

ECAT Computer Science Chapter 12 Introduction to C Language Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following is type of function available in C language?	A. User-defined B. Arithmetic function C. Both a and b D. Library function
2	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
3	Function prototype for built-in functions are specified In	A. Source file B. Header file C. Object file D. Image file
4	Global variables are created In	A. RAM B. ROM C. Hard disk D. Cache
5	Memory is allocated to a local variable at the time of its	A. Declaration B. Destruction C. Definition D. First reference
6	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
7	Formal arguments are also called	A. Actual arguments B. Dummy arguments C. Original arguments D. Referenced arguments
8	The printf is a	A. Built-in function B. User-defined function C. Local function D. Keyword
9	A built-In function	A. Cannot be redefined B. Can be redefined C. Cannot return a value D. Should be redefined
10	Function declaration consists of	A. Function name B. Function return type C. Number and types of parameters D. All of these
11	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
12	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, lht c); C. int ave3(int, int, int); D. int ave_3(int a1, int a2, Int a3)
13	Function definition can be written	A. Before main() function B. After main() function C. In a separate file D. All of these
14	A value that can be sent to a function is known as	A. Returned value B. Indicator C. Argument D. Automatic variables
15	Which of the following can return a value	A. Function B. Procedure C. Both A and B

		D. None of above
16	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
17	Another name for built in function:	A. User defined function B. Library function C. Arithmetic function D. Both A and B
18	Function prototype for built-in functions are specified in:	A. Source file B. Header file C. Object file D. Image file
19	Global variables are created in:	A. RAM B. ROM C. Hard disk D. Cache
20	Variable is allocated to a local variable at the time of its:	A. Declaration B. Destruction C. Definition D. First reference
21	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
22	Formal arguments are also called:	A. Actual arguments B. Dummy arguments C. Original arguments D. Referenced arguments
23	The printf is a:	A. Built-in function B. User defined function C. Local function D. Keyword
24	A built-in function:	A. Cannot be redefined B. Can be redefined C. Cannot return a value D. Should be redefined
25	Function declaration consist:	A. Function name B. Function return type C. Number and types of parameters D. All of these
26	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
27	Which of the following is not valid function declaration?	A. Int ave3(int a, int b, int c); B. Int 3ave(int a, int b, int c); C. int ave_3(int, int, int); D. int ave_3(int a1, int a2, int a3);
28	Function declaration can be written:	A. Before main() function B. After main() function C. In a separate file D. All of these
29	A value that can be sent to a function is known as:	A. Returned value B. Indicator C. Argument D. Automatic variable
30	The process of sending an argument to a function is called:	A. Sending B. Filtering C. Delivering D. Passing
31	The function definition consists of:	A. Function header of function declaration B. Function body C. Both A and B D. None of these
32	The first line of function definition is known as:	A. Function header B. Function body C. Arguments D. Return type

33	The statement that activates a function is known as:	<p>A. Function call</p> <p>B. Function output</p> <p>C. Function design</p> <p>D. Function definition</p>
34	Which of the following steps takes place when function is called:	<p>A. The control moves to the function that is called</p> <p>B. All statements in the body of function are executed</p> <p>C. The control returns back to the calling function</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
35	What is a variable name that is used by a function to receive passed values?	<p>A. Function</p> <p>B. Parameter</p> <p>C. Expression</p> <p>D. Constant</p>
36	Which of the following is incorrect?	<p>A. A function can call another function</p> <p>B. A function can be calling many times in a program</p> <p>C. A function can return values input by user</p> <p>D. A function must have at least one value parameter</p>
37	The parameters in function declaration is called:	<p>A. Formal parameters</p> <p>B. Returned parameters</p> <p>C. Actual parameters</p> <p>D. Both A and B</p>
38	The parameters in function declaration is called:	<p>A. Both A and B</p> <p>B. Actual parameters</p> <p>C. Returned parameters</p> <p>D. Formal parameters</p>
39	Multiple arguments to a function are separated by:	<p>A. Coments</p> <p>B. Semicolons</p> <p>C. Colons</p> <p>D. Commas</p>
40	Which statement is used by a function used to return a value:	<p>A. Given</p> <p>B. Return</p> <p>C. Continue</p> <p>D. Send</p>
41	The scope of a variable refers to its:	<p>A. Length</p> <p>B. Name</p> <p>C. Accessibility</p> <p>D. Data type</p>
42	A variable declared inside a function is known as:	<p>A. Local variable</p> <p>B. Global variable</p> <p>C. Automatic variable</p> <p>D. A and C</p>
43	A variable declaration outside any function is known as:	<p>A. Global variable</p> <p>B. Local variable</p> <p>C. External variable</p> <p>D. Static variable</p>
44	Which of the following is true about a function call?	<p>A. Stops to execution of the program</p> <p>B. Transfer control to the called function</p> <p>C. Transfer control to the main function</p> <p>D. Resumes the execution of the program</p>
45	Which of the following looks for the prototypes of functions used in a program?	<p>A. Linker</p> <p>B. Loader</p> <p>C. Compiler</p> <p>D. Parser</p>