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[Sample Qestion Paper 03](http://daccet.blogspot.com/2010/06/sr.html)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr.**  **No.** | **Question** | **Option1** | **Option2** | **Option3** | **Option4** | **Answer** |
| 01 | The input interfaces transforms the data into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_code | hexa | binary | octal | decimal | 2 |
| 02 | The following is not a type of computers | Analog | Digital | Hybrid | Logical | 4 |
| 03 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ holds data as the CPU works with it. | Processor | Memory | Processor and Memory | None of these options | 2 |
| 04 | The connectivity channel between CPU and Memory is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | BUS | Cache Memory | Control Unit | None of these options | 1 |
| 05 | Which of these is an electronic card. | Magnetic Strip Card | Smart Card | ATM Card | Punch Card | 2 |
| 06 | The branch that deals with systematic application of the principles of computer science is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | computer engineering | software engineering | IT engineering | None of these options | 2 |
| 07 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a multi tasking system. | MS-DOS | Unix | Linux | None of these options | 3 |
| 08 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used by operating system to map file names to their corresponding file attributes and file data, and also to provide greater flexibility to users in file naming | Directories | Diary | Paging | File | 1 |
| 09 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest unit of data | Frame | Header | Byte | Bit | 4 |
| 10 | The job of the \_\_\_\_\_ layer in OSI model is to provide node-to-node communication and to hide all the details of the communication subnet from the session layer. | Data-Link | Physical | Transport | Presentation | 3 |
| 11 | Which of these keys belong to QWERTY keyboard | Numeric Keypad | null | Alphanumeric Keys | All of these options | 4 |
| 12 | \_\_\_\_\_\_is collection of the facts or informational raw material and become information after processing. | Data | Database | Computer | Main Memory | 1 |
| 13 | SCSI Interface helps in | Extends the computer`s Bus outside the computer | Analog to Digital and Digital to Analog Conversions | Projects information from a computer on a large screen | It is an Interface unit between I/O device and Ports | 1 |
| 14 | Which of these is not a output device. | Monitor | Plotter | Keyboard | COM | 3 |
| 15 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not a network type | DAN | WAN | LAN | MAN | 1 |
| 16 | \_\_\_\_\_ contains the addresses of all the records according to the contents of the field designed as the record key. | Index | Subscript | Array | File | 1 |
| 17 | A sequence of precise and un ambiguous instructions for solving a problem in a finite number of operation is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | ALGOL | Algorithm | Procedure | None of these options | 2 |
| 18 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ symbol is used to show data transmission from one location to other. | Annotation | Offline Storage | Merge | Communication Link | 4 |
| 19 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the analysis tool used for planning program logic | Protocol | None of these options | PROLOG | Pseudocode | 4 |
| 20 | A language which allows instructions to be represented by letters (i.e abbrevation) is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Machine language | Assembly Language | Scientific Language | Programming language | 2 |
| 21 | Language wherein Encapsulation and Abstraction of data is done is called as: | Assembly Language | Object oriented programming Language | Pascal language | Cobol | 2 |
| 23 | During system evolution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to be considered | Time analysis | Ease of maintenance | Failure rate | All of these options | 4 |
| 24 | The errors that occur in computer program is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Syntax error | Logical error | Syntax error and Logical error | None of these options | 3 |
| 25 | Standard methods of organizing data are: | File-oriented approach | Database-oriented approach | File-oriented approach and Database-oriented approach | Object Oriented approach | 3 |
| 26 | A file management system typically supports the following types of files, EXCEPT: | Transaction file | Storage file | Master file | Backup file | 2 |
| 27 | Which of the following are keywords of the "C" language?   i.if   ii.else   iii.then   iv.elseif | All are keywords | only i,ii and iii are keywords | only i,ii and iv are keywords | only i and ii are keywords | 2 |
| 28 | All of the following are C basic data types except: | int | float | char | Union | 4 |
| 29 | void main()   {      int A=0, B=0, C=0, D=0;      if((A==B)&&(A\*B<=B))      {         if(D==1) C=1;         else         if(A==1) C=2;      }      else         C=3;      if((B==0)&&(A==B)&&(A!=1))         D=1;   }   What are the final values of C and D? | 1 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 1 1 | 3 |
| 30 | Which statement sets the 3rd lowermost bit of an unsigned integer x to 0, leaving other bits unchanged? | ^3; | x|(~3); | x&(~3); | x&3; | 4 |
| 31 | What is the output of the following code?   void main()   {      int a=0, b=2, x=4, y=0;      printf("\n%d\t,",(a==b));      printf("\n%d\t,",(a!=y));      printf("\n%d\t,",(b<=x));      printf("\n%d\t,",(y > a));   } | 0, 0, 0, 0, | 0, 0, 0, 1, | 0, 0, 1, 1, | 0, 0, 1, 0, | 4 |
| 32 | What is the output of the following code?   #include<stdio.h>  void main()  {     char str1[]="India", str2[]="India";     if(str1==str2)        printf("\nBoth the string are same");     else        printf("\nBoth the string are not same");  } | Both the string are same | Both the string are not same | Compile Time error | Runtime Error | 2 |
| 33 | What is the output of the following code?   #include<stdio.h>  void main()   {     int a = 0;      printf("\n %d\t", (a = 10/a));  } | 0 | 1 | Compile Time error | Runtime Error | 4 |
| 34 | What is the output of the following code?   #include<stdio.h>  void main()  {     int s=0;     while(s++<10)     {        if(s<4 && s<9)           continue;        printf("\n%d\t",s);     }  } | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 1 2 3 10 | 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 3 |
| 35 | The break statement is used to exit from: | an if statement | a for loop | a program | the main() function | 2 |
| 36 | I have a function   extern int f(int \*);   which accepts a pointer to an int. How can I pass a constant by reference? | f(&5); | int five = 5; f(&five); | int five = 5; f(five); | f(5); | 1 |
| 37 | What is the output of the following code?   #include <stdio.h>   main()   {      void swap();      int x=10, y=8;      swap(&x, &y);      printf("x=%d y=%d",x,y);   }   void swap(int \*a, int \*b)   {      \*a ^= \*b, \*b ^= \*a, \*a ^= \*b;   } | x=8 y=10 | x=10 y=8 | Null value | Error | 1 |
| 38 | Recursive Functions | Are necessary to solve a certain class of problems | Take less main storage space | Are executable faster than iterative ones | None | 1 |
| 39 | What is the output of the following code?   #include<stdio.h>   void main()   {   int arr[2][3][2]={{{2,4},{7,8},{3,4},}, {{2,2},{2,3},{3,4}, }};   printf("\n%d",\*\*(\*arr+1)+2+7);   } | 16 | 7 | 11 | Error | 1 |
| 40 | What is the difference between the 5`s in these two expressions?   int num[5];  num[5]; | first is particular element, second is type | first is array size, second is particular element | first is particular element, second is array size | both specify array size | 2 |
| 41 | How can I dynamically allocate a two-dimensional array? | int \*\*array1 = (int \*\*)malloc(nrows \* sizeof(int \*));   for(i = 0; i < nrows; i++)  array1[i] = (int \*)malloc(ncolumns \* sizeof(int)); | int \*\*array2 = (int \*\*)malloc(nrows \* sizeof(int \*));   array2[0] = (int \*)malloc(nrows \* ncolumns \* sizeof(int));  for(i = 1; i < nrows; i++)  array2[i] = array2[0] + i \* ncolumns; | int \*array3 = (int \*)malloc(nrows \* ncolumns \* sizeof(int)); | Any of the above. | 1 |
| 42 | #include<stdio.h>   void main()   {   int I=10,\*p=&I,\*\*q=&p;   printf("%u",\*\*\*(&(\*(&Q))));   }   What is the output of this program? | value of p is printed | address of p is printed | value of I is printed | address of I is printed | 3 |
| 43 | What is the output of the following code?   #include<stdio.h>   void main()   {   int arr[]={0,1,2,3,4,5,6};   int i,\*ptr;   for(ptr=arr+4,i =0; i<=4; i++)  printf("\n%d",ptr[-i]);   } | Error | 6 5 4 3 2 | 0 garbage garbage garbage garbage | 4 3 2 1 0 | 4 |
| 44 | This pointer for any class internally declared as | int \*this; | X \*thid; | const X \*this; | X \*const this; | 4 |
| 45 | #include<stdio.h>   void prg(int);   main()   {   int a=10,j=3,i=2;   prg(a);   a\*=( i + j );   printf("%d",a);   }   void prg(x)   {   int x;   int k=2;   x\*=k;   return (x);   }   What is the output of this program? | 10 | 20 | 50 | None of these | 3 |
| 46 | Consider the program segment given below. (The italicized numbers represent program line numbers) :   1. #include<stdio.h>   2. int y;   3. void main()   4. {   5. int x,\*px,\*\*ppx;void f1(int \*);   6. x = 10;   7. y = 1000;   8. px = &x;   9. ppx = &px;   10. f1(px);   11. printf("%d",\*px);   12. }   13. void f1(int \*p)   14. {   15. \*p = 20;   16. printf("%d",\*p);   17. }   The printf() at line 11 prints the value: | 10 | 1000 | 20 | None of these options | 3 |
| 47 | Consider the declaration :   struct sample   {   unsigned int a;   unsigned int b;   };   struct sample v;   The size of v.b is | 1 bit | 6 bits | 5 bits | None of the above | 4 |
| 48 | The correct way for a structure in C to contain a pointer to itself is | typedef struct { char \*item; NODEPTR next; } \*NODEPTR; | struct node { char \*item; struct node \*next; }; typedef struct node \*NODEPTR; | Both are correct. | None of above. | 2 |
| 49 | The main purpose of declaring a union. | To allow the same storage location to store data of different data types at different times. | To use it instead of structure | To allow the same storage location to store data of different data types at the same time. | None of the above | 1 |
| 50 | The operation for adding an entry to a stack is traditionally called: | Add | Append | Insert | Push | 4 |
| 51 | Pushdown list means: | Stack | Queue | Linked list | All of the above | 1 |
| 52 | Stack is not used in | Recursion | Quick Sort | Postfix Notation | Simulation | 4 |
| 53 | When is linear queue said to be empty ? | Front==rear | Front=rear-1 | Front=rear+1 | Front=rear+1 | 1 |
| 55 | Queue has ------indices | 0ne | two | three | none | 2 |
| 56 | In case of a linked list | Every link node has a pointer to the next link code | Links have arrays of pointer to next link | Arrays are used to hold the list | All of the above | 1 |
| 57 | How can I print a `%` character in a printf format string? I tried \%, but it didn`t work. | Try \% | Try %% | Try $% | None of these options | 2 |
| 58 | #include<stdio.h>   void prg(int);   main()   {   int a=10,j=3,i=2;   prg(a);   a\*=( i + j );   printf("%d",a);   }   void prg(int x)   {   int k=2;   x\*=k;   return (x);   }   What is the output of this program? | 10 | 20 | 50 | None of these options | 3 |
| 59 | What will happen if you try to put so many values into an array when you initialize it that the size of the array is exceeded? | Nothing | Possible system malfunction | Error message from the compiler | Other data may be overwritten | 3 |
| 60 | What is the output of the following code?   #include<stdio.h>   void main()   {   int x=25, y=50, z=75, \*ptr;   ptr = &x; \*ptr \*=2;   ptr = &y; \*ptr \*=3;   ptr = &z; \*ptr \*=4;   printf("\n %d\t %d\t %d\t", x, y ,z);   } | Error | 50 150 600 | 50 150 300 | 50 75 100 | 3 |
| 61 | What is the output of the following code :   #include<stdio.h>  void main()  {     extern int out;     printf("%d",out);  }  int out=100; | Run time error | Compile time error | 100 | Garbage value | 3 |
| 62 | What is the output of the following code?   #include<stdio.h>  void main()   {     int a = 20,b=100;     int &n = a;     n=a++;     n = &b;     printf("\n%d, %d",a, n);  } | 21, 21 | 20, 21 | 21, 22 | Error | 4 |
| 63 | Encapsulation is | Information hiding | Data Binding | Information hiding and Data Binding | None of these options | 3 |
| 64 | If constructor is not provided then | Compiler will not compile the class | Object creation is not possible | All Objects data will be stored in same memory area so overwriting of data will happen | Default constructor will be provided | 4 |
| 65 | The use of constructor is \_\_\_\_\_\_. | to initialize the objects of it`s class. | to allocate memory for the objects of it`s class only | To initialize the objects of it`s class as well as to allocate memory for the objects of it`s class | None of these options. | 1 |
| 66 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the capability to share and extent the functionality of an existing class. | Polymorphism. | Inheritance. | Abstraction. | Both Polymorphism and Inheritance | 2 |
| 67 | Inheritance through interface is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | Implementation inheritance. | Definition inheritance. | Delegation inheritance. | Interface inheritance model. | 2 |
| 68 | Complex object composing of other object is called\_\_\_\_\_ | Aggregation | Assosiation | Composition | None of these options | 1 |
| 69 | The (+) sign and (-) sign to the left of the attributes & methods signify: | Whether the methods & attributes are public or private. | Whether the methods & attributes are global or local. | Whether the methods & attributes are overloaded or overridden. | Used only with attributes not with methods.. | 1 |
| 70 | Which are the main three features of OOP language? | Data Encapsulation, Inheritance & Exception handling | Inheritance, Polymorphism & Exception handling | Data Encapsulation, Inheritance & Polymorphism | Overloading, Inheritance & Polymorphism | 3 |
| 71 | Which of the following programming technique focuses on the algorithm. | Procedural language | Object oriented language | Object based language | Structural language | 1 |
| 72 | A derived class | Inherits data members and member functions from base class. | Inherits constructors and destructor. | Object can access protected members with the dot operator. | Inherits data members and member functions from base class as well as Inherits constructors and destructor. | 1 |
| 73 | IGNOMINY : DISLOYALTY :: | fame : heroism | death : victory | derelict : fool | martyr : man | 1 |
| 74 | RAIN : DELUGE :: | pond : ocean | desert : camel | ore : iron | street : road | 1 |
| 75 | CONE : PINE :: | fruit : berry | bulb : flower | acorn : oak | needle : fir | 3 |
| 76 | Horse : colt :: | bird : eaglet | child : adult | seed : fruit | sheep : lamb | 4 |
| 77 | Bland : Piquant :: | inane : relevant | charlatan : genuine | slavish : servile | terse : serious | 2 |
| 78 | OPEN : SECRETIVE :: | mystery : detective | tunnel : toil | forthright : snide | better : best | 3 |
| 79 | INTRANSIGENT : | conclusive | workable | recognizable | amenable | 4 |
| 80 | INCREDULOUS : | argumentative | imaginative | indifferent | irreligious | 4 |
| 81 | SCRUPULOUS : | Wasteful | Flippant | Sloppy | Shady | 3 |
| 82 | JEOPARDY : | danger | safety | perjury | conundrum | 2 |
| 83 | During 1985, advertising expensing expenditure on canned food products increased by 20 percent, while canned food consumption rose by 25 percent. Each of the following, if true, could help explain the increase in food consumption except | Advertising effectiveness increased | Canned food price decreased relative to substitutes | Canned food products were avaible in more stores | Canned opener production doubled | 4 |
| 84 | Each of the following could be the number of white puppies in the shelter EXCEPT | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| 85 | The gateway of india is in mumbai mumbai is in maharashtra therefore the gateway of india is in maharashtra | false | cannot say | true | probably false | 3 |
| 86 | sushil is the son of the teacher. mohan is the teacher and he has a son and daughter therefore mohan is the father of sushil | definitely true | probably true | cannot say | probably false | 2 |
| 87 | Prof. Tembel told his class that the method of student evaluation of teachers is not valid measure of teaching quality. Students should fill out questionnaires at the end of the semester when courses have been completed. Which of the following, if true, provides support for Prof. Tembel`s proposal ? | Prof. Tembel received low rating from his students. | Students filled up the questionnaire after the midterm exam. | Students are interested in teachers evaluation. | Teachers are not obligated to use the survey results. | 2 |
| 88 | The Pistons have more points than the Nuggets. The Bullets have less points than the Lakers. The Nuggets and the Suns have the same number of points. The Suns have more points than the Bullets. If the above is true, which of the following must also be true? | The Nuggets have fewer points than the Bullets. | The Pistons have more points than the Bullets. | The Nuggets have fewer points than the Lakers. | The Lakers have more points than the Pistons. | 1 |
| 89 | A person hearing this advertisement countered, | being overweight is always caused by unhappiness and unattractiveness | being overweight is the only cause of unhappiness and unattractiveness | unhappiness and unattractiveness can cause someone to be overweight | unhappiness necessarily leads to being overweight | 2 |
| 90 | If the 2nd and 4th saturdays and all sundays are declared holidays ,what would be the minimum no of working days of any month of any year | 24 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 4 |
| 91 | If G sits at the head of the table, and F in the middle seat on one side of the table and immediately on K`s left, the guest seated directly opposite F must be | G | H | J | L | 3 |
| 92 | An employment questionnaire asks the prospective employee, "If XYZ company hires you, will you continue to use drug?" The prospective employee may not wish to indicate "yes" or "no" because   1. a simple "yes" or "no" answer could indict the applicant.   2. The question contains an implication to which the applicant may not wish to lend credence.   3. The question presents a moral judgment. | 1 only | 2 only | 1 and 2 only | 2 and 3 only | 3 |
| 93 | If the operation \* is defined by \*a = a2 - 2, then \*(\*5) is | 23 | 527 | 529 | 623 | 2 |
| 94 | On the number line shown, which point corresponds to the number 2.27? | I | H | G | F | 3 |
| 95 | It is between 10 and 11 that the hour and minute hands of a watch are exactly coincident. What is the time? | 56 mts. past 10 | 54 6/11 mts. past 10 | 35 6/11 mts. past 10 | 57 6/11 past 10 | 2 |
| 96 | A trapezium ABCD is formed by adding the rectangle ABEF whose area is 6 sqr. inches and two right triangles AFD and BEC equal in area of t sq.inches. What is the area of the trapezoid in square inches? | 2t + 6 | 5t + 25 | 2.5t + 12.5 | (t + 5)2 | 1 |
| 97 | A manufacturer of jam wants to make a profit of Rs.75 when he sells 300 jars of jam. It costs 65 paise each to make the first 100 jars of jam and 55 paise each to make each jar after the first 100. What price should he charge for the 300 jars of jam ? | Rs.175 | Rs.225 | Rs.240 | Rs.250 | 4 |
| 98 | By selling 12 marbles for a rupee, a shopkeeper loses 20%. In order to gain 20% in the transaction he should sell the marbles at the rate of how many marbles for a rupee? | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 99 | To a sugar solution of 3 liters containing 40% sugar one liter of water is added. The percentage of sugar in the new solution is | 33 | 30 | 15 | None of the above. | 2 |
| 100 | If the length of a rectangle is increased by 20% and the width is decreased by 20%, then the area | decreases by 20% | decreased by 4% | stays the same | increases by 10% | 2 |
| 101 | A car traveled 75% of the way from town A to town B at an average speed of 50 kmph. The car travels at an average speed of S kmph for the remaining part of the trip. The average speed for the entire trip was 40 kmph. What is S? | 10 | 20 | 33.34 | 37.5 | 3 |
| 102 | For every six metres forward a man walks, a gale force wind pushes him back two metres. If he needs to cross a 200-metre plot, how many metres will he actually walk? | 500 | 480 | 300 | 240 | 3 |