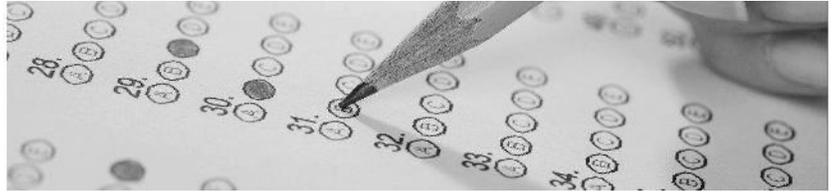# COMPUTER PARALLEL PREP
PRE-ENGINEERING
CHAPTER – 13 (2ND YEAR)

Q.1 In which programming language the whole program is divided into number of functions?
(a) Structured
(b) Unstructured
(c) Object oriented
(d) Control structure

Q.2 The variables declared inside main () function, inside any user defined function or header of function definition are called:
(a) Const variable
(b) Local variable
(c) Global variable
(d) Static variable

Q.3 Which of the following is the building block of C program?
(a) if statement
(b) condition
(c) goto statement
(d) function

Q.4 Which of the following manages the allocation and de-allocation of memory for program variables?
(a) C IDE
(b) Compiler
Operating System
(d) Loader

Q.5 Dummy argument is also known as:
(a) Actual arguments
(b) Formal arguments
(c) Original arguments
(d) Reference arguments

Q.6 Which of the following is the part of function header?
(a) Return type
(b) Function name
(c) Parameters
(d) All of above

Q.7 If a function does not return value, the which keyword is specified?
(a) Return
(b) Main
(c) Break
(d) Void

Q.8 Function prototype statements ends with.
(a) :
(b) ;
(c) ,
(d) .

Q.9 The duration in which a variable exists in memory is called?
(a) Lifetime of variable
(b) Scope of variable
(c) Variable value
(d) Variable overloading

Q.10 Which is a mechanism that is used to invoke a function to perform a specific task?
(a) Function prototype
(b) Function call
(c) Function header
(d) Function definition

Q.11 Which of the following variable have limited scope?
(a) Global variable
(b) Static variable
Local variable
(d) Computer variable

Q.12 Which variables access with in function as well as without functions?
(a) Global
(b) Local
(c) Dummy
(d) Actual

Q.13 Which of the following is not the part of function?
(a) Function call
(b) Function definition
(c) Function declaration
(d) if statement

Q.14 Which of the following is true about a function call?
(a) Transfers control to the called function.
(b) Stops the execution of the program
(c) Resume the execution of the program
(d) Transfers control to the main function

Q.15 In C language another name for built in function:
(a) library
(b) Custom Made
(c) user defined
(d) Customized

Q.16 In structured programming language, the difficult and large programs is broken down into small units, assigning different names are called:
(a) Program
(b) Library functions
Subprogram
(d) User-defined functions

Q.17 **Which of the following is the advantage of using function?**

(a) Easy to write program

(b) Eliminate duplicate code

(c) Reusability

(d) All of these

Q.18 **A type of function written by the programmer is known as:**

(a) user-defined

(b) subprograms

(c) subroutines

(d) built-in-function

Q.19 **How many types of functions in C languages?**

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c) 4

(d) 5

Q.20 **printf (), scanf() is an example of which functions?**

(a) User defined

(b) Built – in

(c) Custom _ built

(d) C++ functions

Q.21 **Which provides information about the function to the complier?**

(a) Function header

(b) Function Body

(c) Function call

(d) Function Prototype

Q.22 **Which statement is used by function to return a value?**

(a) Goto

(b) Continue

Return

(d) Function call

Q.23 **A function cannot return more than how many value(s) through return statement?**

(a) Two

(b) Three

(c) Nine

(d) One

Q.24 **First line of the function definition is called:**

(a) Function header

(b) Function definition

(c) Function call

(d) Function prototype

Q.25 **Global variable are created in:**

(a) RAM

(b) ROM

(c) Hard Disk

(d) Cache

Q.26 **Local variable is also called:**

(a) Automatic variable

(b) Fixed variable

(c) Global variable

(d) Static variable

Q.27 **Built in functions make our task:**

(a) Complex

(b) Lengthy

Simple and easy

(d) Technical

Q.28 **The sqrt(), toupper(), tolower() getch() and getche() is a type of:**

(a) Keyword

(b) User define function

(c) Local function

(d) Built-in function

Q.29 **In a function prototype and function call, the variables and values (written in the parenthesis) is called:**

(a) Function header

(b) Function call

Parameters

(d) Function body

Q.30 **The scope of a variable refers to its:**

(a) Accessibility

(b) Length

(c) Data types

(d) Name