Chapter 7

1. What is the difference between a size declarator and a subscript?

2. *names* is an integer array with 20 elements. Write a regular for loop that prints each element of the array.

3. Consider the following array definition:
   
   ```
   int values[5] = { 4, 7, 6, 8, 2 };
   ```
   
   What does each of the following statements display?
   
   ```
   cout << values[0] << endl;
   cout << values[4] << endl;
   cout << (values[2] + values[3]) << endl;
   cout << ++values[1] << endl;
   ```

4. Assuming that *numbers* is an array of doubles, will the following statement display the contents of the array?
   
   ```
   cout << numbers << endl;
   ```
   
   Why or why not?

5. The size declarator must be an _______ with a value greater than _______.

6. Each element of an array is accessed and indexed by a number known as an _______.

7. Subscript numbering in C++ always starts at _______.

8. Starting values for an array may be specified with an _______ list.

9. When an entire array is passed to a function, it is not passed by value, but passed by _______.

10. A(n) _______ array is like several arrays of the same type put together.

11. TRUE or FALSE: To pass an array to a function, pass the name of the array.

12. TRUE or FALSE: An array's size declarator can be either a literal, a named constant, or a variable.

13. TRUE or FALSE: The first element in an array is accessed by the subscript 1.

14. TRUE or FALSE: The uninitialized elements of a string array will automatically be set to the value "0".