

1. The goto statement transfers the control to

(a) A label

(b) A variable

(c) A function

(d) An operator

2. An int data type requires

(a) 2 bytes

(b) 4 bytes

(c) 1 bytes

(d) 8 bytes

3. `int a=10/3;` will give answer

(a) 3

(b) 3.33

(c) 3.0

(d) Error

4. `float a=10/3;` will give answer

(a) 3

(b) 3.33

(c) 3.0

(d) Error

5. `float a=(float) 10/3;` will give answer

(a) 3

(b) 3.33

(c) 3.0

(d) Error

6. iostream.h is a

- (a) Header file
- (b) Preprocessor directives
- (c) User-defined function
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

7. cout in C++ is a

- (a) Object
- (b) Class
- (c) Function
- (d) Command

8. In the statement `if (2) { cout<< "hello";}else{ cout<< "hi";}`

- (a) There is an error
- (b) It will display message hello
- (c) It will display message hi
- (d) Infinite loop

9. `<<` is called

- (a) Insertion operator
- (b) Extraction operator
- (c) Object
- (d) Function

10. `>>` is called

- (a) Insertion operator
- (b) Extraction operator
- (c) Object
- (d) Function

11. In the statement `if (1/2) {cout<< "hello";} else { cout<< "hi";}`

- (a) There is an error
- (b) It will display message hello
- (c) It will display message hi
- (d) Infinite loop

12. `cin` object in C++ corresponds to the

- (a) Standard input stream
- (b) Standard output stream
- (c) Iterative statements
- (d) Function

13. The `for` loop is best if we know

- (a) Fixed number of iterations
- (b) Test condition
- (c) Value for calculation
- (d) Number of conditions are fixed

14. In `while` loop the condition is evaluated

- (a) First then body is executed
- (b) After the execution of the body
- (c) In between the body of loop
- (d) After update statement is executed

15. In `do-while` loop the condition is evaluated

- (a) First then body execute
- (b) After update statement is executed
- (c) In between the body of loop
- (d) After the execution of the body

16. In switch statement the expression

- (a) Can be of any type
- (b) Can be of an integer or character type
- (c) Cannot be of floating type

(d) Both (b) and (c)

17. To display output; what is used in C++

(a) cout

- (b) cin
- (c) header file
- (d) class

18. The for (int i=0 i<5 i++) ; cout<<i<<" "; will give the output

- (a) An error
- (b) 01234

(c) 5

(d) Infinite loop

19. The for (int i=0 int j=0;i<5: i++) cout<<i<<" "<<j; will give the output

(a) An error

- (b) 0010203040
- (c) 5
- (d) Infinite loop

20. C++ was originally developed by

(a) Donald Knuth

(b) Bjarne Stroustrup

- (c) Ken Thompson
- (d) Deniss Richie

21. The preprocessor directive #include is required if

- (a) Console output is used
- (b) Console input is used
- (c) Both console input and output is used
- (d) None of these

22. The standard C++ comment is

- (a) /
- (b) //
- (c) /* and */
- (d) None of these

23. The statement that tests to see if sum is equal to 1000 and average is less than 40, and if so, prints the text string "Correct answer" is

- (a) if ((sum = 100) && (avg < 40)) cout<<"Correct answer";
- (b) if ((sum == 100) && (avg < 40)) cout<<"Correct answer";
- (c) if ((sum == 100) 11 (avg < 40)) cout<<"Correct answer";
- (d) None of these options