the characteristics that an algorithm should possess?

A) Clarity

B) Accuracy

C) Completeness

D) All of the above

Chapter 5

1. What is a number system?

a) A set of rules and symbols used to represent a number

b) A way to represent data in a computer

c) A system for counting in base 10

d) A type of computer memory

2. What is a binary number system?

a) A number system that uses only two digits, 0 and 1

b) A number system that uses eight digits, 0-7

c) A number system that uses ten digits, 0-9

d) A number system that uses sixteen digits, 0-9 and A-F

3. How many bits are in a byte?

a) 4 **b) 8**

c) 16 **d) 32**

4. What is the base of the binary number system?

a) 2 **b) 8**

c) 10 **d) 16**

5. What is the base of the octal number system?

a) 2 **b) 8**

c) 10 **d) 16**

6. What is the base of the decimal number system?

a) 2 **b) 8**

c) 10 **d) 16**

7. What is the base of the hexadecimal number system?

a) 2 **b) 8** **c) 10** **d) 16**

8. How do you convert a binary number to decimal?

a) Multiply each digit by the base of the binary system and sum the results

b) Divide the binary number by the base of the decimal system and keep the remainder

c) Subtract the binary number from the base of the decimal system

d) Add the binary number to the base of the decimal system

9. How do you convert a decimal number to binary?

a) Multiply each digit by the base of the binary system and sum the results

b) Divide the decimal number by the base of the binary system and keep the remainder

c) Subtract the decimal number from the base of the binary system

d) Add the decimal number to the base of the binary system

10. How do you convert a binary number to octal?

a) Group the binary digits into sets of three and convert each group to octal

b) Divide the binary number by the base of the octal system and keep the remainder

c) Subtract the binary number from the base of the octal system

d) Add the binary number to the base of the octal system

11. How do you convert an octal number to binary?

a) Group the octal digits into sets of three and convert each group to binary

b) Divide the octal number by the base of the binary system and keep the remainder

c) Subtract the octal number from the base of the binary system

d) Add the octal number to the base of the binary system

12. How do you convert a binary number to hexadecimal?

a) Group the binary digits into sets of four and convert each group to hexadecimal

b) Divide the binary number by the base of the hexadecimal system and keep the remainder

c) Subtract the binary number from the base of the hexadecimal system

d) Add the binary number to the base of the hexadecimal system

13. What is a bit in the context of computer systems?

a) The smallest unit of data that a computer can process

b) A type of computer hardware

c) A way to connect to the internet

d) A device used for storing data

14. What is a byte in the context of computer systems?

a) A unit of data consisting of 8 bits

b) A type of computer hardware

c) A way to connect to the internet

d) A device used for storing data

15. What is the base of the binary number system?

a) 2 **b) 8**

c) 10 **d) 16**

16. What is the base of the octal number system?

a) 2 **b) 8**

c) 10 **d) 16**

17. What is the base of the decimal number system?

a) 2 **b) 8**

c) 10 **d) 16**

18. What is the base of the hexadecimal number system?

a) 2 **b) 8**

c) 10 **d) 16**

19. How many digits are used in the binary number system?

a) 2 **b) 8**

c) 10 **d) 16**

20. How many digits are used in the octal number system?

a) 2 **b) 8**

c) 10 **d) 16**

21. How many digits are used in the decimal number system?

a) 2 **b) 8**

c) 10 **d) 16**

22. How many digits are used in the hexadecimal number system?

a) 2 **b) 8**

c) 10 **d) 16**

23. What is the decimal equivalent of the binary number 1010101?

a) 85 **b) 170**

c) 255 **d) 343**

24. What is the binary equivalent of the decimal number 42?

a) 101010 **b) 111011**

c) 101101 **d) 111001**

25. What is the binary equivalent of the hexadecimal number F9?

a) 11111001 **b) 11101001**

c) 11110001 **d) 10011111**

26. What is the octal equivalent of the binary number 110011?

a) 63 **b) 143**

c) 313 **d) 603**

27. What is the binary equivalent of the octal number 723?

a) 11101011 **b) 11101110**

c) 11100110 **d) 11110011**

28. What is the decimal equivalent of the octal number 35?

a) 3 **b) 5**

c) 29 **d) 53**

29. What is the octal equivalent of the decimal number 121?

a) 43 **b) 47**

c) 153 **d) 173**

30. What is the hexadecimal equivalent of the decimal number 255?

a) FF **b) CC**

c) DD **d) EE**

31. What is the decimal equivalent of the hexadecimal number E6?

A) 230 **B) 228**

C) 226 **D) 224**

Model answer

Answer chapter 1

1	A) An electronic device that performs calculations and stores data	11	C) Converting data into a human-readable form
2	B) To perform arithmetic and logical operations	12	C) Operating system
3	D) Speakers	13	D) Speakers
4	C) Operating system	14	A) Data is raw, while information is organized and classified
5	C) Storing data and instructions	15	C) Third generation
6	A) To store data and instructions before and after processing	16	B) Performing arithmetic and logical operations
7	A) Data is raw, while information is organized and classified	17	B) To perform arithmetic and logical operations
8	C) Third generation	18	D) all of the above
9	A) Artificial intelligence		
10	C) To convert data into a human-readable form		

Answer chapter 2

1	C. Motherboard	26	B. Printer
2	D. To interpret and execute instructions	27	C. Mouse
3	D. RAM	28	A. Inkjet printer
4	D. DDR3	29	D. Dot-matrix printer
5	B. To enhance the functions of the system unit	30	C. Keyboard
6	A. Sound card	31	D. Mouse
7	A. A chip with two separate processor cores	32	B. Printer
8	D. To perform arithmetic, comparison, and other operations	33	D. Speakers
9	C. Exactly 1,024 bytes	34	C. Thermal printer
10	D. To direct and coordinate most of the operations in the computer.	35	B. Printer
11	C. Keyboard	36	C. Network card
12	B. Microphone	37	D. Modem card
13	A. Monitor	38	A. Sound card
14	B. Printer	39	B. Video card
15	C. Speakers	40	D. Touchscreen
16	A. Hard drive	41	C. Scanner
17	B. Solid-state drive	42	B. Printer
18	C. USB drive	43	A. Monitor
19	A. Sound card	44	C. Speakers
20	B. Video card	45	D. RAM
21	C. Scanner		
22	D. Touchpad		
23	D. Touchscreen		
24	D. RAM		
25	A. ROM		

Answer chapter 3

1	c. Printer	10	a. To allow programmers to design programs specifically for devices with the operating system
2	d. All of the above	11	b. A set of instructions for solving a problem or achieving a goal.
3	d. Designing a website	12	a. A set of programs that control or maintain the operations of the computer and its devices.
4	d. Google Chrome	13	a. Starting and shutting down a computer, providing a graphical user interface, managing memory, managing programs, coordinating tasks, configuring devices, establishing an internet connection, monitoring performance, providing file management and other utilities, updating software automatically, controlling a network, administering security.
5	a. To support a network and provide resources for client computers	14	a. Stand-alone, embedded, server, mobile
6	c. It is designed for use on desktop computers	15	a. Microsoft Windows, Mac OS, Linux, UNIX
7	d. Designing websites	16	d. A type of software designed to perform a specific task or function.
8	d. All of the above	17	a. Productivity software, multimedia software, communication software, utility software.
9	c. It is used on servers		

Answer chapter 4

1	A) A visual representation of a process or system that uses symbols and connectors to show the flow of control and the steps involved.
2	D) All of the above.
3	A) Start and end, process, decision, input and output, connector.
4	A) Structures that execute a set of statements in a specific order.
5	A) Structures that execute a set of statements based on a condition.
6	C) Structures that execute a set of statements repeatedly.
7	A) Define the problem or goal, identify the steps and inputs/outputs, draw the flowchart, test and debug the flowchart.
8	A) Use only one start and end symbol, use only one symbol for each type of process or decision, use connectors to show the flow of control, use only one flow of control.
9	A) An algorithm is a set of instructions for solving a problem or achieving a goal, and it is important because it allows the flowchart to be translated into a programming language.
10	D) All of the above.
11	D) All of the above.

Answer chapter 5

1	A) A set of rules and symbols used to represent a number	19	A) Multiply each digit by the base of the hexadecimal system and sum the results
2	A) A number system that uses only two digits, 0 and 1	20	B) Divide the hexadecimal number by the base of the decimal system and keep the remainder
3	B) 8	21	A) Multiply each digit by the base of the octal system and sum the results
4	A) 2	22	B) Divide the octal number by the base of the decimal system and keep the remainder

5	B) 8	23	B) Divide the decimal number by the base of the hexadecimal system and keep the remainder
6	C) 10	24	A) (101010)
7	D) 16	25	B) (11101001)
8	B) Divide the binary number by the base of the decimal system and keep the remainder	26	A) 63
9	B) Divide the decimal number by the base of the binary system and keep the remainder	27	C) 11100110
10	A) Group the binary digits into sets of three and convert each group to octal	28	C) 29
11	A) Group the octal digits into sets of three and convert each group to binary	29	B) 47
12	A) Group the binary digits into sets of four and convert each group to hexadecimal	30	A) FF
13	A) The smallest unit of data that a computer can process	31	C) 226
14	A) A unit of data consisting of 8 bits		
15	A) 2		
16	B) 8		
17	C) 10		
18	D) 16		