

CS Fundamentals Questions (OOPs AND C language)

What is a pointer?

What is a structure?

What are the differences between structures and arrays?

In header files whether functions are declared or defined?

What are the differences between malloc() and calloc()?

What are macros? what are its advantages and disadvantages?

Difference between pass by reference and pass by value?

What is static identifier?

Where are the auto variables stored?

Where does global, static, local, register variables, free memory and C Program instructions get stored?

Difference between arrays and linked list?

What are enumerations?

Describe about storage allocation and scope of global, extern, static, local and register variables?

What are register variables? What are the advantage of using register variables?

What is the use of typedef?

Can we specify variable field width in a scanf() format string? If possible how?

Out of fgets() and gets() which function is safe to use and why?

Difference between strdup and strcpy?

What is recursion?

Differentiate between a for loop and a while loop? What are it uses?

What are the different storage classes in C?

Write down the equivalent pointer expression for referring the same element `a[i][j][k][l]`?

What is difference between Structure and Unions?

What the advantages of using Unions?

What are the advantages of using pointers in a program?

What is the difference between Strings and Arrays?

In a header file whether functions are declared or defined?

What is a far pointer? where we use it?

How will you declare an array of three function pointers where each function receives two ints and returns a float?

what is a NULL Pointer? Whether it is same as an uninitialized pointer?

What is a NULL Macro? What is the difference between a NULL Pointer and a NULL Macro?

What does the error 'Null Pointer Assignment' mean and what causes this error?

What is near, far and huge pointers? How many bytes are occupied by them?

How would you obtain segment and offset addresses from a far address of a memory location?

English Comprehension (PP1)

Directions for questions 1-10: Find the synonyms of the following words

1. Diligence

A. Laziness B. carelessness C. negligence D. meticulousness

2. Illustrious

A. unimportant B. glorious C. shameful D. None of these

3. Prolific

A. Unproductive B. scarce C. abundant D. None of these

4. Relinquish

A. Vanquish B. repudiate C. retain, D. None of these

5. ABODE

A. clay B. obstacle C. dwelling D. bind

6. BEHEST

A. behavior B. hold down C. relieve D. condemn

7. MORTIFY

A. make a cavity B. displease C. humiliate D. relapse

8. LETHARGY

A. reminiscence B. category C. fallacy D. stupor

9. INCENTIVE

A. provocation B. amplitude C. reflex D. escutcheon

10. CAJOLE

A. mollify B. motivate C. profound D. coax

Directions for questions 11-20: Find the Antonyms of the following words

11. Admonish

A. Reprove B. reprimand C. Approve D. rebuke

12. Circumspect

A. Reckless B. Cautious C. prudent D. guarded

13. Impetus

A. Momentum B. thrust C. motivation D. Inertia

14. Latent

A. Dormant B. Overt C. embryonic D. suppressed

15. Manifestation

A. demonstration B. expression C. obscurity D. symptom

16. Solicit

A. Importune B. implore C. crave D. Grant

17. Vehement

A. Fervent B. passionate C. Apathetic D. None of these

18. Caprice

A. Whim B. impulse C. quirk D. None of these

19. Dwindle

A. extend B. fall C. fall off D. drop

20. Covet

A. aspire to B. abjure C. begrudge D. crave

Directions for Questions 21-26: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage.

A leading Indian industrialist in a recent article on ways to strengthen India's economy has drawn attention to the problems of inflation and industrial sickness among other things. One of the main reasons for industrial sickness in our country has been the fact that business and industrial managers, have not been able to look beyond the immediate future. They have been too preoccupied with their attempts to report favorable results for the current year higher profits and larger dividends to the share holders. The planning horizon has hardly ever exceeded five years. Investments have been inadequate for new plants and towards diversification and expansions. Modernisation and asset creation has seriously lagged behind. In business, growth is needed for survival; one has to grow if one does not want to be wiped out This is particularly true today with liberalisation of imports and increasing competition. More over, growth and higher productivity create employment and higher employment creates larger markets both for industrial and consumer products. It was Henry Ford who brought home the need for the creation of larger and a more stable middle class, that is, a larger number of people who can afford more and more of goods and services. Even after forty years of independence our industrialists have not been able to shed the petty shopkeeper's mentality and our highly educated management has tagged along merrily and without concern.

21. Which of the following short comings of Indian industrialists has been highlighted by the author ?

- A) The invest unreasonable high amount on diversification and expansion.
- B) They are more concerned for immediate net gains than for developmental activities
- C) They are reluctant to maintain the shopkeeper mentality
- D) They are less concerned for payment of dividends to shareholders
- E) None of the above

22. The leading industrialist attributes industrial sickness mainly to

- A) lacunae in five-year plans
- B) preoccupations of managers with matters unrelated to business
- C) higher profits and larger dividends to shareholders
- D) lack of foresight among managers
- E) inflation and other economic problems

23. According to the passage, growth and increasing productivity lead to

- A) imposition of restrictions on imports

- B) employment and thus provide an outlet to industrial and consumer products
- C) encouragement to export of excess consumer goods
- D) disproportionate surplus of commodities
- E) None of the above

24. Why did Henry Ford stress the need for a more stable middle class ?

- A) They are mostly service oriented
- B) They do not have shopkeeper mentality
- C) They can afford to buy more and more expensive goods
- D) They are most unstable
- E) None of these

25. The planning horizon has hardly ever exceeded five year's implies

- A) Planning should not be for a period of less than five years
- B) The planning process is very time consuming
- C) The planners are not inclined to think of future
- D) Planning should take care of all probable ups and downs in the next five-year period
- E) Five-year period is too short for successful implementation of plans.

26. According to the passage, the net gains pursued by managers are at the cost of

- A) Diversification, modernisation and asset creation
- B) Availability of markets for industrial and consumer products
- C) Inflation and industrial sickness
- D) Liberalisation of imports and increasing competition
- E) Higher profits and larger dividends to shareholders

Directions 27-32: Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

27. She had just down when the telephone rang

- A) laid B) lain C) lay

28. Thinking that the other candidate was more deserving for the post, I in his favour

- A) stood down B) stood out C) stood over D) stood off

29. This building comprises sixty rooms

- A) off B) to C) with D) of

30. She always runs short money

A) of B) by C) in D) to

31. Sunita decided to set some time every day for prayers

A) up B) in C) on D) aside

32. The Government agreed to pay compensation damaged crops, land and cattle.

A) of B) for C) to D) through

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