Q1. Words of a language constitute

(A) Set of terminals
(B) Set of nonterminals
(C) Set of both terminals and nonterminals
(D) None of the other options

Ans: A

Q2. The grammar {E → E + T | T, T → T * F | F, F → id} is

(A) Ambiguous
(B) Unambiguous
(C) Partially ambiguous
(D) None of the other options

Ans: B

Q3. The grammar {E → E + E | E * E | id} is

(A) Ambiguous
(B) Unambiguous
(C) Partially ambiguous
(D) None of the other options

Ans: A

Q4. For a context-free grammar, left-hand side of production rules should contain

(A) Single nonterminal
(B) Atmost three grammar symbols
(C) Atmost two grammar symbols
(D) None of the other options

Ans: A

Q5. A grammar is ambiguous if

(A) its left most and right most derivations are different
(B) more than one left most derivations exist
(C) there is no left most derivation
(D) there is no rightmost derivation

Ans: B

Q6. A grammar with production rules { A → Ba | Cb, B → CA, C → c | ε} contains

(A) Left factor
(B) Left recursion
(C) Both left factor and left recursion
(D) None of the other options

Ans: B

Q7. For top-down parsing left recursion removal is

(A) Mandatory
(B) Desirable
(C) Too complex
(D) Not needed

Ans: A

Q8. Derivation produced by a top-down parser is

(A) Leftmost
(B) Rightmost
(C) Either leftmost or rightmost
(D) None of the other options

Ans: A

Q9. A predictive parser

(A) Needs backtracking
(B) Does not need backtracking
(C) May not terminate
(D) None of the other options

Ans: B

Q10. For the grammar rules {S → Aa | bB, A → c |ε}, FIRST(S) is

(A) {b, c}
(B) {a, b}
(C) {a, b, c}
(D) {a, b, c, ε}

Ans: C