

MCQS ANSWERS

Question 1: The following is not true about variable names (1-4)		✓
They must be descriptive		
They must be in capital letters		
They can't start with numbers or contain spaces		
They point to memory locations		
Question 2: In an assignment operation, this appears on the right hand side (6-9)		✓
Label for a variable that is destination of data		
Multiple variables that are destinations for data		
Source variables or operations		
The assignment operator		
Question 3: The following is not a valid constant (1-4)		✓
SPACE		
PI		
UserName		
WORDLIMIT		
Question 4: Which of the following is a valid keyword for output? (1-4)		✓
PRINT		
SHOW		
DISPLAY		
INPUT		
Question 5: Consider the following expression: a:=b. This means (6-9)		✓
a will always be equal to b		
b is being renamed into a		
The value of memory location a gets copied into memory location b		
The value of memory location b gets copied into memory location a		
Question 6: Which of the following is not a valid data type? (1-4)		✓
Real		
String		
Character		
Fraction		
Question 7: Quotation marks around a variable's identifier imply (1-4)		✓
It is an integer		
It is a string		
It is a Boolean		
It is a real		

MCQS ANSWERS

Question 8: The multiplication table is best displayed using this data type (4-6)		✓
Boolean		
Character		
Integer		
Real		
Question 9: This variable type can only have True or False values (1-4)		✓
Boolean		
Integer		
String		
Character		
Question 10: Casting refers to: (4-6)		✓
Boolean algebra		
Rounding of reals		
Converting between variable data types		
Printing out of the program's results		
Question 11: The operator used to find if a number is divisible by another number: (4-6)		✓
Integer division		
MOD		
Division		
Subtraction		
Question 12: The statement A OR B implies A and B are (4-6)		✓
Integers		
Strings		
Booleans		
Characters		
Question 13: This function calculates the length of a string (4-6)		✓
UBOUND		
INDEX		
LEN		
COUNT		
Question 14: The following is a correct way to use the MID function (6-9)		✓
A:=MID("Flower", "wer")		
A:=MID(4, "Flower")		
A:=MID("Flower", 4)		
A:=MID("Flower", 4, 2)		

MCQS ANSWERS

Question 15: The following data types are used in selection conditions and while loops (4-6)

✓

Character	
Boolean	
Integer	
String	

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MCQS ANSWERS

Question 1: The following is true about Top-down approach	✓
The Main procedure is defined first, with other subs to follow	
The detailed list of all operations is drawn up first, before we can start planning	
We start from the top of the program and complete the algorithm by getting to the bottom of it	
Functions can't be included as they can't be directly called by procedures.	
Question 2: Structured code has the following benefit	✓
Reduces the number of lines of code	
Improves efficiency	
Makes code easier to read and debug	
All of these options are true	
Question 3: Variable scope refers to	✓
Variable data type	
Variable identifier	
Logic errors associated with a variable	
Different use of global and local variables	
Question 4: The advantages of parameter passing don't include this	✓
The same subprogram can be reused in more cases	
Parameter passing makes it easier to use global variables	
More flexible coding	
Can cut down on the use of wasteful global variables	
Question 5: The main difference between procedures and functions is	✓
Procedures are usually longer and have more instructions	
Functions use parameter passing, while procedures don't	
Functions are more difficult to debug	
Functions return values, while procedures don't	
Question 6: When a variable first appears outside any subprograms	✓
It is a global variable	
It is a local variable	
It is a parameter variable	
It is not a valid variable	
Question 7: Converting procedures to functions usually causes these effects	✓
Shorter code	
Slows the program down	
Reduction of the number of global variables, more parameter passing	
Makes it more difficult to use selection	

MCQS ANSWERS

Question 8: From this statement: <code>a:=getChoice()</code> we can see that	✓
<code>getChoice()</code> is a function	
<code>getChoice()</code> is a global variable	
<code>a</code> is an array	
<code>getChoice()</code> is a procedure	
Question 9: Trying to use a local variable from outside its scope will cause	✓
A global variable to be overwritten by it	
A wrong procedure to run	
A crash with a report "Unknown variable"	
A logical error	
Question 10: Identify a correct statement:	✓
Global variables waste memory	
<code>showResults(choice,cutoff)</code> is a function	
An array index is its length	
Nested iteration structures can share the same counter variable	
Question 11: ELSE IF keyword is used when	✓
Our selection needs to work with more than three choices	
Our selection needs to work with more than two choices	
SELECT CASE/SWITCH statement is not available	
Using conditional loops	
Question 12: Identify a correct statement:	✓
SELECT CASE is more popular than IF/ELSE IF/ELSE	
We can't have more than 5 levels of nested IF/ELSE IF/ELSE	
SELECT CASE is the same concept as SWITCH	
FOR loops are known as condition-controlled iteration	
Question 13: In the nested selection statements	✓
The inside selection structure gets executed first	
The outside selection structure gets executed first	
AND and OR are to be avoided	
Integers must be used instead of Booleans	
Question 14: The flowchart shape for selection is	✓
Parallelogram	
Square	
Diamond	
Rounded rectangle	

MCQS ANSWERS

Question 15: Identify an invalid expression	✓
ELSE x=45 THEN	
IF x>9 and x<100 THEN	
Any FOR loop can be rewritten as a WHILE loop	
PROCEDURE Test(a AS INTEGER)	
Question 16: When a FOR loop increments a counter by a number other than one, this is called	✓
Increment	
Decrement	
Stepping	
Condition	
Question 17: For exiting FOR loops early we use	✓
Nested iteration	
BREAK clause	
HALT clause	
Conditional loops	
Question 18: The following is not true about arrays	✓
All array elements have the same data type	
Arrays have fixed size that can't be easily changed during a program run	
Names[LEN(Names)] is the last element of the array Names	
The use of iteration makes arrays less relevant	
Question 19: The following is not a correct statement involving arrays	✓
ARRAY Test[40]	
ARRAY Test[56,34,89,8]	
ARRAY:= Test[40]	
NewArray:=SPLIT(MID("War and Peace",2,5),",")	
Question 20: The following is not a correct statement involving arrays	✓
J:=Pupils[5,8]	
Nums[i,j]:=Nums[i-1,j]	
Nums[i,j]:=Nums[i-1]	
B:=getChoices(45)	

MCQS ANSWERS

Question 1: In Record structures, VARCHAR keyword means	✓
A field can be any number of characters or bytes in length	
A field can be up to a certain number of characters or bytes in length	
A field is an integer	
The name of the field is about to be changed	
Question 2: The following is true about Records	✓
They must have an index	
Fields are made up of records	
Records can combine multiple data types in their fields	
Record arrays are 2D arrays	
Question 3: SQL is used to work with files in this format	✓
Plain text	
CSV	
Proprietary binary	
Spreadsheets	
Question 4: The following is true about SQL	✓
It has loops just like any other language	
SQL is case sensitive	
SQL is hard to read due to a lot of abbreviated keywords	
SQL usually runs on top of another language	
Question 5: The purpose of SELECT * FROM Pupils WHERE Result>90 is	✓
To set every Pupil's result to 90	
To retrieve a collection of records of Pupils but only those whose result is 90	
To retrieve a collection of records of Pupils but only those whose result is over 90	
To retrieve a collection of records of Pupils but only those whose name is over 90	
Question 6: The LIKE operator is used to	✓
Approve SQL statements before execution	
Replace the WHERE statement	
When we deal with Boolean fields	
To use partial matching when searching	
Question 7: Nested SELECT queries are used	✓
When Boolean operators get too complex	
When retrieving data from multiple tables	
When using partial matching	
For validation and quality control	

MCQS ANSWERS

Question 8: When we read or write text files, we are working with this data type	✓
Integers	
Booleans	
Reals	
Strings	
Question 9: EOF is used in	✓
To indicate the end of a line with a formatting delimiter	
Conditional loops when writing to a file	
Conditional loops when reading from a file	
Destructive overwriting of the file's data	
Question 10: The following is not a valid file open mode	✓
Insert	
Append	
Read	
Write	
Question 11: The following is not a reason to close files	✓
The program will not run otherwise	
Files kept open after we stopped needing them is wasted memory	
If we don't close a file, our program will keep on changing the data inside it	
A proper EOF will not be written	
Question 12: The following is true about working with text files	✓
The file has to exist before we can write to it	
The changes are saved when we write to it, not when we close the file	
We use counter-controlled loops to read them	
We read and write them one line at a time	
Question 13: The following is a right way to write to a file	✓
myFile.READLINE(variable)	
myFile.WRITELINE(variable)	
myFile.APPENDLINE(variable)	
myFile.INSERTLINE(variable)	
Question 14: The most appropriate file mode for creating a logbook	✓
Read	
Write	
Append	
Close	

MCQS ANSWERS

Question 15: The following is a valid way to write a 2D array to a text file		✓
Concatenate each row to a string with commas and then concatenate all rows with New Line characters, or write rows with WRITELINE		
Split the text file into an array, copy all elements to this array		
Use SQL to convert 2D array to records first		
All of these options are valid		

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