**Chapter 1 Guided Reading**

1. The ENIAC was created to calculate **Mortar Trajectories.**
2. Computers are constructed of physical components known as **Hardware.**
3. A **bit** is the smallest and most basic item in a computer.
4. A bit is really a **switch** that can be opened or closed.
5. A bit is represented with the numbers **0** and **1**
6. A 0 represents the switch being **open** and a 1 represents the switch being **closed.**
7. Eight bits is equal to a **byte.**
8. Character codes (ASCII and Unicode) are used to convert binary to **letters/symbols.**
9. Basic Computer Hardware consists of:
	1. **Main Memory Unit (RAM)**
	2. **CPU**
	3. **I/O Unit (Input/Output Unit)**
	4. **Secondary Storage**
10. A **program** is a self-contained set of instructions and data used to operate a computer to produce a specific result.
11. **Software** is simply a program or a set of programs.
12. **Programming** is the process of developing and writing a program
13. A programming **Language** is the set of instructions that can be used to construct a program
14. A(n) **Executable** program is a program that can operate a computer.
15. Machine-Level and Assembly Languages are considered **Low-Level** languages.
16. Visual Basic, C, C++, and Java are all example of **High-Level** languages.
17. Programs written in computer language (high or low level) are referred to as **Source Code.**
18. A(n) **compiler** is a program that translates a high-level language into machine language.
19. The two types of software are **System** software and **Application** software.
20. A programming language’s **syntax** is the set of rules for formulating grammatically correct language statements.
21. C++ was developed in the early **1980**’s.
22. C++ kept many of the original features of C, but is **object oriented.**