

ECAT Computer Science Chapter 12 Introduction to C Language

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following is not valid function declaration?	A. <code>Int ave3(int a, int b, int c);</code> B. <code>Int 3ave(int a, int b, int c);</code> C. <code>int ave_3(int, int, int);</code> D. <code>int ave_3(int a1, int a2, int a3);</code>
2	Which of the following can return a value	A. Function B. Procedure C. Both A and B D. None of above
3	A value that can be sent to a function is known as:	A. Returned value B. Indicator C. Argument D. Automatic variable
4	Global variables are created In	A. RAM B. ROM C. Hard disk D. Cache
5	Function declaration consist:	A. Function name B. Function return type C. Number and types of parameters D. All of these
6	A variable declaration outside any function is known as:	A. Global variable B. Local variable C. External variable D. Static variable
7	Variable is allocated to a local variable at the time of its:	A. Declaration B. Destruction C. Definition D. First reference
8	The statement that activates a function is known as:	A. Function call B. Function output C. Function design D. Function definition
9	The scope of a variable refers to its:	A. Length B. Name C. Accessibility D. Data type
10	Global variables are created in:	A. RAM B. ROM C. Hard disk D. Cache
11	Formal arguments are also called	A. Actual arguments B. Dummy arguments C. Original arguments D. Referenced arguments
12	The <code>printf</code> is a:	A. Built-in function B. User defined function C. Local function D. Keyword
13	Function prototype for built-in functions are specified in:	A. Source file B. Header file C. Object file D. Image file
14	Which of the following is NOT a valid function declaration?	A. <code>Int ave3(int a, Int b, Int c);</code> B. <code>Int 3ave(Int a, Int b, lht c);</code> C. <code>int ave3(int, int, int);</code> D. <code>int ave_3(int a1, int a2, Int a3)</code>
15	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
16	Multiple arguments to a function are separated by:	A. Coments B. Semicolons C. Colons D. Commas
17	The function definition consists of:	A. Function header of function declaration B. Function body C. Both A and B D. None of these
18	In a C program, two functions can have:	A. Same name B. Same parameters C. Same name and same parameters D. Same name but different parameters
19	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
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