ECAT Computer Science Chapter 12 Introduction to C Language

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following Is NOT a valid function declaration?	A. Int ave3(int a, Int b, Int c); B. Int 3ave(Int a, Int b, Iht c); C. int ave3(int, int, int); D. int ave_3(int al, int a2, Int a3)
2	The printf is a	A. Built-in function B. User-defined function C. Local function D. Keyword
3	Which of the following is incorrect?	A. A function can call another function B. A function can be calling many times in a program C. A function can return values input by user D. A function must have at least one value parameter
4	The statement that activates a function is known as:	A. Function call B. Function output C. Function design D. Function definition
5	Formal arguments are also called	A. Actual arguments B. Dummy arguments C. Original arguments D. Referenced arguments
6	Multiple arguments to a function are separated by:	A. Coments B. Semicolons C. Colons D. Commas
7	Which of the following is true about a function call?	A. Stops to execution of the program B. Transfer control to the called function C. Transfer control to the main function D. Resumes the execution of the program
8	Which of the following steps takes place when function is called:	A. The control moves to the function that is called B. All statements in the body of function are executed C. The control returns back to the calling function D. All of these
9	Function prototype for built-in functions are specified in:	A. Source file B. Header file C. Object file D. Image file
10	Which of the following is type of function available in C language?	A. User defined B. Built in C. Subprogram D. Both A and B
11	The first line of function definition is known as:	A. Function header B. Function body C. Arguments D. Return type
12	The parameters in function declaration is called:	A. Returned parameters B. Both A and B C. Actual parameters D. Formal parameters
13	The name of actual and formal parameters	A. May or may not be same B. Must be same C. Must be different D. Must be In lower case

14	A value that can be sent to a function is known as	A. Returned value B. Indicator C. Argument D. Automatic variables
15	A value that can be sent to a function is known as:	A. Returned value B. Indicator C. Argument D. Automatic variable
16	The printf is a:	A. Built-in function B. User defined function C. Local function D. Keyword
17	Function declaration consists of	A. Function name B. Function return type C. Number and types of parameters D. All of these
18	The scope of a variable refers to its:	A. Length B. Name C. Accessibility D. Data type
19	Formal arguments are also called:	A. Actual arguments B. Dummy arguments C. Original arguments D. Referenced arguments
20	A type of function that is available as part of language is known as	A. User-defined function B. Library function C. Sub-program D. Both a and b