Starting Out with C++ Early Objects 9th Edition Gaddis TEST BANK
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Starting Out with C++: Early Objects, 9th ed. (Gaddis, Walters & Muganda)
Chapter 2  Introduction to C++

Chapter 2 Test 1 Key

1) In a C++ program, two slash marks ( // ) indicate the beginning of
A) a block of code.
B) a comment.
C) a variable definition.
D) a program.
E) none of the above.
Answer: B

2) #include <iostream> is an example of a(n)
A) comment.
B) I/O statement.
C) preprocessor directive.
D) stream directive.
E) compiler option.
Answer: C

3) True/False: C++ is a case-sensitive language.
Answer: TRUE

4) The ______ is used to display information on the computer’s screen.
   A) < symbol
   B) cin object
   C) cout object D) print object E) output object
   Answer: C

5) Which of the following will cause the next output to begin on a new line?
   A) cout << endl;
   B) cout << "endl";
   C) cout << "/n";
   D) All of the above
   E) A and C, but not B
   Answer: A

6) The ______ directive causes the contents of another file to be inserted into a program.
   A) #getfile
   B) #library
C) #insert
D) #include
E) None of the above
Answer: D

7) True/False: A variable of the char data type can hold a set of characters like "January". 
Answer: FALSE
8) You must have a(n) ______ for every variable you include in a program.
   A) purpose
   B) definition
   C) comment
   D) numeric value
   E) output statement
   Answer: B

9) Which of the following is/are valid C++ identifiers?
   A) June-2010
   B) June.2010
   C) June_2010
   D) 2010June
   E) Both C and D.
   Answer: C

10) ______ are data items whose values cannot change while the program is running.
    A) Literals
    B) Variables
    C) Fixed data
    D) Integers
    E) None of the above
    Answer: A

11) True/False: The following two C++ statements perform the same operation.
    wages = regPay + overTime;
    regPay + overTime = wages;
    Answer: FALSE

12) Which of the following definitions will allow the variable total to hold floating-point values?
    A) float total;
    B) double total;
    C) auto total = 0.0;
    D) All of the above
    E) A and B, but not C
    Answer: D

13) What value will be assigned to the variable number by the following statement?
    int number = 7.8;
    A) 7
    B) 8
    C) 7.8
    D) None of the above.
    E) It's unpredictable. That's the problem.
    Answer: A

14) If number is an int variable, both of the following statements will print out its value:
    cout << number;
    cout << "number";
    Answer: FALSE
15) What value will be assigned to the variable \textbf{number} by the following statement?
\begin{verbatim}
    int number = 7.8;
\end{verbatim}
A) 7  
B) 8  
C) 7.8  
D) None of the above.  
E) It's unpredictable. That's the problem.  
Answer: A

16) A C++ character literal is enclosed in \underline{______} quotation marks, whereas a string literal is enclosed in \underline{______} quotation marks.
A) double, single  
B) triple, double  
C) open, closed  
D) single, double  
E) no, some  
Answer: D

17) C++ automatically places \underline{______} at the end of a string literal.
A) a semicolon  
B) quotation marks  
C) the null terminator  
D) a newline escape sequence  
E) a blank  
Answer: C

18) The \textbf{bool} data type
A) can be used to store a single character.  
B) has only two values: true and false.  
C) is used to store extra-large numbers.  
D) is used to represent numbers in E notation.  
E) does none of the above.  
Answer: B

19) The expression \(5 \div 2\) evaluates to
A) 1  
B) 2  
C) 2.5  
D) 5.2  
E) 10  
Answer: B

20) The expression \(5 \% 2\) evaluates to
A) 1  
B) 2  
C) 2.5  
D) 5.2  
E) 10  
Answer: A
Chapter 2 Test 2 Key

1) Every C++ program must have
   A) comments.
   B) variables.
   C) literals.
   D) a function called main.
   E) all of the above.
   Answer: D

2) A _______ is used to mark the end of a complete C++ programming statement.
   A) comment
   B) period
   C) semicolon
   D) closing brace
   E) new line
   Answer: C

3) Which of the following will cause the next output to begin on a new line?
   A) cout << endl;
   B) cout << "endl";
   C) cout << "/n";
   D) All of the above
   E) A and C, but not B
   Answer: A

4) In programming terms, a group of characters inside a set of double quotation marks (" ") is called
   A) a character literal.
   B) a string literal.
   C) a character set.
   D) none of the above.
   E) any of the above.
   Answer: B

5) True/False: The following two statements could be used interchangeably in a C++ program.

   // Program Payroll
   /* Program Payroll */

   Answer: TRUE

6) A variable must be defined
   A) in every program.
   B) and initialized at the same time.
   C) in order to perform output.
   D) before it can be used.
   E) in all of the above cases.
   Answer: D
7) True/False: The following statements both declare the variable num to be an integer.
   int num;
   INT num;
   Answer: FALSE

8) Which of the following definitions will allow the variable average to hold floating-point values?
   A) float average;
   B) double average;
   C) auto average = 0.0;
   D) All of the above
   E) A and B, but not C
   Answer: D

9) What literal(s) appear in the following C++ statement?
   int number = 4 + 8;
   A) number
   B) 4
   C) 8
   D) 12
   E) both B and C
   Answer: E

10) Which of the following is/are valid C++ identifiers?
    A) department_9
    B) aVeryLongVariableName
    C) last-name
    D) All of the above.
    E) Both A and B, but not C.
    Answer: E

11) Which of the following keywords is/are the names of C++ data types?
    A) short
    B) long
    C) double
    D) bool
    E) All of the above
    Answer: E

12) _______ must be included in a program in order to use the cout object.
    A) Opening and closing braces
    B) The iostream header file
    C) A cout declaration
    D) Strings
    E) None of the above
    Answer: B

13) True/False: The following is a legal C++ statement to define and initialize a variable.
    char firstName = "Jack";
    Answer: FALSE
14) A _______ variable can hold only one of two values: true or false.
A) binary  
B) single precision  
C) T/F  
D) char  
E) bool  
Answer: E

15) True/False: If a variable is defined as
    ```
    int sum;
    ```
    it may be written in the program code as `sum` or `Sum`, but not `SUM`.
Answer: FALSE

16) An operation that copies a value into a variable is called a(n) _______ operation.
A) assignment  
B) equals  
C) copy  
D) declaration  
E) cout  
Answer: A

17) What value will be assigned to the variable `number` by the following statement?
    ```
    int number = 3.75;
    ```
A) 3  
B) 4  
C) 3.75  
D) None of the above.  
E) It's unpredictable. That's the problem.
Answer: A

18) True/False: The following two statements both assign the value 5 to the variable `dept`.
    ```
    5 = dept;
    dept = 5;
    ```
Answer: FALSE

19) The expression `7 % 2` evaluates to
A) 1  
B) 3  
C) 3.5  
D) 7.2  
E) 14  
Answer: A

20) The expression `7 / 2` evaluates to
A) 1  
B) 3  
C) 3.5  
D) 7.2  
E) 14  
Answer: B
Chapter 2 Test 1

1) In a C++ program, two slash marks (  //  ) indicate the beginning of
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   A) 1
   B) 2
   C) 2.5
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   E) 10

20) The expression `5 % 2` evaluates to
   A) 1
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   D) 5.2
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Chapter 2 Test 2

1) Every C++ program must have
   A) comments.
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   C) literals.
   D) a function called main.
   E) all of the above.

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   \end{verbatim}
   A) number
   B) 4
   C) 8
   D) 12
   E) both B and C

10) Which of the following is/are valid C++ identifiers?
    A) \texttt{department_9}
    B) \texttt{aVeryLongVariableName}
    C) \texttt{lastName}
    D) All of the above.
    E) Both A and B, but not C.

11) Which of the following keywords is/are the names of C++ data types?
    A) \texttt{short}
    B) \texttt{long}
    C) \texttt{double}
    D) \texttt{bool}
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12) \texttt{\_} must be included in a program in order to use the \texttt{cout} object.
    A) Opening and closing braces
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    Answer: B

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