

Ch.8

Choose the correct option:

- (i) C is a:
 - a) High Level Language
 - b) Low Level Language
 - c) Assembly Language
 - d) Machine Language
- (ii) Turbo C++ can compile:
 - a) C++ programs only
 - b) C and C++ programs
 - c) Turbo C programs only
 - d) Turbo C++ programs only
- (iii) Debug is the process of:
 - a) Creating bugs in program
 - b) Identifying and removing errors
 - c) Identifying Errors
 - d) Removing Errors
- (iv) C was designed to write programs for:
 - a) Windows operating system
 - b) Solaris operating system
 - c) Unix operating system
 - d) OS/2 operating system
- (v) Preprocessor directives are commands for:
 - a) Microprocessor
 - b) Language processor
 - c) C preprocessor
 - d) Loader
- (vi) The expression in define directive:
 - a) can only be changed at the end of the program
 - b) can not be changed
 - c) can not be changed but can be redefine
 - d) can not be assigned a value
- (vii) Which of the following language requires no translator to execute the program:
 - a) C
 - b) C++
 - c) Machine language
 - d) Assembly language
- (viii) .exe file is produced by the:
 - a) Linker
 - b) Loader
 - c) Compiler
 - d) Interpreter
- (ix) Which of the following key is used to save a file?
 - a) F2
 - b) F3
 - c) F5
 - d) F9
- (x) void occupy how many bytes in memory?
 - a) zero
 - b) one
 - c) two
 - d) four

2.	(i)	a	(ii)	b	(iii)	b	(iv)	c	(v)	c
	(vi)	b	(vii)	c	(viii)	a	(ix)	b	(x)	a

Ch.9 Choose the correct option:

- (i) Variables are created in:
 - a) RAM
 - b) ROM
 - c) Hard Disk
 - d) Cache
- (ii) Which of the following is a valid character constant?
 - a) a
 - b) "b"
 - c) '6'
 - d) =
- (iii) Which of the following data type offers the highest precision?
 - a) float
 - b) long int
 - c) long double
 - d) unsigned long int

- (iv) When the result of the computation of two very small numbers is too small to be represented, this phenomenon is called:
 a) Arithmetic overflows b) Arithmetic underflow
 c) Truncation d) Round off
- (v) The symbol '=', represents:
 a) Comparison operator b) Assignment operator
 c) Equal-to operator d) None of these
- (vi) Which of the following operators has lowest precedence?
 a) ! b) +
 c) = d) ==
- (vii) Relational operators are used to:
 a) Establish a relationship among variables
 b) Compare two values
 c) Construct compound condition
 d) Perform arithmetic operations
- (viii) C is a strongly typed language, this means that:
 a) Every program must be compiled before execution
 b) Every variable must be declared before it is being used
 c) The variable declaration also defines the variable
 d) Sufficient data types are available to manipulate each type of data
- (ix) The logical not operator, denoted by !, is a:
 a) Ternary operator b) Unary operator
 c) Binary operator d) Bitwise operator
- (x) a += b is equivalent to:
 a) b += a b) a =+ b
 c) a = a + b d) b = b + a

2.	(i) a	(ii) c	(iii) c	(iv) b	(v) b
	(vi) c	(vii) b	(viii) b	(ix) b	(x) c

Ch.10

Choose the correct option:

- (i) The function getche() is defined in:
 a) stdio.h b) string.h
 c) math.h d) conio.h
- (ii) The escape sequence for backslash is:
 a) \ b) \b
 c) \\ d) \t
- (iii) The format specifier %u is used for:
 a) integer b) unsigned short
 c) unsigned float d) unsigned long int
- (iv)
 a) Arithmetic overflows b) Arithmetic underflow
 c) Truncation d) Round off
- (v) The symbol '=', represents:
 a) Comparison operator b) Assignment operator
 c) Equal-to operator d) None of these
- (vi) Which of the following operators has lowest precedence?
 a) ! b) +
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- (ix) The logical not operator, denoted by !, is a:
- Ternary operator
 - Unary operator
 - Binary operator
 - Bitwise operator
- (x) $a += b$ is equivalent to:
- $b += a$
 - $a =+ b$
 - $a = a + b$
 - $b = b + a$

2. (i) d (ii) b (iii) c (iv) b (v) b
(vi) c (vii) d (viii) b (ix) b (x) c

Ch.13

Choose the correct option:

- (i) Function prototypes for built-in functions are specified in:
- source files
 - header files
 - object files
 - image files
- (ii) Global variables are created in:
- RAM
 - ROM
 - hard disk
 - cache
- (iii) Which of the following is true about a function call?
- Stops the execution of the program
 - Transfers control to the called function
 - Transfers control to the *main* function
 - Resumes the execution of the program
- (iv) Which of the following looks for the prototypes of functions used in a program?
- linker
 - loader
 - compiler
 - parser
- (v) Memory is allocated to a local variable at the time of its:
- declaration
 - destruction
 - definition
 - first reference
- (vi) The name of actual and formal parameters:
- may or may not be same
 - must be same
 - must be different
 - must be in lowercase
- (vii) Formal arguments are also called:
- actual arguments
 - dummy arguments
 - original arguments
 - referenced arguments
- (viii) printf() is a:
- built-in function
 - user-defined function
 - local function
 - keyword
- (ix) A built-in function:
- can not be redefined
 - can be redefined
 - can not return a value
 - should be redefined
- (x) In a C program, two functions can have:
- same name
 - same parameters
 - same name and same parameters
 - same name but different parameters

2. (i) b (ii) a (iii) b (iv) c (v) c
(vi) a (vii) b (viii) a (ix) b (x) d

Ch.14

2. Choose the correct option:
- (i) A file is stored in:
a) RAM
b) hard disk
c) ROM
d) cache
- (ii) Which of the following mode open only an existing file for both reading and writing:
a) "w"
b) "w+"
c) "r+"
d) "a+"
- (iii) Which of the following functions is used to write a string to a file?
a) puts()
b) putc()
c) fputs()
d) fgets()
- (iv) On successfully closing a file, the fclose() returns:
a) NULL
b) 0 (zero)
c) 1 (one)
d) FILE pointer
- (v) An array subscript should be:
a) int
b) float
c) double
d) an array

2. (i) b (ii) b (iii) c (iv) b (v) a