

**Part I – True/False**

1. An Integer variables uses less memory than a Double variable.
2. Statements that declare constants begin with the keyword Const.
3. A module variable has narrower scope than a local variable.
4. `grandTotal = appleSubtotal + donutSubtotal` is an assignment statement.
5. `14 Mod 5` is 4.
6. The expression `2 ^ x` evaluates to 8 if `x` is 3 .
7. A module variable or constant can be used in any method on a form.
8. When possible, it is better to use a local variable than a module variable.

**Part II – Evaluate the following expressions. Be sure to enclose string values in double quotes. If an error would occur, print "error". Assume that `num1 = 10` , `sum = 23` and `num2 = "8"` .**

9. `Str(num1) + num2` \_\_\_\_\_
10. `8 * Val(num2)` \_\_\_\_\_
11. `num2 * 1 ^ num1` \_\_\_\_\_
12. `12 - 4 + 5` \_\_\_\_\_
13. `num1 * (2 * num1 ^ 2)` \_\_\_\_\_

**Part III – Write a VB statements that perform the following tasks. You can assume that any necessary variables have been declared unless you are specifically asked to write a declaration statement.**

14. Write an **assignment statement** that sets the `Text` property of a label named `lblMessage` to the phrase “Hello world”.
15. Write a **declaration statement** that declares an Integer variable named `score` & initializes it to the value 0 .
16. Write an **assignment statement** that stores the product of 0.06 times `price` to the variable named `total`. You can assume that `price` and `total` have been declared.
17. Write an **assignment statement** that causes the variable `totalCost` to be assigned the number of donuts stored in `numDonuts` times the price of each donut stored in `PRICE_PER_DONUT` along with 6% sales tax added in.
18. On the back, neatly print the Hello World program that you memorized the first week of school.

**Part IV – Essay – Answer each of the following question(s) as completely as possible on the back.**

19. Explain how the data types `Integer` and `Double` are used differently.