

TCS

SECTION 1 INTURN CONSISTS OF THREE PARTS.

PART 1

VERBAL---

IT CONSISTS OF 40 WORDS WHICH HAS 5 MULTIPLE ANSWERS

FOR THEM.THE MAIN WORDS WHICH I REMEMBER ARE AS FOLLOWS FOR WHICH
YOU SHOULD LEARN THE SYNONYMS OF THESE---

merry= gay

alienate= estrange

solicit= beseech

heap= to pile

cargo= freight

momentary= transient

volume= quantity

veer= diverge

dispel= dissipate

admonish= caution

meager= scanty

latitude= scope

latent= potential

covet= crave

discretion= prudence



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latent= potential

emancipate= liberate

lethargy= stupor

concur= acquiesce

confiscate= appropriate

baffle= frustrate

subside= wane

misery= distress

pretentious= ostentatious

tranquil= serene

efface= obliterate

obstinate= stubborn

hover= linger

caprice= whim

belate= too late

renounce= reject

brim= border

divulge= reveal

lament= wail

bileaf= conviction

adhesive= tenacious

furtive= stealthy

hamper= obstruct

to merit= to deserve



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SECTION 1 PART B 20MIN 30 marks 15 QUANTITATIVE.

~~~~~

THESE ARE SOME PROBLEMS :

1.) two pencils cost 8 cents. then 5 pencils cost?

(20 cents)

2. A work is done by the people in 24 minutes. One of them can do this work alone in 40 minutes. How much time to do the same work for the second person?

(60 minutes)

3. A car is filled with four and half gallons of fuel for a round trip.

Fuel is taken  $\frac{1}{4}$  more in going then coming. What is the fuel

consumed in coming up? (2 gallons)

4. Low temperature at the night in a city is  $\frac{1}{3}$  more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  high as

higher temperature in a day. Sum of the low tem. and highest temp.

is 100 degrees. Then what is the low temp? (40 deg.)

5. A person, who decided to go to weekend trip should not

exceed 8 hours driving in a day. Average speed of forward journey

is 40 m/h. Due to traffic in sundays, the return journey average speed

is 30 m/h. How far he can select a picnic spot?

a) 120 miles

b) between 120 and 140 miles

c) 160 miles

ans: 120 miles

6. A salesperson multiplied a number and get the answer 3,

instead of that number divided by 3.

what is the answer he actually has to get?

$$1 \times 3 = 3$$

so number = 1

divided by 3, the ans. is  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

7. A ship started from port and moving with I miles per hour and another ship started from L and moving with H miles per hour.

At which place these two ships meet?

|---|---|---|---|---|

port G H I J K L

8. A building with height D shadow upto G. A neighbour building with

what height shadows C feet.

|---|---|---|---|---|---|

A B C D E F G H

9. A person was fined for exceeding the speed limit by 10 mph.

Another person was also fined for exceeding the same speed limit by twice the same. If the second person was travelling at a speed of 35 mph, find the speed limit. (15 mph)

10. A bus started from busstand at 8.00am, and after 30 minutes staying at destination, it returned back to the busstand. The destination is 27 miles from the busstand. The speed of the bus is 18mph. In return journey bus travels with 50% fast speed.

At what time it returns to the busstand? (11.00am).

11. In a mixture, R is 2 parts, S is 1 part. In order to make S to 25% of the mixture, how much R is to be added?

12. Wind flows 160 miles in 330 min, for 80 miles how much time required.

13. With  $\frac{4}{5}$  full tank vehicle travels 12 miles, with  $\frac{1}{3}$  full tank how much distance travels (5 miles)

14. Two trees are there. One grows at  $\frac{3}{5}$  of the other in 4 years, total growth of trees is 8 ft. What growth will smaller tree will have in 2 years ( < 2 ft. )

15. A storm will move with a velocity of towards the centre in hours, At the same rate how much far will it move in hrs.

( but the answer is  $\frac{8}{3}$  or  $2\frac{2}{3}$  )

SECTION-1 PART-3 marks-50 questions-50 30 min

### CRITICAL REASONING

1. My father has no brothers. he has three sisters who has two childs each.

My grandfather has sons.

- a) my grandfather has two sons
- b) three of my aunts have two sons
- c) my father is only child to his father
- d) i have six cousins from jmy mother side
- e) i have one uncle

2. Ether injected into gallblader to dissolve galstones. this type oneday treatment is enough for gallastones not for calcium stones. this method is alternative to surgery for millions of people who are suffering from this disease.

- a) calcium stones can be cured in oneday
- b) hundreds of people contains calcium stones

c) surgery is the only treatment to calcium stones

3. Hacking is illegal entry into other computer. this is done mostly because of lack of knowledge of computer networking with networks one machine can access to another machine. hacking go about without knowing that each network is accredited to use network facility.

a) Hacking people never break the code of the company which they work for

b) Hacking is the only vulnerability of the computers for the usage of the data.

c) Hacking is done mostly due to the lack of computer knowledge.

(there will be some more questions in this one)

4. Alpine tunnels are closed tunnels. in the past 30 years not even a single accident has been recorded for there is one accident in the rail road system.

even in case of a fire accident it is possible to shift the passengers into adjacent wagons and even the living fire can be detected and extinguished with in the duration of 30 min.

a) no accident can occur in the closed tunnels

b) fire is allowed to live for 30 min.

c) all the care that travel in the tunnels will be carried by rail shutters.

d)

5. In the past helicopters are forced to ground or crash because of the formation of the ice on the rotors and engines. a new electronic device has been developed which can detect the watercontent in the atmosphere and warns the pilot if the temp. is below freezing temp. about the formation of the ice on the rotors and wings.

- a) the electronic device can avoid formation of the ice on the wings
- b) there will be the malfunction of rotor & engine because of formation of ice
- c) the helicopters are to be crashed or down
- d) there is only one device that warn about the formation of ice.

6. In the survey conducted in mumbai out of 63 newly married house wives not a single house wife felt that the husbands should take equal part in the household work as they felt they loose their power over their husbands. inspite of their careers they opt to do the kitchen work themselves after coming back to home. the wives get half as much leisure time as the husbands get at the week ends.

- a) housewives want the husbands to take part equally in the household
- b) wives have half as much leisure time as the husbands have
- c) 39% of the men will work equally in the house in cleaning and washing
- d)



7. In confucius days the technology development was less and it took weeks to communicate a message. wherein we can send it through satellite with in no time..... even with this fast developments it has become difficult to understand each other.

- a) people were not intelligent during confucius days
- b) transport facilities are very much improved in now-a-days
- c) even with the fast developments of the technology we cannot live happily.
- d) we can understand the people very much with the development of communication.

8. Senior manager in a big company said that new japanies company invades in India for transferring the cars from industrial and warned that jobs were under threat from japanies company. They stated that increasing competence would be coupled with an inevitable down term in car market and recent rise in interest rate which has already hit demand.

- a) manager issue their warning after a rise in interest rate
- b) manager told workers that japanies workers are taking jobs away from indian workers
- c) manager said that more people want to buy new cars in future
- d) increasing rate of interest mean that japanies firm will create into operate in the country

9. Human existence is suspicious of arbitrary divide between concise and unconcise. The concise world invades shape activity of the unconcise, while many of great activity of humanity waking as whole or partially improved by dreams. Even it could be ignored that dreams precede exceptional such a dichotomy could not be drawn as the influence of dream on waking state would remain unclear. But as yet no company rebuilt exists to record the substitute of prenttl dreaming.

- a) sleepy can be creative state
- b) it is difficult to tell whether a sleeper is dream or not
- c) if we know what babies would dream about before they are born we could show that the concise and unconcise mind influence on one another
- d) it is untrue claim that concise and unconcise world never impinge one another

10. Any one who has has systematic exam phases will have perceived a profound although not a prolif of asymmetry whether or not the exception is volitions and self control of spontaneous appeal to predict facial as symmetry as does the type of emotion portrayed. position can not displace symmetric at left side regret of a negative emotion is more common posed expression negation emotions are likely to be symmetric representation and where as symmetric occurs relative left sided expression is more common.

- a) any angry person is more likely to have left sided expression than some one who has smiling

- b) an actor is likely to smile symmetric when acting
- c) delicious facial expression will always be as symmetrical

11. In the totalitarian days, the words have very much devalued. In the present day, they are becoming domestic that is the words will be much more devalued. In that days, the words will be very much effected in political area. but at present, the words came very cheap, we can say they come free at cost.

- a) totalitarian society words are devalued
- b) totalitarian will have to come much about words
- c) the art totalitarian society the words are used for the political speeches
- d)

12. There should be copyright for all arts. the rule has come that all the arts has come under one copy right society, they were use the money that come from the arts for the developments. There may be a lot of money will come from the Tagore works. we have to ask the benifiters from Tagore work to help for the development of his works.

- a) Tagore works are come under this copy right rule
- b) people gives to theater and collect the money for development
- c) people are free to go to the because of the copy right rule
- d) we have ask the Tagore residents to help for the developments of art.

This question paper is TCS C&COBOL TEST PAPER.

---

1) Which of these is an invalid dataname?

- a) wd-count                      b) wd\_count
- c) w4count                      d) wdcountabcd

2) What is the output of the following program

```
main ()  
{  
    unsigned int i;  
  
    for (i = 10; i >= 0; i--)  
        printf ("%d", i);  
}
```

- a) prints numbers 10 - 0                      b) prints nos 10 - 1
- c)                                                      d) goes into infinite loop

11) What is the value of the following expression?

```
i = 1;  
i << 1 % 2  
  
a) 2    b)  
c) 1    d) 0
```

12) What is the value of the following expression?

i = 1;

i = (i <= 1 % 2)

a) 2   b)

c) 0   d) erroneous syntax

What is the result?

13) \*A + 1 - \*A + 3

a) -   b) -2

c) 4   d) none of the above

14) &A[5] - &A[1]?

a)   b)

c) 4   d)

15) C allows

a) only call by value

b) only call by reference

c) both

d) only call by value and sometimes call by reference

16) The following statement is

" The size of a struct is always equal to the sum

of the sizes of its members"



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- a) valid      b) invalid      c) can't say

17) How many x's are printed?

```
for (i = 0, j = 10; i < j; i++, j--)  
    printf ("x");
```

- a) 10 b) 5      c) 4      d) none

18) output?

```
main ()  
{  
    int i = 2, j = 3, k = 1;  
    swap (i, j)  
    printf ("%d %d", i, j);  
}  
swap (int i, int j)
```

```
{  
    int temp;  
    temp = i; i = j; j = temp;  
}
```

YOU KNOW THE ANSWER

19) main ()

```
{  
    int i = 2;  
    twice (2);
```



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```
printf ("%d", i);  
}  
twice (int i)  
{  
bullshit  
}
```

```
int i, b[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}, *p;
```

```
p = b;  
++*p;  
p += 2;
```

20) What is the value of \*p;

a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

21) What is the value of (p - (&p - 2))?

a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

23) x = fopen (b, c)

what is b?

- a) pointer to a character array which contains the filename
- b) filename within double quotes
- c) can be anyone of the above
- d) none

24) x = malloc (y). Which of the following statements is correct.

a) x is the size of the memory allocated

b) y points to the memory allocated

t

c) x points to the memory allocated

d) none of the above

25) which is the valid declaration?

a) #typedef struct { int i;}in;

b) typedef struct in (int i);

c) #typedef struct int (int i);

d) typedef struct {int i;} in;

26) union {

int no;

char ch;

} u;

What is the output?

u.ch = '2';

u.no = 0;

printf ("%d", u.ch);

a) 2   b) 0   c) null character   d) none

27) Which of these are valid declarations?

i) union {

int i;

ii) union u\_tag {

int i;



```
int j;      int j;
};          };
```

```
iii) union {    iv) union {
    int i;      int i;
    int j;      int j;
    FILE k;     }u;
};
```

- a) all correct   b) i, ii, iv  
c) ii & iv       d)

28) p and q are pointers to the same type of data items.

Which of these are valid?

- i)  $*(p+q)$   
ii)  $*(p-q)$   
iii)  $*p - *q$

- a) all  
b)  
c) iii is valid sometimes

29) which are valid?

- i) pointers can be added  
ii) pointers can be subtracted

iii) integers can be added to pointers

a) all correct b) only i and ii

30) int \*i;

float \*f;

char \*c;

which are the valid castings?

i) (int \*) &c

ii) (float \*) &c

iii) (char \*) &i

31) int i = 20;

printf ("%ix", i);

what is the output?

a) x14 b) 14 c) 20 d) none of the above

32) main ()

{

char \*name = "name";

change (name);

printf ("%s", name);

}

change (char \*name)

{

char \*nm = "newname";

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```
name = nm;  
}
```

what is the output?

- a) name      b) newname      c) name = nm not valid
- d) function call invalid

33) char name[] = {'n', 'a', 'm', 'e'}

```
printf ("name = \n%s", name);
```

- a) name =  
name
- b) name =  
followed by junk characters
- c) name = \nname
- d) none

34) int a = 0, b = 2;

```
if (a == 0)
```

```
    b = 0;
```

```
else
```

```
    b *= 10;
```

what is the value of b?

- a) 0    b) 20    c) 2    d) none

35) int x = 2, y = 2, z = 1;

what is the value of x after the following statements?

```
if (x = y%2)
```

```
    z = crap
```

```
else
```

```
    crap
```

a) 0 b) 2 c) 1 d) none

37) output?

```
initially n = -24;
```

```
printf (int n)
```

```
{
```

```
    if (n < 0)
```

```
    {
```

```
        printf ("-");
```

```
        n = -n;
```

```
    }
```

```
    if (n % 10)
```

```
        printf ("%d", n);
```

```
    else
```

```
        printf ("%d", n/10);
```

```
    printf ("%d", n);
```

```
}
```

a. -24 b. 24 c. d. -224



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38) float x, y, z;

```
scanf ("%f %f", &x, &y);
```

if input stream contains "4.2 3 2.3 ..." what will x and y contain

after scanf?

a. 4.2, 3.0

b. 4.2, 2.3

c.

d.

39) #define max(a,b) (a>b?b:a)

```
#define squre(x) x*x
```

```
int i = 2, j = 3, k = 1;
```

```
printf ("%d %d", max(i,j), squre(k));
```

output?

a.32 b.23 c.31 d.13

40) struct adr {

```
char *name;
```

```
char *city;
```

```
int zip;
```

```
};
```

```
struct adr *adradr;
```

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which are valid references?

i) `adr->name` X

ii) `adradr->name`

iii) `adr.zip` X

iv) `adradr.zip`

41) `main (x, y)`

```
int x, char *y[];
```

```
{
```

```
    printf ("%d %s", x, y[1]);
```

```
}
```

output when invoked as

`prog arg1`

a. 1 prog b. 1 arg1 c. 2 prog d. 2 arg1

42) `extern int s;`

```
int t;
```

```
static int u;
```

```
main ()
```

```
{
```

```
}
```

which of `s`, `t` and `u` are available to a function present in another

file

a. only `s`

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b. s & t

c. s, t, u

d. none

43) main ()

```
{  
}
```

```
int a;
```

```
f1(){}  
f2(){}  
}
```

which of the functions is int a available for?

a. all of them

b. only f2

c. only f1

d. f1 and f2 only

```
int a = 'a', d = 'd';
```

```
char b = "b", c = "cr";
```

```
main ()  
{
```

```
{
```

```
    mixup (a, b, &c);  
}  
mixup (int p1, char *p2, char **p3)  
{  
    int *temp;  
    ....doesnt matter.....  
}
```

44) what is the value of a after mixup?

- a. a   b.b   c.c   d.none of the above

45) what is the value of b after mixup?

- a. a   b.b   c.c   d.none of the above

46) main ()

```
{  
    char s[] = "T.C.S", *A;  
    print(s);  
}  
print (char *p)  
{  
    while (*p != '\0')  
    {  
        if (*p != ".")  
            printf ("%s", *p);
```

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```
p++;  
}  
}
```

output?

- a.T.C.S
- b.TCS
- c.
- d. none of the above

47) a question on do ... while

48) a question on % operator

49) main ()

```
{  
    int ones, twos, threes, others;  
    int c;
```

```
    ones = twos = threes = others = 0;
```

```
    while ((c = getchar ()) != EOF)
```

```
    {  
        switch (c)
```

```
        {  
            case '1': ++ones;
```

```
        case '2': ++twos;

        case '3': ++threes;

            break;

        default: ++others;

            break;

    }

}

printf ("%d %d", ones, others);

}
```

if the input is "1a1b1c" what is the output?

- a. 13
- b.
- c. 33
- d. 31

---

Subject: TCS C Questions

---

1) Which of these is an invalid dataname?

- a) wd-count                      b) wd\_count
- c) w4count                        d) wdcounatabcd

2) What is the output of the following program

```
main ()

{
```

```
unsigned int i;
```

```
for (i = 10; i >= 0; i--)
```

```
    printf ("%d", i);
```

```
}
```

- a) prints numbers 10 - 0      b) prints nos 10 - 1  
c)                                      d) goes into infinite loop

11) What is the value of the following expression?

```
i = 1;
```

```
i << 1 % 2
```

- a) 2    b)  
c) 1    d) 0

12) What is the value of the following expression?

```
i = 1;
```

```
i = (i <<= 1 % 2)
```

- a) 2    b)  
c) 0    d) erroneous syntax

What is the result?

13) \*A + 1 - \*A + 3

- a) -    b) -2  
c) 4    d) none of the above

14) &A[5] - &A[1]?

- a)                      b)
- c) 4    d)

15) C allows

- a) only call by value
- b) only call by reference
- c) both
- d) only call by value and sometimes call by reference

16) The following statement is

" The size of a struct is always equal to the sum  
of the sizes of its members"

- a) valid            b) invalid            c) can't say

17) How many x's are printed?

```
for (i = 0, j = 10; i < j; i++, j--)  
    printf ("x");
```

- a) 10   b) 5    c) 4    d) none

18) output?

```
main ()  
{  
    int i = 2, j = 3, k = 1;  
    swap (i, j)
```

```
printf ("%d %d", i, j);  
}  
swap (int i, int j)  
{  
    int temp;  
    temp = i; i = j; j = temp;  
}  
YOU KNOW THE ANSWER
```

19) main ()

```
{  
    int i = 2;  
    twice (2);  
    printf ("%d", i);  
}  
twice (int i)  
{  
    bullshit  
}
```

```
int i, b[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}, *p;  
  
p = b;  
++*p;  
  
p += 2;
```



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20) What is the value of \*p;

- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

21) What is the value of (p - (&p - 2))?

- a) b) 2 c) d)

23) x = fopen (b, c)

what is b?

- a) pointer to a character array which contains the filename  
b) filename within double quotes  
c) can be anyone of the above  
d) none

24) x = malloc (y). Which of the following statements is correct.

- a) x is the size of the memory allocated  
b) y points to the memory allocated  
c) x points to the memory allocated  
d) none of the above

25) which is the valid declaration?

- a) #typedef struct { int i;}in;  
b) typedef struct in {int i};  
c) #typedef struct int {int i};  
d) typedef struct {int i;} in;

26) union {

```
int no;

char ch;

} u;
```

What is the output?

```
u.ch = '2';

u.no = 0;

printf("%d", u.ch);

a) 2   b) 0   c) null character   d) none
```

27) Which of these are valid declarations?

```
i) union {                ii) union u_tag {
    int i;                int i;
    int j;                int j;
};                        };

```

```
iii) union {              iv) union {
    int i;                int i;
    int j;                int j;
    FILE k;                }u;
};

```

a) all correct   b) i, ii, iv  
c) ii & iv   d)

28) p and q are pointers to the same type of data items.

Which of these are valid?

- i)  $*(p+q)$
- ii)  $*(p-q)$
- iii)  $*p - *q$

- a) all
- b)
- c) iii is valid sometimes

29) which are valid?

- i) pointers can be added
  - ii) pointers can be subtracted
  - iii) integers can be added to pointers
- a) all correct   b) only i and ii



30) `int *i;`  
`float *f;`  
`char *c;`

which are the valid castings?

- i) `(int *) &c`
- ii) `(float *) &c`
- iii) `(char *) &i`

31) `int i = 20;`

`printf ("%x", i);`



what is the output?

- a) x14      b) 14    c) 20    d) none of the above

32) main ()

```
{
    char *name = "name";
    change (name);
    printf ("%s", name);
}
```

change (char \*name)

```
{
    char *nm = "newname";
    name = nm;
}
```

what is the output?

- a) name      b) newname    c) name = nm not valid  
d) function call invalid

33) char name[] = {'n', 'a', 'm', 'e'}

```
printf ("name = \n%s", name);
```

- a) name =  
name
- b) name =  
followed by junk characters
- c) name = \nname

d) none

34) int a = 0, b = 2;

if (a = 0)

b = 0;

else

b \*= 10;

what is the value of b?

a) 0   b) 20   c) 2   d) none

35) int x = 2, y = 2, z = 1;

what is the value of x after the following statements?

if (x = y%2)

z = crap

else

crap

a) 0   b) 2   c) 1   d) none

37) output?

initially n = -24;

printf (int n)

{

if (n < 0)

{

```
printf ("-");  
n = -n;  
}  
if (n % 10)  
    printf ("%d", n);  
else  
    printf ("%d", n/10);  
  
printf ("%d", n);  
}
```

a. -24 b. 24 c. d. -224

38) float x, y, z;

```
scanf ("%f %f", &x, &y);
```

if input stream contains "4.2 3 2.3 ..." what will x and y contain

after scanf?

a. 4.2, 3.0

b. 4.2, 2.3

c.

d.

39) #define max(a,b) (a>b?b:a)

```
#define squre(x) x*x
```

```
int i = 2, j = 3, k = 1;
```

```
printf ("%d %d", max(i,j), squire(k));
```

output?

a.32 b.23 c.31 d.13

40) struct adr {

```
    char *name;
```

```
    char *city;
```

```
    int zip;
```

```
};
```

```
struct adr *adradr;
```

which are valid references?

i) adr->name X

ii) adradr->name

iii) adr.zip X

iv) adradr.zip

41) main (x, y)

```
int x, char *y[];
```

```
{
```

```
    printf ("%d %s", x, y[1]);
```

```
}
```

output when invoked as

```
prog arg1
```

a. 1 prog b. 1 arg1 c. 2 prog d. 2 arg1

42) extern int s;

```
int t;
```

```
static int u;
```

```
main ()
```

```
{
```

```
}
```

which of s, t and u are available to a function present in another

file

a. only s

b. s & t

c. s, t, u

d. none

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43) main ()

```
{
```

```
}
```

```
int a;
```

```
f1(){}
```

```
f2(){}
```