

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. High Level Language    | A. A collection of programs that help the computer hardware to work properly.  |
| _____ 2. User Interface         | B. Translates a high level language into machine code one instruction at a time.   |
| _____ 3. BASIC                  | C. A phrase which appears on the screen to ask the user for input.   |
| _____ 4. Compiled Languages     | D. The original high level language program before it is translated by a compiler.                                       |
| _____ 5. Translator Programs    | E. BASIC, COMAL, FORTRAN   |
| _____ 6. Coding                 | F. Translates a high level language into machine code in a single operation.   |
| _____ 7. System Error           | G. PASCAL, COBOL, C++, ALGOL.  |
| _____ 8. Object Code            | H. Changing each step of your refinements into the programming   |
| _____ 9. Web Based Languages    | I. It controls the process involved in saving and loading a particular file from disk.                                   |
| _____ 10. Program               | J. A mistake in a programming function - for example PRIN instead of PRINT.  |
| _____ 11. Portability           | K. This is the way your program looks to the person who is using it.   |
| _____ 12. Translation           | L. Programs which carry out the translation of a program from one computer language to another computer language.        |
| _____ 13. Prompts               | M. This is an assessment of how easy something is to read.   |
| _____ 14. Filing System         | N. This is the name of the machine code program produced by the translation by a compiler.                               |
| _____ 15. Compilers             | O. Can run a computer program written on one computer system on a different type of computer system without altering it. |
| _____ 16. Operating System      | P. Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code.   |
| _____ 17. Syntax Error          | Q. A computer language with instructions written in normal or everyday language.   |
| _____ 18. System Software       | R. The changing of a program from one programming language into another programming language.                            |
| _____ 19. Interpreted Languages | S. A list of instructions which tell the processor what to do.   |
| _____ 20. Logic Error           | T. A mistake which causes the program to produce an unexpected result, for example, using an incorrect formula.          |
| _____ 21. Interpreters          | U. A mistake in the computer's operating system program which may stop the computer working.                             |
| _____ 22. Machine Code          | V. ALGOL, BASIC, COBOL, LOGO, PASCAL, HTML, etc..  |
| _____ 23. Readability           | W. Programs which control the operation of a computer system.  |
| _____ 24. Computer Languages    | X. The processor's own language made up of binary numbers (0 and 1 only).  |
| _____ 25. Source Code           | Y. HTML, XML, XHTML, PHP, JAVA.  |