

Xavier Board for Computer Education (India)

NAME: Time: 1hr 30 Minutes FM: READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS VERY CAREFULLY	60
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READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS VERY CAREFULLY	
1. Write your roll Number and Name in the appropriate place. 2. All answers of Part A should be marked only in the question paper. 3. Write answers of Part-B in the answer sneet provided. 4. You are expected to complete the exam in the prescribed time and handover the question paland answer sheet to the invigilator. 5. In case of malpractice, the exam will be cancelled and the person will be debarred from appearance of the exam.	
PART – A 1) Choose the appropriate one	[10]
y which of the following is NOT possible with any 2 operators in C? a) Two operators can be used in a simple equation as required. b) Two operators can be used in a complex equation as required. c) Two operators can be used in a normal equation as required. d) None of these above	
II) Which of the following is true for variable names in C? a) They can contain alphanumeric characters as well as special characters b) It is not an error to declare a variable to be one of the keywords like goto, static c) Variable names cannot start with a digit d) Variable can be of any length	

III) What will be the output?

for (i = 1; i >= 0; i++) printf("%d\n", i);

#include <stdio.h>
int main()

int i;

{

```
a) The control won't fall into the for loop
b) Numbers will be displayed until the signed limit of short and throw a runtime error
c) Numbers will be displayed until the signed limit of short and program will successfully terminate
d) None of these above
IV) What will be the output?
#include <stdio.h>
  void main()
  {
    int k = 0;
    for (k < 3; k++)
    printf("Hello");
  }
a) Compile time error and it will not be executed.
b) Hello is printed thrice and after that it will show 4
c) Hello will be shown only once ask is initialized to 0
d) None of these above
V) Which of the following shows to
a) Declaring a functions return t
b) Declaring function name and
c) Declaring functions paramet
                                   nd return type
d) None of the above
                                                                                                [10]
2) State true or false
   a) Functions cannot return more than one value at a tir
    b) FLOWCHART is used to rep
    c) We can use IF and SWITCH any
    d) C++ and C++ + are same
    e) ?: is called unary operator
    f) Int INT[5]; is a valid statement in C
    g) Array and Structure requires same storage area in memory
    h) Reverse() in C used to reverse a float value
    i) Main() in CStringlen() is used to find the length of a string
    j) stdio.h refers to a header file
                                                                                                [10]
3) Fill in the blanks
    a) _____ data type is used to declare integer variable
    b) _____ symbol is used for relating a variable with other
    c) To do a job in a repetitive manner is called
    d) Always function returns _____ data type
    e) Constructing a statement to execute repetitively is called ______
    f) # include is _____
    g) It is _____ that both int and INT are same
```

}

h) At a time to declare 5 or more variables leads to	
i) Pointer is a variable that keeps	
j) is associated with switch statement	
PART – B	[40]
3) Answer the following questions (Any Two)	[10]
a) What is the difference between IF and Switch?	
b) How to declare two variables of integer types?	
c) What is a loop in C?	
d) Define PSEUDOCODE	
	[10]
4) Write C statement for the following requirement (Any two)	
b) Using conditional operator checking value of two variables is equal or not c) Structure of a C Program 5) Answer following Questions (Any One) a) Explain different ways are available to declare a variable in C b) Explain about programing to estruct c) Consider the following program. Write down the keywords and operators used in this. 1. # include <stdio.h> 2. void main() 3. { 4. int a,b,c,d;</stdio.h>	[10]
5. a=b=c=120;	
6. a=b==120;	
7. for(a=1;a<=10;a++)	
8. {	
9. Printf("%d",a++);	
10. }	
11. }	