

12

COMPUTER

SCIENCE

QUESTION BANK

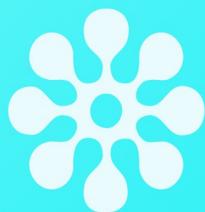
English Medium

(1,2,5 marks)

Prepared By :

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அனைவருக்கும் வணக்கம்,



அனைவருக்கும் பயன்படவேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கத்தோடு இந்த மேல்நிலை இரண்டாம் ஆண்டிற்கான கணிப்பொறியியல் பாடத்திற்கான பொது தேர்வு (2007-2013) 1 மதிப்பெண் வினாக்களுக்கு விடைகளுடனும், 2,5 மதிப்பெண்களின் வினாக்களையும் தொகுத்து வழங்கியுள்ளேன். இத்தொகுப்பை மட்டும் படித்தால் மட்டும் போதாது. 200-க்கு 200 எடுக்கவும் ஒரு மதிப்பெண்ணில் 75க்கு 75 பெற வேண்டுமானால் பாடபுத்தகங்களின் ஒவ்வொரு பக்கத்தையும் படிக்க வேண்டும்.



இதேபோல் 2 மதிப்பெண்கள் மற்றும் 5 மதிப்பெண்கள் அனைத்திற்கும் விடைகளை தயாரித்து பதிவெற்றம் (Upload) செய்ய உள்ளேன்.

படித்து தேர்வில்

வெற்றி பெற்றிட மனமாற வாழ்த்துகின்றேன்...



இத்தொகுப்பினை பற்றிய கருத்துக்களை (பிழைகள், தவறுகள்) என்னுடன் பகிர்ந்துக்கொள்ள 9750827717 என்ற அலைபேசி எண்ணிக்கு தொடர்பு கொண்டோ, thirumalaibca.46@gmail.com எனும் மின்-அஞ்சல் முகவரிக்கோ கருத்துகளை அனுப்பவும்.....



இங்ஙனம்
உங்கள் நலன் கருதும்

T. Thirumala



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Volume - 1		Knowledge	Understanding	Applications	Skills	Marks (weightage)	Total
Lesson: 1-5	1 Marks	1	2	1	5	9	23
	2 Marks	1	1		-	4	
	5 Marks	-	1	1	-	10	
Lesson: 6	1 Marks	1	2	2	2	7	21
	2 Marks	1	-	1	-	4	
	5 Marks	-	1	-	1	10	
Lesson: 7	1 Marks	2	2	2	3	9	18
	2 Marks	1	-	1	-	4	
	5 Marks	1	-	-	-	5	
Lesson: 8	1 Marks	2	1	1	1	5	9
	2 Marks	-	1	1	-	4	
	5 Marks	-	-	-	-	-	
Lesson: 9	1 Marks	1	1	1	2	5	9
	2 Marks	-	-	1	1	4	
	5 Marks	-	-	-	-	-	
Volume - 2	Count	11	12	12	15	Total	80
Lesson: 1	1 Marks	1	1	-	-	2	4
	2 Marks	-	1		-	2	
	5 Marks	-	-	-	-	-	
Lesson: 2	1 Marks	1	1	-	2	4	10
	2 Marks	2	1	-	-	6	
	5 Marks	-	-	-	-	-	
Lesson: 3	1 Marks	1	1	2	1	5	12
	2 Marks	-	1	-	-	2	
	5 Marks	-	1	-	-	5	



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Lesson: 4	1 Marks	1	1	1	1	4	11
	2 Marks	-	-	1	-	2	
	5 Marks	-	-	1	-	5	
Lesson: 5	1 Marks	1	1	1	-	3	7
	2 Marks	-	-	1	1	4	
	5 Marks	-	-	-	-	-	
Lesson: 6	1 Marks	2	1	1	2	6	10
	2 Marks	1	-	-	1	4	
	5 Marks	-	-	-	-	-	
Lesson: 7	1 Marks	1	1	-	1	3	10
	2 Marks	-	-	-	1	2	
	5 Marks	-	-	1	-	5	
Lesson: 8	1 Marks	1	1	1	1	4	11
	2 Marks	-	1	-	-	2	
	5 Marks	-	-	1	-	5	
Lesson: 9	1 Marks	1	1	-	1	3	10
	2 Marks	-	1	-	-	2	
	5 Marks	-	-	-	1	5	
Lesson: 10-12	1 Marks	3	1	2	-	6	10
	2 Marks	1	-	1	-	4	
	5 Marks	-	-	-	-	-	
	Count	17	16	14	13	Total	95
	Grand Total	18+21 =39	22+25 =47	20+29 =49	20+20 =40		175



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STAROFFICE WRITER



1. _____ key deletes the characters to the left of the insertion point. (M-07,09)
a) Backspace b) Delete c) Tab d) Insert
2. _____ keyboard shortcut is used to select the entire document. (M-09, J-10, O-07,09)
a) Ctrl+E b) Ctrl+S c) Ctrl+End d) Ctrl+A
3. _____ command used to open a new document. (J-13)
a) File ---> Open b) File --> New --> Document c) File --> New --> Text document
d) File --> Open --> Document
4. Which option is used for working with multiple documents? (M-12, O-10)
a) Format b) View c) Tools d) Window
5. Which star office function is used to create the text document? (M-08, J-07, O-07,11)
a) Star office writer b) Star office base c) star office calc d) Star office impress
6. Which of the following is not a word processor? (M-07,10)
a) Star Writer b) Notepad c) MS word d) Word
7. Which of the following keys is pressed to move the insertion point the word left in Star office Writer? (M-11)
a) Ctrl + left arrow b) Alt + left arrow c) Shift + left arrow d) Tab + left arrow
8. In Star Office Writer, the flashing vertical bar is called as (M-09,13, J-10,11, O-08,09)
a) End of the document Marker b) Cursor c) Insertion Point d) Insertion Bar
9. In Star Office Writer entering a new text or modifying the existing text in a document is known as
a) Formatting b) Hanging c) Text editing d) Inserting (O-08)
10. A word processing document may contain (J-09)
a) text and table b) graphs and charts c) pictures d) All the above
11. Press _____ key to move the insertion point to the beginning of the document. (M-07, J-11,12)
a) Alt + Home b) Home c) Shift + Home d) Ctrl + Home
12. The key that deletes characters to the right of insertion point is (M-13, J-12)
a) Erase b) Delete c) Backspace d) Right arrow
13. _____ is used to create Presentation. (J-08)
a) Star Office Impress b) Star Office Calc c) Star Office Draw d) Star Office Base
14. A hard return is inserted wherever _____ key is pressed. (M-08)
a) Space bar b) Backspace c) Enter d) Ctrl + Enter
15. The Shortcut key for cut and paste is (M-08,11,12 O-12)
a) Ctrl + C and Ctrl + V b) Ctrl + A and Ctrl + X c) Ctrl + V and Ctrl + C d) Ctrl + X and Ctrl + V
16. What is the Cut option? (J-09)
a) Copy b) Move c) Shift d) Change
17. To move the insertion point to the beginning of the line press _____. (O-11)
a) End b) Home c) Shift + Home d) Ctrl + Home
18. To move the insertion point to the end of the document press _____. (M-10, J-07)
a) Alt + End b) Home c) Shift + End d) Ctrl + End
19. To move the insertion point one page down. (J-13)
a) up arrow b) down arrow c) page up d) page down
20. The thick horizontal in the page area is called _____. (J-10)
a) insertion point b) scroll bar c) mouse pointer d) end of document marker
21. Which is the Word Processor? (J-08)
a) Star office Base b) Star office Writer c) Star office Calc d) Star office Draw
22. _____ is used to list the important points and messages. (M-13)
a) Bullets b) Highlighting c) Indentation d) Line spacing
23. Which font looks professional? (M-11, J-07,11,13)
a) Fajita b) Arial c) Wingdings d) Times New Roman
24. Which of the following is set of characters and numbers in certain style? (O-07)
a) Style b) Format c) Font d) Size
25. _____ menu is used to format the text in documents. (J-08)
a) Formatting b) Highlighting c) Editing d) All the above
26. Bullets and Numbering option is available under _____ menu. (J-07, O-10)
a) Format b) Edit c) File d) View
27. Click the increase indent icon, the paragraph is indented by _____ inch. (M-07,10)
a) ½ b) 1/4 c) ¾ d) 1
28. _____ keyboard shortcut is used to display Help in Star office Writer? (J-09,O-08)
a) F7 b) F2 c) F1 d) Ctrl + F1
29. Which font is decorative? (M-13, J-10,11, O-09)
a) Symbols b) Weddings c) Times New Roman d) Fajita

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30. _____ indent is used for numbering list. (O-08)
a) Left indent b) Right indent c) Increase indent d) Hanging indent
31. Which of the following is true, to change the fonts in the Star Office Writer? (O-11,12)
a) Format ---> Character b) Insert ---> Font c) View ---> Font d) Format ---> Font
32. Which key used to get the spell check dialog box? (M-07,10,11,12,13, J-07,11, O-08,09,12)
a) F1 b) F5 c) F7 d) Esc
33. To skip all occurrences of the misspell word in spell check, which button is clicked? (O-11,12)
a) Change All b) Ignore All c) Not in Dictionary d) Skip all
34. The button used to skip the spelling change only for the current word is (M-08,09)
a) Ignore All b) Ignore Once c) Change d) Change All
35. To add a word to the dictionary ___ button is clicked in the spelling check dialog box.
a) Add b) Replace c) Language d) Suggestion (J-10,13, O-07)
36. To add the error and its correction to the auto correct list the _____ command is used. (J-11, O-10)
a) Tools ---> correct b) Tools ---> Auto correct c) Help ---> Auto correct d) Tools ---> File
37. In spell check dialog box, _____ list displays any alternative spellings. (M-12)
a) Not in dictionary b) Change c) Auto format d) Auto correct
38. _____ option is very useful for correction the spelling of the commonly misspelled words.
a) Auto spell check b) Auto correct c) Auto format d) Auto character (M-13, O-11)
39. Which includes a dictionary and a spell check program? (J-12)
a) Star Office Calc b) Star Office Writer c) Star Office Impress d) Star Office Base
40. Which Command is used to insert a table in the document? (J-07,09,10)
a) Insert-->Table -->Table b) Tools-->Insert -->Table c) Insert --> Table d) Table-->Insert--> Table
41. _____ key is used to move backward through the cells. (M-07,10,13 O-07,09,10)
a) Backspace b) Tab c) Shift + Tab d) Insert
42. Which of the following command is used to delete the selected table? (M-11,13, J-08,11)
a) Table --> Delete --> Table b) Table --> Select --> Table c) Format --> Delete --> Table
d) Format --> Remove --> Table
43. Which key is used to move forward through cells in a table? (M-08, J-07,11,13, O-11,12)
a) Ctrl b) Shift c) Tab d) Alt
44. In Star Office Writer table intersection of Row and Column is called (M-07,09,10,13 J-09,13)
a) Pointer b) Cell c) Table d) Cell reference
45. If Table --> Table properties command is used which one of the following dialog box is opened?
a)Table Properties b) Format Table c) Table Format d) Cell Reference (M-10, O-11,12)
46. In Table how to insert the row in the simplest way? (M-12,13, J-10, O-08)
a) Ctrl b) Shift + Tab c) Ctrl + Tab d) Tab
47. In a table, when then text is wrapped in a cell, it grows _____. (J-12)
a) Wider b) taller c) wrap d) border
48. _____ command is used to display ruler line. (M-08, J-07, O-08,09)
a) Insert --> Ruler b) View --> Ruler c) Format --> Ruler d) File --> Ruler
49. _____ command used to insert page numbers in header or footer. (M-12, J-10,13)
a) Format --> Fields --> Page Number b) Insert --> Fields --> Page Number
c) Tools --> Fields --> Page Number d) Edit --> Fields --> Page Number
50. In Star Office Writer, the command to open the page style dialog box is _____. (O-10)
a) File --> Page b) Edit --> Page c) View --> Page d) Format --> Page
51. The default top and bottom margin in Star Office Writer is _____ inch. (M-10,11, J-09,12)
a) 0.5 b) 1.5 c) 1 d) 1.25
52. Margins can be changed using (J-08)
a) Page Style box b) Ruler c) Both (a) and (b) d) Table format dialog box
53. How many methods are available to change the margins? (M-11)
a) 3 b) 2 c) 1 d) 4
54. There are _____ types of page orientation . (J-07)
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
55. Which are some references and remarks added at every page of the document of the top and bottom margins respectively? (J-12)
a) Header and Footer b) Top and Bottom c) Title and reference d) Heading and Page number



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STAROFFICE CALC

56. Visicalc is invented by (O-09, J-11)
 a) Ken Thompson b) Dan Bricklin and BonFrankston c) Charles Babbage d) Herman Hollerith
57. Which was the first electronic (*Apple-II invented*) spread sheet? (M-08,13, J-08,09,13)
 a) Lotus 1-2-3 b) Quattro pro c) Visicalc d) Star Calc
58. The following command is used to quit out from star office (O-07)
 a) File --> Close b) File --> Quit c) File --> Exit d) File --> Quit out
59. The following is used to fill series (M-09,10, O-08,11)
 a) Tools --> Fill --> Series b) Fill --> Series c) Edit --> Fill --> Series d) None of these
60. For Absolute cell addressing, the following sign is used : (M-11,13, J-11,13 O-08,10,12)
 a) + b) ! c) & d) \$
61. Pick up the text operator (*Combines two text*) : (J-12, O-12)
 a) ^ b) & c) < d) >
62. Visicalc consist of _____ rows and _____ columns. (M-12, J-07,10, O-08)
 a) 254, 63 b) 63, 254 c) 256, 32000 d) 32000, 25
63. Which bar is used to display the current cell and its contents? (M-08,10,12, O-07)
 a) Function bar b) Formula bar c) Object bar d) Menu bar
64. A continuous group of cells in a worksheet is called a _____. (M-09, J-08,10, O-09,10,11)
 a) Cell pointer b) Operators c) Range d) Cell Address
65. Which of the following operators is the reference operator? (M-11,12,13, J-09, O-09,11)
 a) < (less than) b) & (and) c) + (plus) d) : (colon)
66. The cells A4, A5, A6, B4, B5 & B6 are referred in a worksheet as _____. (M-07)
 a) A4 : B6 b) A1 : B6 c) A1 : B6, B1 : B6 d) A4 : A6, B4 : B6
67. The function used to find the square root of a number in star office calc is (M-07,09,10, J-09,11,13)
 a) SQR b) SQRT c) SORT d) SRT
68. The active cell in a spreadsheet is identified by (M-07,08)
 a) Insertion pointer b) Cell pointer c) Mouse pointer d) Keyboard pointer
69. Which bars have shortcut icons for frequently done tasks in the spreadsheet? (J-07, O-09)
 a) Menu bar b) Formula bar c) Object bar d) Main tool bar
70. The default date format used in a spread sheet is (M-08,13, J-08,09,11,13, O-07,08,09,11)
 a) YY / MM / DD b) YY / DD / MM c) DD / MM / YY d) MM / DD / YY
71. Which are referred to as predefined formulae? (M-09,10,12 J-08)
 a) Functions b) Charts c) Objects d) Cell address
72. Which commands is used to generate a series of data directly from the values of the selected cells?
 a) File b) Fill c) View d) Tools (M-11, J-13, O-09,12)
73. A formula in spreadsheet always begin with a) + b) - c) / d) = (M-07, J-09,11,13, O-11)
74. Which icon is used to insert objects from other application into a worksheet? (M-10, O-08,09,10,12)
 a) Insert OLE object b) Insert Applet Icon c) Insert formula d) Insert floating frame
75. Which command is used to change the column width of a worksheet in Star office calc?
 a) Format -->Width --> Column b) Format --> Column Width c) Insert --> Column --> Width
 d) Format --> Column --> Width (M-09, J-10,12, O-10,12)
76. Which of the following formula calculates the sum of the numbers in the cell A1 of sheet1 and A2 of sheet2 ?
 a) =Sum(sheet1.A1 + sheet2.A2) b) =Sum(sheet1.A1 : sheet2.A2) c) =Sum(sheet1.A1 ; sheet2.A2)
 d) =Sum(sheet1.A1 , sheet2.A2) (J-07,09, O-09)
77. _____ icon provides to generate a scrolling screen within a worksheet. (M-07,09,13, J-07,10)
 a) Insert Rolling screen b) Insert floating frame c) Insert plug in d) Insert Applet
78. The spreadsheet developed by microsoft is (M-11)
 a) Excel b) Improve c) Quattro pro d) Visicalc
79. _____ comparative operator is meant for in equality?(M-11)
 a) != b) <> c) > = d) < =
80. The spreadsheet developed by Sun Microsystem is _____. (O-10,11)
 a) Excel b) Star Calc c) Improve d) Quattro Pro
81. Which is the reference operator? (J-08,O-08)
 a) <> b) & c) ? : d) !:
82. Which is used to visually present the data easy understanding? (J-12)
 a) Function b) Insert Object c) Chart d) Formula
83. To do the calculations for different worksheet in particular sheet, we use (O-07)
 a) 2D formula b) Function c) 3D formula d) Selection
84. The cell B4 becomes absolute when you enter (J-10)
 a) \$B\$4 b) B\$4\$ c) \$B4\$ d) B\$\$4
85. _____ is like a grid of cells with a programmable calculator attached to each cell. (M-11)
 a) Worksheet b) Cell c) Table d) Spreadsheet



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STAROFFICE BASE

86. A database file that consists of a single data table is a ____ database. (M-08,09,12, J-07,09,13, O-08)
 a) Relational b) Flat file c) Hierarchical d) Network
87. The example of flat file database (J-12, O-09,11)
 a) Spreadsheet b) Word Processor c) Presentation d) Chart
88. Which is a process of joining data from two or more table of the same or different database?
 a) Joining b) Viewing c) Merging d) Sorting (J-08,12,13, O-09)
89. Users can define their own sophisticated data types which are known as _____ data types. (M-11)
 a) User Defined b) Primitive c) Fundamental d) Built-in
90. SQL stands for (M-07,08,10,12,13 J-)7,08,09,11,13, O-08,10)
 a) Structured Query Language b) Sorted Query Language c) Sorted Question Language
 d) Structured Question Language
91. The field type that is not allowed by Star Office Base is (M-10,11, J-11)
 a) Text b) Binary c) Project d) Image
92. The term data is derived from the word (M-07,08,09,13, J-08,10,12, O-07,09)
 a) Datum b) Datem c) Datas d) Dataus
93. The key uniquely identifies a record in a database is (M-07,09,10,13, J-12,13, O-11,12)
 a) Primary key b) Secondary key c) Record key d) Unique key
94. The set of processed data is called (J-07,11, O-10)
 a) Data b) Datum c) Information d) Database
95. DBMS is (J-12, O-07,09)
 a) Database Maintaining System b) Database Management System
 c) Database Manipulation System d) Database Merging System
96. Which icon is used to Remove the sorting/filter in Star Office Base? (M-07,09,11, J-08,09,10)
 a) Delete Filter/Sort Icon b) Delete Sort Icon c) Remove Sort/Filter Icon d) Remove Filter/Sort Icon
97. In star office base which is printed information that is assembled by gathering data based on used supplied criteria?
 a) Filter b) Query c) Form d) Report (M-10, O-07,11,12)
98. The number of field types used in Star office Base is (M-08,09,12,13, J-08,09,12, O-08,09,12)
 a) 20 b) 30 c) 12 d) 13
99. To insert the spreadsheet calc cell in Star office Writer select : (M-08,10, J-09, O-10)
 a) Edit ---> Paste b) Edit ---> Paste special c) Format ---> Paste d) Tools ---> Paste Special
100. Which of the following is not a step in data processing? (M-08,11)
 a) Collection b) Verification c) Computation d) Validation
101. A screen that display the fields of a record in a well spaced out manner is (M-12,13, J-09, O-08,10)
 a) Window b) Report c) Table d) Form
102. In database which option is used to define the maximum size of a field? (O-08,10)
 a) Default value b) Length c) Type d) Value
103. In database each table column represent a (M-07,11,12, J-08, O-08,09,11)
 a) record b) field c) file d) row
104. Which of the following limits the information on the screen of database? (M-12, J-07,12, O-08)
 a) Filtering b) Sorting c) Editing d) Viewing
105. Which is used to assemble information from data? (M-10)
 a) DBMS b) Datum c) Information d) Sorting
106. In the paste special dialog box which is selected to copy the cell range into the text document?
 a) Copy link b) Paste link c) OLE link d) DDE link (M-11, J-10)
107. Which commands is used to open Star Office Base? (J-11)
 a) File-->New-->Database b) New-->File-->Star Base c) View-->Database d) File-->StarOfficeBase
108. How many different database are there in Star Office Base? (M-11, J-11,12)
 a) 2 b) 4 c) 5 d) 3
109. Which of the following is not a data types? (J-07)
 a) Character b) Number c) Boolean d) Information
110. Hierarchical database are based on (O-10)
 a) One record type to several record types b) Hierarchy c) Parent-Child relationship
 d) Organized fields
111. DBMS supports the Language (O-07)
 a) SQL b) C c) C++ d) COBOL
112. _____ are user defined screens that are used to make it easier to enter, view and edit the data in a table or a query. a) Report b) Form c) Query d) Filter (M-09)
113. In the text document that contains the outline, choose (M-07,11, O-09)
 a) File-->Send-->Outline to Presentation b) File-->Outline to Presentation c) File--> Presentation
 d) File-->Send-->Presentation.
114. Filter used with a condition is called ____ filter. (M-07,09,12,13, J-09,10, O-08,11)
 a) Query b) Form c) Filter d) Default



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115. ___ is a group of related data conveying some meaning. (J-12)
a) Information b) Data c) Fact d) Constant
116. The entire collection of related data in one table is referred to as a _____. (J-13, O-12)
a) Record b) File c) Field d) Database
117. _____ is a process to select a derived specific data from a database. (J-07, O-07,10)
a) Merging b) Filtering c) Sorting d) Searching
118. A row in star office base table represents a _____. (M-08,11, J-07,09,10, O-07,12)
a) Field b) File c) Record d) Structure
119. How many Filters are allowed in star office base? (O-12)
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 5
120. Which database structure is characterized by parent-child relationships among record types? (O-10)
a) Flat file database b) Relational database c) Hierarchical database d) Network database
121. Which data type accepts only whole numbers? (J-12)
a) Char b) Decimal c) Integer d) Float
122. The two types of Filters namely : (J-13)
a) Auto, Static b) Auto Standard c) Default, Static d) Auto, Query
123. The expansion of CBT is (M-07)
a) Calculator Based Tuition b) Calculator Basic Tuition c) Computer Basic Tutorials
d) Computer Based Tutorials
124. GIF is limited to _____ bit palette. a) 4 b) 8 c) 16 d) 32 (M-10,12,13, J-11, O-08,12)
125. _____ help in rendering the image effectively on the screen. (J-12)
a) Graphics b) Victor Graphics c) Vision Graphics d) Vector Graphics
126. The sound that you hear are _____ wave pattern. (J-12, O-12)
a) Analog b) Digital c) Hybrid d) Both (a) and (b).
127. The frequency is also called as (J-11)
a) Wave b) Node c) Vector d) Pitch
128. Which of the following is the extension of Shockwave format? (J-13)
a) .snd b) .swf c) .sfw d) .snf
129. MIDI Format was developed in _____. a) 1980 b) 1982 c) 1985 d) 1987 (J-13)
130. From the following which one is not a multimedia software? (M-07)
a) Flash b) MP3 c) Dreamweaver d) Maya
131. Expansion for MMS _____. (M-08,09,11 J-07)
a) Multimedia Services b) Multimedia Messaging System c) Multimedia System
d) Multimedia Messaging Service
132. GIF stands for _____. (M-11, J-08,10, O-07,10)
a) Graphic Interchange File b) Graphic Interchange Format c) Graphic Information File
d) Graphic Information Format
133. Give the expansion for AIFF _____. (O-12)
a) Audio Information File Format b) Audio Interface File Format c) Audio Interchange File Format
d) Audio Interleave File Format
134. JPEG may be expanded as (M-07, J-09)
a) Joint Photographic Experts Group b) Joint Physical Exports Group
c) Joint Physical Experts Group d) Joint Photographic Exports Group
135. The technique that provides an environment experience by users as similar to reality is (J-09)
a) Virtual reality b) Vector Graphics c) Animations d) Modeling
136. Files in the Windows Media Format have the extension : (J-07)
a) .wmv b) .mov c) .swf d) .wmf
137. The technique of identifying recurring set of information and replacing them by a single piece of information is called as (O-07,08)
a) Virtual reality b) vector graphics c) Compression d) Synthesize
138. The special hardware to improve the efficiency of the display images is (M-08)
a) Vector Card b) Vector Graphical Chord c) Vector Graphics Card d) Vector Image
139. Multimedia incorporate features like (M-08)
a) Text b) Video c) Sound d) All of these
140. Which is not in the step process of creating 3D animation? (J-08)
a) Modelling b) Moving c) Animating d) Rendering
141. Multimedia applications that allow users to actively participate instead of just sitting by as passive recipients of information are called as (M-09)
a) Interactive Multimedia b) Multimedia System c) Computer Based Tutorial d) Web Based Tutorial
142. In which year AVI format sound files are developed? (J-09)
a) 1995 b) 1992 c) 1985 d) 1991



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MULTIMEDIA

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143. MPEG stands for (O-09)
a) Moving Pictures Experts Group b) Model Pictures Expression Group
c) Moving Pictures Expression Group d) Morphing Pictures Experts Group
144. SND format was developed by a) Apple b) IBM c) MPEG d) Microsoft (J-11)
145. We can add special effects to a sound using the sound editing program : (M-13, J-10)
a) Forge Sound b) Sound Forge c) Sound Merge d) Sound Edit
146. Which tag is used to add inline sound to a web page? (M-12, O-09)
a) <Inline> b) <bg sound> c) <sound> d) <Helper>
147. ___ packages are used to train and educate people world over.
a) E-tutorial b) E-publishing c) Educational d) E-learning
148. ___ is the technique of distorting a single image represent something. (M-08, J-07,10, O-07,12)
a) Morphing b) Warping c) Rendering d) Modeling
149. How many frames per seconds causes the video to look jerky? (M-12)
a) < 10 b) < 9 c) < 20 d) < 15
150. MIDI stands for (O-07)
a) Musical Instrument Digital Interface b) Modeling Instrument Digital Information
c) Musical Interface Digital Information d) Modeling Instrument Digital Interface
151. AIFF format was developed by (M-07,10)
a) Real Networks b) Apple c) Microsoft d) Sun micro systems
152. Which file creates a perfect reproduction of the original images? (M-08)
a) Shock wave b) Nx view c) GIF d) JPG
153. What is the name of the process for converting analog waves to digital formatting?
a) Vector Graphics b) Sampling c) Amplitude d) Frequency (M-12, J-08,09,13, O-08,09,10,11)
154. Shock Wave format was developed by and is used to store multimedia components created using
a) Media Player b) Netscape Navigator c) Internet Explorer d) Flash (M-08,10)
155. Which of the following is a technique to blend 2 or more images to from a new image?
a) Modeling b) Morphing c) Warping d) Animating (M-09, J-11, O-08,09)
156. _____ retains the exact image throughout the compression. (M-09, J-13)
a) Lossless b) Cell Based c) Object Based d) Lossy
157. The Real audio format has the extension (M-11)
a) rm and .ram b) .rm or .rf c) .rm or .rad d) .ram or .rf
158. Shockwave Format was developed by _____. (J-08,O-12)
a) Macromedia b) IBM c) Microsoft d) Apple
159. AVI format have the extension as a) .au b) .avi c) .aiv d) .av
160. Which company developed the Wave format ? a) Microsoft b) IBM c) Borland d) IBM & Microsoft
161. Files in the Quick Time Format have the extension a) .mov b) .wam c) .swf d) .wmv (J-11, O-10)
162. _____ is a computer-based presentation technique that incorporates text, graphics, sound, animations, and video elements. (J-12,13, O-07,11)
a) Multimedia b) Media Text c) Macromedia d) Multimedia Graphs
163. Which is the application that allows you to send and receive messages over cell phones?
a) Database b) DBMS c) MMS d) SMS (M-07,10, J-10,12, O-08)
164. WBT expands (O-11)
a) Web Based Tutorial b) Web Base Tutor c) Web Based Tech d) Web Based Terminal
165. Which is not a Helper Application? (J-07,09,10)
a) <embed> b) <name> c) <applet> d) <object>
166. A ___ application is also called plug-in. a) Applet b) Internet c) Helper d) Windows (O-11)
167. Reducing the color depth of less than ___ colors results in the image looking murky. (M-11)
a) 125 b) 250 c) 255 d) 256
168. You can add inline sound to web page by using the _____ and _____ tags.
a) <ing> / <snd> b) <bg sound> / c) <bg sound> / <sound> d) <snd> / <bg sound>
169. ___ is the best suited for storing simple graphic images with relatively few colors. (M-12)
a) MPEG b) MP3 c) GIF d) JPEG
170. Which is not well fitted for photographic works? a) MPEG b) MP3 c) GIF d) JPEG (J-12)
171. Which of the following tag is used to launch helper applications?
a) <applet>/<object> b) <embed>/<object> c) <embed>/<applet> d) <embed>/<applet>/<object>
172. Real Audio/ Real Video was developed by _____.
a) Microsoft b) IBM c) Macromedia d) Real Network
173. Real Networks was developed in _____. a) 1982 b) 1995) 1992) 1980 (O-09)
174. Quick Time format was developed by _____.
a) Microsoft b) IBM c) Macromedia d) Apple
175. The most common version of E-learning package is (M-07)
a) CBT / WBT b) CBE / WBE c) CB / WB d) CT / WT



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PRESENTATION

176. ____ is the Star Office application that allows you create attractive and professional-looking presentations. (O-08)
a) Star Office Calc b) Star Office Writer c) Star Office Base d) Star Office Impress
177. To Start a New presentation click (J-10)
a) File --> New --> Presentation b) File --> Presentation --> New c) Tools --> New --> Presentation
d) Tools --> Presentation
178. ____ allows you to view miniature image of all the slides in the presentation. (M-07, J-10,11,12,13, O-07)
a) Notes b) Outline c) Handouts d) Slide Sorter
179. ____ allows you to scale the slides so that several slides can fit the page.
a) Notes b) Outline c) Handouts d) Slide Sorter
180. To insert Slide (J-10, J-12)
a) Slide --> Insert b) Insert --> Slide c) File --> Insert --> slide d) File --> Insert
181. To insert picture in a slide, choose (M-09, J-10)
a) Insert-->Picture-->From File b) Insert-->Picture c) Insert-->File-->Picture d) Insert-->Picture File
182. Which key is used to end a presentation before the end? (M-12,13)
a) ESC b) Alt c) Shift d) Ctrl + Alt
183. If you want delete a slide, right click on the slide and choose ____ option.
a) Remove slide b) Erase slide c) Delete slide d) Cancel slide
184. Using the _____, you can move from slide to slide quickly. (M-13, J-13, O-07,10,11)
a) Moving b) Navigator c) Copying d) Editing
185. To open style list in presentation, choose key (M-07,08,10,11,12, J-13)
a) F8 b) F7 c) F5 d) F11
186. The key combination used to open print dialog box in Star Office Impress is
a) Ctrl + Shift + P b) Ctrl + P c) Shift + P d) Alt + P (M-07,10,11,13, J-08,13, O-09,12)
187. The view used to reorder slide is (M-11, J-07,09, O-08,10)
a) Normal b) Outline c) Notes d) Handouts
188. Which is not a background fill Option? a) Colour b) Gradient c) Picture d) Handling (J-07)
189. The keyboard shortcut used to create a new presentation using template is
a) Ctrl + N b) Shift + Ctrl + N c) Alt + N d) Ctrl + F + N (M-08,09,10,11,12,13, J-08,10,11, O-07,11)
190. In Star Office Impress to Start a presentation, Press (M-08,09,10, J-09,11, O-07,08,09,11)
a) F5 b) F1 c) F2 d) F3
191. To rename a slide, choose slide --> a) Rename slide b) New slide c) Rename d) Slide rename
192. To produce HTML presentation choose (M-09,13 J- 08,09, O-08)
a) File – HTML b) File – Export c) Edit – Export d) Edit – HTML
193. Which command is used to open Navigator? (O-09)
a) File --> Navigator b) Tools --> Navigator c) Edit --> navigator d) Insert --> Navigator
194. In Star office Impress, the page used to specify basic background information that needs to be included in all the slides is (M-09,13, J-09, O-11)
a) Slide transition b) Custom Animation c) Master Page d) Layout
195. Which option allows to manually control the transaction of slides? (O-12)
a) Default b) Automatic c) Manual d) Optional
196. A ____ slide determine the text formatting style for the title and outline. (J-12)
a) slave b) third c) fifth d) master
197. To Hide a Slide, choose (O-12)
a) Slide Show --> Hide Slide b) Slide Show --> Show/Hide Slide c) Tools --> Show/Hide Slide
d) Tools --> Hide Slide
198. ____ key is used to select multiple slide? a) Shift b) Alt c) Ctrl d) Ctrl + Tab (J-12)
199. ____ option display message during the pause between each Presentation? (J-07)
a) Show Logo b) Effect c) Default d) Show
200. Which command is used to open Media Player Window? (M-11, J-07, O-10)
a) File-->Open -->Media Player b) Format-->Media Player c) Tools-->Media Player d) Insert-->Media Player
201. ____ views allows to create and edit slides. (M-12, J-08,11,13, O-09)
a) Outline b) Notes c) Handouts d) Normal
202. Which of the following is used to import object from other application into a presentation? (M-07,08, J-09)
a) Insert Object b) File --> Plug-in c) Insert OLE Object d) Insert plug in
203. Which pane allows renaming, deleting or rearranging them?
a) Slide pane b) Middle pane c) Task pane d) Layout pane
204. To change the background colour of the current slide, click on _____. (M-07)
a) Format --> Page --> Background b) Tools --> Page --> Background c) Edit --> Page --> Background
d) View --> Page --> Background



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STAR OFFICE ANSWER



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Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	a	d	c	d	a	b	a	c	c	d	d	b
Q	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
A	a	c	d	b	b	d	d	d	b	a	d	c
Q	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
A	a	a	a	c	d	d	a	c	b	b	a	b
Q	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
A	c	b	b	d	c	a	c	b	c	d	b	b
Q	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	b	d	c	c	b	a	a	b	c	c	c	d
Q	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
A	b	a	b	c	d	d	b	b	c	d	a	b
Q	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
A	d	a	d	c	b	a	b	b	d	c	c	a
Q	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
A	d	b	a	c	a	a	c	a	a	c	b	d
Q	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
A	d	a	b	c	d	b	b	a	a	d	a	c
Q	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
A	d	c	a	b	a	d	a	b	d	c	b	c
Q	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
A	c	b	d	b	d	a	d	b	b	b	b	b
Q	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
A	c	a	a	a	c	c	d	b	a	b	a	a
Q	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156
A	b	b	d	b	d	a	b	c	b	d	b	a
Q	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
A	a	a	b	d	a	a	c	a	b	c	d	b
Q	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
A	a	c	d	d	b	d	a	d	b	d	c	b
Q	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
A	a	a	c	b	d	b	b	c	b	a	a	b
Q	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204
A	c	c	a	d	b	c	a	c	d	c	a	a

OOP Concepts Using C++

1. _____ of data provides security to data. (J-09)
a) Data Hiding or Abstraction b) Encapsulation or Inheritance c) Inheritance or Object
d) Polymorphism or Overloading
2. The ability of an object to respond differently to different messages called as _____.
a) Inheritance b) Class c) Polymorphism d) Function (M-09,11,13, J-07, O-07,09)
3. _____ communicate with one another by sending data as inputs. (O-11)
a) Objects b) Programs c) Operations d) Variables
4. Which of the following is an object oriented programming language? (M-07,10, J-09,11,12,13, O-08)
a) C b) C++ c) BASIC d) FORTRAN
5. C++ belongs to which category of programming language? (M-08)
a) Structured b) Object Oriented c) Modular d) Procedural
6. Which is kind of a self sufficient subprogram with a specific functional area? (M-10,12,13, J-07,08, O-10)
a) Objects b) Inheritance c) Functions d) Encapsulation
7. The mechanism by which the data and functions are bound together within an object definition is called
a) Object b) Encapsulation c) Polymorphism d) Inheritance (J-08,09,13)
8. What is the name for the process of acquiring the base class properties? (J-08)
a) Inheritance b) Encapsulation c) Function d) Polymorphism
9. Which of the following provides security to data? (M-11, O-11)
a) Class b) Data hiding c) Base class d) Derived class
10. Which of the following is a group of related function and data? (M-08,11, J-10)
a) Operations b) Programs c) Object d) Statement
11. How many segments was realized that viewing the solution of a problem? (J-12)
a) 6 b) 4 c) 8 d) 2
12. _____ is a template for entitle that have common behaviour. (M-12, J-10, O-12)
a) Data b) Object c) Class d) Polymorphism
13. Which of the following reduces software complexity in Object Oriented Programming? (O-10)
a) Encapsulation b) Polymorphism c) Inheritance d) Abstraction

OVERVIEW OF C++



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14. _____ have special meaning to the language compiler. (M-09)
a) Keyword b) Program c) Tokens d) Operators
15. _____ are called as variables. a) Constants b) Operators c) Program d) Identifier
16. The Escape sequence \n specifies the following non graphic character (O-11)
a) Bell b) Backspace c) New Line / Line Feed d) Single / Double Quotes
17. How many types of Operators in C++ ? a) 20 b) 13 c) 21 d) 7
18. Choose the conditional operator a) ! b) :: c) * d) ?: (M-10,11, J-07)
19. How many types of "Storage Specifiers"? a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 (J-07,11,12, O-11)
20. Which is an operator to return the size of the memory requirement in terms of bytes? (J-08)
a) Type Cast b) Size Of c) Size d) Len
21. _____ is an escape sequence used to represent New Line. a) \t b) \n c) \a d) \0 (J-09,13, O-12)
22. _____ is surrounded the string literals. a) ' ' b) " " c) 0 d) {} (J-13)
23. Range of *int* data type (O-07,09,10)
a) -32768 to 32767 b) -32767 to 32768 c) -32726 to 32767 d) -32728 to 32769
24. A number starts with 0X is treated as _____ constant. a) Binary b) Decimal c) Octal d) Hexadecimal
25. Basic statements in C++ are constructed using _____. (J-08,13)
a) Tokens b) Symbols c) Functions d) Operators
26. Which is the smallest individual unit in a program? (M-11,13, J-07,09)
a) Tokens b) Statements c) Data d) Pointers
27. If a=5 and b=4, the value of a+b/2*6 is. a) 15 b) 16 c) 17 d) 18 (M-08 ,J-12)
28. If a=5; c=++a; then what is the value of c? a) 0 b) 7 c) 6 d) 5
29. Which of the following is scope resolution operator? a) : b) ; c) :: d) register (M-09)
30. Which of the following variables holds a memory address? (O-09)
a) Static b) Pointers c) Register d) Auto
31. Relational operators have lower precedence than _____ operators. (J-10)
a) Arithmetic b) Relational c) Logical d) Boolean
32. Where was C++ developed? a) AT & T b) Microsoft c) Sun micro system d) Apple (J-11)
33. Which of the following operators is also called conditional operator? (M-11)
a) Unary b) Binary c) Ternary d) Relational
34. Which are also called variables? a) String Literals b) Tokens c) Identifiers d) Keywords (J-11,12)
35. Value of 1+pow(3,2)is a) 7 b) 6 c) 10 d) 13
36. Which of the following is an invalid identifier? (O-10)
a) _test b) sum12 c) test d) -t* 2

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37. Unsigned short int occupies ____ bytes. a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) 4 (O-08)
38. C++ program starts and ends with a) {} b) / c) () d) [] (J-08)
39. Which is not a Keyword? a) Break b) Case c) Auto d) Signs (M-10,12)
40. Which of the following does not contains the fractional part? (M-07)
a) Floating Point b) Variable c) Single Floating Point d) Integer
41. Based on the operand types, how many operators are there in C++? a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 d) 1 (J-09, O-08)
42. Which of the following is the simple Assignment Operator? a) /= b) = c) += d) *= (O-08)
43. The Modifier ____ instructs the compiler to store the variable in the CPU register to optimize access. a) Static b) Extern c) Auto d) Register (M-09)
44. Declaration of generic pointer is accepted by the data type ? a) int b) float c) void d) integral (O-07)
45. Unsigned int data type has the range? a) 65535 b) 255 c) 32768 d) $3.4e + 10$ (J-08,09)
46. ____ is basic types of elements essential for programming. (J-12)
a) Operator b) Token c) Constant d) Variable
47. Who developed C++? (M-13, J-12, O-07,09,10,11)
a) Dennis Ritchie b) Rich Mascitti c) Bjarnestroup d) Don Bricklin
48. How many C++ data types are broadly classified? a) 2 b) 5 c) 3 d) 4 (M-11,12, O-07)
49. `int a,b,c;`
`a=6, b=7;`
`c= (a++) - (--b);`
`cout<<c;`
The output of the above code, when it is executed is a) 0 b) 9 c) 11 d) error (M-07)
50. The statement `int A; b;` is invalid because _____. (J-07)
a) Only a variable should be given b) Capital A is not allowed
c) Variable should be separated by comma d) All these above
51. `int i=6;`
`unsigned int j=10;`
`cout<< sizeof(i x j);`
The output of the above code, when it is executed as a) 2 b) 4 c) 8 d) error (M-08)
52. Which of the following is invalid variable declaration? (M-10)
a) `int a, b;` b) `int a; int b;` c) `int a; float b;` d) `int a; b;`
53. The name C++ was coined by (M-11)
a) Bjarnestroup b) Dennis Ritche c) Dan Bricklin d) Rick Mascitti
54. Which helps users to create a list of identifiers of type int? (O-11)
a) Typedef b) class c) object d) Enum
55. `0.5864E1` represents a) 5.864 b) 0.05864 c) 58.64 d) 0.5864 (M-12)
56. Which amongst the following called "address of" operator in C++? a) `::` b) `#` c) `&` d) `*` (M-12)
57. The range of the data type Char is a) 0 to 255 b) -128 to 127 c) -32768 to 32767 d) * (M-13)
58. In C++ which operator operates on two operands? (J-13)
a) Binary b) Unary c) Address d) Ternary
59. A variable must begin with an : a) Digit b) Alphabet c) # d) \$ (J-13)



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BASIC STATEMENT

60. The declarations for object Cin are available in header file called (M-08,13, J-13, O-10)
a) `stdio.h` b) `conio.h` c) `ostream.h` d) `istream.h`
61. A Preprocessor directive starts with ____, which instructs the compiler to do the required job. (M-07, J-11, O-08)
a) `+` b) `::` c) `#` d) `&`
62. ____ is the extraction or get from operator. a) `%` b) `#` c) `>>` d) `::` (M-10,11,12,13, J-12, O-08,10)
63. A C++ program has primarily ____ sections. a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 (M-13)
64. In order to exit from switch statement, the following is used : (M-08, J-08)
a) `switch` b) `break` c) `default` d) `continue`
65. Which statement forces the next iteration of the loop to take place, skipping any code following this statement in the loop body? a) `exit` b) `go to` c) `continue` d) `cin` (J-10, O-09,10)

Read the following programme and answer the following question from 66 to 68 :

```
void main() {  
int num=2;  
do {  
cout<<num*num<<'\n';  
num+=1;  
}  
while(num<6); }
```

66. Which is the conditional Expression? a) `num*num` b) `num+=1` c) `num<6` d) All the above (M-09)
67. How many times the loop is executed? a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) infinite (M-09)

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68. What type of loop is used? (M-09)
a) Entry-check loop b) Exit- check loop c) Nested loop d) Inner loop
69. _____ executes a set of instructions repeatedly for a certain number of times. (O-08)
a) assignment statement b) selection statement c) command statement d) loops
70. The machine- readable form of program is called as _____. (J-08,11, O-10,12)
a) source code b) object code c) executable file d) application file
71. In C++, which should be declared or defined before they are used in a program? (M-13, O-11)
a) Data type b) Variable c) Objects d) Class
72. Which of the following is an entry check loop? (M-07)
a) Do-while b) Switch c) While d) If
73. Which of the following is the simplest of all the decision statements? (J-07)
a) If b) While c) Switch d) Break
74. How many times the following loop will be executed? for(i=1; i<6; i++) a) 1 b) 5 c) 6 d) 7 (J=07)
75. In C++ which file comprises the combined properties of ostream & istream? (O-07)
a) stdio.h b) string.h c) conio.h d) iostream.h
76. How many kinds of loops are there in C++? a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 (J-13, O-07)
77. Which statement creates branches for multiple alternative sections of code depending on a value?
a) if-else b) continue c) break d) switch (M-07, J-08)
78. Which creates object files from source code? (M-08,10, O-11)
a) Computer b) C++ c) Compiler d) Program
79. Which is the insertion or put to Operator? a) >> b) << c) >= d) <=
80. While <(condition)> {.....} loop is called as (M-11)
a) Entry- check loop b) Exit check loop c) Multi check loop d) Nested loop
81. Which statement would exit the current loop? (M-10, J-11)
a) Break b) Continue c) Quit d) Exit
82. Program statement that cause jump from one part of the program to another is called (M-11,13, J-09)
a) Control structure b) Assignment statement c) Input / output statement d) Conditional statement
83. for(i=0; i<10; i++) how many times is this loop executed? a) 1 b) 9 c) 10 d) 0 (J-10)
84. How many methods are these for assigning data to the variable? a) 2 b) 4 c) 3 d) 7 (O-12)
85. The operator >> is called as (M-07)
a) Extraction operator b) Insertion operator c) Abstraction operator d) Stream operator
86. Which is the Simple Assignment Operator? a) > b) == c) = d) < (M-11, O-07,12)
87. The ___ is linked with the essential libraries to generate an executable file? (J-10)
a) Program b) Object File c) Source Code d) Compiler
88. A program written in high level language is called as _____. (M-07, O-08)
a) Compiler b) Source Code c) Object Code d) Executable File
89. Nested- if-else statement can be replaced by the statement of _____. (O-07)
a) Switch case b) Select Case c) For d) Do-while
90. _____ is called as exit-check loop. (M-12, J-08,11,12, O-08)
a) If b) While c) For d) Do-while
91. The break statement would exit only _____. (J-07)
a) Current loop b) Current function c) Current Program d) None of these
92. What are the operators used only by the preprocessor? (O-08)
a) # and ## b) + and ++ c) && and || d) > and <
93. Which of the following is an entry controlled loop? (O-09)
a) For b) Do-while c) Switch d) If-else
94. What is the error thrown by the compiler for the following snippet? (M-10)
if(a>b);
cout<<"Greater";
else
cout<<"Lesser";
a) Misplaced if b) Misplaced else c) Misplaced if..else d) Misplaced else...if
95. The variable used in for loop is called (O-11)
a) static variable b) counting variable c) control variable d) for variable
96. What is the value in 'c' when the following snippet is executed? (O-12)
int a, b, c;
a=8; b=3; c=a/b;
c=++c; cout<<c; a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
97. What is the output of the following snippet? (O-12)
int b=10>20;
if(b){
cout<<"True Block"; }
else {
cout<<"Else Block"; } a) Else Block b) True Block c) True Block Else Block d) Else Block True Block



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98. `cout<<5+10;` will display the result as : (J-13)
a) 5+10 b) 510 c) 15 d) 50
99. Which of the following directs the contents of the variable to the object? (J-13)
a) `<<` b) `>>` c) `<<=` d) `>>=`
100. `for(; ;)` loop is an _____ controlled loop. a) exit b) entry c) middle d) none

FUNCTIONS

101. An _____ looks a normal function in the source file but inserts the function's code directly into the calling program. a) Inline b) cin c) cout d) outline (J-12)
102. How many scope rules of variable? a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 (J-13)
103. Pick up the scope resolution operator a) : b) `>>` c) `::` d) `<<` (M-11,12, J-09, O-10,12)
104. _____ operator reveals the hidden scope of a variable. a) local b) scope c) file d) class (M-13, J-13)
105. _____ functions are replace the function call statement by its code during program execution.
a) void b) inline c) local d) All these above
106. _____ are the building blocks of C++ programs? (M-08,09, O-07)
a) Date types b) Functions c) Variables d) Class
107. Which statement marks the end of the function? (O-07, J-09)
a) `cout` b) `void` c) `main` d) `return`
108. Declaration of function is made through a _____. (M-12)
a) Function name b) function definition c) parameters d) function prototype
109. The function name may include a set of actual parameters, enclosed in parentheses separated by _____.
a) , (Comma) b) ; (Semi-colon) c) # (Hash) d) \$ (Dollar) (M-11, J-11)
110. The actual parameters can be passed only as _____ to formal parameter of reference type.
a) Constants b) variables c) expression d) characters (M-12, O-12)
111. The default values can be included in the function prototype from _____. (J-12)
a) beginning b) in between c) right to left / ending d) any where
112. Which is used to help the compiler to check the data requirements of the function? (J-10)
a) Header files b) Function prototype c) Function definition d) Function calling
113. Which of the following about functions is false? (O-11)
a) Functions are executable segments in a program. b) Functions reduce the size of the program.
c) Functions induce reusability of code d) Functions provide data security
114. A function can be invoked from another function using its _____. (M-07, O-11)
a) Variables b) Name c) Return c) Value
115. The Function that returns no value is declared as (M-08,09, J-07,09,12,13)
a) Main b) Friend c) void d) Online
116. The calling function parameters are called as (O-07)
a) formal parameters b) actual parameters c) dummy parameters d) duplicate parameters
117. The scope of any variable used in the entire program is (M-08, J-12)
a) Local b) File c) Function d) Class
118. In which method any change in the formal parameter is not reflected back to the actual parameter?
a) Call by value b) Call by reference c) Both A and B d) Call by function (J-08,09, O-08,11)
119. Which variable is defined within a block? (M-12, J-08)
a) Local b) Function c) File d) Class
120. Any change made in the formal parameter which is reflected back in the actual parameter is
a) Call by value b) Call by method c) Call by function d) Call by reference (M-09,13, J-09)
121. Which of the following reduces the size of the program? (M-11, J-09)
a) Key word b) Variables c) Tokens d) Functions
122. Which functions execute faster but requires more memory space? (M-10,13, J-08,13, O-07,11)
a) Inline b) `Strcpy` c) `Strlen` d) `Strcmp`
123. The return type of the function prototype `fact(float, char, double)` is (M-11)
a) char b) float c) int d) double
124. Parameter associated with function header is called a) Function b) Actual c) Formal d) Arguments
125. Which of the following refers to the accessibility of a variable? (J-09)
a) Scope b) Stacks c) Storage class d) Functions
126. How many types of scope are there? a) 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) 5 (J-11)
127. In the following code the scope of the variable 'a' is (M-07, J-12)

```
if(x<y)
{ int a;
a++; }
```


a) Local scope b) Function scope c) File scope d) Class scope
128. _____ are the channels where the data flows from the call statement to the function definition.
a) Name b) Reference c) Arguments d) All of these (J-13, J-08, O-08)
129. In this method _____ the called function creates new variables to store the value of the arguments passed to it. (J-10)
a) Call by References b) Call by Value c) Call by Function d) Both A and B



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130. The starting point for the executing of a program is _____. (M-12)
a) cin / cout b) void c) main() d) #include<iostream.h>
131. The default return type of function, if no data type is explicitly mentioned as ____ (O-10)
a) Char b) Int c) Float d) Double
132. Which one of the following scope variables lifetime of a program? (J-10, O-08)
a) Function b) Local c) Class d) File
133. The parameter associated with call statement are called _____. (J-11, O-10)
a) formal parameters b) actual parameters c) function parameters d) false parameters
134. In which method, the formal parameters become alias to the actual parameters? (J-07)
a) Call by reference b) Call by value c) Call by function d) Call by variable
135. Which of the following functions will be executed first automatically, when a C++ program is executed? a) void b) main c) Recursive d) Call by reference (O-07)
136. The return type of the function prototype float power(float, int); is (O-08)
a) char b) float c) double d) int
137. In C++, what can be assigned to the formal parameters of a function prototype? (J-10)
a) Default values b) Default arguments c) values d) Program
138. Find the Output : (J-10)
#include <iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main() {
int n1=10, n2=&n1;
n2++;
cout<<n1; } a) 10 b)11 c) 12 d) 13
139. Which of the following is a valid function prototype? (O-10)
a) float average(a,b); b) float product(int a, b) c) int fun(int a, int b, double pi=3.14);
d) int display(int a=2, int b);
140. ___ statement transfers control to the statement after call statement. a) if b) while c) cout d) return



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ARRAYS

141. Which functions returns the number of characters stored in the array? (O-11,12)
a) Strlen() b) Strcpy() c) Strncat d) Strcat()
142. Which function copies source string to target string? (M-12,13, J-07,09, O-07)
a) Strlen() b) Strcpy() c) Strncat d) Strcat()
143. Which function compares the two given string? (J-08, O-09)
a) Strlen() b) Strcpy() c) Strncat d) Strcat()
144. The process of rearranging the data in a given array either in ascending or descending order is called _____. a) Searching b) Sorting c) Joining d) Filtering (O-07)
145. What is the size of the array in sales[2][4]? a) 16 b) 8 c) 32 d) 24 (J-08)
146. Which of the following is an invalid array declaration? (M-09)
a) int array[100]; b) int array[]; c) int array[i]; d) const int=10, int array[i];
147. Memory allotted for int num[2][4] is _____. (J-10, O-09)
a) 10 bytes b) 16 bytes c) 60 bytes d) 120 bytes
148. In a 2D array declaration the second subscript represents the number of _____. (O-08)
a) Rows b) Columns c) Elements d) Matrix
149. The size of the array must always be (M-07,11, J-07,11, O-09)
a) positive b) negative b) float d) double
150. In a 2D array the first subscript stands for (M-08)
a) row b) column c) diagonal d) object
151. The array subscript always commences from a) 1 b) 0 c) -1 d) 10 (M-09,10, J-08,11, O-08,12)
152. Which of the following is 2-D character array? (M09)
a) Array of Strings b) Matrix c) Literals d) Strings
153. How many types of array are there? a) 3 b) 4 c) 6 d) 2 (J-08)
154. An array C++ (M-08,10,11,13, J-07, O-11)
a) user defined data type b) built in data type c) derived data type d) default data type
155. Which of the following is used to treat spaces as part of string literal? (O-10)
a) gets() or getch() b) getch() c) write() d) getline() or gets()
156. What will be the size of an array int a[4][6]? a) 10 b) 96 c) 24 d) 20 (M-13)
157. What will be the size of the array float num[4][6]? (O-08)
a) 10 bytes b) 24 bytes c) 28 bytes d) 96 bytes
158. Matrices can be represented through arrays. a) 3-D b) Single c) Multi-dimensional d) 2-D (J-12)
159. String are otherwise called as ____ a) arrays b) floating point c) literals d) integers (M-09, J-11)
160. How many parameters are required for write function? a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 (M-11, J-07)
161. Write () is a member function of standard ___ stream. (J-10)
a) file b) input c) output d) all the above

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162. The function Strcpy(s1,s2) (M-07)
a) copies s2 to s1 b) copies s1 to s2 c) appends s2 to end of s1 d) appends s1 to end of s2
163. Array parameters by default behave like a ____ parameters. (J-10)
a) array type b) references type c) value type d) float type
164. Which is the collection of variables of same type? (J-10)
a) String b) Matrix c) Function d) Array
165. A character array should be terminated with a ____ character. (M-08,12, J-13, O-07,10)
a) 'o' b) '/o' c) '\o' d) 'o\'
166. The Instance ____ treats while space or carriage return as terminator for string.
a) cin b) Count c) gets() d) getline()
167. In the array int sales[2][4]; the 1-row and 2-column is (M-12)
a) sales[1][2] b) sales[2][1] c) sales[0][1] d) sales[1][0]
168. ____ parameters are required for write function. a) 3 b) 4 c) 2 d) 5
169. What is a collection of variable of the same data type are referred by a common name? (J-12)
a) variable b) constant c) Array d) Data
170. Which function return 0, if the string are equal? (J-13)
a) Strcmp() b) Strcpy() c) Strlen() d) Strcat()



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CLASSES & OBJECTS

171. The body of the class is enclosed within _____. (M-11, J-13, O-08)
a) Braces b) ; c) () d) []
172. The members that have been declared as ____ can be accessed from outside the class also. (M-08,10)
a) private b) public c) protected d) none of these
173. ____ operator is used to access the members of a class. (M-07,08,09,10,11,12, J-07, O-11)
a) Unary b) Relational c) Dot d) Scope
174. The most important features of C++ is the _____. (J-12, O-12)
a) variable b) array c) Class d) pointer
175. How many ways are there to declare methods of a class? a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
176. The class declaration or body of a class is terminated by a _____. (M-07,12, J-10,12)
a) : b) , c) () d) ;
177. The binding of data and function together into a single entity is referred to as _____. (M-13, J-10)
a) Encapsulation b) Polymorphism c) Inheritance d) Data hiding
178. When a member function is defined within the class it behaves like ____ function. (M-08,09, J-11)
a) Inline b) Friend c) Public d) Private
179. The variable shared by all the objects of a class, has the data type _____. (M-08)
a) Static b) Auto c) Extern d) Private
180. Class name is also called _____. a) function b) member c) method d) tag (J-09)
181. When object is created, no separate space is allocated for _____. (J-10)
a) objects b) member functions c) data member d) static members
182. Which has scope or visibility within the class but its life time is the life time of the program? (J-10)
a) data member b) member functions c) static members d) constructors
183. Which statement can be read as 'stud' is an instance object the class 'student'? (M-12)
a) stud student b) class student stud c) class student(stud) d) student stud
184. Which of the following is not a valid class access specifier? (M-07)
a) Private b) Public c) Protected d) Pointer
185. The variable that is initialized only when the first object of the class is created is (M-07,13, O-12)
a) Static b) private c) public d) protected
186. Class comprises (J-07,12,O-09)
a) data member b) member functions c) both A and B d) none of these
187. A class belongs to which of the following data type? (J-07)
a) User defined type b) Built in type c) Derived type d) Array type
188. Private access specifier is accessible by special function called? (O-10)
a) void b) Inline c) friend d) All of these
189. Data abstraction in C++ is achieved by (M-08,10)
a) Inheritance b) Polymorphism c) Data Hiding d) Encapsulation
190. The private data of a class can be accessed only through (M-08)
a) member function b) friend function c) either A or B d) neither A and B
191. What is the way to bind the data and its associated function together? (M-09,10, J-08,09)
a) Class b) Objects c) Functions d) Methods
192. How many parts are there in a class specification? a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5 (M-11, O-08)
193. The members and functions declared under private are not accessible by members outside the class, which is referred as (O-08)
a) data hiding b) polymorphism c) inheritance d) encapsulation

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194. The key features of object oriented programming is (M-09,11, J-08, O-11)
a) Data abstraction b) Encapsulation c) Polymorphism d) Data hiding
195. The static member variable is initialized to a) 0 b) 1 c) true d) false (J-08,11,13, O-11)
196. How many copy of the member variable are created if it a static (M-11, J-09, O-09)
a) Two b) One c) Three d) Four
197. Member function are also called as _____. (M-11, J-09,13, O-08,10,12)
a) Access specifies b) Methods c) Attributes d) Data types
198. By default class members are treated as (O-08)
a) Protected b) Private c) Public d) Unprotected
199. The member declared as ____ can only be accessed within the class. (O-09,11)
200. ____ access specifier is used to access the members within the class and the member of the inherited class. a) Private b) Protected c) Public d) All of these (O-10)
201. Which access specifier is optional? (J-13, O-09)
a) Public b) Protected c) Private d) Unprotected
202. Which of the following is a user defined data type? (J-12)
a) Object b) Class c) Array d) Methods
203. The class access specifiers used to access friend functions is (M-07)
a) Public b) Private c) Protected d) Both A and B
204. A member function can call another member function directly, without using the dot operator is called (M-09, O-07)
a) Nesting of Member Function b) Repeating of Member Function c) Looping of Member Function
d) Cascading of Member Function
205. In C++ the class variable are known as _____. (M-10, J-11, O-07)
a) Object b) Functions c) Methods d) Tags
206. Class access specifiers are also known as (M-13)
a) visibility labels b) class depth c) class visibility specification d) Specification
207. Instruments allowing only selected access of components to objects and members of other classes is called _____. a) data updating b) data processing c) sorting d) data abstraction (O-12)
208. Static variables are _____ by all the other objects of its class types. (M-08)
a) Shared b) Not shared c) Used d) Assigned
209. How many access specifiers are there in the class body? a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 1 (J-07)
210. The body of a class is terminated by? a) .(dot) b) ;(semi-colon) c) :(colon) d) # (O-07)
211. Which operator is used to define function outside a class? a) ; b) : c) :: d) ?:
212. In C++, objects of a class are also called as (O-11)
a) Constants b) Instance c) Tag d) Data type
213. If visibility label is not mentioned, the class member is treated as (M-12)
a) Private b) Public c) Protected d) Static
214. Which of the following is not a valid class access specifier? (J-13)
a) private b) public c) protected d) pointer
215. In C++ data hiding is achieved through : (J-13)
a) class member b) class c) polymorphism d) Data Abstraction
216. In C++ which function is used to concatenate string? (J-13)
a) strcat() b) concat() c) strcmp() d) main()

POLYMORPHISM



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217. The mechanism of giving special meaning to an operator is called as (M-11,12, J-07,09,12, O-07)
a) Function overloading b) Operator overloading c) Destructor overloading d) Inheritance
218. The overloaded operator is declared in _____ part of the class. (M-11, O-10)
a) Private b) Protected c) Public d) 'b' and 'c'
219. In integral promotions double data type can be converted to _____. (O-12)
a) int or char b) int or float c) char or float d) char or string
220. In C++ each overloaded function must differ either by the number of _____. (O-11)
a) function name b) actual parameter c) default parameter d) formal parameter
221. Polymorphism is achieved in C++ through (M-12, J-07,12, O-07,08,11,12)
a) Encapsulation b) Inheritance c) Overloading d) Function
222. In operator overloading the operator functions must be defined as (M-08,10)
a) member function b) friend function c) either a and b d) neither a and b
223. The functionality of '+' operator can be extended to strings through (J-08)
a) function overloading b) operator overloading c) inheritance d) class
224. The overload operator must have atleast one operand of (J-08)
a) built in type b) user defined type c) array d) derived
225. The _____ arguments of overloaded functions are not considered by the C++ compiler as part of the parameters list. a) actual b) reference c) formal d) default (O-08)

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226. Which of the following terms means a name having two or more distinct meanings? (O-09)
a) Data abstraction b) Encapsulation c) Inheritance d) Overloading
227. In overloaded function, which are not considered by the C++ compiler as part of the parameter list?
a) Dummy arguments b) Actual parameters c) Formal parameters d) Default parameters (J-10)
228. In Polymorphism, the compiler adopts which strategy to match function call statement? (J-10)
a) Best match b) Worst match c) Good match d) Next match
229. Which of the following overloading gives additional functionality to the C++ operators?
a) Operator b) Method c) Function d) Constructor
230. Which of the following operators cannot be overloaded? (M-09,10, J-10, O-10)
a) :: b) - - c) + d) ++
231. In C++, how many ways the Polymorphism is achieved? a) 3 b) 4 c) 2 d) 1 (J-11)
232. Class Membership label operator is a) .(Dot) b) ;(Semi-colon) c) :(colon) d) ,(comma) (O-07)
233. Integral promotions int data type can be converted into _____. (O-09)
a) Double b) Float c) Char d) All of these
234. The overloaded function definition are permitted for ____ data type. (J-09)
a) simple b) standard c) primitive d) user defined
235. The term overloading means a name having (J-09)
a) many forms b) one meaning c) many shapes d) two or more distinct meaning
236. While operator cannot be used to concatenate strings directly? a) ? b) 2 c) + d) ::
237. While overloading functions, the possible integral promotions are. (M-08)
a) char --> int b) int --> char c) both a and b d) none of these
238. Integral promotions are purely. (M-10)
a) compiler oriented b) computer oriented c) data oriented d) program oriented
239. The word Morph means a) Triangle b) Shapes c) Ellipse d) Circle
240. Overloading supported by _____ languages. a) basic b) function c) structured d) object oriented

CONSTRUCTORS AND DESTRUCTORS

241. The constructor function (M-07)
a) initializes the class object b) allocated memory space to an object c) a & b d) None
242. Which special function gets executed when an instance of a class comes into scope?
a) Destructor b) Constructor c) Member d) Default (M-09,13, O-08,10,11)
243. Which constructors are referred to compiler generated constructors? (J-13)
a) user defined b) default c) operator d) destructor
244. The destructor has the class name prefixed by _____ character. (M-12,13, J-09,10,11,13, O-07)
a) \ b) ~ c) # d) \$
245. Which of the following is true? (J-10)
a) Constructor can have arguments b) A destructor can have arguments
c) A destructor has a return type d) Constructor return int type
246. The constructor add(add &a) is _____. (M-12)
a) default constructor b) non-parameterized c) compiler generator constructor d) copy constructor
247. Which function cannot have arguments? (J-07)
a) constructor b) destructor c) copy constructor d) operator overloading
248. A constructor with parameters is called _____. (O-11)
a) default constructor b) parameterized constructor c) non-parameterized constructor
d) copy constructor
249. When a class object goes out of scope, a special function that gets executed is
a) Destructor b) Constructor c) Destroy d) End (M-07,08, J-07,08,12,13, O-08,09,12)
250. The constructor without any parameter is called as (J-11,12, O-07,08)
a) Initial constructor b) Instance parameter c) Default constructor d) Parameterized constructor
251. Constructor has the same name as the (M-09,11, J-08,12, O-08)
a) object b) html c) class d) instance
252. How many destructors can be given in a class? a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 0 (M-12, J-08,09,13, O-10,11)
253. Constructor should be declared under the scope (M-08)
a) Private b) Promoted c) Pointer d) Public
254. The special character related to destructor is a) + b) ? c) ~ d) ! (M-08)
255. The name of destructor must be (O-12)
a) Member Function Name b) Class Name c) Object Name d) Any one Name
256. _____ overloading can be applied for constructor. (J-12)
a) operator b) function c) both d) none
257. _____ function allocates memory space to an object. (J-11)
a) destructor b) function overloading c) constructor d) operator overloading
258. When a member function returns an object _____ constructor is executed. (O-10)
a) member b) default c) copy d) special



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259. Constructor is _____ executed when an object is created. (O-09)
a) manually b) automatically c) main d) none
260. _____ doesn't have any return type. (M-12, O-12)
a) destructor b) constructor c) function d) a and b
261. Which of the following cannot be overloaded? (O-09)
a) Constructor b) Variable c) Operators d) Destructor

INHERITANCE



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262. Creating derived class from base class is called as (J-08,11,13)
a) constructor b) inheritance c) encapsulation d) overloading
263. The _____ of the base class are not inherited. (J-07, O-12)
a) methods b) functions c) variables d) constructors
264. When a derived class inherits only from one base class, it is known as (M-12)
a) single inheritance b) multiple inheritance c) multilevel inheritance d) hybrid inheritance
265. When a class is derived from a class which is a derived class itself, then this referred to as _____ inheritance. a) multiple b) single c) hierarchical d) multilevel (M-13, O-11,12)
266. The process of creating new classes from the existing class is (M-07)
a) Polymorphism b) Encapsulation c) Inheritance d) Abstract
267. What must be used between derived and visibility mode? a) :: b) : c) ; d) ! (M-11, J-08,09,13, O-07)
268. Which form of inheritance is reflected by the transitive nature of inheritance? (O-08)
a) Multilevel b) Multiple level c) Singleton d) Multipath
269. Access specifier is also referred to as (M-12)
a) derived b) base c) visibility mode d) derived membership
270. From which class all the other classes are inherited? (O-08,10)
a) Partner b) Derived c) Base d) Methods
271. Classes used for only deriving other classes are called _____. (M-07,09, J-07,09, O-09,10,12)
a) abstract b) public c) derived d) objects
272. Which class the object cannot be created? (M-11, J-11)
a) Copy b) Constructor c) Concrete d) Abstract
273. The default visibility mode is _____. (M-09,10,11,13, J-12, O-09,11)
a) public b) protected c) private d) all the above
274. The _____ are executed in the order of inherited class. (M-12, J-12, O-11)
a) constructor b) destructor c) access specifiers d) function
275. Which is the most powerful feature of an object oriented programming language?
a) Object b) Polymorphism c) Inheritance d) Encapsulation (M-10, J-09, O-10)

IMPACT OF COMPUTER ON SOCIETY

276. _____ permits banking from the comfort of the home by using internet facilities (J-10, O-07,10)
a) banking b) ATM machine c) E-Banking d) E-Commerce
277. The Example for computer education is a) CBT b) TDT c) CBCT d) CWT (J-08)
278. Which function as electronic pets? a) kar-oke b) Robot c) LCD screen d) Picture phone (M-08,12)
279. Expand ATM _____. a) Automatic Teller Machine b) Any Time Money c) Automated Tele Medicine
d) Automatic Tele Money (J-07,09)
280. Which enables online educational programs leading to degrees and certifications?
a) E-Shopping b) E-Banking c) E-Learning d) E-Mailing (M-09,10, J-12,13, O-12)
281. CBT stands for (M-09,12, J-11,13, O-08,09,10)
a) Computer based tutorials b) Computer based tools c) Computer based techniques
d) Coded binary tools
282. The unit that enables storing and management (M-08,10,11,13, J-11, O-12)
a) archive b) emotion controller c) warehouse d) none of these
283. What is useful in computer based education? (J-08)
a) CBT b) E-shopping c) Transcription d) Teaching
284. 85% computer usage is (M-07,09,13, J-10,12, O-09)
a) Presentation b) Spreadsheet c) Data base d) Word processing
285. _____ are key component in the national economy. (J-13)
a) Companies b) Software c) Banks d) Computers
286. We can purchase any product, any quantity from anywhere through _____. (J-10)
a) E-Market b) M-Shopping c) E-Commerce d) E-Shopping
287. How many technical elements are required by a common man to reach the benefits of IT? (M-11)
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6

IT ENABLED SERVICES

288. A ____ is something defined as telephone based shared service center for specific customer activities and are used for number of customer related functions. (M-13, J-13, O-11)
a) E-Banking b) Call center c) Data management d) E-Governance
289. ____ is category of IT Enabled services pertaining to collection, digitization and processing of data coming from various sources. (M-09, J-09, O-09,12)
a) E-Banking b) Call center c) Data management d) E-Governance
290. The important aspects that must be ensure by the ITES provider in Data management area. (J-10)
a) Data Security b) Customer Privacy c) a and b d) none of these
291. ITES stands for (M-08,12)
a) IT Environment Studies b) IT Enabled Services c) IT Enabled Studies d) IT Evolution Services
292. ____ is the key for effective and profitable use of IT in organizations. (O-08,10)
a) a) E-Banking b) Call center c) Data management d) E-Governance
293. A facility that allows the user to speak into a special device while typing a letter using computer ic called _____. (M-07, J-07,09,12, O-07,11)
a) Cell phone b) Telephone c) Dicta phone d) Speaker
294. Which refers to the conversion of non digital material to digital form?
a) Data b) Documentation c) Tele medicine d) Digitization (M-08,10,11, J-08,09,10,12, O-07,09)
295. How many steps are involved in medical transcription? (M-11,12,13, J-09,13, O-12)
a) 2 b) 4 c) 3 d) Many
296. Which amongst following is critical for the success of ITES? (M-11)
a) Cracking b) Digitization c) Data security d) Computer Ethics
297. BPO may be expanded as (M-10, J-07,11, O-07,11)
a) Business Process Outsourcing b) Business Process Outsource c) Business Processing Outsourcing
d) Business Processing Outsource
298. ____ is a permanent legal document that formally states the result of a medical investigation.
a) Call center b) Web Based Services c) Medical Transaction d) E-Governance (O-08)
299. ____ is used for customer related functions. a) E-mail b) Call center c) E-Shopping d) E-Banking
300. BFSI and pension services are high growth areas of (J-12)
a) Call centers b) ITES c) public telecommunication d) None
301. Which facilitates long term preservation of the documents? (O-11)
a) Digitization b) Data management c) Data entry d) Document sending

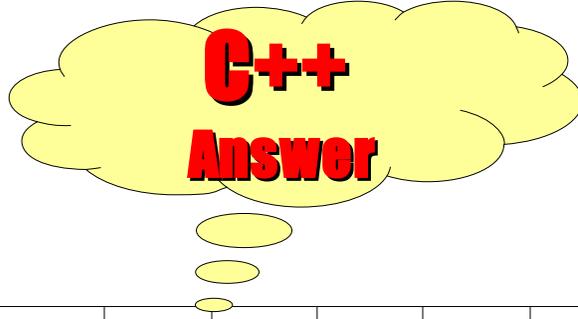


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COMPUTER ETHICS

302. ____ is the set of rules for determining moral standards or what is considered as socially acceptable behaviours. a) Economics b) Computer c) Ethics d) Information (O-12)
303. Computer crime includes a) Virus b) Cracking c) Stealing hardware d) All these above (J-07,11)
304. Some other software runs on an idle computer without the knowledge of the organization.
a) Virus b) Piracy c) Theft of Computer time d) Computer Express (O-07,09)
305. ____ security refers to protecting data and computer system against dishonesty or negligence of employees. a) personal b) personnel c) physical d) all these above (M-09, O-07)
306. ____ security refers to software steps that permit only authorized access to the system. (O-10,11)
a) personal b) personnel c) physical d) all these above
307. ____ is a self-replicating program that can cause damage to data and files stored on your computer. a) Virus b) Piracy c) Cracking d) All these above (M-07,09, J-08,09,10, O-08)
308. Ten commandments of computer ethics written by (J-11)
a) The Computer Ethics Institute b) Sun Microsystem c) Microsoft d) None
309. Computer ethics has its roots in the work of ____ during world war II. (M-08,10, J-09,11)
a) Norbert Parker b) Donn parker c) Norbert wiener d) Charles babbage
310. Marking and using duplicate hardware and software is called ____ (M-11,12,13, O-08,10,12)
a) virus b) theft of computer time c) cracking d) piracy
311. The illegal access to the network or computer system is called as (M-07,09,13, J-10, O-11)
a) Piracy b) Computer crime c) Computer ethics d) Cracking
312. Which of the following securities refers to the protection of hardware? (O-09)
a) personal b) personnel c) physical d) all these above
313. Which laws prevent computer crimes in India? a) Cyber b) IT c) Common d) Cracking (M-10)
314. Cracking means. a) Data Security b) Computer Crime c) Web Based Service d) Transaction (J-12)
315. Which of the following is not a way of protection? (J-07)
a) Physical Security b) Personal Security c) Personnel Security d) Piracy

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Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	a	c	a	b	b	a	b	a	b	c	d	c
Q	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
A	b	a	d	c	b	d	d	b	b	b	a	d
Q	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
A	a	a	c	c	c	b	a	a	c	c	c	d
Q	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
A	c	a	d	d	b	b	d	c	a	b	c	c
Q	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	a	c	a	d	d	d	a	c	b	a	b	d
Q	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
A	c	c	c	b	c	c	b	b	d	b	b	c
Q	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
A	a	b	d	c	d	c	b	a	a	a	c	a
Q	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
A	a	c	b	b	a	d	a	a	a	b	c	d
Q	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
A	c	a	c	b	a	d	c	b	b	b	d	d
Q	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
A	a	b	c	b	d	b	c	b	b	a	a	d
Q	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
A	d	a	c	c	a	c	a	c	b	b	b	d
Q	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
A	b	a	b	b	a	b	d	d	a	b	d	b
Q	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156
A	a	c	b	b	a	a	b	a	d	c	d	c
Q	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
A	d	d	c	b	c	a	b	d	c	a	c	c
Q	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
A	a	c	a	b	c	c	a	d	a	a	a	d
Q	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
A	b	c	d	d	a	c	a	c	c	c	a	a

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Q	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204
A	a	d	a	b	b	b	c	b	c	b	b	a
Q	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216
A	a	a	d	a	b	b	c	b	a	d	d	a
Q	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228
A	b	c	b	d	c	c	b	b	d	d	d	a
Q	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
A	a	a	c	a	d	d	d	c	c	a	b	d
Q	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252
A	c	b	b	b	a	d	b	b	a	c	c	a
Q	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264
A	d	c	b	b	c	c	b	d	d	b	d	a
Q	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276
A	d	c	b	a	c	c	a	d	c	a	c	c
Q	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288
A	a	b	a	c	a	a	a	d	c	d	a	b
Q	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
A	c	c	b	c	c	d	c	d	a	c	c	b
Q	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312
A	a	c	d	c	b	a	a	a	c	d	d	c
Q	313	314	315									
A	a	b	d									

Volume-I

Lesson-1

Important two marks questions:

- Write short notes about StarOffice.
- List StarOffice applications.
- How would you start StarOffice?
- What is word processing?
- Name some of word processing packages.
- How to create a new text document using StarOffice Writer?
- How will you enter the text in a document?
- What is meant by word wrap?
- State the command that can be used to open, save and close a document.
- What are the steps to be followed to save a document for the first time?
- How to close a document?
- How will you open an existing document?
- Short notes on working with multiple documents.
- Write the scrolling procedures.
- What is the use of insertion point and end of the document marker?
- What is meant by text editing?
- How will you correct the mistakes in the typed text?
- How will you insert text after the entire document is typed?
- What is the difference between insert mode and type-over mode?
- How would switch over from insert mode to type-over mode?
- For what purpose one can select the text?
- List some editing options.



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23. State the command that can be used to cut copy and paste the selected text.
24. List some keyboard movement keys that are used to move the insertion point to the required area in a document.
25. Tabulate the selection shortcuts.
26. What are the steps to be followed for moving the text?
27. What are the steps to be followed for searching a given word?

Important five marks questions:

1. How would you select the required portion of the text in a document?
2. Explain the procedure for cut, copy and paste operations.
3. What are the differences between copying the text and moving the text?
4. Give the steps involved for replacing a given text.

Lesson-2

Important two marks questions:

1. What is text formatting?
2. List out some of the formatting options.
3. What are the formatting changes that can be made with respect to the fonts?
4. Define font. List out some fonts and its uses.
5. Write a note on Font size.
6. How can you change the text color?
7. What are the uses of highlighting the text?
8. How will you highlight the selected text?
9. What is the use of character dialog box?
10. What are the various types of paragraph alignments that can be made?
11. What is hard return and soft return?
12. What does mean by indenting the text? (or) What is the use of indenting the text?
13. What is hanging indent?
14. What are uses of increase indent and decrease indent icons in Star Writer?
15. What are the different line spacing options available in StarOffice Writer?
16. Write the steps to change the line spacing.
17. What is use of the bulleted and numbered list?
18. What are the steps in creating —Bulleted list in a StarOffice Writer document?
19. How will you create the numbered lists in StarOffice Writer?
20. How will you select different styles of bullets and numbers?
21. How can you delete the bulleted and numbered list?
22. What is Style?
23. What is the difference between hard formatting and soft formatting?
24. Write a note on StarOffice help.
25. Write short notes about Help-agent option?

Important five marks questions:

1. Briefly explain the different formatting options.
2. Explain about the indenting text using Paragraph dialog box.
3. How would you create the bullets and numbered lists?
4. Explain about StarOffice help.

Lesson-3

Important two marks questions:

1. What is the use Auto Spell check icon?
2. How will correct mistakes while typing?
3. What does Automatic Spelling Correction mean? (or) What is Auto Correct option?)
4. How would you add a word in the Auto correct list of the StarOffice Writer?
5. How would you add a word in the dictionary of the StarOffice Writer?

Important five marks question:

1. How would you carry out the spell check after the entire document is typed?

Lesson-4

Important two marks questions:

1. How will you create a table in the document?
2. How would you enter data in the table?
3. How will you add a required number of rows and columns in a table?
4. How will you delete the selected rows and columns in a table?
5. How to delete the entire table in the document?
6. How to change the height of a row in a table?
7. How to change the width of a column in a table?



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8. How to make the selected rows and columns of the same size?

Important five marks questions:

1. Explain the various functions of the icons in the table formatting tool bar.

Lesson-5

Important two marks questions:

1. What are margins?
2. What does page formatting mean?
3. What is meant by page orientation in Star Office?
4. What is the use of Page Preview?
5. How the ruler can be used to change the margin?
6. How to change the page orientation?
7. How to change the paper size?
8. What is meant by header and footer?
9. What is the use of header and footer?
10. What is the purpose of creating footer in the document?
11. How will you create a header in a StarOffice Writer document?
12. How will you create footer in a StarOffice Writer document?
13. How will you insert page numbers on every page?
14. How will you format the page numbers?

Important five marks questions:

1. How the Page style dialog box can be used to change the margin?
2. How will you create a header and footer?

Lesson-6

Important two marks questions:

1. Who were greatly attracted by the spreadsheet VisiCalc?
2. How did the spreadsheet help the growth of personal computers more than any other event?
3. What is an electronic spreadsheet?
4. Define a spreadsheet.
5. What is cell? What are the data can be typed into a cell?
6. What does the term spreadsheet and worksheet refers?
7. List spreadsheet applications.
8. Write any four advantages of using electronic spreadsheets.
9. Write about VisiCalc.
10. Name some commercial spreadsheet packages and their developers.
11. Write notes on StarOffice Calc.
12. What are the steps involved to create a worksheet?
13. How will you create your first worksheet?
14. Describe the basic structure of spreadsheet.
15. What are a cell and a cell pointer?
16. List the keys used to move around the worksheet.
17. How can the worksheet program recognize the entered data?
18. How will you save a worksheet?
19. How will you open an existing worksheet?
20. Can we change the data present in a cell? If so, how?
(or How would you edit the contents of a cell?)
21. How can you enter the formula into a worksheet?
22. Write about arithmetic operators.
23. List the comparative operators in StarOffice Calc.
24. Explain the text operator in StarOffice Calc with an example.
25. Write about reference operators.
26. State the function of the formula – $D5 = \text{SUM}(A1:B6! B5:C12)$
27. What is the use of fill command?
28. What is range? Give an example.
29. Explain briefly the two types of cell referencing.
30. What is Date arithmetic? Explain.
31. What are the number format icons used in Spreadsheet?
32. Write a note on AutoFormat Sheet in StarOffice Calc.
33. How will you change the column width and row height in the worksheet?
34. How will you insert cells, rows or columns into a worksheet?
35. How will you delete the contents of a cell?
36. Explain the steps to delete the cells, rows and columns in the worksheet.
37. State the command that can be used to insert pictures and special characters.



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38. How can you draw an ellipse in the worksheet?
39. What is the use of chart?
40. Write notes on working with multiple sheets.
41. State the function of the following formulae
 - i) $A3 = \text{SUM}(\text{Sheet1.A1 ; Sheet2.A1})$
 - ii) $D5 = \text{SUM}(\text{Sheet1.B4:C4 ; Sheet2.B4:C4})$
42. How will you print the selected cell range in a worksheet?
43. How will you print with grid lines in a worksheet?
44. When entering a formula in a cell, does it matter in which order you enter the values and operators? Explain your answer.
45. What must you include in a formula, to ensure that the formula will operate on a specific value, no matter where the formula might be moved or copied?
46. What spreadsheet feature allows you to represent data visually as a data – analysis tool?

Important five marks questions:

1. Describe the other features available with spreadsheet in addition to its ability to calculate numbers.
2. Write the advantages of using electronic spreadsheets.
3. Define briefly a spreadsheet and describe its basic structure.
4. Explain the different operators used in StarOffice Calc.
5. How can you generate a series of values? Explain with an example.
6. Explain the Fill command in StarOffice Calc.
7. What are functions? How can you use them in your worksheet? Explain with an example.
8. Explain the different formatting options.
9. How will you insert as well as delete one or more cells, rows and columns into a worksheet?
10. Explain the steps involving to insert pictures and special characters into a worksheet.
11. Explain the different icons in the Insert Object toolbar.
12. How can you add a chart?
13. How will you print the data into a worksheet?
14. Explain working with multiple sheets and printing worksheets.

Lesson-7

Important two marks questions:

1. List some of the applications of data processing.
2. What distinguishes information from data?
3. Write about data types.
4. What are the steps involved in data processing?
5. Write the disadvantages of manual data processing.
6. Write any four advantages of computerized data processing.
7. What is database?
8. What are a record and a file?
9. Write short notes about Searching.
10. Write short notes about Merging.
11. Write short notes about Filtering.
12. Write short notes about Editing the database.
13. Write short notes about Report Generation.
14. What primary distinguishes a Flat-file database from a Relational database?
15. List and describe the elements that makeup an object in the Object Oriented database model.
16. What is primary key?
17. What is a Database Management System?
18. List three general categories of data management tasks in DBMS.
19. List and define three components that make up a database.
20. How would you create a database file in StarOffice Base?
21. List the various field types that can exist in a database.
22. Write about field properties pane.
23. How would you enter the data into a database table?
24. How would you edit the data in a database table?
25. How can you view or modify the design of existing table?
26. Write the steps in sorting a database in StarOffice Base.
27. What is multiple sorting?
28. Describe what a query is and what it is used for?
29. What is filter?
30. Write a note on forms.
31. Write a note on reports.
32. How will you integrate a spreadsheet cell range into a text document?
33. How can you insert only the text outline into a presentation?

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Important five marks questions:

1. Write the advantages of computerized data processing.
2. Explain the database types.
3. Explain the manipulation of a database.
4. Explain the steps to create a table in StarOffice Base.
5. Explain the procedure to create a query in StarOffice Base.
6. Explain the different types of sorting the records.
7. What is form? Explain form designing and describe how it is used?
8. Explain the types of filter.
9. What is report? Explain the process of report generation using a table or query.
10. How will you insert a database table into a text document?

Lesson-8

Important two marks questions:

1. What is multimedia?
2. Write the multimedia applications.
3. List the multimedia elements.
4. What is virtual reality?
5. Explain GIF image format.
6. Explain JPEG image format.
7. What are differences between GIF and JPEG formats?
8. Write notes about "Sound".
9. What is sampling?
10. What are the special effects added to a sound?
11. Write notes about "Animation".
12. Explain the two categories of creating 2-D animations.
13. Explain the 3-step process for creating a 3-D animation.
14. What is morphing and warping?
15. Write notes on "Video".
16. Explain the two types of video compression.
17. What is meant by murky and jerky?
18. Write about MIDI format.
19. Write about AIFF and SND format.
20. Write about Real networks multimedia formats.
21. Write about MP3/MPEG formats.
22. Write about AVI format.
23. Write about Windows Media format.
24. Write about QuickTime format.
25. Write about Shockwave format.
26. What are the multimedia formats developed by Apple?
27. What are the multimedia formats developed by Micro soft?
28. List the commercial multimedia content development softwares.
29. What is meant by inline sound and inline video.
30. What is helper application?
31. What are the tags used to launch a helper application?
32. What are the points should be kept in mind while using multimedia elements in content?
33. What is the use of morphing?



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Lesson-9

Important two marks questions:

1. What is presentation and describe its use?
2. List and describe the features of StarOffice Impress.
3. How to create a presentation using the presentation wizard?
4. How to create a presentation using template?
5. List different slide views.
6. List the various pages of Tasks pane in StarOffice Impress presentation window.
7. How to start a presentation?
8. How would you insert, delete and rename a slide?
9. How to change the slide order?
10. How can you insert a picture into a slide?
11. How can you insert a sound or movie in a slide?
12. How can you insert a sound or movie in a slide using medial player?
13. Explain the media player toolbar icons.
14. How to insert OLE objects in a presentation?

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15. Write notes on slide transition.
16. Explain the process of animating objects in a slide.(or)
How can you add effects to the objects in a slide?
17. How would you change the slide background?
18. What is the use of master slide?
19. How to choose and apply a new slide design?
20. Explain the presentation styles.
21. What is the use of custom slide show?
22. Explain about Custom Slide Show' in detail.
23. How to show / hide the selected slides?
24. Explain the steps of Incorporating Slide Show Effects.
25. What is rehearse timings?
26. How to set the default printer settings?
27. How to set printer options for the current presentation?
28. How would you print a range slides?
29. How would you print the slide notes?
30. How would you print the handouts?
31. How to print a slide to fit a paper size?
32. Explain about Navigator window.
33. Explain the steps of exporting a presentation as web pages.

2 Marks of C++

- 1) Define Encapsulation?
- 2) What is Polymorphism ?
- 3) Define Object?
- 4) Define Class?
- 5) What is Inheritance?
- 6) What is Data hiding or Data Abstraction
- 7) What do you mean by the Tokens ?
- 8) What are Keyword in c++? List a few Keyword in c++?.
- 9) What is meant by the Identifiers? Give an example What is String Literal? Give example.
- 10) What is an Operator and Operand? Give suitable example.
- 11) What are Logical Operators? Give example
- 12) What are Conditional Operators? Give it's Syntax.
- 13) What are three categories of Data Types?
- 14) What is Storage Class and how many storage specifiers are there?
- 15) Write short notes on auto storage class with example.
- 16) What is static storage class? Give example
- 17) What is the use of Void Data type?
- 18) What is a Pointer Variable?
- 19) What is the use of Compiler?
- 20) What is type cast?
- 21) What are the three kinds of section in C++?
- 22) What are Control statements or control structure?
- 23) What are loops? What are the three kinds of loop in C++?
- 24) Write the different between while, do...while loops.
- 25) What is use of continue statement? What is use of break statement?
- 26) What the different are between continue statement and break statement?
- 27) What is nested loop and what are the rules for the formatting of nested loop?
- 28) What is meant by the compiler?
- 29) What is the different between if...else and switch statement?
- 30) What are functions?
- 31) What are the advantages of function?
- 32) What is call by value method in functions?
- 33) What is an inline function?
- 34) What is variable scope? List out types
- 35) What is call by reference method in functions?
- 36) What is an array? Write its different types.
- 37) Write about getline, gets.
- 38) What is the use of write input stream?
- 39) Give the syntax and purpose of the functions strlen(),strcpy(),strcmp()?
- 40) How will you declare Two dimensional array? Give an example.



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- 41) What is matrix ?
- 42) What is a class? What are the use of class? Give example.
- 43) Write the characteristics of member functions.
- 44) What are the three access specifiers of class members?
- 45) What is the use of a dot operator? What is difference between Data Member and Member Function?
- 46) Define Function Overloading? Give example.
- 47) What are the rules for function overloading?
- 48) What is operator overloading?
- 49) Write down the steps involved in the process of operator overloading?
- 50) What is a Constructor?
- 51) What are the types of constructor?
- 52) What is a Destructor?
- 53) When does a copy constructor get executed?.
- 54) What is inheritance?
- 55) What are the advantages of inheritance?
- 56) What is a base class and derived class?
- 57) What is meant by accessibility?
- 58) What are abstract classes?
- 59) What is ATM?
- 60) What is E.-Banking?
- 61) What is E.-Shopping?
- 62) What is E.-Learning?
- 63) What is Tele-Medicine?
- 64) List out some keys IT enabled services.
- 65) What is E.-Governance?
- 66) What is call centre?
- 67) What is medical transcription?
- 68) What is data management?
- 69) What is data digitization?
- 70) What are ethics?
- 71) What is a computer crime?
- 72) List out some of the common computer crimes.
- 73) What is piracy? Why do we generally tend to pirate?
- 74) What is a computer Virus?



5-Marks of C++

1. What is switch statement explain with example?
2. What are loops? Explain its type?
3. Explain Nested If Statement with example?
4. Explain Entry-check loops? with example?
5. Explain do-while loops? with example?
6. Explain Inline function with example
7. Explain the call by value method in function with suitable example.
8. Explain the call by reference method in function with suitable example.
9. Write about the different scopes of a variable in C++.
10. List out the rules for overloading operators
11. Explain the function overloading with their rules
12. Explain the advantages of inheritance?
13. Explain the different types of inheritance.
14. Rules for constructor & destructor?

1. OBJECT ORIENTED CONCEPTS USING C++

TWO MARK QUESTIONS: -

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1. What is Object? [Mar-07, June-08, Oct.-09]

A group of data and the operations are termed as object. The operations represent the behavior of the object.

2. What is Encapsulation? [Oct.-07, 08, Mar-08,10]

The mechanism by which the data and functions are bound together within an object definition is called as encapsulation.

3. What is Polymorphism? [Mar-09]

The ability of an object to respond differently to different messages is called as polymorphism.

4. What is meant by Inheritance? [June-07]

The process of acquiring the Base class properties is called Inheritance.

5. What is the significance of an object?

- An object is a group of related functions and data that serves those functions.
- An object is a kind of self-sufficient “subprogram” with a specific functional area.

6. List any two advantages of Object Oriented Programming? [June-09]

- Class data type allows programs to organize as objects that contain both data and functions
- Data hiding or Abstraction of data provides security to data, as unrelated member functions cannot access its data.
- Polymorphism reduces software complexity, as multiple definitions are permitted to an operator or function
- Inheritance allows a class to be derived from an existing class, thus promoting reusability of code.

7. How is polymorphism different from inheritance?

- Polymorphism reduces software complexity, as multiple definitions are permitted to an operator or function
- Inheritance allows a class to be derived from an existing class, thus promoting reusability of code.

2. OVERVIEW OF C++

TWO MARK QUESTIONS: -

1. Define Tokens? [Oct.-09]

- The basic types are collectively called as Tokens
- A token is the smallest individual unit in a program.



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2. What are the classifications of Tokens? [June-08]

Tokens are classified as Keywords, Identifiers, Constants, Operators and Punctuators

3. What are keywords? Give examples? [Mar-09]

- Keywords have special meaning to the language compiler.
- These are reserved words for special purpose
- These words cannot be used as normal identifiers.

Examples:- if, else, for, do, while, switch, case, break

4. Write a note on String Literal? [June-09]

- It is a sequence of characters by double quotes.
- These are treated as array of characters.
- Each string literal is by default with special character ‘\0’ which marks the end of a string.

Ex: - “Testing”

5. List out the Relational operators with C++? [Mar-08]

- Relational operators are used to compare numeric values. The relational operators are
 - == equal to

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- >greater than
- <lesser than
- >=greater than or equal
- <=lesser than or equal
- != not equal to

6. Write the conditional operator with example? [Mar-07, Oct.-07]

- A ternary operator (?:) is also called as conditional operator.
- General Syntax:** - E1?E2:E3 where E1,E2,E3 are operands
- Example:** - x=(a>b)?"True": "False"

7. Write a note on assignment operators? [June-07]

- = is the simple assignment operator.
- It is used to assign the result of an expression (on the right hand side) to the variable (on the left hand side of the operator).
- Ex:-** int a=10;

8. What are the two important purposes of void type?

- To indicate that a function does not return a value
- To declare a generic pointer

9. Give two uses of void data type? [Mar-07]

- It indicates the compiler that the function does not return a value
- It indicates that it holds nothing

10. What is the use of the operators related to pointer variable? [June-07]

What are pointer variables? [June-08]

- Pointer variables can store the address of other variables.
- But the address stored in pointer variables should be of the same data type a pointer variable is pointing to.
- Ex:-** The asterisk (*) is used to declare the pointer variable. It is used to display the contents stored at a location. It is an unary operator.

11. How are the pointer variables declared? [Oct.-08]

int * iptr;

Where int indicates that the pointer will point to an int data type

- instructs the compiler that the variable is pointer iptr
- Name of the pointer variable

12. Write about User Defined Data Type? [Oct-08]

- User Defined Data Type enables a programmer to invent own data type and define values it can assume.
- This helps in improving readability of the program.

13. Write about the impact of modifiers in C++? [Mar-07, 09, 10]

- unsigned modifies the range of the integer values as the sign bit is also used to store data.
- Long increase the bytes for a particular data type, thus increasing the range of values

14. Write a note on enumerated data type? [Oct-07]

Enumerated data type helps users in creating a list of identifiers, also called symbolic numeric constants of the type int.

15. Give the syntax and examples of enum data type? [Oct-07]

Syntax: - enum data type identifier (value1, value2,...);

Example: - enum holidays (Sunday, Saturday)



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16. Write about Type definition and syntax in C++? [Mar-08,10, Oct-08]

Users can define a variable that would represent an existing data type. It allows users to define such user defined data type identifier.

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Syntax: - typedef data_type user_defined_data_type_identifier

Example:- type def int marks;

17. What is type cast? [Oct-09]

It refers to the process of changing the data type of the value stored in a variable.

18. What are the four storage specifiers in C++? [Oct-07, June-09]

The four storage specifiers are auto, static, extern and register

19. List out user defined data types?[June-07]

1. Structure
2. Union
3. Class and enumeration

20. Define size of operator in C++?

Size of is an operator. It returns the size (memory requirement) in terms of bytes, of the given expression or data type.

3. BASIC STATEMENTS

TWO MARK QUESTIONS: -

1. What are the different statements in C++?

Input/output, Declaration, Assignment, Control structures, Function call Object, Return.

2. What is the use of cin object?

- It is a standard input stream.
- Input stream represent the flow of data from the input device- Keyboard.
- It is available in a header file as istream.h

3. What is the use of cout object?

- It is a standard output stream.
- Output stream normally flows to the screen display
- It is available in a header file as ostream.h



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4. What are the various sections in C++ program? [June-09]

- Include files
- Declaration of variables, data type, user defined functions
- main() function

5. What do you know about assignment statements in C++ [Mar-08]

- An assignment statement, assigns value on the right hand side of an expression to the variable on the left hand side of the assignment operator
- = is the assignment operator. **Ex:-** num=10;

6. What are the control structures? What are the two main categories of control structures? [Oct-07]

- Program statements that cause jump of control from one part of a program to another is called as control statements or control structures.
- The two main categories of control structures are Decision making statements and looping statements.

7. Write the syntax of nested if statement? [Oct-08]

The statement sequence of if or else may contain another if statement i.e., the if else statements can be nested within one another.

8. What is the purpose of break statement?

- Break statement would exit the current loop only.
- It accomplishes jump from the current loop

9. What is the purpose of using main () function?

- When the program is executed the main () function will be automatically executed.
- It is from this block, that one needs to give call statements to the various modules that need to be

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executed and the other executable statements.

10. What is the purpose of continue statement? [June-07]

The continue statement forces the next iteration of the loop to take place, skipping any code following the continue statement in the loop body.

11. Write the rules for the formation of nested loops? [June-08, Mar-09]

- An outer loop and inner loop cannot have the same control variable, as it will lead to logical errors
- The inner loop must be completely nested inside the body of the outer loop

4. FUNCTIONS

TWO MARK QUESTIONS: -

1. What are functions?

- Functions are the building blocks of C++ programs.
- It is also the executable segments in a program.
- The starting points for the execution of a program is main().



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2. What are the advantages of using functions in C++? [June-07, Oct-07,09]

- Reduce the size of the program
- Induce reusability of code
- A function can be shared by other programs by compiling it separately and loading them together.

3. What is the main purpose of function prototype? [Mar-09]

- It is help the compiler to check the data requirement of the function.
- With function prototyping, a template is always used when declaring and defining a function.
- When a function is called, the compiler uses the template to ensure that proper arguments are passed, and the return value is treated correctly.

4. What are the two methods used in Functions?

1. Call by value method
2. Call by reference method

5. Difference between call by value and call by reference? [June-09]

Call by value: -

- The flow of data is always from the call statement to the function definition.
- Any change in the formal parameter is not reflected back to the actual parameter.

Call by reference: -

- Formal and actual parameters in reference type point to the same storage area.
- Any change in the formal parameter is reflected in actual parameter.

6. What are the rules for actual parameters?

It can be passed in the form of constants or variables or expressions to the formal parameters, which are of value type.

7. What is meant by actual parameters and formal parameters?

The parameter associated with call statement is called actual parameters and the parameter associated with function header is called formal parameters.

8. Write a note on inline functions? [Mar-07,08, June-08, Oct-08]

When the functions are small, the compiler replaces the function call statement by its definition i.e., its code during program execution. This feature is called as inline function.

- An inline looks like a normal function in the source file but inserts the function's code directly into the calling program.
- Inline functions execute faster but require more memory space.

9. What is the use of scope resolution operator?

- :: is the scope resolution operator.
- It is used to refer variables declared at file level.

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This is helpful only under situations where the local and file scope variables have the same name.

5. STRUCTURED DATA TYPE-ARRAYS

TWO MARK QUESTIONS: -

1. What is array? What are the different types? [June-07, Oct-07, 08, 09]

An array is a collection of variables of the same type that are referenced by a common name. Arrays are two types: One dimensional, Multi dimensional.

2. Give the syntax for Single Dimensional Array?

Syntax: - Datatype Array-identifier [size];

Example: - int mark[5];

3. How will you declare two-dimensional array? [June-08, Mar-09, 10]

Syntax: - Datatype Array-identifier [row] [column];

Example: - int mark[5][5];

4. What is sorting?

One can rearrange the data in a given array either in ascending or descending order. This process is called Sorting.

5. How the strings are treated? Give example?

Strings are called as literals, which are treated as single dimension of characters.

The declaration of strings is same as numeric array.

Example: - char name [10];

char vowels[] = {'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u'};

6. Give the syntax for gets() & getline?

gets (char *) **getline:-** cin.getline(char *, no.of characters, delimiter);

7. What are the two methods to display the contents of character array?

a) cout<<name – this is similar to any other variable

b) cout.write (pincode, 7);

8. Write a note on write ()?

It is a member function of standard output stream.

All member functions of a class should be accessed through an object / instance of class.

The two parameters required for write function are identifier string characters and number of characters to be displayed.

9. Give the syntax for strlen() & its uses? [June-08]

strlen(char *)

It returns the number of characters stored in the array.

Ex: - na="Chennai"

p=strlen(na);

The given string length is 7

10. Give the syntax for strcpy() & its uses? [Mar-09]

strcpy(char *,)

Copies source string to target string.

Ex: - a="Chennai"

strcpy(b,a);

11. Give the syntax for strcmp() & its uses? [June-07,09, Oct-07, Mar-10]

strcmp(char1,char2)

It compares the two given strings. It returns 0 if strings are equal



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Ex:- strcmp("Abc","Abc">0)

12. Write about any two string functions in C++? [Mar-08]

Ans:- (Refer Q.No.9,10,11)

13. What is array of strings? Give example? [Oct-08]

- An array of strings is a two-dimensional character array.
- The size of first index(rows) determines the number of strings
- The size of second index(column) determines maximum length of each string

Example:- Char day[7][10] = {"Sunday", "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday", "Friday", "Saturday"};

14. Explain the memory representation of 2-D arrays? [March-2007]

- A 2-D array is stored in sequential memory blocks.
- The elements are stored either row-wise manner or column-wise manner

6. CLASSES & OBJECTS

TWO MARK QUESTIONS: -

1. What is a Class? Give example? [Oct-08]

A class is a new way of creating and implementing a user defined data type. Classes provide a method for packing together.(Or) A Class is a way to bind the data and its associated functions together.

Example :-

Class student

```
{
char name[30];
int rno, m1,m2,m3,tot_marks;
};
```

2. What is the specifying of a class? (or) What are the two parts of class declaration?

1. Class Declaration 2. Class Function Definitions [Oct-07, Mar-10]

3. What are the three access specifiers?

Private, Public and Protected

4. Write the general form of class declaration? [Oct-07]

Class class-name

```
{
private :
variable declaration
function declaration
protected :
variable declaration
function declaration
public :
variable declaration
function declaration
};
```

5. Define Encapsulation? [June-09]

The binding of data and functions together into single entity is referred to as encapsulation.

6. What is meant by Data hiding? [June-07]

The members and functions declared under private are not accessible by members outside the class, this is referred to as data hiding.

7. What is Data Abstraction? [June-08, Oct-09, Mar-09]

Instruments allowing only selected access of components to objects and to members of other classes is called as Data Abstraction.



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9. Write about Static Data Member? [June-07]

1. It is initialized to zero, only when the first object of its class is created. No other initialization is permitted
2. Only one copy of the member variable is created and is shared by all the other objects of its class type..
3. Its scope or visibility is within the class, but its life time is the life time of the program

10. Define friend functions?

Accessible by only its own members and certain special functions called as friend functions.

11. What is the use of a dot operator? (or) How are the class members accessed? [June-08]

The members of a class are accessed using the dot operator. The call statement to the function execute () of the class.

Ex:- Stud.execute(); Where stud Member function

. Dot operator execute () Object Name

12. What is meant by methods in C++?

- The class data type can be further extended by defining its associated functions.
- These functions are also called methods, as they define the various operations that can be performed on the data.

13. What a short note on a member of a class?

- Class comprised of members. Members are further classified as data members and member functions.
- Data members are the data variables that represent the features or properties of a class
- Member functions are the functions that perform specific tasks in a class.
- Member functions are called methods and data members are also called attributes

14. What are the different ways of creating objects? [June-09]

- Once a class has been declared, variables of that type can be declared.
- 'stud' is a variable of type student, student is a data type of clas.
- In C++ the class variables are known as objects.
- The declaration of an object is similar to that of a variable of any basic type.
- Objects can also be created by placing their names immediately\ after the closing brace of the class declaration.

15. Write short notes on memory allocation of objects? [Mar-08,10]

- No separate memory space is allocated for member function when the object is created.
- Memory space required for the member variables are only allocated separately for each object.
- Separate memory allocations for the objects are essential because the member variables will hold different data values for different objects.

16. Write a note on array of objects in C++? [Mar-07, Oct-09]

```
class product {
int code, quantity;
float price;
public :
Void assign_data();
Void display(); }p[3];
void main() {
p[0].assign_data();
p[0].display();
}
```



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17. Explain the access specifiers of class? [Mar-09]

The three access specifiers are private, public and protected

- The members that have been declared as private, can be accessed only from within the class.

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- The members that have been declared as protected, can be accessed from within the class, and the members of the inherited classes
- The members that have been declared as public, can be accessed from outside the class also.

18. Write the characteristics of member functions? [Mar-07]

- Members functions can access the private data of a class. A non member function cannot do so
- A member function can call another member function directly, without using the dot operator. This is called as nesting of member functions
- Member functions can be of static type
- The return type of a member function can be of object data type

7. POLYMORPHISM



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TWO MARK QUESTIONS: -

1. Define a Polymorphism?

The word polymorphism means many forms (Poly-many, morph-Shapes).

2. Define Overloading?

The term overloading means a name having two or more distinct meanings.

3. What is function overloading? [Oct-08]

The ability of the function to process the message or data in more than one form is called as function overloading.

4. What is operator overloading? [Mar-09]

The mechanism of giving special meaning to an operator is called as operator overloading.

5. List out the operators that cannot be overloaded? [June-08]

1. Membership operator
2. Scope resolution operator
3. Size of operator
4. Conditional operator

6. How are functions invoked in function overloading? [Mar-07,10, June-07,Oct-09]

- Look for the exact match of a function prototype with that of a function call statement.
- In case an exact match is not available, it looks for the next nearest match.

8. CONSTRUCTORS & DESTRUCTORS

TWO MARK QUESTIONS: -

1. Difference between Constructors & Destructors? [Mar-09]

Constructors: -

- When an instance of a class comes into a scope, a special function called the constructors gets executed.
- It initializes the class object.

Destructors: -

- When a class object goes out of a scope, a special function called the destructor gets executed.
- Both the functions return nothing.

2. What are the functions of a constructor? [Oct-07, June-08]

- The constructor function initializes the class object
- The memory space is allocated to an object.

3. When is a Copy constructor executed? [June-07, Oct-09]

- When an object is passed as a parameter to any of the member functions.

Ex:- void add::putdata(add x);

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- When a member function returns an object. **Ex:** - add getdata();
- When an object is passed by reference to constructor

Ex: - add a;b(a);

4. Define Destructors?

- It is a function that removes the memory of an object, which was allocated by the constructor at the time of creating an object.
- It carries the same name as the class tag, but with a tilde (~) as prefix.

5. What is default constructor?

The constructor add () is a constructor without parameters. It is called as default constructor.

6. What is Constructor?

- The constructor is a special function that initializes objects when they are created.
- It is automatically invoked when an object is created.

9. INHERITANCE

TWO MARK QUESTIONS: -

1. Define inheritance?

- Inheritance is the most powerful feature of an object oriented programming language.
- It is a process of creating new classes called derived classes, from the existing or base classes.

2. What are the advantages of inheritance? [Oct-07, Mar-09]

- Reusability of code:** - Many applications are developed in an organization. Code developed for one application can be reused in another application. This saves a lot of development time.
- Code sharing:** - The method of the base class can be shared by the derived class.
- Consistency of interface:** - The inherited attributes and methods provide a similar interface to the calling methods.

2. Define a base class?

- It is a class from which other classes are derived.
- A derived class can inherit members of a base class.



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3. What are the points should be observed while defining a derived class?

- The keyword class has to be used.
- The derived class is used after the keyword class.
- A single colon
- The type of derivation private, public or protected
- The name of the base class or parent class
- The remainder of the derived class definition

4. Write the syntax for creating a derived class from base class? How the derived class should be indicated? [Mar-08, Oct-09]

```
Class der_name: visibility mode base class-id
{
data members of the derived_class
functions members of derived_class
}
```

5. What is accessibility?

An important feature in inheritance is to know as to when a member of a base class can be used by the objects or the members of derived class. This is called as accessibility.

6. What is an abstract class? [June-08]

Classes used only for deriving other classes are called abstract classes. i.e., to say that objects for these classes are not declared.

7. What are the different types of inheritance? [Mar-07, 10, June-07]

Single inheritance, multiple inheritance, Multilevel inheritance, Hybrid inheritance and Hierarchical inheritance.

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8. What is single inheritance?

When a sub class inherits only from the one base class, it is known as single inheritance.

Ex: - Base Class □ Employee Derived Class □ Manager

9. What are the three access specifiers used to inherit a derived class? [Oct-08]

- The three access specifiers are private, protected and public.
- Access specifier is also referred to as visibility mode.
- The default visibility mode is private.

10. How constructors and destructors are executed in inheritance?

- The constructors are executed in the order of inherited class i.e., from base constructor to derived.
- The destructors are executed in the reverse order.



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10. IMPACT OF COMPUTERS ON SOCIETY

TWO MARK QUESTIONS: -

1. What is E-banking mean? [Mar-09]

- E-banking permits banking from the comfort of the home by using internet facilities.
- It has truly improved the reach and services of banks.

2. What is meant by e-Learning ? [Mar-07]

- e-Learning that enables online educational programs leading to degrees and certifications.

3. What is ATM? [Mar-08]

- It means Automatic Teller Machine
- It enables withdrawal of money from the accounts in a particular bank anytime and anywhere.
- It helps the user in emergency situations where money is needed during the nights and holidays.

4. What is e-shopping?

- You can purchase any product, any brand, any quantity from anywhere through e-shopping. You need not go to the shop.
- The pictures and other details are available on the web site of the shop.
- You have to select and order.
- Credit cards and prior registration with the shop are the popular methods.
- The items purchased will be delivered at your home.

11. IT ENABLED SERVICES

TWO MARK QUESTIONS: -

1. What is meant by ITES? [Mar-09]

- Information Technology that helps in improving the quality of service to the users is called IT Enabled Services.
- ITES are human intensive services that are delivered over telecommunication networks.

2. What is a Call centers? [June-07, Oct-09, Mar-10]

- A call center has adequate telecom facilities, trained consultants, access to wide database, Internet and other on-line information support to provide information and support services to customers.
- It operates to provide round the clock and year round service i.e., 24 x 365 service

3. What is Medical Transcriptions? [June-08]

- It is a permanent, legal document that formally states the result of a medical investigation.
- It facilitates communication and supports the insurance claims.
- There are three main steps in Medical Transcription.

4. What is meant by data digitization? [Oct-08, June-09]

- It refers to the conversion of non-digital material to digital form.
- A wide variety of materials as diverse as maps, manuscripts, moving images and sound may be

digitized.

5. Write the key benefits of data digitization? [June-08]

- Long-term preservation of the documents.
- Storage of important documents at one place.
- Easy to use and access to the information
- Easy transfer of information in terms of images and text
- Easy transfer of information through CD-ROM, Internet and other electronic media.

6. Define Data Management? [Oct-07]

- Data Management is a category of ITES pertaining to collection, digitization and processing of data coming from various sources.

12. COMPUTER ETHICS

TWO MARK QUESTIONS: -

1. What is meant by Computer Crime? [June-09]

A computer crime is any illegal activity using computer software, data or access as the object, subject or instrument of the crime.

2. List out the common computer crimes? [Mar-07]

1) Stealing hardware 2) Virus 3) Cracking 4) Theft of computer time 5) Hardware and software piracy 6) illegal access to confidential files

3. What is meant by Piracy? [June-07]

Making and using duplicate hardware and software is called piracy.

4. Write a short note on Virus? [Oct-07, Mar-10]

- A virus is a self-replicating program that can cause damage to data and files stored on your computer.
- These are programs written by programmers with great programming skills are motivated by the need for a challenge.

5. What is cracking? [Mar-08, Oct-08,09]

- It is the illegal access to the network or computer system.
- Illegal use of special resources in the system is the key reason for cracking.
- The resources may be hardware, software, files or system information.
- Revenge, business reasons and thrill are other common reasons for committing this crime.



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Find output for following programs:

1.(M-11)

```
# include <iostream.h>
# include <conio.h>
class distance
{
int feet,inches;
public :
void distance_assign(int f, int I) {
feet = f;
inches = i;
}
void display() _
cout << "\nFeet : " << feet
<< "\tInches : " << inches;
}
distance operator+(distance d2)
{
distance d3;
d3.feet = feet + d2.feet;
d3.inches = (inches + d2.inches) % 12;
d3.feet += (inches + d2.inches)/12;
return d3;
}
};
void main()
{
clrscr();
distance dist_1,dist_2;
dist_1.distance_assign(12,11);
dist_2.distance_assign(24,1);
distance dist_3 = dist_1 + dist_2;
dist_1.display();
dist_2.display();
dist_3.display();
getch();
}
```

1 Output:

```
Feet : 12    Inches : 11
Feet : 24    Inches : 1
Feet : 37    Inches : 0
```

2.(M-10)

```
# include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
class add {
int num1, num2, sum;
public:add()
{
cout<<"\n Constructor without parameters.. ";
num1= 0;
num2= 0;
sum = 0;
}
add ( int s1, int s2 )
{
cout<<"\n Parameterized constructor... ";
num1= s1;
num2=s2;
sum=NULL;
}
void getdata()
{
cout<<"Enter data ... ";
cin>>num1>>num2;
}
void addition(add b) {
sum=num1+num2+b.num1+b.num2;
```

2 Output:

```
Constructor without parameters..
Parameterized constructor...
Enter data .. 5 6
Object a :
The numbers are..5 6
The sum of the numbers are.. 41
```



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```

}
void putdata() {
    cout<<“\n The numbers are..”;
    cout<<num1<<“\t”<<num2;
    cout<<“\n The sum of the numbers are.. “<< sum;
} };
void main() {
    add a, b (10, 20);
    a.getdata();
    a.addition(b);
    cout<<“\n Object a : “;
    a.putdata();
    getch();
}

```



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3.(J-11,O-13)

```

#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
float area ( float r) {
    cout << “\nCircle ...”;
    return ( 22/7 * r* r);
}
float area (float k, float b, float h)
{
    cout << “\nTriangle ..”;
    return (k* b*h);
}
float area ( float l, float b)
{
    cout << “\nRectangle ...”;
    return (l *b );
}
void main()
{
    cout << area(3.0,4.5);
    cout << area(5.0);
    cout << area(0.5,4.0,6.0);
    getch();
}

```

3 Output:

Rectangle 13.5
Circle 75
Triangle ..12

4.(O-11,14)

```

#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
class base
{
public:
    base()
    {
        cout<<“\nConstructor of base class... “;
    }
    ~base()
    {
        cout<<“\nDestructor of base class.... “;
    }
};
class derived:public base
{
public :
    derived()
    {
        cout << “\nConstructor of derived ...”;
    }
}

```

4 Output:

Constructor of base class...
Constructor of derived...
Constructor of base class...
Constructor of derived ..

```
}
~derived()
{
cout << "\nDestructor of derived ...";
}
};
class derived2:public base
{
public :
derived2()
{
cout << "\nConstructor of derived2 ...";
}
~derived2()
{
cout << "\nDestructor of derived2 ...";
}
};
void main()
{
derived x1;
derived2 x;
}
```



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- ★ Send your Suggestions and commands to my E-mail or Share through Contact no.
- ★ If it's useful inform / recommend to all Students and Teachers as you known persons to use it.

ஐஓஐஓஐ



ஆசிரியர்கள் மற்றும் மாணவர்களுக்கு
ஓர் அன்பான வேண்டுகோள்

நீங்கள் உதவிப்புரியும் மனப்பாங்குடையவராயின் தங்களால் முடிந்த தொகையினை அனுப்புவதன் மூலம் இந்த புத்தகத்தினை **இலவசமாக** அச்சிட்ட கொடுக்க முடியும். இதனால் பல ஏழை மாணவர்கள் பயன் பெற்றிட முடியும்....

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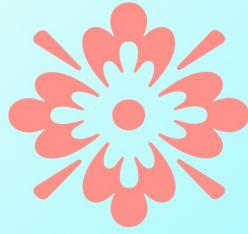
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உங்கள் நல்லாசியுடன்

நன்றி ! நன்றி !! நன்றி !!!



All the Best



Students



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