

SILVER JUBILEE MATRIC HR SEC SCHOOL

, MAYILADUTHURAI - 609001

12 STD-CS-ONE WORD-CH 1

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Total Marks: 100 Marks

Class: 12

Duration: 100 Min

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER

100 X 1 = 100

1. Which of the following are expressed using statements of a programming language?
 - a) Functions
 - b) Algorithm
 - c) Interface
 - d) Implementation
2. What must be used when a bulk of statements to be repeated for many number of times?
 - a) Algorithm
 - b) Program
 - c) Subroutines
 - d) Parameters
3. Which of the following contains a set a code that works an many kinds of input and produces a concrete output?
 - a) Function
 - b) Algorithm
 - c) Arguments
 - d) Language
4. Which of the following are the values which are passed to a function definition?
 - a) Parameters
 - b) Algorithm
 - c) Data types
 - d) Arguments
5. The function definition is introduced by the keyword
 - a) def
 - b) rec
 - c) let
 - d) infer
6. The recursive function is defined using the keyword
 - a) let
 - b) let rec
 - c) name
 - d) infer
7. A function definition which call itself is called
 - a) user defined function
 - b) built-in function
 - c) derived function
 - d) recursive function
8. Which of the following is a description of all functions in object oriented programming language?
 - a) Implementation
 - b) parameter
 - c) Interface
 - d) Arugument
9. Which of the following is an instance created from the class?
 - a) parameter
 - b) function
 - c) subroutines
 - d) object
10. Which of the following is an example of impure function?
 - a) Strlen()
 - b) random()
 - c) sqrf()
 - d) pure()
11. In which type of function the return type is solely depends on its argument passed?
 - a) pure
 - b) impure
 - c) parameterized
 - d) monochromatize
12. In which type of function the return type does not solely depends on its argument passed?
 - a) Pure
 - b) Parameterized
 - c) Impure
 - d) Monochromatize
13. Which are expressed using statements of programming language?
 - a) Algorithms
 - b) Functions
 - c) Programs
 - d) Files
14. Which of the following bulk of statements to be repeated for many number of times
 - a) Algorithm
 - b) Flow chart
 - c) Coding
 - d) Subroutines
15. Which of the following keyword is introduced function definition
 - a) let
 - b) def
 - c) rec
 - d) fn
16. A function definition which call itself is called
 - a) Recursive function
 - b) User defined function
 - c) Built-in-function
 - d) Derived function
17. Which of the following in an instance created from the class
 - a) object
 - b) function
 - c) variable
 - d) Recursive
18. Which type of function the return type is solely depends on its argument passed
 - a) Pure
 - b) impure
 - c) Recursive
 - d) user defined
19. Which type of function the return type does not solely depends on its argument passed
 - a) Pure
 - b) Impure
 - c) Recursive
 - d) User defined
20. Which are the variables in a function definition
 - a) Variables
 - b) Arguments
 - c) Functions
 - d) Parameters
21. Which of the following type is can help with explicitly debugging
 - a) Annotating
 - b) Compiling
 - c) Debugging
 - d) Interpreting
22. Which is a powerful concept in Computer science that allows programmers to treat code as objects.
 - a) Data abstraction
 - b) Memory
 - c) Mapping
 - d) Accessibility
23. _____ are expressed using statements of a programming language.
 - a) Algorithm
 - b) procedure
 - c) Specification
 - d) Abstraction

24. _____ are the basic building blocks of a computer programs.
a) code b) subroutines c) modules d) variables
25. In programming languages, subroutines are called as _____.
a) Functions b) Task c) Modules d) Code
26. _____ binds values to names.
a) Algorithms b) Variables c) Interface d) Definitions
27. The name of the function in let rec pow ab : = is _____.
a) let b) rec c) pow d) a b
28. In function definition pre condition is given by _____.
a) needed b) let c) returns d) requires
29. In function definition post condition is given by _____.
a) needed b) let c) returns d) requires
30. In $b = 0$, is _____ operator.
a) Assignment b) equality c) logical d) not equal
31. An instance created from the class is called
a) variable b) member c) tag d) object
32. Which of the following is not a pure function?
a) $\sin()$ b) square () c) $\text{strlen}()$ d) $\text{random}()$
33. Which function definition, doesn't modify the arguments passed to them?
a) pure function b) Impure function c) object d) Interface
34. Which of the following statements is true or false?
i) All functions are static definitions ii) There is no dynamic function definitions
a) (i) - False, (ii) - False b) (i) - True, (ii) - False
c) (i) - False, (ii) - True d) (i) - True, (ii) - True
35. Which of the following in an instance created from the class
a) object b) function c) variable d) Recursive
36. The class template specifies the _____ to enable an object to be created and operated properly.
37. What must be used when a bulk of statements to be repeated for many number of times?
a) Algorithm b) Program c) Subroutines d) Parameters
38. Which defines an object's visibility to the outside world?
a) Interface b) Implementation c) Compiler d) Interpreter
39. The function $\text{random}()$ is an example for _____ functions.
40. Which of the following contains a set a code that works an many kinds of input and produces a concrete output?
a) Function b) Algorithm c) Arguments d) Language
41. Which of the following is a distinct syntactic block?
a) Subroutines b) Function c) Definition d) Modules
42. _____ are the variables in a function definition.
a) Arguments b) Parameters c) Identifiers d) Operators
43. A function definition which call itself is called _____
a) user defined function b) built-in function
c) derived function d) recursive function
44. _____ are the basic building blocks of a computer programs.
a) code b) subroutines c) modules d) variables
45. The function definition is introduced by the keyword
a) let b) requires c) returns d) rec
46. In object oriented programming language, an _____ is a description of all functions that a class must have.
a) object b) class c) Interface d) code
47. The functions which will give exact result when same arguments are passed are called
a) Impure functions b) Partial Functions
c) Dynamic Functions d) Pure functions
48. A _____ combines the external interface with an implementation of that interface.
49. The function definition is introduced by the keyword
a) def b) rec c) let d) infer
50. Which declaration combines the external interface with an inplementation of that interface?
a) An array b) A structure c) A class d) A pointer
51. In which type of function the return type does not solely depends on its argument passed?
a) Pure b) Parameterized c) Impure d) Monochromatize
52. Evaluation of _____ functions does not cause any side effects to its output?
a) Impure b) pure c) Recursive d) built-in

76. Choose the correct statement

a) An interface is a set of variables

b) In object oriented programs classes are the interface

c) The interface defines an object's not visibility to the outside world

d) A class declaration is internal interface

77. Find the correct statement from the following function definitions. let rec p on a b : = _____.

a) data type of the parameters are given

b) data type of the parameters are not mentioned

c) none of these

78. In object oriented programs, which of the following are the interfaces?

a) Structures

b) Arrays

c) Classes

d) Pointers

79. Which of the following carries out the instructions defined in the interface?

a) Operating System

b) Compiler

c) Implementation

d) Interpreter

80. A function definition which calls itself is called

a) Nested function

b) Recursive function

c) Repeating function

d) Self function

81. Match the following

(i) Subroutines	A .Greater code structure
(ii) Functions	B. Distinct syntactic blocks
(iii) Definitions	C. Sections of code
(iv) Parameter	D. Variables

a) (i) - c, (ii) - A, (iii) - B, (iv) - D

b) (i) - c, (ii) - A, (iii) - D, (iv) - B

c) (i) - D, (ii) - B, (iii) - A, (iv) - C

d) (i) - D, (ii) - C, (iii) - A, (iv) - B

82. Why is the function random() is a impure function?

a) It gives different outputs for same function call

b) It gives different outputs when 0 is given

c) It will not give different output

d) None of these

83. In Programing languages, subroutines are called,

a) Files

b) Modules

c) Functions

d) Procedures

84. Find the correct statement from the following.

a) a : = (24) has an expression

b) (24) is an expression

c) (22) is an expression

d) (24) a is an expression

85. A function definition which call itself is called

a) Recursive function

b) User defined function

c) Built-in-function

d) Derived function

86. The values which are passed to a function definition are called

a) Arguments

b) Subroutines

c) Function

d) Definition

87. The name of the function in let rec pow ab : = is _____.

a) let

b) rec

c) pow

d) a b

88. Pick the odd one out

a) Pseudo code

b) Operating system

c) Programs

d) Modules

89. $\sin(0) = 0$ is an example for _____ function.

a) Impure

b) pure

c) Interface

d) Instruction

90. Choose the incorrect statement

a) Subroutines are the basic memory type of the computer

b) Parameters are the variables in a function

c) Arguments are the values which are passed to a function definition

d) Definition are distinct syntactic blocks

91. Pick the odd one out

a) Curly braces

b) Parentheses

c) Functions

d) Square brackets

92. Which of the following are mandatory to write the type annotations in the function definition?

a) Curly braces

b) Parentheses

c) Square brackets

d) indentations

93. An _____ attributes and behaviour is controlled by sending functions to the object.

94. Which type of function the return type does not solely depends on its argument passed

a) Pure

b) Impure

c) Recursive

d) User defined

95. In Object oriented programs, classes are the

a) Interface

b) Implementation

c) Compiler

d) Interpreter

96. The formula should be written after _____ sign.

a) +

b) -

c) =

d) ++

97. The functions which cause side effects to the arguments passed are called
- a) impure function
 - b) Partial Functions
 - c) Dynamic Functions
 - d) Pure functions
98. Identify the statement which is wrong.
- a) Definitions are expressions
 - b) Definitions are distinct syntactic blocks
 - c) Definitions can have expressions, nested inside them.
 - d) Definitions can have expressions
99. In which type of function the return type is solely depends on its argument passed?
- a) pure
 - b) impure
 - c) parameterized
 - d) monochromatize
100. Which of the following functions do not modify the arguments which are passed to them?
- a) Pure functions
 - b) Recursive functions
 - c) Impure functions
 - d) None ofthese

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TARIGET