

Place the letter of the matching description from the right column on the blank in front of the number of the left column.

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|--------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Testing stage         | A. A variable which stores a string of text.  |
| _____ 2. Top-down design       | B. provides all the info needed to run the program  |
| _____ 3. Problem specification | C. A high level language used for business programs.  |
| _____ 4. Design                | D. A computers own language.  |
| _____ 5. Numeric Variable      | E. A detailed description of the program as a structured diagram or pseudocode.               |
| _____ 6. Technical guide       | F. clear, precise definition of the problem   |
| _____ 7. Portable              | G. program meets the problem specification completely   |
| _____ 8. Analysis              | H. Translates source code to machine code in one operation.                                   |
| _____ 9. Machine Code          | I. A loop which will continue for a set number of times.                                      |
| _____ 10. Pascal               | J. Translates low level language to machine code in one operation.                            |
| _____ 11. Unconditional Loop   | K. A detailed study of the problem which produces a clear description of it.                  |
| _____ 12. Assembler            | L. A statement which lets the program do something if a condition is satisfied (IF----- THEN) |
| _____ 13. Logical errors       | M. Source code can be compiled to run on different platforms.                                 |
| _____ 14. Simple Conditional   | N. break down large steps into small steps, with each step describing a single task           |
| _____ 15. Runtime errors       | O. a range of test data is entered into the program to make sure the output is as expected    |
| _____ 16. Text Variable        | P. A variable which stores a value.   |
| _____ 17. Compiler             | Q. A general purpose high level language.   |
| _____ 18. User guide           | R. program runs but produces the wrong results  |
| _____ 19. Fitness for purpose  | S. states the hardware and software requirements for a program                                |
| _____ 20. Cobol                | T. result in program crashing   |