

最新全国计算机等级考试（二级）辅导用书

C 语言程序设计题解

（根据最新颁布的考试大纲编写）

李怀强 陈莉 主编

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目 录

第一部分 等级考试门径	(1)
一、考试目的	(1)
二、考试性质	(1)
三、考试要求	(2)
四、应考技巧	(2)
第二部分 综合练习题集	(16)
第一章 基础知识	(16)
考核要点	(16)
综合练习题解	(16)
一、选择题	(16)
二、填空题	(19)
第二章 DOS 的基本操作	(27)
考核要点	(27)
综合练习题解	(27)
一、选择题	(27)
二、填空题	(29)
第三章 Windows 的基本操作	(34)
考核要点	(34)
综合练习题解	(34)
一、选择题	(34)
二、填空题	(35)
第四章 C 语言的结构	(37)
考核要点	(37)
综合练习题解	(37)
一、选择题	(37)
二、填空题	(40)
第五章 数据类型及其运算	(42)

目 录

第一部分 等级考试门径	(1)
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考核要点	(16)
综合练习题解	(16)
一、选择题	(16)
二、填空题	(19)
第二章 DOS 的基本操作	(27)
考核要点	(27)
综合练习题解	(27)
一、选择题	(27)
二、填空题	(29)
第三章 Windows 的基本操作	(34)
考核要点	(34)
综合练习题解	(34)
一、选择题	(34)
二、填空题	(35)
第四章 C 语言的结构	(37)
考核要点	(37)
综合练习题解	(37)
一、选择题	(37)
二、填空题	(40)
第五章 数据类型及其运算	(42)

目 录

第一部分 等级考试门径	(1)
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综合练习题解	(16)
一、选择题	(16)
二、填空题	(19)
第二章 DOS 的基本操作	(27)
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一、选择题	(27)
二、填空题	(29)
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考核要点	(34)
综合练习题解	(34)
一、选择题	(34)
二、填空题	(35)
第四章 C 语言的结构	(37)
考核要点	(37)
综合练习题解	(37)
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二、填空题	(40)
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系统软件和应用软件两部分组成。

选项 A、B、D 都是不准确的。这是因为，A 只说明了硬件，没说明软件；B 只看到了从外部看的几大部分，也只涉及了硬件；D 说明不准确，系统软件不含应用软件，系统硬件的说法也不明确。

因此准确的答案只能是 C。

例 (6) 目前，在微机上使用的软盘有 3.5 英寸和 5.25 英寸两种。容量为 1.2MB 的软盘属于 ()

- A) 5.25 英寸
- B) 3.5 英寸
- C) 5.25 英寸和 3.5 英寸
- D) 以上都不是

答：A

题解：目前，在微机上使用的软盘有 3.5 英寸和 5.25 英寸两种规格，其中每种又有低密度和高密度之分。现在高密度软盘的应用较低密度软盘更为普遍。3.5 英寸高密度软件格式化后的容量为 1.44MB；5.25 英寸高密度软盘格式化后的容量为 1.2MB。所以，本题正确答案为 A。

例 (7) TCP/IP 是互连网络重要的通信协议，有许多实用程序基于此协议，下面 () 程序不在此列。

- A) 电子邮件
- B) 文件传输
- C) WWW 浏览
- D) 字处理

答：D

例 (8) 局域网中的计算机为了相互通信，必须安装 ()

- A) 调制解调器
- B) 网络接口卡
- C) 声卡
- D) 电视卡

答：B

例 (9) C 语言程序是由 () 组成的。

- A) 子程序
- B) 过程
- C) 函数
- D) 主程序和子程序

答：C

题解：该题考查 C 语言的基本知识。所有 C 语言程序都是由一个或多个函数构成的，每一个 C 程序必须至少包含一个 main 主函数。因此，函数是 C 程序的基本单位，C 语言中的函数相当于其它高级语言中的子程序。C 语言程序的全部功能都由函数来完成，从这个意义上讲，C 语言程序是由函数组成的。故答案 C 是正确的。

例 (10) 以下各标识符中，合法的用户标识符为 ()

- A) A#C
- B) scanf
- C) void
- D) ab*

答：B

系统软件和应用软件两部分组成。

选项 A、B、D 都是不准确的。这是因为，A 只说明了硬件，没说明软件；B 只看到了从外部看的几大部分，也只涉及了硬件；D 说明不准确，系统软件不含应用软件，系统硬件的说法也不明确。

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- A) 5.25 英寸
- B) 3.5 英寸
- C) 5.25 英寸和 3.5 英寸
- D) 以上都不是

答：A

题解：目前，在微机上使用的软盘有 3.5 英寸和 5.25 英寸两种规格，其中每种又有低密度和高密度之分。现在高密度软盘的应用较低密度软盘更为普遍。3.5 英寸高密度软件格式化后的容量为 1.44MB；5.25 英寸高密度软盘格式化后的容量为 1.2MB。所以，本题正确答案为 A。

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- A) 电子邮件
- B) 文件传输
- C) WWW 浏览
- D) 字处理

答：D

例 (8) 局域网中的计算机为了相互通信，必须安装 ()

- A) 调制解调器
- B) 网络接口卡
- C) 声卡
- D) 电视卡

答：B

例 (9) C 语言程序是由 () 组成的。

- A) 子程序
- B) 过程
- C) 函数
- D) 主程序和子程序

答：C

题解：该题考查 C 语言的基本知识。所有 C 语言程序都是由一个或多个函数构成的，每一个 C 程序必须至少包含一个 main 主函数。因此，函数是 C 程序的基本单位，C 语言中的函数相当于其它高级语言中的子程序。C 语言程序的全部功能都由函数来完成，从这个意义上讲，C 语言程序是由函数组成的。故答案 C 是正确的。

例 (10) 以下各标识符中，合法的用户标识符为 ()

- A) A#C
- B) scanf
- C) void
- D) ab*

答：B

环，可见 A 是不太现实的。再考虑一下 C 和 D，选项 C 中的主要操作是“复制”，选项 D 中的主要操作是连接，它们都离不开赋值运算，但原程序中只有比较运算而无赋值运算，可以肯定，C 和 D 的功能是不可能由上述代码实现。故只能选择 B，且这种考虑方法可能较直接阅读程序更快。不过，若时间充足，应对照程序肯定一下自己的判断。

例 (14) 对于下述程序，判断 () 是正确的。

```
# include <stdio.h>
void f (int * p)
{ * p = 10;
  ;
}
void main()
{ int * p;
  f(p);
  printf("%d", (* p) ++);
  ;
}
```

- A) 输出的值是随机值
- B) 因输出语句错误而不能执行
- C) 输出值为 10
- D) 输出值为 11

答: A

例 (15) 若输入数据为 “This□is□a□book!”，则下述程序的运行结果是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int flag = 1;
  char ch;
  do
  {ch = getchar();
   flag = change( &ch, flag);
   putchar(ch);
   }while(ch! = '\ n');
  ;
}
int change(char * c,int fg)
{if( * c = ' ')
  return 1;
  else
  if(fg&& * c <= 'z' && * c >= 'a')
    * c + = 'A' - 'a';
  return 0;
  ;
}
```

- A) THIS□IS□A□BOOK!
- B) this□Is□A□Book!
- C) This□Is□A□Book!
- D) This□Is□a□Book!

答: C

说明：选择题型是按题目要求，在给出的多个答案中选取一个最符合题目要求的答案。该类题往往是用来考查应试者的识记与理解能力，属于较易与中等难易的题目，一般是用来考核概念以及简单的应用问题，比较容易作答。与填空题一样都可能考教材中的理论章节。

由于这种题型题量往往较大，所以覆盖面很大，因此作答时要注意这样几点：

第一，要注意对概念的理解，在平时学习时，要把各种定义弄清、弄准确，不要含混地记忆。这种题的备选选项中特别容易出现一些“想当然”的说法。

第二，正确使用排除法。这是应付所有选择型试题常用的方法。备选答案中除了出现“想当然”的说法外，较多出现的是前后章节中相似的、容易混淆的概念放在一起，容易扰乱视听。把握不准时，不要匆忙作答，不妨逐个排除，选择把握性最大、最确切的答案。

解答该类题型的方法主要有两种：一是“认定法”，从备选答案中认定一个答案是正确的；二是“排除法”从概念上、语法上、功能上排除明显错误的答案，直到只剩下一个答案为止。答题时要注意理解题目的要求，有些题目要求选取正确的，有些题目要求选取错误的：

(二) 笔试填空题

此类题目一般要求考生读懂程序代码的含义，根据题目所给出的部分代码和文字要求，计算出表达式的值或程序运行结果，或推断出代码中缺少的部分。回答此类题目时，应注意以下几方面的问题：1. 抓住典型的代码特征。例如，一个只使用 `==` 运算的字符串操作函数，其功能不会是复制或连接，而很可能是字符串比较；2. 根据其使用的算法，迅速勾画出程序的思路，与原题所给出的代码进行比较，找出缺少的部分；3. 注意观察输入数据的特征，对了解程序的作用有一定帮助；4. 在填空时，注意同类语句的相似性；5. 计算表达式或简单输出结果时，应注意其中的特殊语法现象，如运算的优先级别和结合次序等。

例 (15) 下述程序的输出结果是_____。

```
#include <stdio.h>
long fun (int n)
{long s;
  if (n == 1 || n == 2)
    s = 2;
  else
    s = n + fun (n - 1);
  return s;
}
void main ()
{printf ( "\n%d", fun (4));
}
```

答：9

题解：本例考察基本的递归函数调用方法。程序在 $n=1$ 或 $n=2$ 是出口，不再递归，否则一直执行 $s = n + \text{fun}(n-1)$ 的操作。展开此求和公式，有 $s = 4 + \text{fun}(3) = 4 + 3 + \text{fun}(2) = 4 + 3 + 2 = 9$ 。如果调用函数 `fun` 的实参数 ≥ 2 ，出口 $n = 1$ 的判定就不需要了。

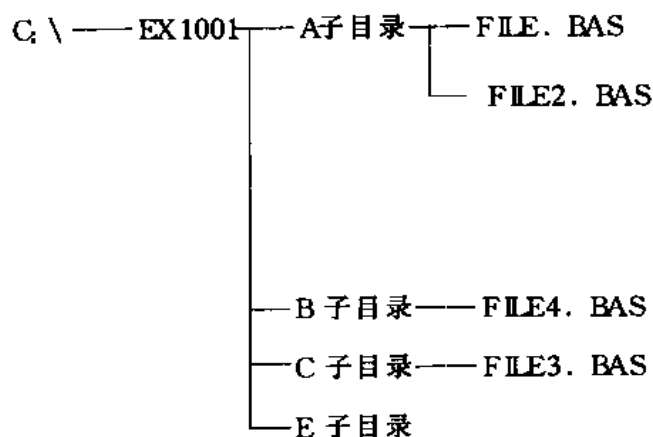
例 (16) 下述程序的输出结果是_____。

```
#include <stdio.h>
int fun (int x)
{int p;
  if (x == 0 || x == 1)
    return 3;
  else
    p = x - fun (x - 2);
  return p;
}
void main ()
{printf ( "\n%d", fun (9));
}
```

答: 7

(三) 操作系统上机考试题

例 (17) C: \ EX1001 考生目录结构如图所示:



1. 在考生目录下 E 子目录中建立 Y 子目录。
2. 将考生目录下 A 子目录中的 FILE1.BAS 和 FILE2.BAS 文件合并拷贝到考生目录下 E \ Y 子目录中, 文件名为 YY.BAS。

3. 将考生目录下 C 子目录中的 FILE3.BAS 文件删除。
4. 将考生目录下 B 子目录中的 FILE4.BAS 文件设置为只读属性。
5. 删除考生目录下的 C 子目录。
6. 将考生目录下 E \ Y 子目录中的 YY.BAS 文件更名为 Y1.BAS。

答: (如下操作是在考生目录下进行)

1. MD E \ Y
2. COPY A \ FILE1.BAS + A \ FILE2.BAS E \ Y \ YY.BAS
3. DEL C \ FILE3.BAS
4. ATTRIB + R B \ FILE4.BAS

5. RD C

6. REN E\Y\YY.BAS Y1.BAS

(四) 程序修改上机考试题

当考生登录成功后，上机考试系统已将需修改的源程序存放到 MOD11.C 文件中，考生在指定的 C 语言环境中，按照试题给定的要求对 MOD11.C 源程序进行修改和调试。在修改调试过程中，考生一般不允许增或删行数（包括空行），一行只能修改或填写一个或几个地方。考生不能删除注释行中有 * * * found * * * 或 * * * FOUND * * * 的行，当修改程序有结果文件输出时，则结果文件输出的格式在程序中已给出，考生不必自己编写，只要调用即可。程序修改调试题共有三种题型：填空、填写语句和改错，考生首先要找出程序的错误点数以及错误位置，再根据题意以及程序的上下关系修改程序。

程序修改调试题如果有指定的结果输出文件时，只要运行结果正确即可得修改题满分。如果运行结果有错误或无结果文件输出时，则上机考试评分系统将对其修改部分进行检测。如果修改内容全部正确，则同样可以得满分；如果修改内容部分正确，则按比例给分。如果无意中破坏了原程序，可以按 <F3> 键重新读入一次该文件，但本次的改动一定不要存盘。

程序修改时，应该维持程序代码中原来使用的结构。例如，程序中使用的是 for 循环，考生不能将其转换成 while 循环。如果程序中使用条件表达式实现了某功能，考生不能将其换成 if 或 switch 语句，等等。

大量的改错题目都是一个函数、main 函数和辅助函数，最后一部分 NONO 函数用于将结果记录磁盘。

改错的一般步骤可以是先编译和连接程序，此时所出现的错误常常是问题的根源，尤其不要忽视警告类错误；其次是跟踪调试；再次是修改并运行程序。考试时，只有正确地运行了程序，结果才能记录磁盘。最后，将文件存盘退出。

在实际试题所给出的程序中，错误通常只局限在标记的范围内，因此，多数程序可以通过仔细研究这段代码而找出其中的错误。但程序总会有输入和输出，这样，分析也常常需要观察输入和输出的格式、调用函数的格式与原函数定义的差异，通过比较，改正原函数的类型、形式参数等不匹配错误。

例 (18) 给定程序 MOD11.C 中函数 fun 的功能是：先从键盘上输入一个 3 行 3 列矩阵的各个元素的值，然后输出对角线元素之和。请在横线处填上适当的内容并把横线删除，使它能得出正确的结果。

程序如下：

```
#include<stdio.h>
int fun ()
{
    int a [3] [3], sum;
    int i, j;
    /* * * * * * * * * * found * * * * * * * * * /
    sum = _____;
    for (i=0; i<3; i++)
```

```

        {for (j=0; j<3; j++)
/* * * * * * * * * found * * * * * * * * */
            scanf ( "%d", _____ a [i] [j]);
        }
        for (i=0; i<3; i++)
            sum = sum + a [i] [i];
        printf ( "Sum = %d \n", sum);
    }
main ()
{
    fun ();
}

```

题解：在给定程序中有两个标识行，因此本题共有两个错误。本题是要求在横线处根据题意进行填空（即错误点的所在位置）。其中标识行下的某一行是要求考生对其进行修改，但有些考生错误地认为错误点就在标识行的下一行，所以程序无论怎么修改，其运行结果总是错误的，甚至还怀疑题有错，就是这种原因引起的。对于填空题来说，发现错误点非常容易，即要填空的部分就是考生需要修改的错误点。

根据题意和给定的程序分析得出：程序中变量 sum 是存放对角线元素的值之和，因此必须对变量 sum 置 0 进行初始化。在第二个横线处的语句是从键盘上读取 3 行 3 列的数据，因此必须在整型变量 a [i, j] 前加地址符“&”，才能正确读入的数据。

答：(1) sum=0
 (2) scanf ("%d", &a [i] [j]);

例 (19) 给定程序 MOD11.C 中函数 fun 的功能是根据时间计算自由落体的下落高度，公式为 $\frac{1}{2}gt^2$ 。例如，若输入时间为 10.0，则输出为 490.5m。请改正程序中的错误，使它能计算出正确的结果。

注意：不要改动 main 函数，不得增行或删行，也不得更改程序的结构。

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
/* * * * * * * * * found * * * * * * * * */
fun (t)
{
/* * * * * * * * * found * * * * * * * * */
    return 1/2 * 9.81 * t * t;
}
void main ()
{float t;
    clrscr ();
    printf ( "Enter t: ");
}

```

```

    gcanf ( "%f", &t);
    printf ( "h= %f\n", fun (t));
}

```

答: (1) 代码 fun (t) 应修改为: double fun (double t)

(2) 代码 return 1/2 * 9.81 * t * t; 应修改为: return 1.0/2.0 * 9.81 * t * t;

例 (20) 给定程序 MOD11.C 中函数 fun 的功能是计算出数组 a 中的最小值和次最小值, 并分别将其与 a [0] 和 a [1] 交换。请改正函数 fun 中的错误, 使它能计算出正确的结果。

注意: 不要改动 main 函数, 不得增行或删行, 也不得更改程序的结构。

```

#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
# define M 20
int fun (int * a, int n)
{int k, t;
  int m1=0, m2=0, min1=32767, min2=32767;
  /* * * * * * * * * found * * * * * * * * */
  for (k=1; k<n; k++)
    if (a [k] < min1)
      {min2 = min1; m2 = m1;
       min1 = a [k]; m1 = k;
      }
    else if (a [k] < min2)
      {min2 = a [k];
       m2 = k;
      }
  /* * * * * * * * * found * * * * * * * * */
  t = a [0]; a [m1] = a [0]; a [m1] = t;
  /* * * * * * * * * found * * * * * * * * */
  t = a [1]; a [m2] = a [1]; a [m2] = t;
}
void main ()
{int x [M] = {5, 8, 7, 6, 2, 7, 3, 9, 0, 4}, k;
  clrscr ();
  for (k=0; k<10; k++)
    printf ( "%2d", x [k]);
  printf ( "\n");
  fun (x, 10);
  for (k=0; k<n; k++)
    printf ( "%2d", x [k]);
}

```

```
printf ( "\n");
```

```
{
```

答: (1) 代码 for (k=1; k<n; k++) 应修改为: for (k=0; k<n; k++)

(2) 代码 t=a [0]; a [m1] =a [0]; a [m1] =t; 应修改为: a [m1] =t; t=a [0]; a [0] =a [m1];

(3) 代码 t=a [1]; a [m2] =a [1]; a [m2] =t; 应修改为: a [m2] =t; t=a [1]; a [1] =a [m2];

(五) 程序编制上机考试题

当试题抽取成功后, 上机考试系统已将需编制程序的部分源程序存放到文件 PROG1.C 中, 考生在指定的 C 语言环境中, 按照试题给定的要求在 PROG1.C 文件中进行程序的编写, 经过调试和运行, 最后得到其运行结果并存放到指定的输出结果文件中。一般说来输出结果文件格式在程序中已给出, 考生不必自行编写, 只要调用即可。

程序编制题只有一种题型: 编写部分程序、过程或函数。

程序编制、调试运行这一类试题的评分规则是判定最终的运行结果, 按正确结果的多少、按比例进行给分。至于考生编写的程序方法和内容虽然不能有所不同, 但必须得出正确的结果, 才能得分。

例 (21) 请编写函数 void fun (int x [M] [N], int * max), 该函数的功能是: 计算数组 x 的每列元素的最大值, 存入数组 max。

注意: 部分源程序存在文件 PROC1.C 中。

请勿修改主函数 main 和其他函数中的任何内容, 仅在函数 fun 的花括号中填入你编写的若干语句。

文件 PROC1.C 内容如下:

```
#include<conio.h>
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
#define M 5
```

```
#define N 4
```

```
void fun (int x [M] [N], int * max)
```

```
{
```

```
{
```

```
void main ()
```

```
{int a [M] [N] = {1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 2, 4, 6, 8, 1, 3, 5, 7, 2, 3, 4, 5, 0, 9, 9};
```

```
int max [N], i;
```

```
clrscr ();
```

```
fun (a, max);
```

```
printf ( "\nThe max value sum is: \n");
```

```
for (i=0; i<N; i++)
```

```
printf ( "%d,", max [i]);
```

```

printf ( "\n");
}
答: void fun (int x [M] [N], int * max)
{int k, m;
int maxv;
for (k=0; k<N; k++)
{maxv=x [0] [k];
for (m=1; m<M; m++)
if (x [m] [k] >maxv)
maxv=x [m] [k];
max [k] =maxv;
}
}

```

例 (22) 请编写函数 int fun (int a [M] [N]), 该函数的功能是计算数组 a 的周边元素之和。

注意: 部分源程序存在文件 PROC1.C 中。

请勿修改主函数 main 和其他函数中的任何内容, 仅在函数 fun 的花括号中填入你编写的若干语句。

文件 PROC1.C 内容如下:

```

#include<conio.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#define M 5
#define N 4
int fun (int a [M] [N])
{
}
void main ()
{int a [M] [N] = {1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 2, 4, 6, 8, 1, 3, 5, 7, 2, 3, 4, 5, 0, 9,
9};
int sum;
clrscr ();
sum = fun (a);
printf ( "\nThe sum is; %d \n", sum);
printf ( "\n");
}

```

```

答: int fun (int a [M] [N])
{int k, s=0;
for (k=0; k<N; k++)
s+=a [0] [k] +a [M-1] [k];
}

```

```

for (k=1; k<M-1; k++)
    s+ =s [k] [0] +a [k] [N-1];
return s;
}

```

说明：该类题型是按题目要求，设计出符合要求的程序清单。该类题型主要测试学生的程序设计能力。

此类程序通常只要求考生在函数 fun 内添加自己的程序代码，实现题目要求的功能。为此，建议考生注意以下几个问题：

(1) 认真阅读题目要求，弄清并理解题意

开始解题，首先要仔细阅读试题的文字说明，搞清题目的已知条件和求解条件，明确回答的格式和要求，并弄清关键点，当遇到以前做过或看过的类似的试题时，要仔细理解题意，找出该题型的相同部分及不同点。当遇到生疏试题，一时不知如何下手时，也不要着急，应尽力从试题的文字说明及以往所学基本知识中找出线索给予解答。

(2) 认真分析函数原型，根据题目要求和 main 中函数的调用形式明确函数参数的意义，以及函数的返回值。当然，也有某些程序是根据较老的 C 语言编制的，函数前没有指定返回值类型，隐含为整型，但没有实际作用。

(3) 了解库函数。不仅要了解大纲中所要求的库函数，应更多地了解 C 语言提供了具备哪些能力的库函数，这会使编程游刃有余。例如，若将一个浮点数按四舍五入保留小数点后两位，尽管可以自己编制一个循环程序来处理，但如果使用 sprintf 函数就会更快；又如，将一个数组中的某一部分移动位置，循环语句也可以实现，但使用 memmove 函数就更简单，等等。当然，并不是每个函数都需要记住其所有细节，通常多数函数只要知道其功能和名字就可以了。在 C 语言的集成化环境中，<Ctrl> + <F1> 可以查询光标所在处函数的相关知识。

(4) 分析问题、找出算法和解答问题的办法

分析问题时，从问题的体系结构和要求出发，先提出总的解决办法，然后逐步补充细化，划分成几个功能相对独立的小问题，把问题模块化。逐步细化的技术有三种：第一种叫分割技术。它将一个问题划分为若干互相独立的小问题，然后依次解决每个问题。第二种叫递推技术。每使用此方法一次，就能使问题朝着彻底解决的方向推进一步，反复使用此方法，就能得到终解。第三种叫分析技术。将问题进行严格分类，对不同问题采用不同的解法。任一问题的解决都是综合运用这三种技术的结果。按控制结构逐步推敲，以获得解题成功。应抓住题目的文字说明和要求，注意对程序关键部位分析。检查时要注意程序转移的入口地址是否正确；使用基本结构嵌套逻辑关系是否清楚正确；变量取值是否合理等。对程序中错误的识别主要从算法、逻辑结构及语法等方面考虑，看其是否正确。考生需要了解一些常见的简单算法，如二分查找算法、排序法等等。

(5) 认真检查，充分考虑意外情况。程序设计完后要进行细致的检查，不要出现考虑不周到、写法不标准、以及逻辑不对等错误。检查的办法是代入几种可能的输入量，执行一遍你的程序，如果得不到正确一致的结果，说明程序有问题，必须马上找到错误之处进行修改

或优化。总之，完整地走一遍你的程序，这是进行检验的经验之道。

(6) 加强训练，积累经验

复习时，要在掌握基本概念的基础上抓住重点、难点，而且要多练习编程，尤其在平时就应有意地注意提高在单位时间内解题的效率和多读一点他人的程序，这样逐渐积累一些解题经验，对应试也是十分重要的。

第二部分 综合练习题集

第一章 基础知识

考核要点

1. 计算机系统的主要技术指标与系统配置。
2. 计算机系统、硬件、软件及其相互关系。
3. 微机硬件系统的基本组成。包括：中央处理器（运算器与控制器），内存储器（RAM与ROM），外存储器（硬盘、软盘与光盘），输入设备（键盘与鼠标）与输出设备（显示器与打印机）。
4. 软件系统的组成，系统软件与应用软件；软件的基本概念，文档；程序设计语言与语言处理程序（汇编程序、编译程序、解释程序）。
5. 计算机的常用数制（二进制、十六进制及其与十进制之间的转换）；数据基本单位（位、字节、字）。
6. 计算机的安全操作；计算机病毒的防治。
7. 计算机网络的一般知识。
8. 多媒体技术的一般知识。

综合练习题解

一、选择题

1. 多媒体计算机是指 ()
 - A) 具有多种外部设备的计算机
 - B) 能与多种电器连接的计算机
 - C) 能处理多种媒体的计算机

D) 借助多种媒体操作的计算机

答: C

2. 信息高速公路传送的是 ()

- A) 二进制数据
- B) 系统软件
- C) 应用软件
- D) 多媒体信息

答: A

3. 在下列四句话中, 最能准确反映计算机主要功能的是 ()

- A) 计算机可以代替人的脑力劳动
- B) 计算机可以存储大量信息
- C) 计算机是一种信息处理机
- D) 计算机可以实现高速度的运算

答: C

4. 1MB 等于 ()

- A) 1000 字节
- B) 1024 字节
- C) 1000 × 1000 字节
- D) 1024 × 1024 字节

答: D

5. 一个字节的二进制位数为 ()

- A) 2
- B) 4
- C) 8
- D) 16

答: C

6. 国务院发布的“计算机软件保护条例”开始施行的日期是 ()

- A) 1985 年 6 月
- B) 1990 年 8 月
- C) 1991 年 10 月
- D) 1992 年 1 月

答: C

7. JAVA 是一种新的 ()

- A) 编程语言
- B) 数据库
- C) 操作系统
- D) 计算机

答: A

8. 计算机病毒是指 ()

- A) 带细菌的磁盘
- B) 已损坏的磁盘
- C) 具有破坏性的特制程序
- D) 被破坏了的程序

答: C

9. 某片软盘上已染有病毒, 为防止该病毒传染计算机系统, 正确的措施是 ()

- A) 删除软盘上所有程序即删除病毒
- B) 在该软盘缺口处贴上写保护
- C) 将软盘放一段时间后再用
- D) 将该软盘重新格式化

答: D

10. 计算机发展的方向是巨型化、微型化、网络化、智能化。其中“巨型化”是指 ()

- A) 体积大
- B) 重量重
- C) 功能更强、运算速度更高、存储容量更大
- D) 外部设备更多

答: C

11. CD-ROM 是指 ()

- A) 只读性光盘
- B) 可读写光盘
- C) 只读内存
- D) 可读写内存

答: A

12. 在多媒体系统中, 键盘与显示器属于 ()

- A) 感觉媒体
- B) 表示媒体
- C) 表现媒体
- D) 存储媒体

答: C

13. 在多媒体系统中, CD-ROM 属于 ()

- A) 感觉媒体
- B) 表示媒体
- C) 表现媒体
- D) 存储媒体

答: D

14. 中国教育科研计算机网是 ()

- A) CERNET
- B) INTERNET
- C) NCFC
- D) ISDN

答: A

15. CAI 指的是 ()

- A) 系统软件
- B) 计算机辅助教学软件
- C) 计算机辅助设计软件
- D) 办公自动化系统

答: B

16. UNIX 是 ()

- A) 单用户单任务操作系统
- B) 单用户多任务操作系统
- C) 多用户单任务操作系统
- D) 多用户多任务操作系统

答: C

17. 3.5 英寸软盘片的一个角上有一个滑动块, 如果移动该滑动块露出一个小孔, 则该软盘 ()

- A) 不能读但能写
- B) 不能读也不能写
- C) 只能读不能写
- D) 能读写

答: C

18. 在计算机界, MIS 是指 ()

- A) 材料交换系统
- B) 数学教学系统
- C) 多指令系统
- D) 管理信息系统

答: D

19. 计算机网络最突出的优点是 ()

- A) 共享资源
- B) 精度高

答：文件

9. 计算机病毒一旦触发条件成熟，病毒就开始作用，即_____。

答：传染和破坏

10. 计算机病毒可分为文件型病毒和_____两类。

答：引导型病毒

11. 计算机病毒初始引导部分完成病毒的_____和参数初始化工作。

答：安装

12. 计算机病毒通常分为引导型、_____和复合型。

答：文件型

13. 目前常用的杀病毒软件有我国公安部的_____。

答：KILL

14. 计算机病毒传染部分的主要功能是病毒_____。

答：自我复制

15. 计算机病毒程序通常是用_____语言编写的。

答：汇编

16. 计算机病毒通常分为引导型、文件型和_____。

答：复合型

17. 感染上文件型病毒的基本特征是_____。

答：文件长度被加长

18. 计算机病毒有传染性、潜伏性和_____三个特点。

答：破坏性

19. 文件型病毒通常附着在可执行文件的_____。

答：后面

20. 目前常用的杀病毒软件有美国 Central Point Software 公司的_____。

答：CPAV

21. 计算机病毒的破坏部分将_____数据。

答：破坏

22. 病毒程序没有文件名，是靠_____进行判别。

答：标记。

23. 国际标准化协会（ISO）的网络参考模型有_____层协议。

答：7

24. 常用的网络拓扑结构是_____。

答：总线型、星型和环形

25. Client/Server 的含义是_____。

答：客户/服务机

26. 全球信息基础结构缩写为_____。

答：GII

27. INTERNET 称为国际_____。

答：互联网络

28. World Wide Web 的缩写是_____。
- 答: WWW
29. 信息高速公路的基本特征是_____、交互和广域。
- 答: 高速
30. 个人和 Internet 连接需要一台计算机、_____、电话线和通信软件。
- 答: 调制解调器
31. WWW 是当前_____上最受欢迎、最为流行、最新的信息检索服务程序。
- 答: Internet
32. 个人和 Internet 连接需要一台计算机、调制解调器、电话线和_____。
- 答: 通信软件
33. 信息高速公路的基本特征是高速、_____和广域。
- 答: 交互
34. 信息高速公路的基本特征是高速、交互和_____。
- 答: 广域
35. 个人和 Internet 连接需要一台_____、调制解调器、电话线和通信软件。
- 答: 计算机
36. 我国有 6 条_____的专线, 1 条 128KBPS 专线与 Internet 连接。
- 答: 64KBPS
37. 进位计数涉及到两个基本问题: _____与各数位的位权。
- 答: 基数
38. 在计算机内部, 一切信息的存放、处理和传递均采用_____的形式。
- 答: 二进制
39. 在计算机内, 二进制的_____是数据的最小单位。
- 答: 位
40. 十进制数 58 转换成二进制数是_____。
- 答: $(111010)_2$
41. 十进制小数 0.6875 转换成二进制小数是_____。
- 答: $(0.1011)_2$
42. 十进制数 237.6876 转换成二进制数 (要求精确到二进制小数点后 7 位) 是_____。
- 答: $(11101101.1011000)_2$
43. 十六进制数 1CB.D8 转换成十进制数是_____。
- 答: $(459.84375)_{10}$
44. 十进制数 58506.8435 转换成十六进制数是_____。
- 答: $(E48A.D7EF)_{16}$
45. 二进制数 1011110.0001100111 转换成十六进制数是_____。
- 答: $(5E.19C)_{16}$
46. 十六进制数 1CB.D8 转换成二进制数是_____。
- 答: $(000111001011.11011000)_2$

或 $(111001011.11011)_2$

47. _____是计算机系统的核心。

答：中央处理器 CPU

48. _____是对计算机发布命令的“决策机构”。

答：控制器

49. 586 机的 CPU 芯片是_____。

答：80586 (Pentium)

50. 586 机是_____位机。

答：32

51. CPU 在存取存储器中的数据时是按_____进行的。

答：地址

52. PROM 是_____。

答：可编程只读存储器

53. EPROM 是_____。

答：可擦除可编程存储器

54. 软盘的每一面包含许多同心圆，称为_____。

答：磁盘

55. 光盘根据其制造材料和记录信息方式的不同一般分为_____。

答：只读光盘、一次写入型光盘和可擦写光盘

56. 常用的鼠标器有两种：_____。

答：机械式鼠标和光电式鼠标

57. 一般微机上的显示适配卡有三种规格：_____。

答：CGA、EGA、VGA

58. 按软件的用途来分类，可将软件分三类：_____。

答：服务类软件，维护类软件，操作管理类软件

59. 程序设计语言一般可分为三类：_____。

答：机器语言，汇编语言，高级语言

60. BASIC 语言最适用的领域是_____。

答：微小型应用程序的开发

61. FORTRAN 语言最适用的领域是_____。

答：科学及工程计算应用程序的开发

62. PASCAL 语言最适用的领域是_____。

答：专业教学和应用程序的开发

63. C 语言最适用的领域是_____。

答：应用程序与系统程序的开发。

64. C++ 最适用的领域是_____。

答：面向对象程序的开发

65. LISP 最适用的领域是_____。

答：人工智能程序的开发

66. PROLOG 最适用的领域是_____。

答：人工智能程序的开发

67. 编译程序工作时，是先分析再_____。

答：综合

68. 分析是指_____。

答：词法分析和语法分析

69. 综合是指_____。

答：代码优化、存储分配和代码生成

70. 根据操作系统使用环境相对作业处理方式的不同，操作系统一般可分为_____。

答：批处理操作系统、分时操作系统、实时操作系统、个人计算机操作系统、网络操作系统和分布式操作系统

71. 运算速度一般用_____为单位。

答：MIPS

72. 微处理器 Pentium/100 的主频是_____。

答：100MHZ

73. CAD 是指_____。

答：计算机辅助设计

74. CAM 是指_____。

答：计算机辅助制造

75. CAT 是指_____。

答：计算机辅助测试

76. CAI 是指_____。

答：计算机辅助教学

77. 微型机的主要性能指标有_____。

答：字长、运算速度、主频、内存容量、外设配置、软件配置

78. 微型机对环境条件的要求是_____。

答：环境温度、环境湿度、洁净要求、电源要求

79. 微机对电源的基本要求是_____。

答：电压要稳，微机工作期间不能断电

80. 微机环境温度应在_____之间。

答：10~30°C

81. 每次开机与关机的时间间隔至少要_____。

答：10S

82. 根据计算机病毒的表现性质，可以分为_____。

答：良性和恶性病毒

83. 根据病毒被激活时间，可以分为_____。

答：定时的和随机的

84. 根据病毒入侵系统的途径，可分为_____。

答：源码病毒、入侵病毒、操作系统病毒和外壳病毒

85. 根据病毒传染方式, 可分为_____。
答: 硬盘引导区传染的病毒、操作系统传染的病毒以及可执行程序传染的病毒
86. 病毒传染的三种途径是_____。
答: 通过软盘传染、通过机器(硬盘)传染、通过网络传染
87. 清除病毒的两种方法是_____。
答: 人工处理及利用反病毒软件
88. KILL 软件菜单中 SCAN 项是_____。
答: 检测病毒
89. KILL 软件菜单中 CLEAN 项是_____。
答: 清除病毒
90. KILL 软件菜单的左边框内显示_____。
答: 正在检查的文件名
91. SCAN 软件在检测过程中发现病毒, 可以用_____命令清除。
答: CLEAN
92. KV300 软件中功解键 F3 是_____。
答: 快速清除已知各病毒
93. 利用 KV300 软件对引导区和所有文件进行全代码扫描检测病毒用_____功解键。
答: F1
94. KV300 软件中 F6 功能键是_____。
答: 查看硬盘 0 面 0 柱 1 扇区主引导记录及分区表
95. 在 1969 年第一个分组交换计算机网络是_____。
答: ARPANET
96. 计算机网络的演变过程大致可以分为三个阶段_____。
答: 具有通信功能的单机系统、具有通信功能的多机系统、计算机网络
97. 一个计算机系统连入网络以后优点是_____。
答: 共享资源、提高可靠性、分担负荷、实现实时管理
98. ISDN 中文含义是指_____。
答: 综合业务数字网络
99. 计算机网络主要组成部分是_____。
答: 主机(HOST)、结点(NODE)、通信线路、调制解调器
100. 按照通信距离划分, 计算机网络可分为_____。
答: 局域网和广域网
101. 按照网络的拓扑结构来划分: 计算机网络分为_____。
答: 环形网、星形网、总线型网等
102. 按照通信传输的介质来划分, 计算机网络可分为_____。
答: 双绞线网、同轴电缆网、光纤网、卫星网
103. 按照信号频带占用方式来划分, 计算机网络分为_____。
答: 基带网和宽带网
104. WWW 的中文名称是_____。

答：万维网

105. EDI 的中文名称是_____。

答：电子数据交换

106. 常见的网络拓扑结构有_____。

答：星形、环形、总线、树形和网状

107. 常用的网络传输介质有_____。

答：双绞线、同轴电缆、光缆（光导纤维）、无线通信

108. 计算机网络通信采用_____两种方式。

答：同步和异步

109. 按照数据传输方向，网络通信方式可分为_____三种。

答：单工通信、半双工通信和全双工通信

110. 局域网的三种类型是_____。

答：局部局域网（LAN）、高速局部网（HSLN）、计算机交换机（CBX）

111. 微机局域网的基本组成部分有_____ 6 个部分。

答：网卡、传输媒体、网络工作站、网络服务器、网间连接器、网络系统软件

112. 常用的网间连接设备有 3 个：_____。

答：中继器（repeater）、网桥（bridge）、网关（gateway）

113. 网络系统软件主要由_____组成。

答：服务器操作系统、网络服务软件、工作站重定向软件、传输协议软件

114. 举出 6 个世界上较流行的网络操作系统例子：_____。

答：Netware、LAN Manager、Vines、LAN server、Pothwork、StarGroup Software LAN Manager Server

115. Netware 网络系统的远程通信处理一般由工作站完成，这种结构称_____。

答：外部网桥

116. NSF 的中文名称是_____。

答：美国国会科学基金会

117. 中国作为第_____个国家联网加入 Internet。

答：71

118. 1994 年 5 月，以“中科院—北大—清华”为核心的_____已与 Internet 联通

答：NCFC

119. UNIX 系统中用一个包含 @ 的两个字符中表明地址，@ 前面是用户名，@ 后面是_____。

答：“全称域名”

120. ftp 命令的格式为_____。

答：ftp [dgintv] [hostname]

121. telnet 命令的格式为_____。

答：telnet [host [port]]

122. 基于电子邮件的服务，共有_____ 3 种

答：电子公告板、新闻群组、电子杂志

123. 名录服务分为_____两种。

答：白页服务和黄页服务

124. Whoes 和 Netxind 属于_____服务。

答：白页

125. WAIS 的中文含义是_____。

答：广域网信息服务

126. 数据和文字是_____媒体。

答：感觉

127. 图像编码是_____媒体。

答：表示

128. 摄像机是_____媒体。

答：表现

129. CD-ROM 和硬盘是_____媒体。

答：存储

130. 光纤和同轴电缆是_____媒体。

答：传输

131. 多媒体技术的特性是_____。

答：集成性、交互性、数字化、实时性

第二章 DOS 的基本操作

考核要点

1. 操作系统的基本功能与分类。
2. DOS 操作系统的基本组成。
3. 文件、目录、路径的基本概念。
4. 常用 DOS 操作, 包括:
 - 初始化与启动;
 - 文件操作 (TYPE, COPY, DEL, REN, XCOPY, ATTRIB);
 - 目录操作 (DIR, MD, CD, TREE, PATH);
 - 磁盘操作 (FORMAT, DISKCOPY, CHKDSK);
 - 功能操作 (VER, DATE, TIME, CLS, PROMPT, HELP);
 - 批处理 (批处理文件的建立与执行, 自动批处理文件);
 - 输入输出改向。

综合练习题解

一、选择题

1. DOS 系统以 () 为单位给磁盘文件分配磁盘空间。
A) 二进制位 B) 字节 C) 扇区 D) 簇
答: D
2. 更改一个文件的名称是用 () 命令。
A) DEL B) RENAME C) COPY D) DISKCOPY
答: B
3. 删除一个文件是用 () 命令。
A) DEL B) TYPE C) DIR D) DISKCOPY
答: A
4. 显示当前磁盘上文件的目录是用 () 命令。
A) FORMAT B) TYPE C) DIR D) DEL

答: C

5. 复制磁盘上的一个文件是用 () 命令。

- A) FORMAT B) TYPE C) DIR D) COPY

答: D

6. DOS 有许多命令, 用来完成不同的工作, 对磁盘进行格式化是用 () 命令。

- A) DEL B) CLS C) FORMAT D) DISKCOPY

答: C

7. 清屏幕是用 () 命令。

- A) TYPE B) FORMAT C) DIR D) CLS

答: D

8. 硬盘 C 的当前目录中含有 FORMAT.COM 外部命令文件, 为了删除软盘 A 中的两个隐含的系统文件 IBMBIO.COM 和 IBMDOS.COM, 可以采取的命令行是 ()。

- A) C>FORMAT A: /S B) A>DEL IBM*.*
C) C>FORMAT A: D) 在任一软件包环境中删除这两个文件。

答: C

9. 下列哪个答案属于微机的热启动方式 ()。

- A) Ctrl+Alt+Del B) 重新加电启动
C) Ctrl+Break D) Ctrl+S

答: A

10. 在下列条件中, 下列 () 组命令中的两个命令从效果上可以看成等价。

- A) C>DEL \DOS 和 C>RD \DOS (C 盘上含有 \DOS 子目录)
B) C>FORMAT A: 和 C>DEL A: *.* (A 盘上只有根目录, 其中全部为用户生成的信函文件)
C) C>DISKCOPY A: B: 和 C>COPY A: *.* B: (A 盘上只有根目录, 并为一张可启动 DOS 系统的软盘)
D) C>COPY A: \FILE1 FILE2 和 C>REN A: \FILE1 FILE2

答: B

11. 下列 DOS 命令中, 只有命令 () 在使用中不能带通配符 “*” 或 “?”。

- A) DEL B) REN C) COPY D) TYPE

答: D

12. 假设硬盘 C 的当前目录中含有 FORMAT.COM 外部命令文件, 下列 DOS 命令行 () 可以在软盘 A 中生成根目录。

- A) A>MD \ B) A>CD \
C) A>COPY C: \ D) A>C: FORMAT A:

答: D

13. 要将 A 盘上的文件 X1.TXT 和 C 盘目录 \WS 下的文件 B1.TXT 连接起来后存入 B 盘根目录下, 命名为 Z.TXT, 可以使用的命令是 ()。

- A) B>COPY A: X1.TXT + C: B1.TXT Z.TXT
B) A>COPY X1.TXT + C: \WS\B1.TXT B: \Z.TXT

C) B>COPY A: X1.TXT+C: \WS\B1.TXT

D) C>COPY A: X1.TXT+B1.TXT B: Z.TXT

答: B

14. 命令 () 不属于 DOS 外部命令。

A) RESTORE B) COMP C) RMDIR D) DISKCOPY

答: C

15. 在 DOS 中一个完整的文件标识符的形式为 ()。

A) <路径><文件名><扩展名><驱动器名>

B) <驱动器号><路径><文件名><扩展名>

C) <扩展名><驱动器号><路径>

D) <驱动器名><文件名><扩展名><路径>

答: B

16. 如果要建立 AUTOEXEC.BAT 文件, 则应将其放入 ()。

A) 子目录 B) 根目录 C) 软盘 D) 硬盘

答: B

17. 将 A 盘的所有文件复制到 B 盘上, 可用命令 ()。

A) COPY A: B: B) COPY A: *.* B:

C) COPY A: * B: D) COPY A: *.* B:

答: B

18. 删除在 C 盘根目录中 WS 子目录下后缀为 .TXT 的所有文件, 使用 () 命令。

A) DEL C: *.TXT B) DEL WS*.TXT

C) ERASE \WS*.TXT D) ERASE C: \WS*.TXT

答: D

19. 用 DOS 启动计算机时, 必须使用在根目录下包含 () 文件的磁盘。

A) START.COM B) COMMAND.COM

C) BASIC.EXE D) INITIAL.COM

答: B

20. 若当前工作盘是硬盘, 一旦你使用了存盘命令, 那么信息将存放于 ()。

A) 硬盘 B) 软盘 C) 内存 D) 硬盘/软盘

答: A

二、填空题

1. DOS 命令分内部命令和外部命令, 前者是常驻_____的, 在系统_____时装入, 后者是以可执行文件形式存在于_____上, 在使用时才调入内存。

答: 内存 启动 外存

2. 在 DOS 中可执行的命令文件的扩展名是_____、_____、_____。

答: .EXE .COM .BAT

3. 要列出当前目录中所有第三个字符为 'B' 的文件名的清单, 命令为_____。

答: DIR ?? B*.*

4. 只显示 A 盘当前目录中具有不超过三个字符的文件名而扩展名任意的全部文件清单的命令是_____。

答: DIR A:??? *.*

5. 在高密驱动器 A 里格式化一张 360KB 的软盘, 且格式化盘上放置 DOS 的系统文件的命令是_____, 格式化后该盘根目录下应有_____文件。

答: FORMAT A: /4/S, COMMAND.COM

6. AUTOEXEC.BAT 文件在_____时自动执行。

答: DOS 启动后

7. 显示器的设备名为_____。

答: CON

8. 要把 A 盘上文件名以 A 开头的文件拷贝到 C 盘根目录上, 其命令为_____。

答: COPY A: A*.* C: \

9. 要在 C 盘的根目录建立一子目录 USER, 应使用命令_____。

答: MD C: \USER

10. 要删除 A 盘上的 ABC.COM 文件应命令_____。

答: DEL A: \ABC.COM

11. 要使 A 盘上的文件 FILE1.TXT 在打印机上输出应使用命令_____。

答: COPY A: FILE1.TXT PRN

12. DOS 系统在磁盘上隐含的两个系统文件是_____和_____, 为在系统区恢复被破坏的这两个文件, 可用命令_____。

答: IBMBIO.SYS, IBMDOS.SYS, SYS

13. DOS 基本系统由_____, _____, _____, _____四部分组成。

答: 键盘命令管理 磁盘文件管理 输入输出管理 引导程序

14. 用 DOS 命令把一个文本文件从磁盘中输出到打印机的最简单方法是: 先按_____键, 再执行_____命令。

答: Ctrl+P, TYPE

15. 操作系统是对计算机资源进行_____和_____的程序, 是_____和_____的接口。

答: 管理 控制 用户 计算机

16. 当前盘是硬盘, 一旦你使用了存盘命令, 那么信息将存放于_____。若正在编辑文件时, 突然断电, 则计算机_____中的信息全部丢失。

答: 硬盘中 内存

17. 格式化容量为 1.2M 软盘, 每面有_____个磁道, 每道有_____个扇区, 每扇区有_____个字节。

答: 80 15 512

18. 一张软盘的容量为 360KB, 如果用来存储英文字母缩写的文件, 大约可以存储_____个英文字母。如果用来存储汉字所写的文件, 大约可以存储_____个汉字。

答: 360K 180K

19. 微机加电后, 如果屏幕上显示“NO SYSTEM DISK OR DISK ERROR”的信息,

这时应采取的措施是_____。

答：用好的系统软盘重新启动

20. 若以逐磁道的方式复制整个磁盘，应使用_____命令

答：DISKCOPY

21. 对 DOS 系统进行热启动需按下_____键。

答：Ctrl + Alt + Del

22. 如果当前盘是 C 盘，在不改变目录的条件下，要显示 A 盘上 USER 子目录下的文件 FILE.TXT 的内容，可以用_____命令。

答：TYPE A: \ USER \ FILE1.TXT

23. DOS 内部命令包含在_____文件中。

答：COMMAND.COM

24. 把 B 盘 FOX 子目录下第三个字符是 A，且没有扩展名的全部文件拷贝到 C 盘一级子目录 ABC 下的命令是_____。

答：COPY B: \ BAS \ ?? A * C: \ ABC

25. 如果要分页显示当前磁盘文件目录应使用_____命令。

答：DIR/P

26. 执行命令 DIR A: \ AB? . * 的结果是_____。

答：列出 A 盘根目录下文件名为三个字母且前两个字母分别为 A 和 B 的所有文件

27. 执行下列命令 C: \ \> COPY \ DOS-33 \ TREE.COM A: \ 的结果是_____。

答：把 C 盘 DOS-33 子目录下 TREE.COM 文件拷贝到 A 盘根目录下

28. 计算机的硬件系统由中央处理器、存储器、_____、_____等组成。中央处理器中包括运算器和_____，内存储器又有_____和_____之分。

答：输入设备 输出设备 控制器 ROM RAM

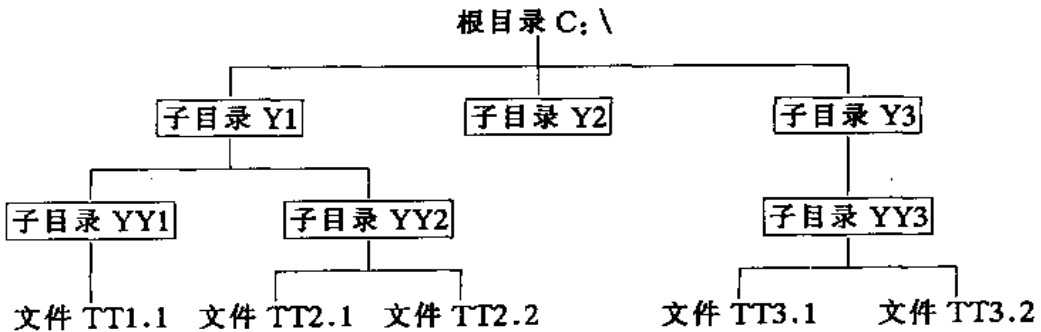
29. 操作系统中的文件系统是一个负责文件的_____的功能模块。文件系统对每一个文件都建立一个_____。它所有结构的集合称为_____。在多级树形目录结构中，一个盘有_____个根目录，根目录下可以有若个子目录或文件，每个子目录下又可以有若干个子目录或文件。在树形目录下对文件的操作都要根据命令中给出的_____来进行。

答：存取、复制及其管理操作 文件名 目录 一 文件路径

30. 一个文件由_____和_____组成，一般用文件扩展名（后缀）来指出_____。

答：文件名 扩展名 文件类型

31. 已知当前目录为 C 盘根目录，且 C 盘的树形目录结构如下：

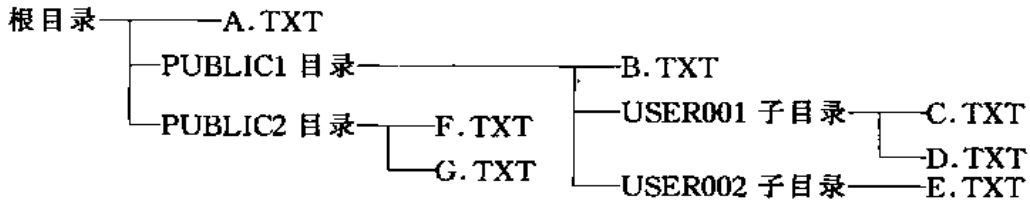


现要求连续完成以下功能，请写出相应的 DOS 命令：

- (1) 把文件 TT1.1 复制到子目录 YY3 中_____。
- (2) 显示文件 TT2.1 内容_____。
- (3) 删除子目录 YY3 _____。
- (4) 把文件 TT2.2 在打印机上打印出来_____。
- (5) 将文件 TT2.1 复制到目录 Y2 中且改名为 AA2.1 _____。

答：(1) COPY \ Y1 \ YY1 \ TT1.1 \ Y3 \ YY3
(2) TYPE \ Y1 \ YY2 \ TT2.1
(3) DEL \ Y1 \ YY3 \ * . * 与 RD \ Y3 \ YY3
(4) TYPE \ Y1 \ YY2 \ TT2.2 > PRN
(5) COPY \ Y1 \ YY2 \ TT2.1 \ Y2 \ AA2.1

32. 设一个人计算机的 C 盘上存在如下的目录结构：



- (1) 设当前目录为 PUBLIC1，要显示 USER001 目录下的文件名的命令是_____。
- (2) 设当前目录为 PUBLIC1，要显示 PUBLIC2 目录下的文件名的命令是_____。
- (3) 设当前目录为 PUBLIC2，把文件 F.TXT 改名为 H.TXT 且位置不变的命令是_____。
- (4) 设当前目录为 C: \，显示文件 E.TXT 内容的命令是_____。
- (5) 设当前目录为 C: \，把文件 D.TXT 复制到 USER001 目录下，成为文件 G1.TXT 的命令是_____。
- (6) 设当前目录为 PUBLIC2，把文件 G.TXT 复制到 USER001 目录下，成为文件 G1.TXT 的命令是_____。
- (7) 设当前目录为 PUBLIC1，把文件 F.TXT 复制到 USER001 目录下，成为文件 F1.TXT 的命令是_____。
- (8) 设当前目录为 PUBLIC2，要在 PUBLIC2 目录下建立一个名为 USER3 的子目录的命令是_____。
- (9) 设当前目录为 PUBLIC1，要在 PUBLIC2 目录下建立一个名为 USER3 的子目录的命令是_____。
- (10) 设当前目录为 PUBLIC2，要把当前目录改置到 USER001 目录去的命令是_____。
- (11) 设当前目录为 PUBLIC1，要把当前目录改置到 USER001 目录去的命令是_____。
- (12) 设当前目录为 C: \，要把 A 驱动器中软盘根目录下所有文件名后缀为 BAS 的文件复制到 C 盘 PUBLIC2 目录下，文件名称不变的命令是_____。
- (13) 设当前目录为 USER002，要删除子目录 USER002，可依次打入三条命令来完成，

这三条命令是_____、_____、_____。

答：(1) DIR USER001 或 DIR \ PUBLIC \ USER001

(2) DIR \ PUBLIC2

(3) REN F.TXT H.TXT 或 REN \ PUBLIC2 \ F.TXT H.TXT

(4) TYPE PUBLIC1 \ USER002 \ E.TXT 或 TYPE \ PUBLIC1 \ USER002 \

E.TXT

(5) COPY PUBLIC1 \ USER001 \ D.TXT D1.TXT

或 COPY \ PUBLIC1 \ USER001 \ G1.TXT

(6) COPY G.TXT \ PUBLIC1 \ USER001 \ G1.TXT

(7) COPY \ PUBLIC2 \ F.TXT USER001 \ F1.TXT

(8) MD USER3 或 MD \ PUBLIC2 \ USER3

(9) MD \ PUBLIC2 \ USER3

(10) CD \ PUBLIC1 \ USER001

(11) CD \ PUBLIC1 \ USER001 或 CD USER001

(12) COPY A: \ * .BAS PUBLIC2 或 COPY A: \ * .BAS PUBLIC2

(13) DEL * . * 或 ERASE * . *

CD.. 或 CD \ PUBLIC1

RD USER002

第三章 Windows 的基本操作

考核要点

1. Windows 的特点、基本构成及其运行环境。
2. Windows 用户界面的基本元素，包括：窗口、图标、菜单、对话框、按钮、光标等。
3. Windows 的基本操作，包括：启动与退出，鼠标操作，窗口操作，图标操作、菜单操作，对话框操作。

综合练习题解

一、选择题

1. Windows 中的主群组中，含有（ ）程序项，可用于调整系统装置。

- A) 控制面板
B) 文件管理器
C) 自述文件
D) 剪贴板查看程序

答：A

2. Windows 中的“附件”组中，有（ ）程序项，可供用户进行图画绘制。

- A) 书写器
B) 画笔
C) 记事本
D) 卡片盒

答：B

3. 在 Windows 中的“附件”组中，有（ ）程序项，可用于编辑图文并茂的文档。

- A) 书写器
B) 日历
C) 记事本
D) 卡片盒

答：A

4. 书写器文件缺省的扩展名是（ ），画笔文件默认的扩展名是（ ）。

- A) .CRD
B) .TXT
C) .WRI
D) .BMP

答：C, D。

5. 在书写器中，按（ ）键可以在插入点所在行插入一个分页符。

- A) Alt + Enter
B) Ctrl + Enter
C) Ctrl + Alt
D) Ctrl + Space

答：B

6. 剪贴板是（ ）中一块临时存放交换信息的区域。

- A) RAM
B) ROM
C) 硬盘
D) 应用程序

答: A

7. 关闭一个活动组窗口, 可按快捷键 ()。

A) Alt + F4 B) Ctrl + F4 C) Alt + Esc D) Ctrl + Esc

答: B

8. 将一个程序项图标从 Windows 的一个组窗口复制到另一个组窗口, 在用鼠标拖动此图标前, 需按住 ()。

A) Alt B) Shift C) Enter D) Ctrl

答: D

9. Windows 的任务列表主要用于 ()。

A) 启动应用程序 B) 切换当前应用程序
C) 修改程序项的属性 D) 修改程序组的属性

答: B

10. 在不同的运行着的应用程序间切换, 可以利用快捷键 ()。

A) Alt + Esc B) Ctrl + Esc C) Alt + Tab D) Ctrl + Tab

答: C

二、填空题

1. WINDOWS 是由 Microsoft 公司于 _____ 年颁布的一种窗口软件。

答: 1983

2. 窗口还原是指将窗口还原到原来指定的 _____。

答: 大小

3. 文件管理器的功能包括对磁盘 _____、制作系统软盘和复制整张软盘等。

答: 格式化

4. _____ 年, Microsoft 公司又推出了 Windows' 95。

答: 1995

5. 文件管理器的主要功能是 _____ 和磁盘维护。

答: 文件管理

6. 程序管理器对 _____ 的管理包括建立、打开、删除、收缩和重新安排窗口。

答: 分组窗口

7. 文件管理器的主要功能是文件管理和 _____。

答: 磁盘维护

8. _____ 年 11 月, Windows 2.0 问世。

答: 1987

9. 窗口最小化是将窗口缩为最小即缩为一个 _____。

答: 图标

10. Windows 的主控程序是 _____。

答: 程序管理器

11. 控制面板用来改变系统 _____ 的应用程序, 用调整各种硬件和软件的选项。

答: 配置

12. Windows 划时代的发展是 1990 年 5 月 22 日_____版的推出。

答: 3.0

13. Windows 3.1 中具有时代意义的新功能是 Apple 公司和 Microsoft 公司共同研制的_____字体技术。

答: TrueType

14. Windows 公司推出了用于网络的_____。

答: Windows for Workgroups

15. 鼠标的的基本操作分为_____5 种。

答: 指向、单击、选中、双击、拖动

16. 图标可分为两大类: _____。

答: 程序项图标(小图标)和程序组图标(组图标)

17. 图标的基本操作有_____二种。

答: 图标的选中和图标的移动

第四章 C 语言的结构

考核要点

1. 程序的构成, main 函数和其他函数。
2. 头文件、数据说明、函数的开始和结束标志。
3. 源程序的书写格式。
4. C 语言的风格。

综合练习题解

一、选择题

1. 在以下各组标识符中, 合法的用户标识符是 (1)、(2)、(3)。

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| (1) A) 001 | B) table _ 1 | C) 0 _ t | D) k% |
| Int | t * .1 | W10 | point |
| (2) A) Fast __ | B) void | C) pb1 | D) <book> |
| Fast + Big | abs | fabs | beep |
| (3) A) xy __ | B) longdouble | C) * p | D) CHAR |
| 变量 1 | signed | history | Flaot |

答: (1) A, (2) C, (3) D

2. () 是构成 C 语言程序的基本单位。

- A) 函数 B) 过程 C) 子程序 D) 子例程

答: C

3. 若有说明: char s1 = '\067'; char s2 = "1"; char s3 = '1'; 则: s1 中 (1), s2 中 (2), s3 中 (3)。

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (1) A) 包含 3 个字符 | B) 包含 2 个字符 |
| C) 包含 1 个字符 | D) 无定值, 说明不合法 |
| (2) A) 包含 1 个字符 | B) 包含 2 个字符 |
| C) 包含 3 个字符 | D) 无定值, 说明不合法 |
| (3) A) 包含 1 个字符 | B) 包含 2 个字符 |

C) 包含 3 个字符

D) 无定值, 说明不合法

答: (1) C, (2) D, (3) A

4. 若 x 为 `int` 型变量, 则执行以下语句后, x 的值为 ()

`x = 6;`

`x += x - = x * x;`

A) 36 B) -60 C) 60 D) -24

答: B

5. 在 C 语言中, `char` 型数据在内存中是以 () 形式存储的。

A) 原码 B) 补码 C) ASCII 码 D) 反码

答: C

6. 以下运算符中优先级最低的算符为 (), 优先级最高的为 ()。

A) `&&` B) `&` C) `|=` D) `||` E) `?:` F) `!=`

答: C, F

7. 若有运算符: `>`、`* =`、`<<`、`%`、`sizeof`, 则它们按优先级 (由低至高) 的正确排列次序为 ()。

A) `* =` → `<<` → `>` → `%` → `sizeof`
B) `<<` → `* =` → `>` → `%` → `sizeof`
C) `* =` → `>` → `<<` → `sizeof` → `%`
D) `* =` → `>` → `<<` → `%` → `sizeof`

答: D

8. 若有以下类型说明语句:

`char w; int x; float y; double z;`

则表达式 `w * x + z - y` 的结果为 () 类型。

A) `float` B) `char` C) `int` D) `double`

答: D

9. 若 w 、 x 、 y 、 z 均为 `int` 型变量, 则执行下面语句后, $w = (1)$, $x = (2)$, $y = (3)$, $z = (4)$ 。

`w = 5; x = 4;`

`y = w++ * w++ * w++;`

`z = --x * --x * --x;`

(1) A) 8 B) 7 C) 6 D) 24
(2) A) 4 B) 3 C) 2 D) 1
(3) A) 150 B) 125 C) 210 D) 336
(4) A) 64 B) 1 C) 6 D) 24

答: (1) A (2) D (3) B (4) B

10. C 语言的程序一行写不下时, 可以 ()

A) 用逗号换行 B) 用分号换行
C) 在任意一格处换行 D) 用回车符换行

答: C

11. 下述标识符中, () 是合法的用户标识符。

- A) A#C
- B) getch
- C) void
- D) ab*

答: B

12. 在 C 语言中, 字符型数据在内存中以 () 形式存放。

- A) 原码
- B) BCD
- C) 反码
- D) ASCII 码

答: D

13. () 是非法的 C 语言转义字符。

- A) '\b'
- B) '\0xf'
- C) '\037'
- D) '\'

答: B

14. 语句 `char s = '\092';` 的作用是 ()

- A) 使 s 包含一个字符
- B) 说明不合法, s 的值不定
- C) 使 s 包含四个字符
- D) 使 s 包含三个字符

答: B

15. 在 C 语言中, int、char 和 short 三种类型数据所占用的内存 ()

- A) 均为 2 个字节
- B) 由用户自己定义
- C) 由所用机器的机器字长决定
- D) 是任意的

答: C

16. 设 int 类型的数据长度为 2 个字节, 则 unsigned int 类型数据的取值范围是 ()

- A) 0 至 255
- B) 0 至 65535
- C) -32768 至 32767
- D) -256 至 255

答: B

17. 以下 () 是不正确的转义字符。

- A) '\\'
- B) '\'
- C) '081'
- D) '\0'

答: C

18. 一个 C 语言程序是由 () 组成。

- A) 主程序
- B) 子程序
- C) 函数
- D) 过程

答: C

19. 一个 C 语言程序总是从 () 开始执行。

- A) 主过程
- B) 主函数
- C) 子程序
- D) 主程序

答: B

20. 一个 C 语言程序是由 ()

- A) 一个主程序和若干子程序组成
- B) 函数组成
- C) 若干过程组成
- D) 若干子程序组成

答: B

21. 以下叙述不正确的是 ()

- A) 一个 C 源程序可由一个或多个函数组成
- B) 一个 C 源程序必须包含一个 main 函数
- C) C 程序的基本组成单位是函数
- D) 在 C 程序中, 注释说明只能位于一条语句的后面

答: D

22. C 语言规定: 在一个源程序中, main 函数的位置 ()

- A) 必须在最开始
- B) 必须在系统调用的库函数的后面
- C) 可以任意
- D) 必须在最后

答: C

23. 一个 C 程序的执行是从 ()

- A) 本程序的 main 函数开始, 到 main 函数结束
- B) 本程序文件的第一个函数开始, 到本程序文件的最后一个函数结束
- C) 本程序的 main 函数开始, 到本程序文件的最后一个函数结束
- D) 本程序文件的第一个函数开始, 到本程序 main 函数结束

答: A

24. 以下叙述正确的是 ()

- A) 在 C 程序中, main 函数必须位于程序的最前面
- B) C 程序的每行中只能写一条语句
- C) C 语言本身没有输入输出语句
- D) 在对一个 C 程序进行编译的过程, 可发现注释中的拼写错误

答: C

二、填空题

1. 将下列给出的常量分别归类到: 整型常量、浮点型常量和字符型常量。

- (1) 0x7a (2) 078 (3) 6a (4) 57L
- (5) 'm' (6) "ab6" (7) -32 (8) 3.4,256
- (9) 0e0 (10) .e0 (11) -3.1e-5 (12) 1e0
- (13) 0.012e003 (14) 4.8e+3 (15) 'xy' (16) " "
- (17) "\ nab \ t" (18) '\ ' (19) '\ 07' (20) '\'

答: 整型常量有: (1) (4)

浮点型常量有: (9) (12) (13) (14)

字符型常量有: (5) (6) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20)

2. 指出下列标识符中哪些是非合法的。

- (1) a __ Char (2) b22C (3) 286pc (4) -am
- (5) __ 7b (6) ab# (7) Max __ 1 (8) __ __ Star
- (9) * itm (10) To-2 (11) for (12) "tt"

答: 非法标识符有: (3) (4) (6) (9) (10) (12)

3. C 源程序的基本单位是_____。

答：函数

4. 一个 C 源程序中至少应包括一个_____。

答：主函数

5. 在一个 C 源程序中，注释部分两侧的分界符分别为_____和_____。

答：(1) /* (2) */

6. 在 C 语言中，输入操作是由库函数_____完成的，输出操作是由库函数_____完成的。

答：(1) scanf (2) printf

第五章 数据类型及其运算

考核要点

1. C 的数据类型（基本类型、构造类型、指针类型、空类型）及其定义方法。
2. C 运算符的种类、运算优先级和结合性。
3. 不同类型数据间的转换与运算。
4. C 表达式类型（赋值表达式、算术表达式、关系表达式、逻辑表达式、条件表达式、逗号表达式）和求值规则。

综合练习题解

一、选择题

1. 若已定义 a 为整型数据变量，则：

```
a = -2L;
```

```
printf ( "%d \n", a);
```

以上语句

()

A) 赋值不合法

B) 输出值为 -2

C) 输出为不确定值

D) 输出值为 2

答：B

2. 现已定义整型变量 int i=1;

执行循环语句 “while (i++ < 5);” 后，i 的值为

()

A) 1

B) 5

C) 6

D) 以上三个答案均不正确

答：C

3. 设已定义 x 为 double 类型变量

```
x = 213.82631;
```

```
printf ( "% -6.2e \n", x);
```

则以上语句

()

A) 输出格式描述符的域宽不够，不能输出

B) 输出为 21.38e+01

C) 输出为 2.14e+02

D) 输出为 -2.14e2

答: C

4. 已定义 x 为 float 型变量,

x=213.82631;

printf (“%-4.2f\n”, x);

则以上程序

()

A) 输出格式描述符的域宽不够, 不能输出

B) 输出为 213.83

C) 输出为 213.82

D) 输出为 -213.82

答: B

5. 在 C 语言中, 要求参加运算的数必须是整数的运算符是

()

A) /

B) !

C) %

D) ==

答: C

6. () 是 C 语言提供的合法的数据类型关键字。

A) Float

B) signed

C) integer

D) Char

答: B

7. 属于合法的 C 语言长整型常量的是

()

A) 5876273

B) 0L

C) 2E10

D) (long) 5876273

答: B

8. 不合法的常量是

()

A) '\2'

B) ' "'

C) "

D) "\483"

答: C

9. 若 ch 为 char 型变量, k 为 int 型变量 (已知字符 a 的 ASCII 十进制代码为 97), 则执行以下语句后的输出为

()

ch= 'a';

k=12;

printf (“%x,%o,”, ch, ch, k);

printf (“k=%d\n”, k);

A) 因变量类型与格式描述符的类型不匹配输出无定值

B) 输出项与格式描述符个数不符, 输出为零值或不定值

C) 61, 141, k=%d

D) 61, 141, k=%12

答: C

10. 设 C 语言中, int 类型数据占 2 个字节, 则 long 类型数据占 () 个字节。

A) 1

B) 2

C) 8

D) 4

答: D

11. 若 k 为 int 变量, 则以下语句 ()
k=8576;

printf (“| \ % - 06d|” \ n, k);

A) 输出格式描述符不合法

B) 输出为|008567|

C) 输出为|8567|

D) 输出为|-08567|

答: C

12. 现有如下程序:

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
main ()
```

```
{
```

```
    printf (“%d”, null);
```

```
}
```

程序的输出是

()

A) 0

B) 变量无定义

C) -1

D) 1

答: B

13. 若 int 类型数据占两个字节, 则以下语句的输出为

()

```
int k = -1
```

```
printf (“%d,%u \ n”, k, k);
```

A) -1, -1

B) -1, 32767

C) -1, 32768

D) -1, 65535

答: D

14. 设已定义 k 为 int 类型变量。

```
k = -8567;
```

```
printf (“| %06D| \ n”, k);
```

则以上语句

()

A) 输出为| %6D|

B) 输出为|0 - 8567|

C) 格式描述符不合法, 输出无定值

D) 输出为|-8567|

答: A

15. 假设对于同一优先级的算符, 按从左到右的顺序进行运算, 以下程序的输出结果为

()

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
#define SQR (x) x * x
```

```
main ()
```

```
{int a, k=3;
```

```
    a = ++SQR (k+1);
```

```
    printf (“%d \ n”, a);
```

```
}
```

A) 10

B) 7

C) 9

D) 非以上答案

答: C

16. 以下程序的输出结果是

()

```
main
{ int x = 10, y = 10;
  printf ( "%d%d\n", x--, --y);
}
```

A) 10 10

B) 9 9

C) 9 10

D) 10 9

答: A

17. 执行下列语句后, 第一个输出值为 (1), 第二个输出值为 (2)。

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define M3
#define NM + 1
#define NN N * N / 2
main ()
{ printf ( "%d\n", NN); (1)
  printf ( "%d\n", 5 * NN); (2)
}
```

(1) A) 3 B) 4 C) 6 D) 8

(2) A) 17 B) 18 C) 30 D) 40

答: (1) C, (2) B

二、填空题

1. 经过下述赋值后, 变量 x 的数据类型是_____。

```
int x = 2;
double y;
y = (int) (float) x;
```

答: int

2. C语言的基本数据类型分为(1)型、(2)型和(3)型。

答: (1) 整型, (2) 浮点, (3) 字符型

3. 若 a, b 和 c 均是 int 型变量, 则执行下面表达式后, a 值为_____, b 值为_____, c 值为_____。

```
a = (b = 4) + (c = 2)
```

答: (1) 6, (2) 4, (3) 2

4. 若 a 是 int 型变量, 且 a 的初值为 6, 则执行下面表达式后 a 的值为_____。

```
a + = a - = a * a
```

答: -60

5. 若 a 是 int 型变量, 则执行下面表达式后 a 的值为_____。

$a = 25/3\%3$

答: 2

6. 若 x 和 n 均是 `int` 型变量, 且 x 和 n 的初值均为 5, 则执行下面表达式后 x 的值为_____, n 的值为_____。

$x += n++$

答: (1) 10, (2) 6

7. 若有定义: `int b=7; float a=2.5, c=4.7;` 则下面表达式的值为_____。

$a + (\text{int})(b/3 * (\text{int})(a+c)/2)\%4$

答: 5.500000

8. 若 x 和 y 都是 `double` 型变量, 且 x 的初值为 3.0, y 的初值为 2.0, 则表达式 `pow(y, fabs(x))` 的值为_____。

答: 8.000000

9. 若有定义: `int e=1, f=4, g=2; float m=10.5, n=4.0, k;` 则执行赋值表达式 $k = (e+f)/g + \text{sqrt}((\text{double})n) * 1.2/g + m$ 后 k 的值是_____。

答: 13.700000

10. 表达式 $8/4 * (\text{int})2.5 / (\text{int})(1.25 * (3.7+2.3))$ 值的数据类型为_____。

答: `int` 型

11. 表达式 `pow(2.8, sqrt(double(x)))` 值的数据类型为_____。

答: `double` 型

12. 若 s 是 `int` 型变量, 且 $s=6$, 则下面表达式的值为_____。

$s\%2 + (s+1)\%2$

答: 1

13. 若 a 是 `int` 型变量, 则下面表达式的值为_____。

$(a=4*5, a*2), a+6$

答: 26

14. 若 x 和 a 均是 `int` 型变量, 则执行表达式 (1) 后的 x 值为_____, 执行表达式 (2) 后的 x 值为_____。

(1) $x = (a=4, 6*2)$

(2) $x = a=4, 6*2$

答: (1) 12, (2) 4

15. 若有以下定义, 则执行表达式 $y += y - = m * = y$ 后的值是 y _____。

`int m=5, y=2;`

答: -16

16. 设 C 语言中, 一个 `int` 型数据在内存中占 2 个字节, 则 `int` 型数据的取值范围为_____。

答: -32768 ~ +32767

17. 在 C 语言中的实型变量分为两种类型, 它们是_____和_____。

答: (1) `float` 型, (2) `double` 型

18. C 语言所提供的基本数据类型包括: 单精度型、双精度型、_____、_____和_____。

答：(1) 整型，(2) 字符型，(3) 枚举型

19. 下列函数将长整数 a 转换成带符号的字符串 s 。若 a 为 n 位数，则其相应的字符串如下存放； $s[0]$ 中存放数字； $s[1], s[2], \dots, s[n]$ 依次存放从高位到低位的各位数字。 $s[n+1]$ 存放结束符 ‘0’。

```
void atos (a, s)
long a;
char s []
{int n=1;
  long a1
  0 [0] = __ (1) __ ;
  __ (2) __ >=0? a; -a
  while ( __ (3) __ ) n++ ,
  s [n+1] = ‘\0’
  while (n)
    {s [n--] = (4) ;
    a=a/10;
  }
}
```

答：(1) $a > 0 ? 0 > ?$ ‘+’, ‘-’, (2) $a1 = a$ 或 $a = a1$, (3) $a1 = a1 / 10$, (4) $a \% 10 +$
‘0’

20. 若有定义：int $a=2, b=3$ ；float $x=3.5, y=2.5$ ；则下面表达式的值为_____。
(float) $(a+b) / 2 +$ (int) $x \%$ (int) y

答：3.500000

21. 若有定义：char $c = ‘\ 010’$ ；则变量 c 中包含的字符个数为_____。

答：1 个

22. 若有定义：int $x=3, y=2$ ；float $a=2.5, b=3.5$ ；则下面表达式的值为_____。
($x+y$) $\%2 +$ (int) $a /$ (int) b

答：1

23. 若 x 和 n 均是 int 型变量，且 x 的初值为 12， n 的初值为 5，则执行下面表达式后 x 的值为_____。

```
 $x \% = (n \% = 2)$ 
```

答：0

24. 假设所有变量均为整型，则表达式($a=2, b=5, a++ , b++ , a+b$)的值为_____。

答：9

25. C 语言中的标识符只能由三种字符组成，它们是____，____和____。

答：(1) 字母，(2) 数字，(3) 下划线

26. 已知字母 a 的 ASCII 码为十进制数 97，且设 ch 为字符型变量，则表达式 $ch = ‘a’ + ‘8’ - ‘3’$ 的值为_____。

答：f

第六章 基本语句

考核要点

1. 表达式语句，空语句，复合语句。
2. 数据的输入与输出，输入输出函数的调用。
3. 复合语句。
4. goto 语句和语句标号的使用。

综合练习题解

一、选择题

1. C 语言程序的三种基本结构是 ()

- A) 顺序结构、选择结构、循环结构
- B) 递归结构、循环结构、转移结构
- C) 嵌套结构、递归结构、顺序结构
- D) 循环结构、转移结构、顺序结构

答：A

2. 以下说法中正确的是 ()

- A) C 语言程序总是从第一个定义的函数开始执行
- B) 在 C 语言程序中，要调用的函数必须在 main () 函数中定义
- C) C 语言程序总是从 main () 函数开始执行
- D) C 语言程序中的 main () 函数必须放在程序的开始部分

答：C

3. C 语言可执行程序的开始执行点是 ()

- A) 程序中第一条可执行语句
- B) 程序中第一个函数
- C) 程序中的 main 函数
- D) 包含文件中的第一个函数

答：C

4. 有关下述语句输出的判断中，正确的是 ()

char x = '\xe0-1';

```
printf ( "%d", x);
```

- A) 赋值非法
B) 输出值不确定
C) 输出值为 -32
D) 输出值为 224

答: C

5. 下面的程序

()

```
main ()  
{int x=3, y=0, z=0;  
  if (x=y+z) printf ( " * * * * ");  
  else printf ( " # # # # ");  
}
```

- A) 有语法错误不能通过编译
B) 输出 * * * *
C) 可以通过编译, 但是不能通过连接, 因而不能运行
D) 输出 # # # #

答: D

6. 执行下面程序中的输出语句后, a 的值是

()

```
main ()  
{int a;  
  printf ( "%d \n", (a=3*5, a*4, a+5));  
}
```

- A) 65
B) 20
C) 15
D) 10

答: B

7. 下面程序的输出是

()

```
main ()  
{int x=10, y=3;  
  printf ( "%d \n", y=x/y);  
}
```

- A) 0
B) 1
C) 3
D) 不确定的值

答: C

8. 若执行下面的程序时, 从键盘上输入 3 和 4, 则输出结果是

()

```
main ()  
{int a, b, s;  
  scanf ( "%d%d", &a, &b);  
  s=a;  
  if (a<b) s=b;  
  s=s*s;  
  printf ( "%d \n", s);  
}
```

A) 14

B) 16

C) 18

D) 20

答: B.

9. 以下程序不用第三个变量, 实现将两个数进行对调的操作。程序中 (1) 为____, (2) 为____, (3) 为____。

```

#include <stdio.h>
main ()
{
int a, b;
scanf ( "%d%d", &a, &b);
printf ( "a= %d= %d", a, b);
a= (1); b= (2); a= (3)
printf ( "a= %d b= %d\n", a, b);
}

```

(1) A) a + b

B) a - b

C) a * b

D) a / b

(2) A) a + b

B) a - b

C) b - a

D) a * b

(3) A) a + b

B) a - b

C) b * a

D) a / b

答: (1) A, (2) B, (3) B

10. 以下程序的输出为

()

```

#include <stdio.h>
main ()
{
int m=7, n=4;
float a=38.4, b=6.4x;
x=m/2+n*a/b+1/2;
printf ( "%f\n", x);
}

```

A) 27.000000

B) 27.500000

C) 28.000000

D) 28.500000

答: A

11. C语言中, 整数-8在内存中的存储形式是

()

A) 1111, 1111, 1111, 1000

B) 1000, 0000, 0000, 1000

C) 0000, 0000, 0000, 1000

D) 1111, 1111, 1111, 0111

答: A

12. 若变量都已正确说明, 则以下程序段

()

a=2;

b=3;

printf (a>b? " * * * a= %d"; "### b= %d", a, b);

A) 没有正确的输出格式控制

B) 输出为: * * * a=2

C) 输出为: ###b=2

D) 输出为: ***a=2###b=2

答: C

13. 若已定义 `int a=256`, 执行语句 `printf (“%x”, a);` 的结果是 ()

A) 0100

B) 0256

C) 0ffe

D) 0ff

答: A

14. 执行下列程序的结果是 ()

```
main ()
```

```
{
```

```
float x=1, y;
```

```
y=++x*++x;
```

```
printf (“%f\n”, y);
```

```
}
```

A) 9.000000

B) 6.000000

C) 1.000000

D) 程序有错误

答: B

15. 执行下列程序时输入: 1234567, 程序的运行结果为 ()

```
main ()
```

```
{
```

```
int x, y;
```

```
scanf (“%2d%*2c%1d”, &x, &y);
```

```
printf (“%d\n”, x+y);
```

```
}
```

A) 17

B) 46

C) 15

D) 9

答: A

16. 在 C 语言中, 逻辑值“真”用 () 表示。

A) true

B) 大于 0 的数

C) 非零整数

D) 非 0 的数

答: D

17. 若有数学公式 $\sqrt{|\sin(x^0)|}$, 其正确的表达式是 ()

A) `sqrt (abs (sin (x * π/180))`

B) `sqrt (abs (sin (x * 3.14/180)))`

C) `sqrt (sin (x))`

D) `sqrt (fabs (sin (x * 3.14/180)))`

答: D

18. 已知 `char a; int b; float c; double d;` 则表达式 `a * b + c - d` 的结果为 () 型。

A) double

B) int

C) float

D) char

答: A

19. 若有以下的说明, 则对初值中整数 2 的引用方式为 ()

```
static struct
```

```
{char ch;
```

```

int i;
double x;
} arr [2] [3] = { { 'a', 1, 3, 45}, { 'b', 2, 7, 98}, { 'c', 3, 1, 93} };
```

- A) arr [0] [1] .ch B) arr [0] [1] .i
 C) arr [0] [0] .i D) arr [0] [2] .i

答: B

20. 下面语句中 () 是 C 语言的正确赋值语句。

- A) a=1, b=2 B) i+ + ;
 C) a=b=5 D) y=int (x);

答: B

21. 在 C 语言的 if 语句中, 用作判断的表达式为 ()

- A) 关系表达式 B) 逻辑表达式
 C) 算术表达式 D) 任意表达式

答: D

22. 下列 () 表达式不满足: 当 x 的值为偶数时值为“真”, 为奇数时值为“假”。

- A) x%2 == 0 B) ! x%2! = 0
 C) (x/2 * 2 - x) == 0 D) ! (x%2)

答: B

23. 若已定义 x 为 int 类型变量, 则下面的说明指针变量 pb 的语句 () 是正确的。

- A) int pb= & x B) int * pb= x
 C) int * pb= & x D) * pb= * x

答: C

24. 若 a 是 float 型变量, b 是 unsigned 型变量, 以下输入语句合法的是 ()

- A) scanf ("%6.2f%d", &a, &b); B) scanf ("%f%n", &a, &b);
 C) scanf ("%f%3O", &a, &b); D) scanf ("%f%f", &a, &b);

答: C

25. 设已定义整型变量 k, g, 则下面的程序输出为 ()

```

k=017; g=111;
printf ( "%d\n", ++k);
printf ( "%x\n", g++);
```

- A) 15 6f B) 16 70
 C) 15 71 D) 16 6f

答: D

26. 若给定条件表达式 (M)? (a+ +): (a- -), 则其中表达式 M ()

- A) 和 (M==0) 等价 B) 和 (M==1) 等价
 C) 和 (M! =0) 等价 D) 和 (M! =1) 等价

答: C

27. 下述程序段中, 语句 “getchar ();” 的真实作用是 ()

```

int x;
```

```
scanf ("%d", &x);
getchar ();
printf ("%c", x);
```

- A) 清除键盘缓冲区中多余的字符 B) 接受一个字符，以便后续程序中使用
C) 为后续的 %c 格式输出做转换 D) 无任何实际用处

答: A

28. 不能正确表示 $\frac{a \cdot b}{c \cdot d}$ 的 C 语言表达式是 ()

- A) a * b / c * d B) a / (c * d) * b
C) a * b / c / d D) a * b / (c * d)

答: A

29. 已知字母 a 的 ASCII 十进制代码为 97，则执行以下语句后的输出为 ()

```
char a = 'a';
```

```
a--;
```

```
printf ("%d,%c\n", a + '2' - '0', a + '3' - '0');
```

- A) b, c B) a-- 运算不合法，故有语法错
C) 98, c D) 格式描述和输出项不匹配，输出无定值

答: C

30. 假设预先定义变量如下:

```
int m;
```

```
char cx;
```

若从键盘输入整数 30 和字符 'A' 分别赋给变量 m 和 cx, () 中的输入语句及相应的输入数据是正确的。

- A) scanf("%d%d%c",&m,&cx); B) scanf("%2c%2d",&cx,&m);
 输入数据:10□30□A← 输入数据:BA30←(BA□30←)
C) scanf("%2c% * d%d",&cx,&m); D) scanf("%2c;% * 2d%d",&cx,&m);
 输入数据: AB□30□10← 输入数据: AB; 1030←

答: D

31. 在下述程序中, () 不能实现两个变量 x 和 y 的值的交换。

A) # include <stdio.h>

```
void main ()
```

```
{int x = 10, y = 20;
```

```
  x = x / y;
```

```
  y = x * y;
```

```
  x = y / x;
```

```
  printf (" \n%d,%d", x, y);
```

```
}
```

C) # include <stdio.h>

```
void main ()
```

B) # include <stdio.h>

```
void main ()
```

```
{int x = 10, y = 20;
```

```
  x + = y;
```

```
  y = x - y;
```

```
  x - = y;
```

```
  printf (" \n%d,%d", x, y);
```

```
}
```

D) # include <stdio.h>

```
void main ()
```

```

{int x=10, y=20;
int t=x;
x=y;
y=t;
printf ( "\n%d,%d", x, y);
}

{int x=10, y=20;
y=x-y;
x=x-y;
y=x+y;
printf ( "\n%d,%d", x, y);
}

```

答: A

32. 若给出以下程序 I 和 II, 它们的输出为 ()

```

I #include <stdio.h>
main ()
{
int a=4, b=7;
printf ( "%d\n", (a=a+1, b+a, b+1));
}

```

```

II #include <stdio.h>
main ()
{
int a=1, b=2;
printf ( "%d\n", a=a+1, a+b, b+1);
}

```

- A) I 输出 5, II 输出 2
- B) I 输出 8, II 输出 2
- C) I 输出 5, II 中 printf 函数调用语句的输出项包含了 a=a+1 形式, 不合法
- D) I 中 printf 函数调用语句的格式描述符不够, 输出无定值, II 输出为 2

答: B

33. 若有以下说明语句, 则该语句 ()

```
char s= '\092';
```

- A) 使 s 的值包含 1 个字符
- B) 说明不合法, s 的值不确定
- C) 使 s 的值包含 4 个字符
- D) 使 s 的值包含 3 个字符

答: B

34. 在以下运算符中, 优先级最高的运算符为 ()

- A)?:
- B) ++
- C) &&
- D) +=

答: B

35. 设已定义 k1, k2, k3, k4 为 int 类型变量, 为了将整数 10 赋给 k1 和 k3, 将整数 20 赋给 k2 和 k4, 则对应以下 scanf 函数调用语句的正确输入方式是 () (<CR> 代表换行符, _ 代表空格)。

```
scanf ( "%d%d", &k1, &k2);
scanf ( "%d,%d", &k3, &k4);
```

- A) 1020<CR>
- B) 10_ 20) <CR>
- 1020<CR>
- 10_ 20 <CR>

C) 10, 20<CR>
10, 20<CR>

D) 10 10 20<CR>
10, 20<CR>

答: D

36. 若已定义 ch 为 char 类型变量, k 为 int 类型变量。为了将字符 'c' 赋给 ch, 整数 555 赋给 k, 正确的 scanf 函数调用语句和相应的数据输入是 ()

A) scanf ("%3c%3d", &ch, &k);

输入: abc 10 10 20) 555<CR>

B) scanf ("%3c% * d%3d", &ch, &k);

输入: cba10 10 555 10 10 123<CR>

C) scanf ("ch= %3c% * d k= %3d", &ch, &k);

输入: ch= cba10 10 123 10 10 k= 555<CR>

D) scanf ("% * d% d% c", &k, &ch);

输入: 12 10 20) 555 10 10 c<CR>

(其中<CR>10 和 10 的含意同上。)

答: C

37. 已知字母 A 的 ASCII 码值是 65, 以下程序 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
```

```
void main ()
```

```
{char a= 'A';
```

```
int b=20;
```

```
printf ( "%d,%o", (a=a+1, a+b, b), a+ 'a' - 'A', b);
```

```
}
```

A) 表达式非法, 输出零或不确定值

B) 因输出项过多, 无输出或输出不确定值

C) 输出结果为 20, 141

D) 输出结果为 20, 141, 20

答: C

38. 若使用下述程序段将整数 30 和浮点数 5.5 分别赋给变量 a 和 b, 那么用户的输入应该是 ()。(注: 输入中的 "←" 表示按回车键, 以下同)。

```
int a;
```

```
float b;
```

```
scanf ( "a= %d, b= %f", &a, &b);
```

A) 30□5.5←

B) a=30, b=5.5←

C) 30, 5.5←

D) a=30□, b=5.5←

答: B

39. 假设先定义变量如下:

```
int x;
```

```
float y;
```

那么, 以下输入语句中 () 是正确的。

A) scanf ("%f%f", &y, &x);

B) scanf ("%f%d", y, x);

C) scanf ("%f,%d", &y, &x);

D) scanf ("%5.2f%2d", &y, &x);


```
#include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int x=02, y=3;
  printf ( "x= %d, y= %d", x, y);
}
```

- A) x=2, y=3 B) x= %2, y= %3
 C) x= %%d, y= %%d D) x= %d, y= %d

答: D

45. 下面程序的输出是 ()

```
main ()
{char x=040;
  printf ( "%d\n", x=x<<1);
}
```

- A) 100 B) 160 C) 120 D) 64

答: D

46. 下面程序的输出是 ()

```
main ()
{int a= -1, b=4, k;
k= (a++<=0) &&! (b--<=0));
printf ( "%d%d%d\n", k, a, b);
}
```

- A) 0 0 3 B) 0 1 2
 C) 1 0 3 D) 1 1 2

答: C

47. 下面程序的输出是 ()

```
main ()
{enum team {my, your=4, his, her= his+10};
  printf ( "%d%d%d%d\n", my, your, his, her);
}
```

- A) 0 1 2 3 B) 0 4 0 10
 C) 0 4 5 15 D) 1 4 5 15

答: C

48. 在下述选项中, () 是符合语法的 C 语句或语句段。

- A) int x=10, y;
 y= ++x++;
 printf ("%d,%d", x, y++);
- B) int x;
 printf(“ \ ”%d\ “”,scanf(“%d”,&x);
- C) char cx;
 cx=scanf (“%c”, &cx);
 char cx1=scanf (“cx1= %c”, &cx1);
- D) char cx=getchar ();
 putchar (int (cx));

答: B

49. 下述程序的输出是

()

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a=011, b=101;
 printf ( "\n%x,%o", ++a, b++);
}
```

A) 12, 145

B) 9, 144

C) a, 145

D) a, 5

答: C

50. 对下述程序段正确的描述是 ()。(注: 题中的□表示空格, 以下同)

```
int x=1234;
printf ( "ABS (x) = |- %? 08d|", x);
```

A) 输出为 ABS (x) = |-0001234| B) 输出为 ABS (x) = |00001234|

C) 输出为 ABS (x) = |1234□□□□| D) 输出格式描述非法, 无输出

答: C

51. 下列语句中, 符合语法的赋值语句是

()

A) a=7+b+c=a+7;

B) a=7+b++=a+7;

C) a=7+b, b++, a=7

D) a=7+b, c=a+7;

答: D

52. 设有以下语句。下列表达式中, () 的值为 6。

```
struct st
{int n;
 struct st * next;
}
```

```
static struct st a [3] = {5.&a [1], 7, &a [2], 9, '\0'}, *p;
p= &a [0];
```

A) p++->n

B) p->n++

C) (*p).n++

D) ++p->n

答: D

53. 下述语句的输出为

()

```
int x=-1;
printf ( "%d,%u,%o", x, x, x);
```

A) -1, -1, -1

B) -1, 32767, -177777

C) -1, 32768, 177777

D) -1, 65535, 177777

答: D

54. 若有下面的说明和语句, 则表达式 () 中的值为 31。

```
struct wc
{int a;
```

```

int * b
{ * p;
int x0 [] = {11, 12}, x1 [] = {31, 32};
static struct wc x [2] = {100, x0, 300, x1};
p = x;

```

A) * p -> b

B) (++p) -> a

C) * (p++) -> b

D) * (p++) -> b

答: D

二、填空题

1. 下列程序的输出结果是_____

```

main ()
{
    int i;
    for (i=1; i<5; i++)
        switch (i)
        {
            case 1:
            case 2: printf ("%d\n", i);
            case 3: printf ("%d\n", i);
                    break;
            default: printf ("OK! \n");
        }
}

```

答: 1

1

2

2

3

OK!

OK!

2. 下列程序输出结果是_____

```

#include <stdio.h>
char input [] = "SSSWILTECH1 \ 1 \ 11W \ 1WALLMP1";
main ()
{
    int i, c;
    for (i=2; (c=input [i])! = '\0'; i++)
        {

```

```

switch (c)
{
    case 'a': putchar ( 'i');
                continue;
    case '1': break;
    case 1: while ( (c=input [ ++i])! = '\1' && c! = '\0');
    case 9: putchar ( 'S');
    case 'E':
    case 'L': continue;
    default; putchar (c);
                continue;
}
    putchar ( '');
}
    putchar ( '\n');
}

```

答: SWITCH SWAMP

3. 下列程序输出结果是_____。

```

#define A 100
main ()
{
    int i=0, sum=0;
    do {
        if (i == (i/2) * 2)
            continue;
        sum += i;
        | while ( ++i < A);
    } while (1);
    printf ( "%d\n", sum);
}

```

答: 2500

4. 下述程序的输出是_____。

```

#include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int x = -2345;
    float y = 12.3;
    printf ( "%6D,%06.2F", x, y);
}

```

答: %6D,%06.2F

5. 下列程序输出结果是_____。

```

main ()
{
    int x, y, z;
    x=y=1;
    while (y<10) ++y; x+=y;
    printf ( "%d %d\n", x, y);
    x=y=1;
    while (y<10) x+=++y;
    printf ( "%d %d\n", x, y);
    x=2;
    while (y<=10)
    {
        x=y++;
        z=++y;
    }
    printf ( "%d %d %d\n", x, y, z);
    for (y=2; (x=y) <10; y++)
        printf ( "%d%d\n", x, y);
    for (x=1, y=1000; y>2; x++, y/=10)
        printf ( "%d %d\n", x, y);
}

```

答: 11 10
55 10
10 12 12
2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6
7 7
8 8
9 9
1 1000
2 100
3 10

6. 下列程序输出结果是_____。

```

main ()
{
    int i;

```

```
for (i=1; i+1; i++)
{
    if (i>4)
    {
        printf ( "%d\n", i);
        break;
    }
    printf ( "%d\n", i++);
}
```

答: 1

3

5

第七章 选择结构程序设计

考核要点

1. 用 if 语句实现选择结构。
2. 用 switch 语句实现多分支选择结构。
3. 选择结构的嵌套。

综合练习题解

一、选择题

1. 以下程序的输出是

()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int x=1, y=0, a=0, b=0;
  switch (x)
  {case 1:
    switch (y)
    {case 0: a++; break;
     case 1: b++; break;
     }
    case 2:
      a++; b++; break;
    case 3:
      a++; b++; brdak;
    case 3:
      a++; b++;
    }
  printf ( "\na= %d, b= %d", a, b);
}
```


- A) a=1, b=0 B) a=2, b=1 C) a=1, b=1 D) a=2, b=2

答: B

2. 下列程序的输出结果为

()

```
# include<stdio.h>
main ()
{
    char c;
    int v0=0, v1=0, v2=0;
    do
        switch (c=getchar ())
        {case 'a': case 'A';
         case 'e': case 'E';
         case 'i': case 'I';
         case 'o': case 'O';
         case 'u': case 'U'; v1 += 1;
         default; v0 += 1; v2 += 1;
        }
        while (c!= '\n');
        printf ("v0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d\n", v0, v1, v2);
}
```

程序执行时从第一列开始输入如下 (<CR>代表换行符): ADescriptor<CR>

- A) V0=7, V1=4, V2=7 B) V0=8, V1=4, V2=8
C) V0=11, V1=4, V2=11 D) V0=12, V1=4, V2=12

答: D

3. 下述程序中, () 可以实现选项本身的功能要求。

A) 将一个整数 x 右移 m 位。

```
# include<stdio.h>
void main ()
{int x, m;
scanf ("%d,%d", &x, &m);
x>>m;
printf ("%x", x);
}
```

B) 计算一个整数 x 的高字节值。

```
# include<stdio.h>
void main ()
{int x;
scanf ("%d", &x);
x = x&0xff00;
printf ("%x", x);
}
```

C) 将整数 x 的高 4 位移入变量 y 的低 4 位。 D) 计算一个整数 x 的低字节的高 4 位值。

```
# include<stdio.h>
void main ()
{int x=0xabcd, y;
y = x>>16-4;
printf ("%x", y);
}
```

```
# include<stdio.h>
void main ()
{int x, y;
scanf ("%d", &x);
y = (x>>4) &0x000f;
}
```

```
printf ( "%x", y);
```

答: D

4. 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include<stdio.h>
void main ()
{char x=112, y=211;
  printf ( "\n%d", x<<2|y>>1);
}
```

A) -23 B) 0 C) -32768, D) -22

答: A

5. 下列表达式中, () 不满足“当 x 的值为偶数时值为真, 为奇数时值为假”的要求。

A) $x \% 2 == 0$

B) $! x \% 2 == 0$

C) $(x/2 * 2 - x) == 0$

D) $! (x \% 2)$

答: B

6. 下面程序的输出是 ()

```
# include<stdio.h>
main ()
{int x=100, a=10, b=20;
  int v1=5, v2=0;
  if (a<b)
  if (b!=15)
    if (!v1)
      x=1;
  else
    if (v2) x=10;
  x=-1;
  printf ( "%d", x);
}
```

A) 100 B) -1 C) 1 D) 10

答: B

7. 选择下面程序运行的正确结果 ()

```
# include<stdio.h>
main ()
{
  printf ( "The file name is c: \ tools \ booklist.txt \ n");
}
```

A) Then file name is c: tools booklist.txt B) Thefile name is c: ools ooklist.txt

C) The file name is c:\oolsooklist.txt

D) The file name is c:\oollooklist.txt

答: D

8. 对下述程序, () 是正确的判断。

```
#include <stdio.h>
main ()
{int x, y;
  scanf ( "%d,%d", &x, &y);
  if (x>y)
    x = y; y = x;
  else
    x++; y++;
  printf ( "%d,%d", x, y);
}
```

A) 有语法错误, 不能通过编译

B) 若输入数据 3 和 4, 则输出 4 和 5

C) 若输入数据 4 和 3, 则输出 3 和 4

D) 若输入数据 4 和 3, 则输出 4 和 4

答: A

9. 若定义:

```
unsigned a = 31003, b = 21103;
```

则表达式 $a \cdot b \cdot b$ 的值为

()

A) 1

B) 31003

C) 21103

D) 0

答: B

10. 下述程序的输出结果是

()

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{char a = 3, b = 6;
  char c = a * b << 2;
  printf ( "\n%d", c);
}
```

A) 27

B) 10

C) 20

D) 28

答: A

11. 以下程序段

()

```
int x = 2, y = 3;
printf (x > y ? " * * * x = %d": " # # # y = %d", x, y);
```

A) 输出控制格式错误

B) 输出为: * * * x = 2

C) 输出为: # # # y = 2

D) 输出为: # # # y = 3

答: C

12. 对于条件表达式 $(M) ? (a++) : (a--)$ 来说, 其中的表达式 M 等价于 ()

A) $M = 0$

B) $M = 1$

C) $M! = 0$

D) $M! = 1$

答: C

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a = -1, b = 4, k;
  k = (a++ <= 0) && (! (b-- <= 0));
  printf ( "%d,%d,%d", k, a, b);
}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0 = 0, v1 = 0, v2 = 0;
  do
  switch (c = getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
}
```

A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
b = 50;
c = 30;
if (a > b) a = b,
b = c;
c = a;
printf ( "a = %d, b = %d, c = %d", a, b, c);
```

A) a = 10, b = 50, c = 10 B) a = 10, b = 30, c = 10

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a = -1, b = 4, k;
  k = (a++ <= 0) && (! (b-- <= 0));
  printf ( "%d,%d,%d", k, a, b);
}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0 = 0, v1 = 0, v2 = 0;
  do
  switch (c = getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
}
```

A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
b = 50;
c = 30;
if (a > b) a = b,
b = c;
c = a;
printf ( "a = %d, b = %d, c = %d", a, b, c);
```

A) a = 10, b = 50, c = 10 B) a = 10, b = 30, c = 10

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include<stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a= -1, b=4, k;
  k= (a++<=0) && (! (b--<=0));
  printf ( "%d,%d,%d", k, a, b);
}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include<stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0=0, v1=0, v2=0;
  do
  switch (c=getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c!= '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0= %d, v1= %d, v2= %d", v0, v1, v2);
}
```

A) v0=7, v1=4, v2=7 B) v0=8, v1=4, v2=8
C) v0=11, v1=4, v2=11 D) v0=12, v1=4, v2=12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a=10;
b=50;
c=30;
if (a>b) a=b,
b=c;
c=a;
printf ( "a= %d, b= %d, c= %d", a, b, c);
```

A) a=10, b=50, c=10 B) a=10, b=30, c=10

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include<stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a= -1, b=4, k;
  k= (a++<=0) && (! (b--<=0));
  printf ( "%d,%d,%d", k, a, b);
}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include<stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0=0, v1=0, v2=0;
  do
  switch (c=getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c!= '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0= %d, v1= %d, v2= %d", v0, v1, v2);
}
```

A) v0=7, v1=4, v2=7 B) v0=8, v1=4, v2=8
C) v0=11, v1=4, v2=11 D) v0=12, v1=4, v2=12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a=10;
b=50;
c=30;
if (a>b) a=b,
b=c;
c=a;
printf ( "a= %d, b= %d, c= %d", a, b, c);
```

A) a=10, b=50, c=10 B) a=10, b=30, c=10

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include<stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a= -1, b=4, k;
  k= (a++<=0) && (! (b--<=0));
  printf ( "%d,%d,%d", k, a, b);
}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include<stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0=0, v1=0, v2=0;
  do
  switch (c=getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c!= '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0= %d, v1= %d, v2= %d", v0, v1, v2);
}
```

A) v0=7, v1=4, v2=7 B) v0=8, v1=4, v2=8
C) v0=11, v1=4, v2=11 D) v0=12, v1=4, v2=12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a=10;
b=50;
c=30;
if (a>b) a=b,
b=c;
c=a;
printf ( "a= %d, b= %d, c= %d", a, b, c);
```

A) a=10, b=50, c=10 B) a=10, b=30, c=10

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a = -1, b = 4, k;
  k = (a++ <= 0) && (! (b-- <= 0));
  printf ( "%d,%d,%d", k, a, b);
}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0 = 0, v1 = 0, v2 = 0;
  do
  switch (c = getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
}
```

A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
b = 50;
c = 30;
if (a > b) a = b,
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A) a = 10, b = 50, c = 10 B) a = 10, b = 30, c = 10

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a = -1, b = 4, k;
  k = (a++ <= 0) && (! (b-- <= 0));
  printf ( "%d,%d,%d", k, a, b);
}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0 = 0, v1 = 0, v2 = 0;
  do
  switch (c = getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
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A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
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答: D

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C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
b = 50;
c = 30;
if (a > b) a = b,
b = c;
c = a;
printf ( "a = %d, b = %d, c = %d", a, b, c);
```

A) a = 10, b = 50, c = 10 B) a = 10, b = 30, c = 10

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a = -1, b = 4, k;
  k = (a++ <= 0) && (! (b-- <= 0));
  printf ( "%d,%d,%d", k, a, b);
}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0 = 0, v1 = 0, v2 = 0;
  do
  switch (c = getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
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A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
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答: D

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答: D

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if (a>b) a=b,
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答: C

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答: D

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A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
b = 50;
c = 30;
if (a > b) a = b,
b = c;
c = a;
printf ( "a = %d, b = %d, c = %d", a, b, c);
```

A) a = 10, b = 50, c = 10 B) a = 10, b = 30, c = 10

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include<stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a= -1, b=4, k;
  k= (a++<=0) && (! (b--<=0));
  printf ( "%d,%d,%d", k, a, b);
}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include<stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0=0, v1=0, v2=0;
  do
  switch (c=getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c!= '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0= %d, v1= %d, v2= %d", v0, v1, v2);
}
```

A) v0=7, v1=4, v2=7 B) v0=8, v1=4, v2=8
C) v0=11, v1=4, v2=11 D) v0=12, v1=4, v2=12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a=10;
b=50;
c=30;
if (a>b) a=b,
b=c;
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printf ( "a= %d, b= %d, c= %d", a, b, c);
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A) a=10, b=50, c=10 B) a=10, b=30, c=10

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a = -1, b = 4, k;
  k = (a++ <= 0) && (! (b-- <= 0));
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}
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A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

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void main ()
{char c;
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   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
}
```

A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

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```
int a, b, c;
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   case 'o': case 'O';
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   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c!= '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0= %d, v1= %d, v2= %d", v0, v1, v2);
}
```

A) v0=7, v1=4, v2=7 B) v0=8, v1=4, v2=8
C) v0=11, v1=4, v2=11 D) v0=12, v1=4, v2=12

答: D

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int a, b, c;
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  {case 'a': case 'A';
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   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c!= '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0= %d, v1= %d, v2= %d", v0, v1, v2);
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A) v0=7, v1=4, v2=7 B) v0=8, v1=4, v2=8
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答: D

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```
int a, b, c;
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{int a = -1, b = 4, k;
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A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

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void main ()
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  do
  switch (c = getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
}
```

A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

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int a, b, c;
a = 10;
b = 50;
c = 30;
if (a > b) a = b,
b = c;
c = a;
printf ( "a = %d, b = %d, c = %d", a, b, c);
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void main ()
{int a = -1, b = 4, k;
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   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
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答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

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A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

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   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
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答: D

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```
int a, b, c;
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   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
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```

A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
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答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
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c = 30;
if (a > b) a = b,
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```

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13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include<stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a= -1, b=4, k;
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```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

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```
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void main ()
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   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c!= '\n');
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```

A) v0=7, v1=4, v2=7 B) v0=8, v1=4, v2=8
C) v0=11, v1=4, v2=11 D) v0=12, v1=4, v2=12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a=10;
b=50;
c=30;
if (a>b) a=b,
b=c;
c=a;
printf ( "a= %d, b= %d, c= %d", a, b, c);
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13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

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A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

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   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
}
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A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
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答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
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c = a;
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答: D

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int a, b, c;
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答: D

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A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
b = 50;
c = 30;
if (a > b) a = b,
b = c;
c = a;
printf ( "a = %d, b = %d, c = %d", a, b, c);
```

A) a = 10, b = 50, c = 10 B) a = 10, b = 30, c = 10

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a = -1, b = 4, k;
  k = (a++ <= 0) && (! (b-- <= 0));
  printf ( "%d,%d,%d", k, a, b);
}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0 = 0, v1 = 0, v2 = 0;
  do
  switch (c = getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
}
```

A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

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int a, b, c;
a = 10;
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if (a > b) a = b,
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答: D

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   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
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答: D

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   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c!= '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0= %d, v1= %d, v2= %d", v0, v1, v2);
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A) v0=7, v1=4, v2=7 B) v0=8, v1=4, v2=8
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答: D

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```
int a, b, c;
a=10;
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   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
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A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
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答: D

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int a, b, c;
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答: D

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   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
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答: D

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  }
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```

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答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a=10;
b=50;
c=30;
if (a>b) a=b,
b=c;
c=a;
printf ( "a= %d, b= %d, c= %d", a, b, c);
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答: C

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```

A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
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答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
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答: D

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A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
b = 50;
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if (a > b) a = b,
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13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

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# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a = -1, b = 4, k;
  k = (a++ <= 0) && (! (b-- <= 0));
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}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

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# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0 = 0, v1 = 0, v2 = 0;
  do
  switch (c = getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
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   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
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C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
b = 50;
c = 30;
if (a > b) a = b,
b = c;
c = a;
printf ( "a = %d, b = %d, c = %d", a, b, c);
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A) a = 10, b = 50, c = 10 B) a = 10, b = 30, c = 10

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a = -1, b = 4, k;
  k = (a++ <= 0) && (! (b-- <= 0));
  printf ( "%d,%d,%d", k, a, b);
}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0 = 0, v1 = 0, v2 = 0;
  do
  switch (c = getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
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A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
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答: D

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答: D

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答: D

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   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c!= '\n');
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答: D

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int a, b, c;
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   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
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答: D

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答: D

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答: D

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答: D

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A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
b = 50;
c = 30;
if (a > b) a = b,
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A) a = 10, b = 50, c = 10 B) a = 10, b = 30, c = 10

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a = -1, b = 4, k;
  k = (a++ <= 0) && (! (b-- <= 0));
  printf ( "%d,%d,%d", k, a, b);
}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0 = 0, v1 = 0, v2 = 0;
  do
  switch (c = getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
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A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
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答: D

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C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
b = 50;
c = 30;
if (a > b) a = b,
b = c;
c = a;
printf ( "a = %d, b = %d, c = %d", a, b, c);
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A) a = 10, b = 50, c = 10 B) a = 10, b = 30, c = 10

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include<stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a= -1, b=4, k;
  k= (a++<=0) && (! (b--<=0));
  printf ( "%d,%d,%d", k, a, b);
}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include<stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0=0, v1=0, v2=0;
  do
  switch (c=getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c!= '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0= %d, v1= %d, v2= %d", v0, v1, v2);
}
```

A) v0=7, v1=4, v2=7 B) v0=8, v1=4, v2=8
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答: D

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int a, b, c;
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答: D

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答: D

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答: D

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C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
b = 50;
c = 30;
if (a > b) a = b,
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A) a = 10, b = 50, c = 10 B) a = 10, b = 30, c = 10

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a = -1, b = 4, k;
  k = (a++ <= 0) && (! (b-- <= 0));
  printf ( "%d,%d,%d", k, a, b);
}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0 = 0, v1 = 0, v2 = 0;
  do
  switch (c = getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
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A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
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答: D

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   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c!= '\n');
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C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
b = 50;
c = 30;
if (a > b) a = b,
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A) a = 10, b = 50, c = 10 B) a = 10, b = 30, c = 10

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

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# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a = -1, b = 4, k;
  k = (a++ <= 0) && (! (b-- <= 0));
  printf ( "%d,%d,%d", k, a, b);
}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0 = 0, v1 = 0, v2 = 0;
  do
  switch (c = getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
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C) v0=11, v1=4, v2=11 D) v0=12, v1=4, v2=12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a=10;
b=50;
c=30;
if (a>b) a=b,
b=c;
c=a;
printf ( "a= %d, b= %d, c= %d", a, b, c);
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A) a=10, b=50, c=10 B) a=10, b=30, c=10

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a = -1, b = 4, k;
  k = (a++ <= 0) && (! (b-- <= 0));
  printf ( "%d,%d,%d", k, a, b);
}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0 = 0, v1 = 0, v2 = 0;
  do
  switch (c = getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
}
```

A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

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int a, b, c;
a = 10;
b = 50;
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   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c!= '\n');
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  }
  while (c != '\n');
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答: D

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int a, b, c;
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  }
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答: D

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答: D

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答: D

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答: D

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A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
b = 50;
c = 30;
if (a > b) a = b,
b = c;
c = a;
printf ( "a = %d, b = %d, c = %d", a, b, c);
```

A) a = 10, b = 50, c = 10 B) a = 10, b = 30, c = 10

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a = -1, b = 4, k;
  k = (a++ <= 0) && (! (b-- <= 0));
  printf ( "%d,%d,%d", k, a, b);
}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0 = 0, v1 = 0, v2 = 0;
  do
  switch (c = getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
}
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A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
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答: D

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int a, b, c;
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答: D

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# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a= -1, b=4, k;
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   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c!= '\n');
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答: D

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   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
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答: D

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int a, b, c;
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答: D

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答: D

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答: D

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答: D

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答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

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答: D

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C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
b = 50;
c = 30;
if (a > b) a = b,
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13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

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# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a = -1, b = 4, k;
  k = (a++ <= 0) && (! (b-- <= 0));
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}
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A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

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# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0 = 0, v1 = 0, v2 = 0;
  do
  switch (c = getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
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   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
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C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
b = 50;
c = 30;
if (a > b) a = b,
b = c;
c = a;
printf ( "a = %d, b = %d, c = %d", a, b, c);
```

A) a = 10, b = 50, c = 10 B) a = 10, b = 30, c = 10

13. 下述程序的输出是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{int a = -1, b = 4, k;
  k = (a++ <= 0) && (! (b-- <= 0));
  printf ( "%d,%d,%d", k, a, b);
}
```

A) 0, 0, 3 B) 0, 1, 2 C) 1, 0, 3 D) 1, 1, 2

答: C

14. 若执行程序时输入 "ADescriptor↵", 以下程序的输出结果是 ()

```
# include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{char c;
  int v0 = 0, v1 = 0, v2 = 0;
  do
  switch (c = getchar ())
  {case 'a': case 'A';
   case 'e': case 'E';
   case 'i': case 'I';
   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
}
```

A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

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# include<stdio.h>
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     case 'i': case 'I';
     case 'o': case 'O';
     case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
     default; v0++; v2++;
    }
    while (c!= '\n');
    printf ( "\nv0= %d, v1= %d, v2= %d", v0, v1, v2);
}
```

A) v0=7, v1=4, v2=7 B) v0=8, v1=4, v2=8
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答: D

15. 以下程序的输出为 ()

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int a, b, c;
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   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
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答: D

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   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
  while (c != '\n');
  printf ( "\nv0 = %d, v1 = %d, v2 = %d", v0, v1, v2);
}
```

A) v0 = 7, v1 = 4, v2 = 7 B) v0 = 8, v1 = 4, v2 = 8
C) v0 = 11, v1 = 4, v2 = 11 D) v0 = 12, v1 = 4, v2 = 12

答: D

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```
int a, b, c;
a = 10;
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if (a > b) a = b,
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printf ( "a = %d, b = %d, c = %d", a, b, c);
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   case 'o': case 'O';
   case 'u': case 'U'; v1++;
   default; v0++; v2++;
  }
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答: D

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