1. Which of the following statements is correct?
   I. Keywords are those words whose meaning is already defined by Compiler.
   II. Keywords cannot be used as variable names.
   III. There are 32 keywords in C
   IV. C keywords are also called reserved words.

   a) I and II
   b) II and III
   c) I, II and IV
   d) All of the above

Solution: (d) All of the above are correct.

2. A function is

   a) Block of statements to perform some specific task
   b) It is a fundamental modular unit to perform some task
   c) It has a name and can be used multiple times
   d) All of the above

Solution: (d) All are true

3. If an integer needs two bytes of storage, then the minimum value of an unsigned integer in C would be
   a) $-(2^{16}-1)$
   b) 0
   c) $-(2^{15}-1)$
   d) -2^{15}

Solution: (b) For an unsigned int, the minimum value to store is 0.

4. What is the output? (short answer type)

```
#include<stdio.h>
#define fun(x) (x*x-2*x+9)
int main()
{
  float i;
  i = 45/fun(2);
  printf("%.2f", i);
 return 0;
}
```

Solution: 5.00
The pre-processing replaces fun(2) with (2*2-2*2+9). Thus fun(2)=9, so, i=45/9=5.00 (Not 5 but 5.00, as ‘i’ has been declared as a float)

5. What is the output? (short answer type)

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
float q = 'x';
printf("%.2f", q);
return 0;
}
```

Solution: 120.00.
Here the ‘x’ is a character. Therefore when ‘x’ is stored inside q as a float then the ascii value of ‘x’ is stored, which is 120.00 (upto two decimal as the printf uses %.2f).

6. Which of the following is a correct C Keyword?
   a) breaker
   b) go to
   c) shorter
   d) default

Solution: (d) default is a correct C keyword.

7. Integers can be of the following type in C?
   a) short
   b) int
   c) long
   d) All the above

Solution: (d) all are correct type of int in C.

8. The operator % in C Language is called?
   a) Percentage Operator
   b) Quotient Operator
   c) Modulus
   d) Division

Solution: (c) % is called Modulus operator in C.

9. What will be the correct value of ‘x’?

```
int x = 5.6634 + 4.867;
```

   a) x=10
   b) x= 11
   c) x = 10.530400
   d) compilation error.

Solution: (a) 10

Here, x = 5.6634 + 4.867 = 10.530400. But as ‘x’ is declared as int, therefore the value will be truncated and 10 is stored.

10. What is a C Storage Class.?
    a) C Storage decides where to or which memory store the variable.
    b) C Storage Class decides what is the default value of a variable.
    c) C Storage Class decides what is the Scope and Life of a variable.
    d) All the above.

Solution: (d) All of the above.
Storage Classes are used to describe the features of a variable/function. These features basically include the scope, visibility and life-time which help us to trace the existence of a particular variable during the runtime of a program.