1. The word void precedes the name of every function prototype and heading that does not return a value back to the calling routine.
2. Pass by value indicates that a copy of the actual parameter is placed in the memory location of its corresponding formal parameter.
3. Actual parameters are found in the call to a function.
4. A prototype must give the data type of its formal parameters and may give their name.
5. A & after a data type in the function heading and in the prototype indicates that the parameter will be passed by reference.
6. Functions that do not return a value are often called procedures in other programming languages.
7. Pass by indicates that the location of an actual parameter, rather than just a copy of its value, is passed to the called function.
8. A call must have the name of its actual parameters and must NOT have the type of those parameters.
9. Scope refers to the region of the program where the variable is.
10. Formal parameters are found in the function heading.