



EXAMINATION MATERIAL ZUEB - 2022

COMPUTER SCIENCE XII

SECTION "A" MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION (MCQ'S)

CH. 1 . CONCEPT OF COMPUTER PROGRAMMING


1. An interpreter translates each code ;
 - a. Line by line
 - b. Para by para
 - c. Function by function
 - d. None of above
2. Syntax error are;
 - a. Violation of rules of the language.
 - b. Error in algorithm of a programmer
 - c. Any software problem
 - d. All above
3. It is both an art and science;
 - a. **Programming**
 - b. B. IT
 - c. C. HLL
 - d. D. LLL
4. Main steps of the programming process are;
 - a. **Defining, planning, coding, testing and documenting**
 - b. B. Input ,processing & output.
 - c. C. Table creation & manipulation
 - d. D. Source code & object code

5. Logical error are;
 - a. Violation of rules of the language.
 - b. Error in algorithm of a programmer**
 - c. Any software problem
 - d. All above
6. Run Time error are;
 - a. Violation of rules of the language.
 - b. Error in algorithm of a programmer
 - c. Any software problem**
 - d. All above
7. It was introduced in 1960 by CODASAL;
 - a. ADA
 - b. C++
 - c. COBOL**
 - d. FORTRAN
8. It contains many features of FORTRAN & COBOL.
 - a. PL/1
 - b. ADA**
 - c. PASCAL
 - d. C++
9. Hypertalk ,Small talk , C++ are based on ;
 - a. OOP**
 - b. Structured programming
 - c. Web development
 - d. None of above
10. It is fourth generation OOP-based language;
 - a. VISUAL BASIC**
 - b. FORTRAN
 - c. PASCAL
 - d. PROLOG

11. It is the first step of testing a program.
- a. **Desk-checking**
 - b. Error removing
 - c. Error trapping
 - d. All above
12. In scientific environment it was the best tool of programming.
- a. Gibes
 - b. Logo
 - c. Ada
 - d. **FORTRAN**
13. COBOL and PASCAL had the features of ;
- a. **Traditional & procedure programming**
 - b. Symbolic code instructions
 - c. Low level instructions
 - d. Both HLL & LLL instructions
14. The rules of using a programming language are called;
- a. **Syntax**
 - b. Functions
 - c. Key words
 - d. Fields
15. In OOP an object can be ;
- a. **Used again and again**
 - b. Saved as a file
 - c. Use as data
 - d. Can be delete any time

16. Every pictorial logic diagram two essential box;
- Process box
 - I-O box
 - Oval box**
 - Connectors
17. Documentation in programming are three types;
- User , operators and programmers**
 - Before ,after and at end of programming
 - Both a & b
 - None of above
18. FORTRAN was invented by IBM in;
- 1954**
 - 1964
 - 1955
 - 1990
19. It is called the language of business.
- FORTRAN
 - COBOL**
 - PASCAL
 - PROLOG
20. The first programmer of the world is;
- Countess Ada Lovelase**
 - Bill Gate
 - Microsoft
 - Acer
21. A program is a combination of ;
- Instructions**
 - Commands
 - Functions
 - Files

CH. 2. ALGORITHM & FLOW CHART

22. It's a First draft of a program;
- Pseudocode.**
 - Alogorithm.
 - Hardware testing
 - Both b & c.
23. The pictorial representation of logic is;
- Flow Chart.**
 - C code.
 - Pseudo program.
 - All above.
24. In flowchart \diamond is used for ;
- Input.
 - Output.
 - Both input-output.
 - Condition / decision.**
25. ; What is the use of 
- It is used ,when any process is to be shown.**
 - It is used for I-O operations.
 - It shows the starting and ending of flow chart.
 - B & c are correct.
26. A parallelogram is used as _____ in the pictorial presentation of logic.
- I-O box.**
 - Connector.
 - Process box.
 - Start & end box.

27. Flow chart is a;

a. Pictorial representation of a program

b. An algorithm

c. Written text description of a solution

d. A live software

28. Which box does I-O operations? a

a.

b.

c.

d.

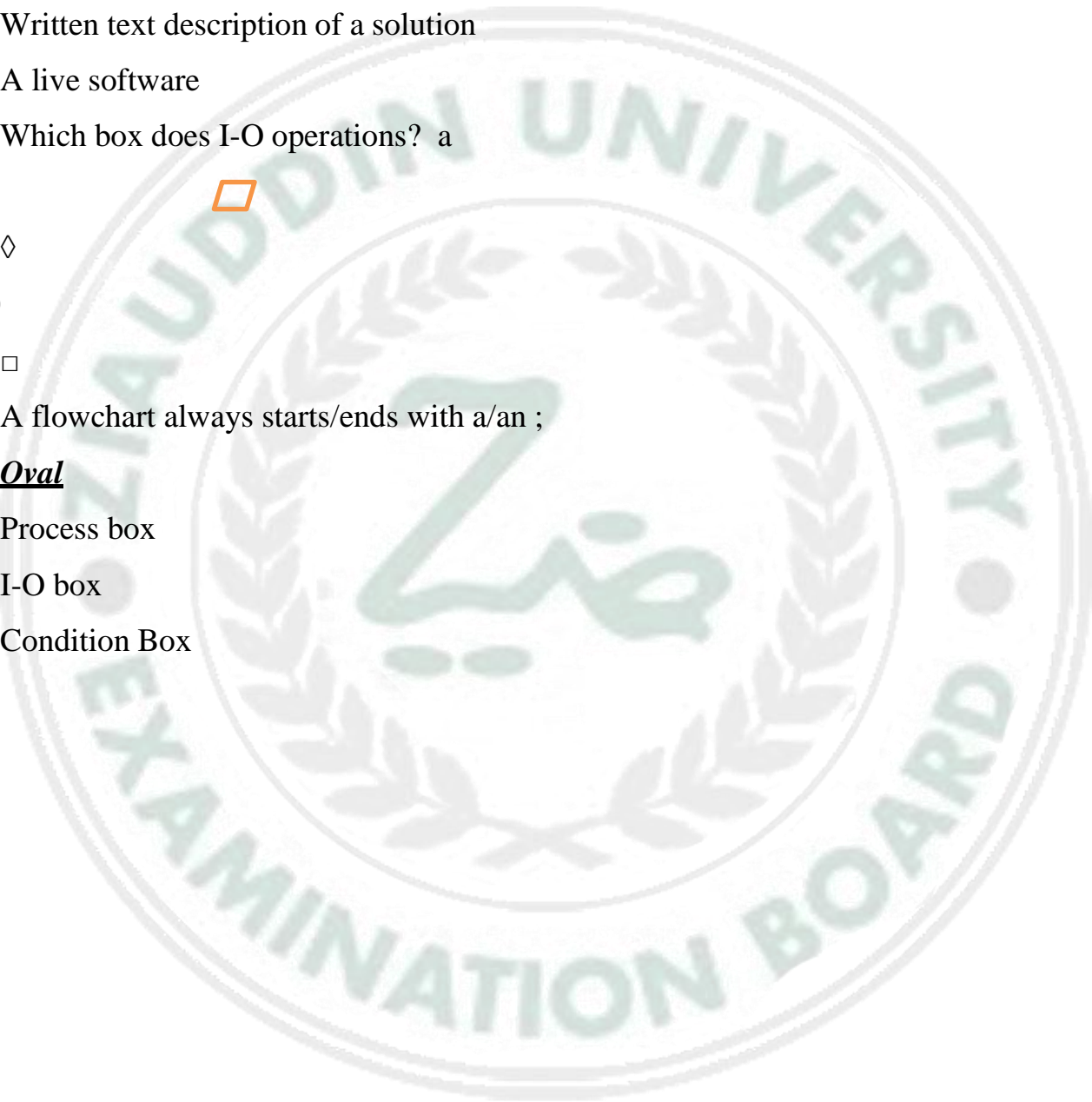
29. A flowchart always starts/ends with a/an ;

a. Oval

b. Process box

c. I-O box

d. Condition Box



CH. 3. AN OVERVIEW OF C LANGUAGE

30. C was originally developed and by;
- Dennis Ritchie at Bell labs.**
 - Lady Augusta at MICROSOFT
 - George bulle at Oratec
 - None of above
31. An IDE environment contains ;
- Editors, compiler, linker, debugger and help screen.**
 - Typing and saving of files
 - Creating all DBMS objects
 - All above
32. Difference between C and C++ is ;
- C is structured programming and C++ is OOP**
 - C is high level language and C++ low level lang.
 - C is portable where as C++ is Machine dependent
33. The general characteristics of C are;
- Portable ,easy, user friendly
 - 1st HLL, near by machine.
 - English oriented
 - a & c**
34. Why do we use a key word return in C code?
- A return statement causes your function to exit and hand back a value to its caller**
 - A return statement causes your function to start and continue a value to its caller
 - A return statement causes your function to stop for a while.
 - A return statement causes your loop to stop

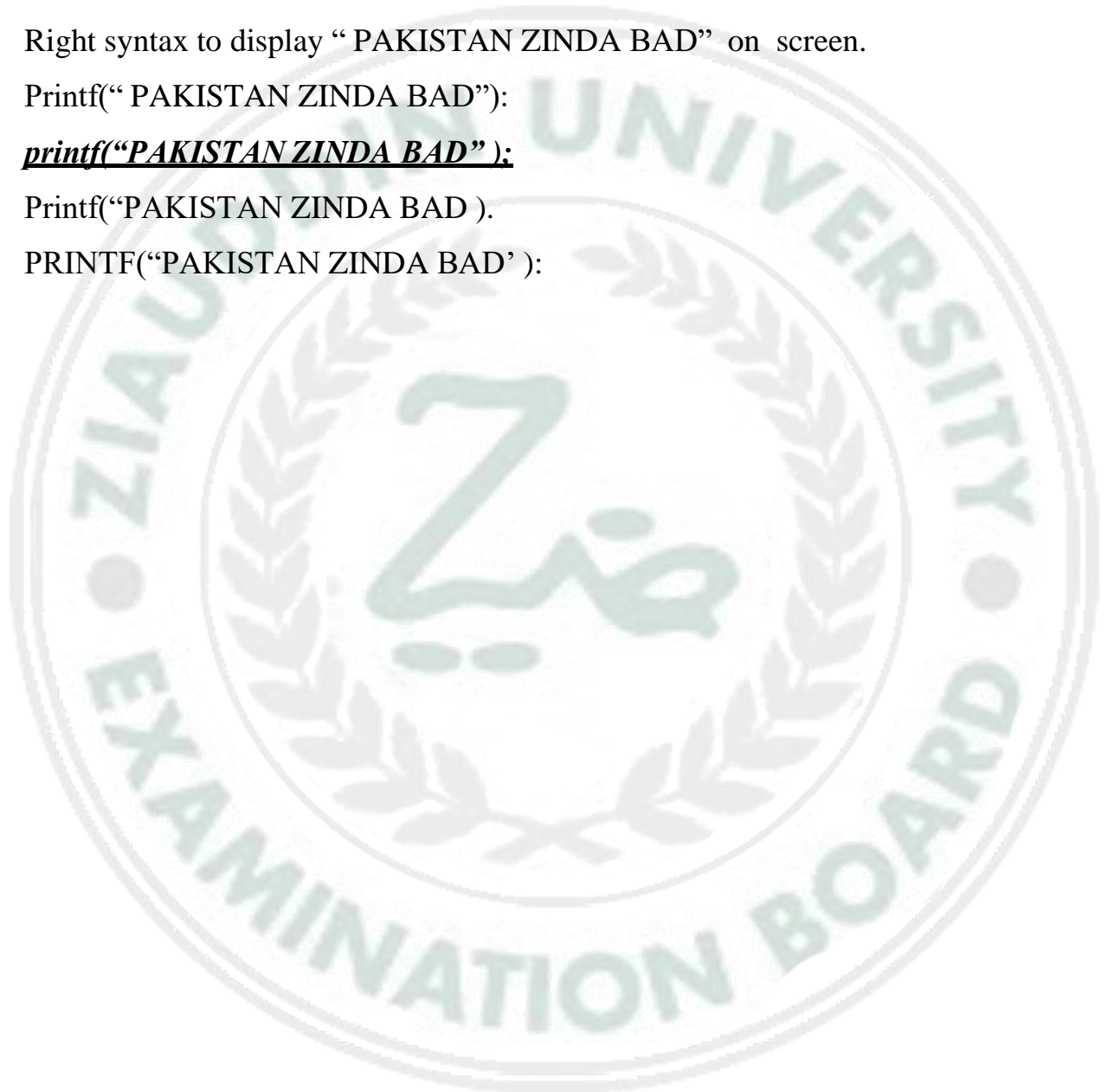
CH 4. FUNDAMENTALS

35. The main () function is the ;
- a. Leading command in C code
 - b. Central statement
 - c. Chief function of C program
 - d. **All above.**
36. Turbo C supports following data types ;
- a. Long text,short text,autonumber
 - b. Date&time ,text,number,YES/NO
 - c. Char,int ,float, long
 - d. **Both a & c.**
37. If is a;
- a. **Condition's checking statement in all language**
 - b. Calculation statement
 - c. Looping statement
 - d. Initialize
38. The statements within a main _____ function must written within a pair of ;
- a. **{ }**
 - b. //
 - c. \
 - d. ()
39. _____ can appear anywhere in a program.
- a. **Comments.**
 - b. # include.
 - c. Escape sequences.
 - d. { }

40. In C statement terminator is like ;
- a. :
 - b. “
 - c. ;
 - d. //
41. The purpose of comments in a C program is;
- a. To save the program before compilation
 - b. **To ignore that line**
 - c. To add the define file in compilation
 - d. All above
42. What is the purpose of a function in C program ?
- a. Its a command do any task .
 - b. It's a message to user
 - c. It's a tool of programming
 - d. **Both a & c**
43. To display `2nd year COMPUTER SCIENCE` on screen Which one is the right code of C?
- a. **`printf("2nd year COMPUTER SCIENCE");`**
 - b. `Printf("2nd year COMPUTER SCIENCE");`
 - c. `PRINTF("2nd year COMPUTER SCIENCE");`
 - d. `PRINTF('2nd year COMPUTER SCIENCE');`
44. What is wrong in the following program segment. `Char student[3]="Rizwan"`
- a. Semicolon is missing.
 - b. Value of string value exceeds with the define length.
 - c. **Both a & b.**
 - d. No error in this code.
45. Does the character '3' is differ from the number 3? How ?
- a. **'3' is a char value and character data and 3 is a numeric value**
 - b. '3' is an integer
 - c. Both are same.
 - d. No they are float and integer

46. Which statement is correct as per C rules;
- “ A variables have the same value throughout the program”
 - “ A variables cannot change its value in the program”
 - It can change any time as per instructions.**
 - All are possible situations
47. How do you change the value of a constant N to “B” ?
- ‘N’=’B’;
 - “N”=”B”;
 - B=’N’;
 - N=’B’;**
48. What is the output of following code? Char st[23]=”AZEEM ALI KHAN”
- ```
void main (void) { printf(“%s”,std); return 0; }
```
- AZEEM ALI KHAN**
  - AZEEM
  - AZEEM ALI
  - Error message
49. Main difference between a constant and a variable is ;
- A constant is always fix value and variable can change its value throughout the program.**
  - A constant is always char value and variable can have int value.
  - A constant is always int value and variable can change its value throughout the program.
  - A constant is always string value and variable can change its value.
50. In C this special character is called “terminator”;
- :
  - “
  - ;
  - //

51. The purpose of comments in a C program is;
- a. To save the program before compilation
  - b. To ignore that line for compilation
  - c. To add the define file in compilation
  - d. All above
52. Right syntax to display “ PAKISTAN ZINDA BAD” on screen.
- a. Printf(“ PAKISTAN ZINDA BAD”):
  - b. printf(“PAKISTAN ZINDA BAD” );
  - c. Printf(“PAKISTAN ZINDA BAD ).
  - d. PRINTF(“PAKISTAN ZINDA BAD’ ):



## **CH 5 : OPERATORS AND EXPRESSION**

53. Char constant values
  - a. Must be enclosed in double quotes
  - b. **Must be enclosed in single quotes**
  - c. Can be enclosed in either single or double quotes
  - d. Does not need to be enclosed in quotes
54. Int constant values;
  - a. Can include an optional comma to improve readability
  - b. Can include an optional dollar sign when representing money
  - c. Can include an optional plus or minus sign
  - d. **Can consists only of digits**
55. Symbolic constants.
  - a. Must appear in capital letters
  - b. Are disliked by serious programmers
  - c. **Enhance the readability of a program**
  - d. Can include key words
56. All Variables in C code ;
  - a. Are created using the #define directives
  - b. Are floating-point by default
  - c. Should have simple names
  - d. **Can be defined as having any C data types**

## **Ch. 6: Input and Output Statements**

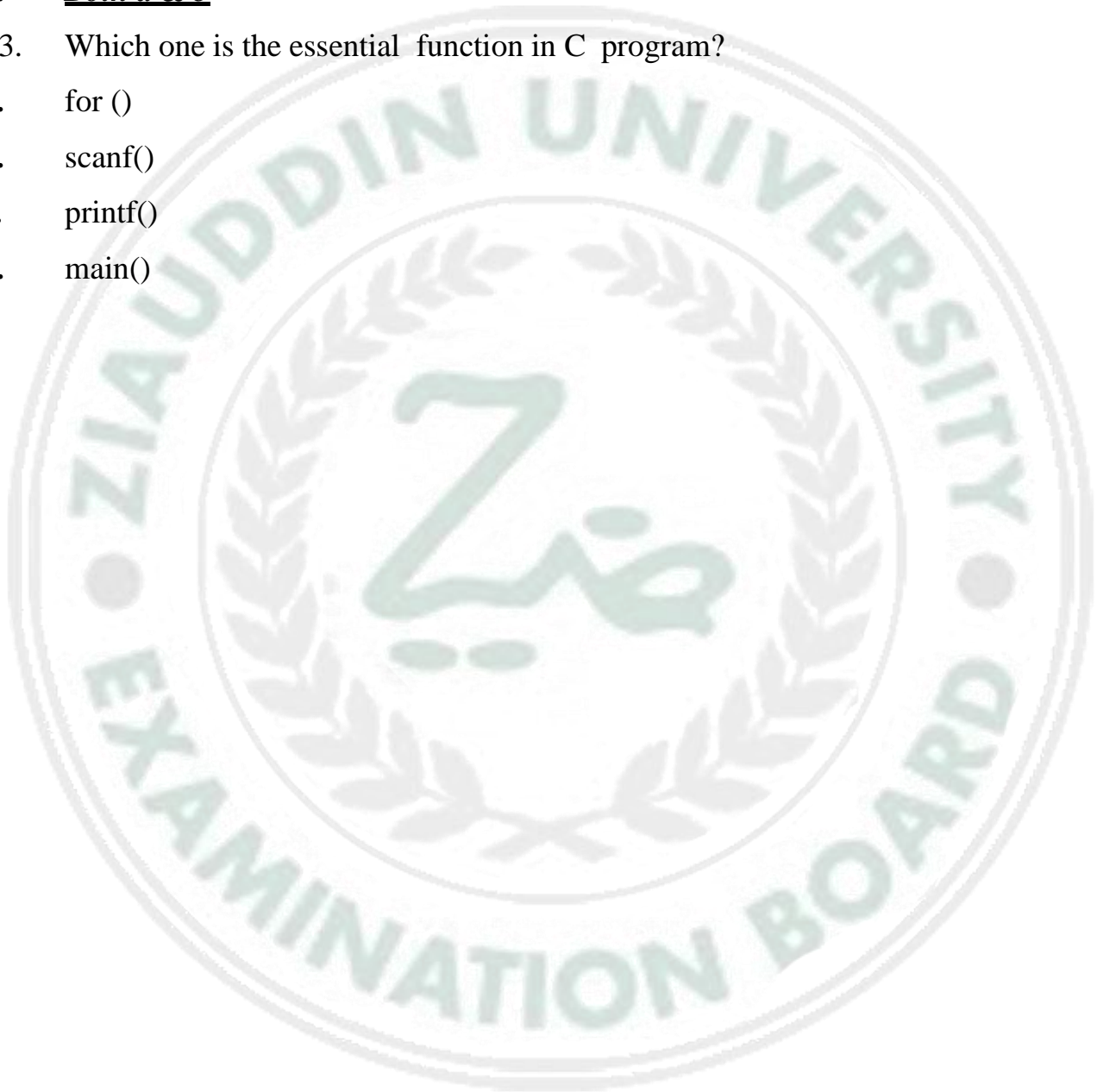
57. It takes a single character a input;
- getch()**
  - int
  - char
  - input()
58. It is a library function to send formatted output to the screen.
- The printf()**
  - for()
  - do while
  - main()
59. What is %d in printf?
- In C programming language, %d and %i are format specifiers .**
  - In C programming language, %d and %i are escape sequences.
  - In C programming language, %d and %i are looping statement.
  - In C programming language, %d and %i are I-O function.
60. They are inbuilt library functions in C language that perform formattedinput and formatted output functions.
- printf() and scanf()**
  - for() & do while
  - int , float
  - return , exit
61. Which one is an output function in C?
- scanf()
  - printf()**
  - gets()
  - main()

62. Which one is an input function in C?

- a. scanf()
- b. printf()
- c. gets()
- d. **Both a & b**

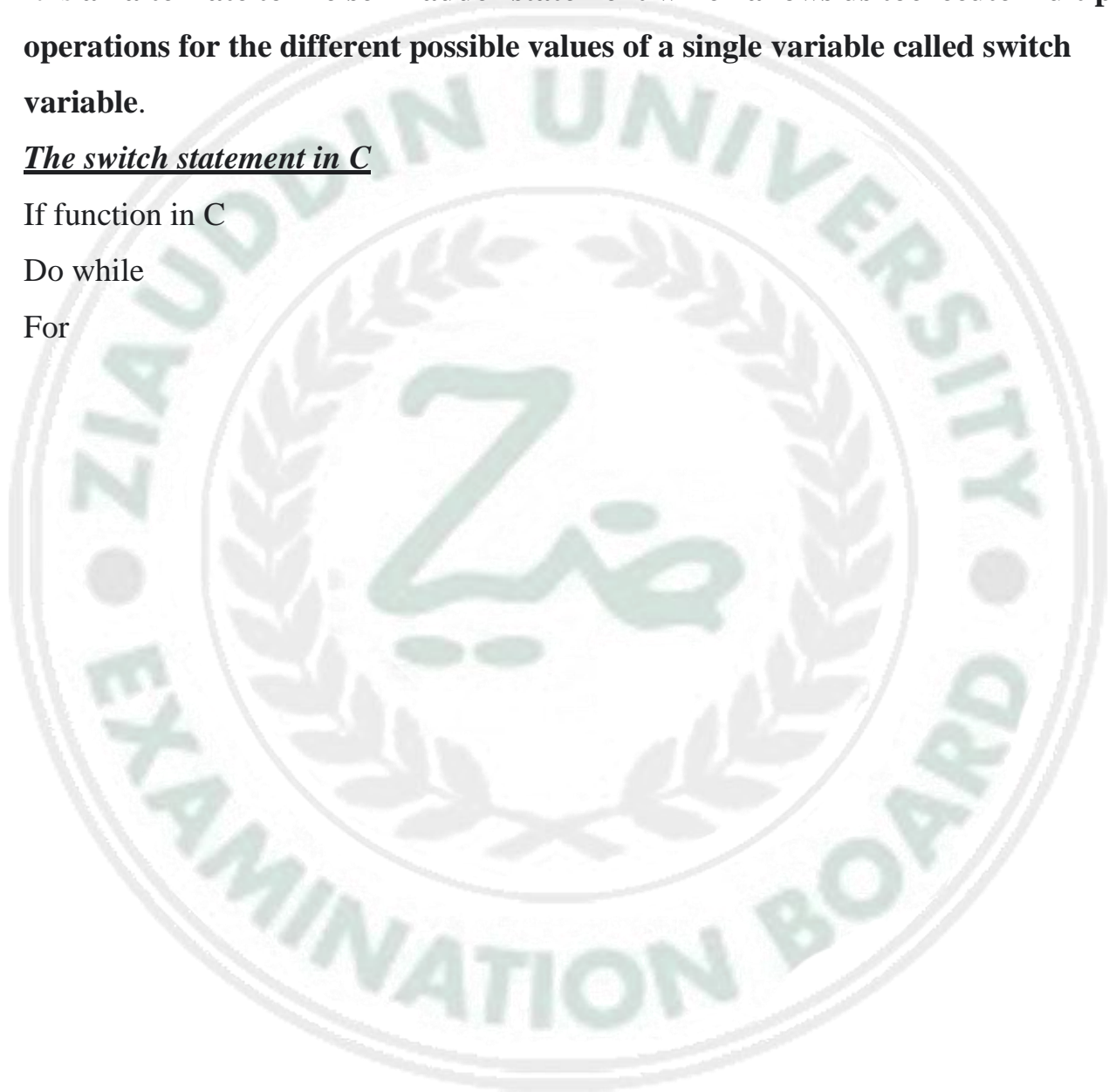
63. Which one is the essential function in C program?

- a. for ()
- b. scanf()
- c. printf()
- d. main()



## CH. 7: SELECTION CONTROL STRUCTURE

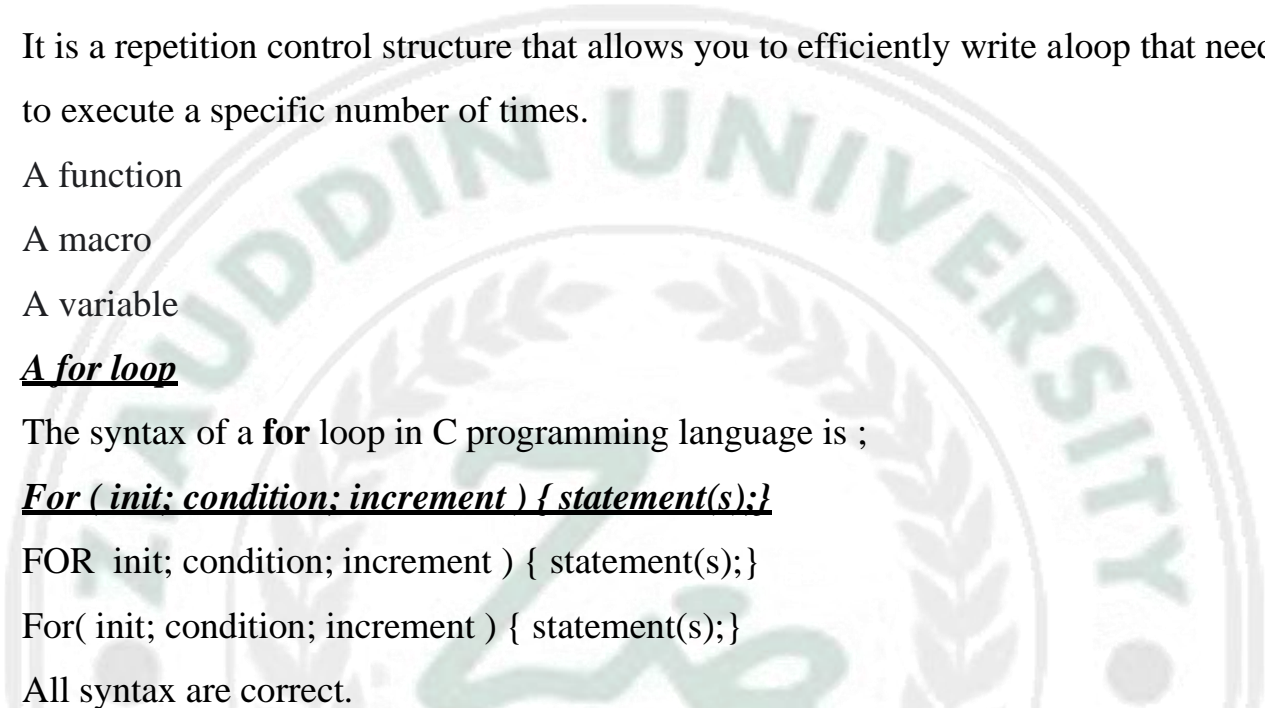
64. These are Control Statements Types used in C Language
- If Statements.
  - Switch Statement.
  - Conditional Operator Statement.
  - Both a & b**
65. It is an alternate to if-else-if ladder statement which allows us to execute multiple operations for the different possible values of a single variable called switch variable.
- The switch statement in C**
  - If function in C
  - Do while
  - For



## **CH. 8: ITERATION CONTROL STRUCTURE**

66. In C programming, there are three types of loops, namely;
- for Loop, While Loop and Do While Loop**
  - Int , float, char**
  - If , switch, do**
  - All above are looping ststements**
67. It is used when you want to exit your program depending on the userinput.
- Do loop
  - For loop
  - While loop**
  - All above
68. It is used for executing a block of statements repeatedly until a particularcondition is satisfied.
- A loop**
  - A function
  - A macro
  - A variable
69. `Int main() { for (int a=0;a<10;a++) printf("%d ",a);return 0;}`.Output of the above code would be ;
- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
  - 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
70. `Int main() { for (int a=10;a>0;a--) printf("%d ",a);return 0;}`.Output of the above code would be ;
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1**
  - 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
  - 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0



71. `Int main() { for (int a=0;a<10;x++) printf("%d ",a);return 0;}`.Output of the above code would be ;
- a. **0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9**
  - b. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - c. 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
  - d. There is an error of variable in this code
72. It is a repetition control structure that allows you to efficiently write a loop that needs to execute a specific number of times.
- a. A function
  - b. A macro
  - c. A variable
  - d. **A for loop**
73. The syntax of a **for** loop in C programming language is ;
- a. **For ( init; condition; increment ) { statement(s);}**
  - b. FOR init; condition; increment ) { statement(s);}
  - c. For( init; condition; increment ) { statement(s);}
  - d. All syntax are correct.
- 

## **CH. 9. FUNCTIONS**

74. What is a function in C?
- Its a command do any task .
  - It's a message to user
  - It's a tool of programming
  - Both a & b.**
75. `Int a=5;printf("%d ",a*a*a);` What will be the output of this statement?
- 125**
  - 5
  - 25
  - 50
76. Does a parameter is necessary when calling a function?
- A function always used with a parameter.
  - These are essential entries for a function.
  - Not necessary.**
  - A & b are correct.
77. Declaration of function can be done;
- End of function `main()`
  - Before function `main()`**
  - In side the `main()`
  - Any where in the C code
78. Declaration , defining and calling are the steps of;
- User's define functions**
  - `Main()` functions
  - I-o function
  - Library function

## CH. 10. ARRAYS

79. Right description of an Array is ;
- a. An array of character values.
  - b. Combination of letters, number and character values.
  - c. **Both a & b**
  - d. It can have number data.
80. The variable num having 10 elements can be define like;
- a. Int num[10];
  - b. **int num[10];**
  - c. Int num(10);
  - d. Int num{10};
81. Char Tax\_due[15] ="Rs. 1,6545.00" indicates that ;
- a. Tax\_due is a constant having the value is Rs. 1,6545.00.
  - b. **Tax due is an string variable having value "Rs. 1,6545.00."**
  - c. Both a and b
82. Arrays are used to
- a. Define ,declaring and calling a function
  - b. Define single char value in a variable
  - c. Include library function in C code
  - d. **Store multiple values in a single variable, instead of declaring separate variables for each value**

## **CH. 11. STRINGS**

83. A string data type in C language is?
- a. An array of character values.
  - b. Combination of letters, number and character values.
  - c. **Both a & b**
  - d. It can have number data.
84. “A string in C is different from the char type of data because”;
- a. A char is single character and a string in combination of character
  - b. A string is an array of char.
  - c. **Both a & b**
  - d. No they are same.

## **CH. 12. STRUCTURE & UNIONS**

85. Which statement is true;
- a. **Structure are collections of related variable under one name.**
  - b. Structure are collections of related Array variable under one name.
  - c. Structure are collections of related pointers variable under one name.
  - d. Structure are collections of related unions under one name.

## **CH. 13: POINTERS**

86. Why Pointers are used ?
- a. **It hold the address of another variable**
  - b. It contains the value of a variable
  - c. It does both a & b .
  - d. It's a file name.
87. An Arrays Of Pointers .
- a. **Contains Multiple address**
  - b. Contains Multiple values
  - c. Both a & b
  - d. None of above

## **CH. 14: DATA FILES**

88. Following operation can be done on a data file;
- Declaring a File
  - Opening a File
  - Closing a File
  - All Above**
89. A data file can have ;
- Characters
  - Numbers
  - Special characters
  - All above**
90. A data file can be open in ;
- I mode
  - O mode
  - A mode
  - All above**

## **CH. 15 : DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

91. They are the organized information's' bank.
- Databases.**
  - High Level Languages.
  - Low Level Languages.
  - Compilers.
92. A DBMS provides;
- Create tables with right data types.
  - Edit field names and their data types.
  - All records manipulations.
  - All above**
93. A database can do the following tasks;
- Define , plan, code and testing a program.
  - Organized, edit, delete and fetching of records.**
  - Conversion from HLL to LLL
  - Desk checking, Manual testing of data.

## **CH. 16. BASICS OF MS ACCESS 2000**

94. Organizing Records means ;
- a. Arrangement of records
  - b. **Sorting of records ;**
  - c. Searching of records;
  - d. All above
95. Searching Records help the user to ;
- a. Cancelling the records
  - b. Seek the records
  - c. Looking for the records
  - d. **Both b & c**
96. It is an autogenerated digit field in MSACCESS.
- a. DATE/TIME
  - b. Number.
  - c. OLE.
  - d. **Autonumber.**
97. In a table all values from keyboard are accepted in;
- a. Short text.
  - b. Long text.
  - c. Y/N.
  - d. **Both a & b**
98. Queries helps in ;
- a. **Searching of records.**
  - b. Seeking of records.
  - c. Arrangement of records.
  - d. A & b both
99. Table is a collections ;
- a. **Fields & records.**
  - b. Software & hardware.
  - c. MS word & MS Access.
  - d. Both b & c.

100. These are the systematized information's' bank.
- Compilers.
  - Databases.**
  - High Level Languages.
  - Low Level Languages.
101. In MS Access any numeric value can be enter in the following type of data.
- Number & Currency.**
  - Date & Time.
  - Yes /No .
  - Autonumber & Text.
102. Filter is used for;
- Searching of records.
  - Looking for of records.**
  - Planning of records.
  - Browsing of tables.
103. Design view is used to ;
- Define field names and their data types.
  - Edit field names and their data types.
  - Enter records in table.
  - Both a & b**
104. A database provides the following features;
- Define , plan, code and testing a program.
  - Organized ,edit, delete and fetching of records.**
  - Desk checking, Manual testing of data.
  - Both b & c.
105. \_\_\_is auto generated value in MSACCESS.
- DATE/TIME
  - Number.
  - OLE.
  - Autonumber.**

| emp_no | birth_date | first_name | last_name   | gender | hire_date  |
|--------|------------|------------|-------------|--------|------------|
| 10001  | 1953-09-02 | Georgi     | Facello     | M      | 1986-06-26 |
| 10002  | 1964-06-02 | Bezael     | Simmel      | F      | 1985-11-21 |
| 10003  | 1959-12-03 | Parto      | Bamford     | M      | 1986-08-28 |
| 10004  | 1954-05-01 | Chirstian  | Koblick     | M      | 1986-12-01 |
| 10005  | 1955-01-21 | Kyoichi    | Maliniak    | M      | 1989-09-12 |
| 10006  | 1953-04-20 | Anneke     | Preusig     | F      | 1989-06-02 |
| 10007  | 1957-05-23 | Tzvetan    | Zielinski   | F      | 1989-02-10 |
| 10008  | 1958-02-19 | Saniya     | Kalloufi    | M      | 1994-09-15 |
| 10009  | 1952-04-19 | Sumant     | Peac        | F      | 1985-02-18 |
| 10010  | 1963-06-01 | Duangkaew  | Piveteau    | F      | 1989-08-24 |
| 10011  | 1953-11-07 | Mary       | Sluis       | F      | 1990-01-22 |
| 10012  | 1960-10-04 | Patricio   | Bridgland   | M      | 1992-12-18 |
| 10013  | 1963-06-07 | Eberhardt  | Terkki      | M      | 1985-10-20 |
| 10014  | 1956-02-12 | Berni      | Genin       | M      | 1987-03-11 |
| 10015  | 1959-08-19 | Guoxiang   | Nooteboom   | M      | 1987-07-02 |
| 10016  | 1961-05-02 | Kazuhiro   | Cappelletti | M      | 1995-01-27 |
| 10017  | 1958-07-06 | Cristinel  | Bouloucos   | F      | 1993-08-03 |
| 10018  | 1954-06-19 | Kazuhide   | Peha        | F      | 1987-04-03 |
| 10019  | 1953-01-23 | Lillian    | Haddadi     | M      | 1999-04-30 |
| 10020  | 1952-12-24 | Mayuko     | Warwick     | M      | 1991-01-26 |

**Table**

**1.1**

106. Table 1.1 has;

- a. 6 fields and 20 records.
- b. **20 records and 6 fields.**
- c. 5 fields and 15 records.
- d. 15 records and 5 fields.

107. Table 1.1 contains;

- a. **3 fields of short text data.**
- b. 4 fields of short text data.
- c. None of field has text data.
- d. All fields are short text data.

108. The data type of first\_name is;

- a. Long text
- b. **Short text.**
- c. Both short & long text.
- d. Memo type of data.

109. Birth\_date have;

- a. **YYYY/MM/DD format.**
- b. MM/YY/DD format.
- c. YYYY/DD/MM format.
- d. DD/YYYY/MM format.



110. “ emp\_no “ can be ;
- Autonumber data type.
  - Number data type.
  - Both a & b.**
  - Long text.
111. The view of Table 1.1 shows ;
- It's a data sheet.**
  - Its design view.
  - It's filterization.
  - A report view.
112. The filtered result of this table for the first\_name starts with “K\*”
- Record 5,16,18.**
  - Record 10,11,13,15.
  - Record 1 to 5.
  - None of result would be displays.
113. How many records have the value of M in gender field.
- 11.**
  - 14.
  - 10.
  - 16.
114. Which statement is correct;
- A table is a component of database.**
  - A database is a part of table.
  - A database is a field in a table.
  - All are correct.
115. HH:MM:SS are the elements of ;
- Time & Date type of data.**
  - Y/N data.
  - Short text .
  - OLE.

116. Multiple values for the quick data entry ,(in the popup form ) can be define in;

- a. Lookup wizard.
- b. OLE.
- c. Auto number.
- d. Text.

117. In a table all values from keyboard are accepted in;

- a. Short text.
- b. Long text.
- c. Y/N.
- d. All above.

118. A check box in data sheet appears only in;

- a. Lookup wizard.
- b. Short text.
- c. Memo.
- d. Y/N.

119. This type of data field follows international checks of period & era.

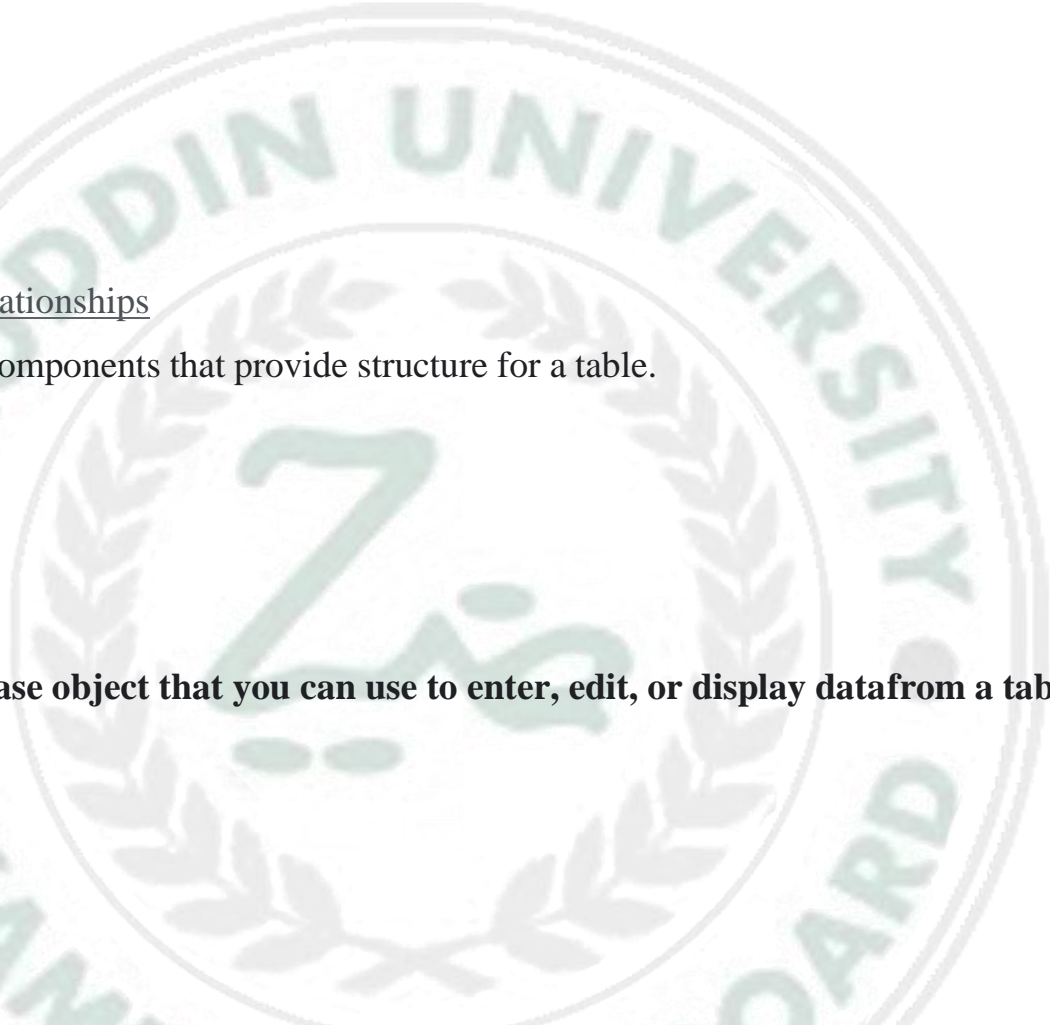
- a. Date & time.
- b. Auto number.
- c. Number.
- d. Text.

120. CREATE is button to;

- a. Create a new database in MSACCESS
- b. Open an existing table of MSACCESS
- c. Create a table directly in MSACCESS
- d. Create a macro for a DATABASE

121. \_\_\_ is a request for information stored within a database management system (DBMS),

- a. A Query
- b. A Table
- c. A Form
- d. A Report

122. These are **database objects that contain all the data in a database.**
- a. Queries
  - b. Tables
  - c. Forms
  - d. Reports
123. These are associations between tables that are created using joinstatements to retrieve data.
- a. A Query
  - b. A Table
  - c. A Form
  - d. Database relationships
124. \_\_\_\_are the components that provide structure for a table.
- a. Fields
  - b. Records
  - c. Macros
  - d. Relations
125. It is a **database object that you can use to enter, edit, or display datafrom a table or a query.**
- a. A Form
  - b. Macros
  - c. Records
  - d. Relations
- 
- A large, faint watermark of the Al-Farooq University Examination Board logo is centered on the page. The logo is circular, featuring a laurel wreath around the perimeter. Inside the wreath, the text 'AL-FAROOQ UNIVERSITY' is written at the top and 'EXAMINATION BOARD' at the bottom. In the center of the wreath, there is a stylized Arabic calligraphic symbol.

## **CH. 17 ADVANCED MSACCESS 2000**

126. Creating and Modifying Relationship is one of the feature of ;

- a. MSWINDOWS
- b. **MSACCESS**
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of above



127. It's a ;

- a. Query Icon
- b. Table Icon
- c. **Relationship Icon**
- d. Report Icon

128. The “Select Statement” is used in ;

- a. **Query**
- b. Creating a query Displaying Data from Multiple tables both a & b
- c. Creating Report using Wizard
- d. Creating Report Using Report Design view