1. What is a variable in programming languages?

- A) Numeric address
- B) Descriptive name
- C) Data type
- D) Main memory
- **Correct Answer: B**

2. In which programming languages are variables required to be identified via a declarative statement before being used?

- A) Python
- B) C, C++, Java, and C#
- C) FORTRAN
- D) Ada
- **Correct Answer: B**

3. What is a data type in programming languages?

- A) Numeric address
- B) Descriptive name
- C) Type of data and associated operations
- D) Main memory
- **Correct Answer: C**

4. Which type refers to numeric data consisting of whole numbers?

- A) Boolean
- B) Float
- C) Integer

- D) Character
- <mark>**Correct Answer: C**</mark>

5. In dynamically typed languages like Python, can variables be assigned without declaring their type first?

- A) Yes
- B) No
- C) Depends on the language
- D) Only in C++
- **Correct Answer: A**

6. What does the statement `char Letter, Digit;` declare in C, C++, C#, and Java?

- A) Two integers
- B) Two floats
- C) Two characters
- D) Two Booleans
- **Correct Answer: C**

7. What does the type Boolean refer to in programming languages?

- A) Numeric data
- B) Data with symbols
- C) Data with only true or false values
- D) Floating-point notation
- **Correct Answer: C**

8. What are primitive data types in a programming language?

- A) Types such as images, audio, video, and hypertext
- B) Commonly included data types like int, char, float, and boolean

- C) Data types that have not yet become widespread
- D) Aggregate types
- **Correct Answer: B**

9. What is a data structure in programming languages?

- A) Numeric address
- B) Descriptive name
- C) Conceptual shape or arrangement of data
- D) Main memory
- **Correct Answer: C**

10. Which statement is true about array indices in C and its derivatives (C++, Java, C#)?

- A) Indices start at 1
- B) Indices vary randomly
- C) Indices start at 0
- D) Indices are not used in arrays
- **Correct Answer: C**

11. What is an aggregate type in programming languages?

- A) A block of data with the same type
- B) A one-dimensional list
- C) A block of data with different types
- D) A type of array
- **Correct Answer: C**

12. How is an individual field within an aggregate type accessed in C?

- A) Using a number
- B) Using a period (.)

- C) Using a semicolon (;)
- D) Using a comma (,)
- **Correct Answer: B**

13. What is the most basic imperative statement in programming languages?

- A) If statement
- B) Assignment statement
- C) Declaration statement
- D) Control statement
- **Correct Answer: B**

14. How is the assignment statement `z = x + y;` written in Ada?

- A) `z = x + y;`
- B) `z := x + y;`
- C) `z <- x + y;`
- D) `z + x + y;`
- **Correct Answer: B**

15. What does a control statement do in programming languages?

- A) Declares variables
- B) Assigns values to variables
- C) Alters the execution sequence of the program
- D) Performs arithmetic operations
- **Correct Answer: C**

16. What is the syntax of an if-statement in programming languages?

- A) if (condition) {StatementA} else {StatementB}
- B) if (condition) StatementA else StatementB

- C) condition if StatementA else StatementB
- D) StatementA if (condition) else StatementB
- **Correct Answer: B**

17. How are marks compared in the if-statement example given?

- A) marks > 50
- B) marks = 50
- C) marks >= 50
- D) marks < 50
- **Correct Answer: C**

18. What does the if-statement example do if the condition is false?

- A) Prints "You have passed the examination"
- B) Prints "You have failed the examination"
- C) Exits the program
- D) Does nothing
- **Correct Answer: B**

19. What module covers Programming Languages: Control Structures (if-statement)?

- A) Module 116
- B) Module 117
- C) Module 118
- D) Module 119
- **Correct Answer: D**

20. Which programming languages are mentioned as requiring indices to start at 1 for arrays?

- A) Python

- B) C, C++, Java, and C#
- C) FORTRAN
- D) Ada
- **Correct Answer: C**