1.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int rec(int);
int main(void)
{
	static int val = 8;
	printf("%d ", rec(val));

	return 0;
}
int rec(int val)
{
	static int sal = 10;
	if(val)
		return sal + rec(--val);
}
```

A. 80
B. Compile time error
C. Runtime time error(exit status -1)
D. 72
E. 88

Answer: A

2.

Identify the incorrect statement

I. Automatic variables are automatically initialized to 0
II. Static variables are automatically initialized to 0
III. The address of a register variable is not accessible
IV. Static variables cannot be initialized with local variables.

A. I
B. I,II
C. II,III
D. IV

Answer :A

3.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int ext = 300;
int main(void)
{
	extern int ext;
	printf("Ext = %d ", ext);
	extfun();
	return 0;
}
int ext = 100;
int extfun(void)
{
	int ext = 200;
	printf("%d\n",ext);
	return ext;
}
```

A. Ext = 100 200
B. Ext = 300 200
C. Compile time error
D. Run time error

Answer: C

4.

What is the meaning of using extern before declaration ?
For example following function sum is made extern

```
extern int subtract(int x, int y, int z)
{
	return (x + y + z);
}
```

A. Function is made globally available
B. extern means nothing ,subtract() is same without extern keyword in function.
C. Function need not be declared before its use
D. Function is made local to the file.

Answer :B

5.

```
#include <stdio.h>
void f();
int main()
{
	int a=10;
	a = f();
	printf("%d", a);

	return 0;
}
void f()
{
	printf("Hi");
	return ;
}
```

A. Error:function f does not return any value so we can not catch in variable a.
B. Hi
C. 10
D. Hi 10

Answer :A