

# Chapter 3 Practice Quiz - Test your reading!

<b>Due</b> No due date	<b>Points</b> 31	<b>Questions</b> 31
<b>Time Limit</b> None	<b>Allowed Attempts</b> Unlimited	

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## Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	<a href="#">Attempt 1</a>	13 minutes	31 out of 31

Submitted Sep 11 at 7:39am

### Question 1

1 / 1 pts

You can think of an array as a collection of variables contained within a single variable.

Correct!

☒ True

☐ False

### Question 2

1 / 1 pts

You access an array element's value just as you access the value of any other variable, except that you include the element index in brackets.

**Correct!**☒ True☐ False**Question 3****1 / 1 pts**

An `if` statement keeps repeating until its conditional expression evaluates to false.

☐ True**Correct!**☒ False**Question 4****1 / 1 pts**

Case labels must be discrete values and cannot use operators.

**Correct!**☒ True☐ False**Question 5****1 / 1 pts**

A `break` statement restarts a loop with a new iteration.

☐ True**Correct!**☒ False

**Question 6****1 / 1 pts**

You use a(n) \_\_\_\_ when you want to store a group or a list of related information in a single, easily managed location.

- ☐ function
- ☐ console
- ☒ array
- ☐ conditional statement

**Correct!****Question 7****1 / 1 pts**

Each piece of data contained in an array is called a(n) \_\_\_\_.

- ☐ index
- ☐ range
- ☒ element
- ☐ column

**Correct!****Question 8****1 / 1 pts**

The \_\_\_\_ statement is used to execute specific programming code if the evaluation of

a conditional expression returns a truthy value.

- ☐ default
- ☐ continue
- ☐ break
- ☒ if

**Correct!**

### Question 9

1 / 1 pts

A set of statements contained within a set of braces is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_ block.

- ☐ reference
- ☐ instance
- ☐ object
- ☒ command

**Correct!**

### Question 10

1 / 1 pts

If you want to execute one set of statements when a condition evaluates to a truthy value and another set of statements when the condition evaluates to a falsy value, you need the \_\_\_\_ statement.

- ☐ while

**Correct!**☒ if/else☐ do/while☐ switch**Question 11****1 / 1 pts**

The \_\_\_\_ statement controls program flow by executing a specific set of statements, depending on the value of an expression.

☐ if☐ while☐ if...else**Correct!**☒ switch**Question 12****1 / 1 pts**

A(n) \_\_\_\_ label in a `switch` statement represents a specific value and is followed by one or more statements that are executed if the value of the label matches the value of the `switch` statement's expression.

☐ if☐ default**Correct!**☒ case

- ☐ break

**Question 13****1 / 1 pts**

A `case` label consists of the keyword `case`, followed by a literal value or variable name, followed by a \_\_\_\_.

- ☐ semicolon

- ☒ colon

- ☐ period

- ☐ comma

**Correct!****Question 14****1 / 1 pts**

The \_\_\_\_ label contains statements that execute when the value returned by the `switch` statement expression does not match a `case` label.

- ☒ default

- ☐ else

- ☐ break

- ☐ continue

**Correct!**

**Question 15****1 / 1 pts**

A(n) \_\_\_\_ statement is used to end the execution of a `switch` statement.

- ☐ `else`
- ☐ `continue`
- ☒ `break`
- ☐ `default`

**Correct!****Question 16****1 / 1 pts**

The conditional expression in the `while` statement is enclosed within \_\_\_\_ following the keyword `while`.

- ☐ slashes
- ☒ parentheses
- ☐ asterisks
- ☐ dashes

**Correct!****Question 17****1 / 1 pts**

A \_\_\_\_ statement is a control flow statement that repeatedly executes a statement or a series of statements while the value of a specific condition is truthy or until the value of a specific condition becomes truthy.

**Correct!**

- ☐ decision-making
- ☐ fork
- ☐ break
- ☒ loop

**Question 18****1 / 1 pts**

One of the simplest types of loop statements is the \_\_\_\_ statement, which repeats a statement or series of statements as long as a given conditional expression evaluates to a truthy value.

**Correct!**

- ☐ continue
- ☒ while
- ☐ switch
- ☐ if

**Question 19****1 / 1 pts**

Each repetition of a looping statement is called a(n) \_\_\_\_.

- ☐ case
- ☐ element



**Correct!**

- ☒ iteration
- ☐ condition

**Question 20****1 / 1 pts**

Unlike the `while` statement, the statements in a \_\_\_\_ statement always execute once, before a conditional expression is evaluated.

**Correct!**

- ☐ `do/continue`
- ☒ `do/while`
- ☐ `do/until`
- ☐ `do/using`

**Question 21****1 / 1 pts**

The \_\_\_\_ statement is used to repeat a statement or series of statements as long as a given conditional expression evaluates to a truthy value.

**Correct!**

- ☒ `for`
- ☐ `continue`
- ☐ `default`
- ☐ `switch`

**Question 22****1 / 1 pts**

A \_\_\_\_ statement restarts a loop with a new iteration.

- ☐ break
- ☒ continue
- ☐ next
- ☐ default

**Correct!****Question 23****1 / 1 pts**

A single statement that declares a variable and specifies array values as its content is called an array \_\_\_\_.

- ☐ index
- ☐ element
- ☐ constructor
- ☒ literal

**Correct!****Question 24****1 / 1 pts**

Which of the following references the second element in the `newsSections` array?

**Correct!**☒ `newsSections[1]`☐ `newsSections[2]`☐ `newsSections(1)`☐ `newsSections(2)`**Question 25****1 / 1 pts**

Which method returns a collection of references to all instances of a certain element in an HTML document?

☐ `getElementById()`☐ `getElementsByName()`**Correct!**☒ `getElementsByTagName()`☐ `getElementsByClassName()`**Question 26****1 / 1 pts**

Changing the order in which JavaScript code is executed is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Correct!****Correct Answers**

controlling flow

**Question 27****1 / 1 pts**

To end a `switch` statement once it performs its required task, include a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ statement at the end of the statements associated with each case label.

**Correct!****Incorrect Answers**

break

**Question 28****1 / 1 pts**

In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ loop, a loop statement never ends because its conditional expression is never falsy.

**Correct!****Incorrect Answers**

infinite

**Question 29****1 / 1 pts**

Each repetition of a looping statement is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Correct!****Incorrect Answers**

iteration

**Question 30****1 / 1 pts**

Placing one decision-making statement within another decision-making statement creates a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ decision-making structure.

**Correct!****Correct Answers**

nested

**Question 31****1 / 1 pts**

*Match each item with a statement below:*

**Correct!**

Contains a set of data represented by a single variable name

**Correct!**

A single statement that declares a variable and specifies array values as its content

**Correct!**

An element's numeric position within an array

**Correct!**

Returns the number of elements in an array

**Correct!**

The most common type of decision-making statement

**Correct!**

A set of statements contained within a set of braces

**Correct!**

Changing the order in which  
JavaScript code is executed

controlling flow

**Correct!**

Compares the value of an  
expression to a value contained  
within a special statement called a  
case label

switch statement

A variable that is incremented or  
decremented with each iteration  
of a loop statement

counter