



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

(Autonomous, affiliated to the Bharathiar University, recognized by the UGC)Re-
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CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

II B.COM (CA) [2016-2019]

Semester III

Skill Based Subject: PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES - 303E

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Programming language which is used for scientific purposes and work is to be done in batches is

- A. PASCAL
- B. FORTRAN
- C. LOGO
- D. COMAL

ANSWER: B

2. Programming language used to encourage logical thinking is classified as

- A. PASCAL
- B. COBOL
- C. LOGO
- D. COMAL

ANSWER: C

3. Where are programs and data to be used by the computer available?

- A. Output
- B. Processing unit
- C. Input
- D. Storage

ANSWER: D

4. Computer follows a simple principle called GIGO which means

- A. Garbage in and Garbage out
- B. Garbage input and Garbage output
- C. Good input and Good output
- D. Greater instructions and greater output

ANSWER: A

5. What is the commonly used unit for measuring the speed of data transmission?

- A. Bits per second
- B. Nano seconds
- C. Characters per second
- D. Mega Hertz

ANSWER: A

6. Which one among the following is not included in the basic functions of operating system?

- A. Job Control

- B. Job Schedule
- C. Memory management
- D. Data management

ANSWER: A

7. 'Blue tooth' technology allows
- A. Landline phone to mobile phone communication
 - B. Signal transmission on mobile phones only
 - C. Wireless communication between equipments
 - D. Satellite television communication

ANSWER: C

8. One byte consists of
- A. Four bits
 - B. One bit
 - C. Ten bit
 - D. Eight bits

ANSWER: D

9. There are several primary categories of procedures. Which of the following is not a primary category of procedures?
- A. Testing
 - B. Backup & recovery
 - C. Firewall development
 - D. Design

ANSWER: C

10. All of the logic and mathematical calculations done by the computer happened in / on the
- A. Central processing unit
 - B. Mother board
 - C. Memory
 - D. Central control unit

ANSWER: A

11. The keyword 'break' cannot be simply used within:
- A. do-while
 - B. if-else
 - C. for
 - D. while

ANSWER: B

12. Which keyword is used to come out of a loop only for that iteration?
- A. break
 - B. continue
 - C. return
 - D. none of the above

ANSWER: B

13. When a key is pressed on keyboard, which standard is used for converting the keystroke into the corresponding bits
- A. ANSI

- B. ASCII
 - C. EBCDIC
 - D. ISO
- ANSWER: B

14. Which of the following is system software?

- A. Linux
- B. Word
- C. Excel
- D. Tally

ANSWER: A

15. _____ is the process of translating a task into a series of commands that a computer will use to perform that task.

- A. Project design
- B. Installation
- C. Systems analysis
- D. Programming

ANSWER: D

16. Debugging is _____.

- A. creating program code
- B. finding and correcting errors in the program code
- C. identifying the task to be computerized
- D. creating the algorithm

ANSWER: B

17. The C++ programming language is very popular because it is:

- A. backward compatible with C
- B. object oriented
- C. widely available
- D. all of the above

ANSWER: B

18. What innovation introduced in ALGOL 68 is after credited to Pascal?

- A. user-defined data types
- B. block statement
- C. select statement
- D. bit-string

ANSWER: B

19. The problem statement should include all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. input
- B. output
- C. processing
- D. storage

ANSWER: D

20. The tool used by a programmer to convert a source program to a machine language object module is a

- A. Compiler
- B. Language translator

- C. Linker
- D. Preprocessor

ANSWER: A

21. Divide a complex system into small, self-contained pieces that can be managed independently. How is it called?

- A. Abstraction
- B. Modularity
- C. Encapsulation
- D. Hierarchy

ANSWER: B

22. Which of the following languages are difficult to modify

- A. Machine level language
- B. High level language
- C. Assembly level language
- D. None

ANSWER: A

23. Java compiler produces

- A. Byte code
- B. object code
- C. executable code
- D. none

ANSWER: A

24. Which of the following factors should be considered while selecting a programming language for application development?

- A. Nature of the application
- B. Ease of learning the language
- C. Familiarity with the language
- D. All

ANSWER: D

25. Structured programming languages are also known as

- A. modular
- B. case sensitive
- C. pseudocode
- D. object oriented language

ANSWER: A

26. 'C' is a

- A. Assembly language
- B. Middle level language
- C. High level language
- D. None

ANSWER: C

27. An assembly language consists of following which type of instructions.

- A. Mnemonics
- B. Opcodes

- C. Operands
 - D. Fields
- ANSWER: A

28. First high level language to be implemented on personal computers

- A. FORTRAN
- B. BASIC
- C. PASCAL
- D. C

ANSWER: A

29. Which of the following is not an example of a high level programming language?

- A. C++
- B. PASCAL
- C. BASIC
- D. ALL

ANSWER: C

30. What programming language has dominated business applications over the past 35 years?

- A. FORTRAN
- B. COBOL
- C. JAVA
- D. C

ANSWER: B

31. Which language is considered to be the first fully object-oriented language?

- A. C
- B. C++
- C. JAVA
- D. FORTRAN

ANSWER: C

32. A paradigm incorporating encapsulation, inheritance and dynamic type binding

- A. Object oriented
- B. Imperative
- C. Functional
- D. Constraint

ANSWER: A

33. Which of the following 'for' loops will be an infinite loop?

- A. for(; ;)
- B. for(i=0;i<1;i--)
- C. for(i=0; ;i++)
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

34. Term that refers to set of procedures used to restrict amount of data that sender can send before waiting for acknowledgement is

- A. Error control
- B. Flow control
- C. ADSL

D. Byte stuffing

ANSWER: B

35. Error control is combination of

- A. Error detection and error correction
- B. Flow and error control
- C. Bit stuffing and unstuffing
- D. Byte stuffing and unstuffing

ANSWER: A

36. The operator precedence in an expression can be overruled by the usage of

- A. Parenthesis
- B. Quote
- C. statement separator
- D. none of the above

ANSWER: A

37. Reusability means

- A. Reuse of properties of base class in the derived class
- B. Creating a new class from one or more existing classes
- C. Creating a new derived class
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

38. Which of the following is NOT a type of inheritance?

- A. Hierarchical
- B. Derived
- C. Multipath
- D. Multilevel

ANSWER: B

39. Multilevel inheritance means

- A. Procedure of deriving a class from derived class
- B. Deriving a class from single base class
- C. Single base class deriving two class
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

40. Dynamic binding is

- A. Resolving the function call at compile time
- B. Defining binding statically
- C. Resolving function call at run time
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

41. Which of the following language is case sensitive?

- A. FORTRAN
- B. BASIC
- C. C
- D. VISUAL BASIC

ANSWER: C

42. Programming languages offer features to write functions to

- A. Facilitate the implementation of top-down logic
- B. Enhance logical clarity
- C. Avoid programming across programs
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

43. You are asked to use a computer to solve a problem given to you. How fast the computer solved your problem, depends on the

- A. Algorithm used
- B. Language used for implementation
- C. Programmer
- D. All the above

ANSWER: D

44. A computer generated output that lets programmer follow the execution of their programs line by line is a

- A. Core dump
- B. trace routine
- C. detail listing
- D. source listing

ANSWER: B

45. What is the only language that a computer understands directly?

- A. English
- B. BASIC
- C. machine language
- D. assembly language

ANSWER: C

46. The term _____ means the ability to take many forms.

- A. Inheritance
- B. Polymorphism
- C. member function
- D. encapsulation

ANSWER: B

47. At which point of time a variable comes into existence in memory is determined by its

- A. Scope
- B. Storage class
- C. Data type
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: B

48. The process of extracting the relevant attributed of an object is known as

- A. Polymorphism
- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Data hiding

ANSWER: B

49. Exception handling is targeting at

- A. run-time error
- B. compile time error
- C. logical error
- D. all of the above

ANSWER: A

50. The mechanism that binds code and data together and keeps them secure from the outside world is known as

- A. Abstraction
- B. Inheritance
- C. Encapsulation
- D. Polymorphism

ANSWER: C

51. _____ members of a base class are never accessible to a derived class

- A. Public
- B. Private
- C. Protected
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: B

52. Program subroutines are

- A. Called by other programs
- B. Fixed variable
- C. Default constants
- D. Default variable

ANSWER: A

53. Programming languages such as COMOL and Pascal allow subroutine which is classified as

- A. Subroutine format
- B. Procedure
- C. Routine format
- D. Library format

ANSWER: B

54. What is another name of memory stack especially given for the fundamental function performed by it?

- A. Last-in-First-Out (LIFO)
- B. First-In-Last-Out (FILO)
- C. First-In-First-Out (FIFO)
- D. Last-In-Last-Out (LILO)

ANSWER: A

55. A compiler is _____

- A. A combination of computer hardware
- B. A program which translates from one high level language to another
- C. A program which translates from one high level to a machine level language
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

56. When a key is pressed on the keyboard, which standard is used for converting the keystroke into the
- A. ANSI
 - B. ISO
 - C. EBCDIC
 - D. ASCII

ANSWER: C

57. Algorithms + Data structures = _____

- A. Functions
- B. Statements
- C. Programs
- D. Associations

ANSWER: C

58. _____ supports abstraction at the function level

- A. Bottom-up approach
- B. Top-down approach
- C. Structured
- D. Object oriented

ANSWER: B

59. What is an interpreter?

- A. An interpreter does the conversion line by line as the program is run
- B. An interpreter is the representation of the system being designed
- C. An interpreter is a general purpose language providing very efficient execution
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

60. What are the stages in the compilation process?

- A. Implementation and documentation
- B. Feasibility study, system design and testing
- C. Lexical analysis, syntax analysis, and code generation
- D. All the above

ANSWER: A

61. Mozilla Firefox is _____

- A. Browser
- B. Editor
- C. Compiler
- D. Interpreter

ANSWER: A

62. Microsoft .NET is _____

- A. Open Source
- B. Closed source
- C. Browser
- D. Compiler

ANSWER: B

63. In _____ Methodology the system concentrates on an algorithm

- A. Data centric

- B. Algorithm centric
- C. Attribute centric
- D. Procedure centric

ANSWER: B

64. The method used to structure the data is _____.

- A. data centric
- B. algorithm centric
- C. attribute centric
- D. procedure centric

ANSWER: A

65. Operating system is

- A. Hardware
- B. Software which manage resources of the system
- C. Software which performs computation
- D. None

ANSWER: B

66. A system call is a method by which a program makes a request to the

- A. Input management
- B. Output management
- C. Interrupt management
- D. Operating system

ANSWER: D

67. In a class, the behavior of an object is identified by a _____.

- A. functions
- B. classes
- C. data
- D. attributes

ANSWER: A

68. What is the older high level programming language?

- A. C
- B. LISP
- C. FORTRAN
- D. BASIC

ANSWER: C

69. The super classes exist at the _____ of the class hierarchy

- A. center
- B. bottom
- C. top
- D. right

ANSWER: C

70. A _____ inherits all of the properties and methods defined in its super class.

- A. sub class
- B. root class
- C. subordinate class

D. supreme class

ANSWER: A

71. The most common programming languages dating back to the 1940s are called

- A. functional
- B. object oriented
- C. rule based
- D. imperative

ANSWER: D

72. Who uses languages which are standards? (i) Processors (ii) Technicians (iii) students (iv) managers

- A. (i), (ii) & (iii) only
- B. (ii) & (iv) only
- C. (iii) & (iv) only
- D. All the above

ANSWER: D

73. _____ means the same operation may behave differently on different classes

- A. Inheritance
- B. Polymorphism
- C. Multiple Inheritance
- D. Single Inheritance

ANSWER: B

74. What features make C++ so powerful?

- A. Easy implementations
- B. Reusing the old code
- C. Easy memory management
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: C

75. What makes OOP so popular? (i) Data abstraction (ii) Easily reusable (iii) Easily modifiable (iv) None of the above

- A. (i) only
- B. (ii) & (iii) only
- C. (i), (ii) & (iii) only
- D. (iv) only

ANSWER: D

76. Which of the following languages introduced the notion of inheritance?

- A. Simula
- B. Small talk
- C. Algol 68
- D. C++

ANSWER: A

77. A program in execution is called

- A. Process
- B. Function
- C. CPU
- D. Memory

ANSWER: A

78. Which of the following are languages processors?

- A. Assembler
- B. Compiler
- C. Interpreter
- D. All the above

ANSWER: D

79. An assembly language is a

- A. Low level programming language
- B. Middle level programming language
- C. High level programming language
- D. Internet based programming language

ANSWER: A

80. An assembler is

- A. Programming language dependent
- B. Syntax dependent
- C. Machine dependent
- D. Data dependent

ANSWER: C

81. Translator for low level programming language were termed as

- A. Assembler
- B. Compiler
- C. Linker
- D. Loader

ANSWER: A

82. What is the name of the category of programming languages whose structure is dictated by the Von Neumann computer architecture?

- A. Imperative
- B. Denotational
- C. Functional
- D. Object oriented

ANSWER: A

83. A paradigm that allows specification of what has to be computed rather than just how a computation is to be carried out.

- A. Imperative
- B. Functional
- C. Non-procedural
- D. Object oriented

ANSWER: D

84. A paradigm incorporating encapsulation, inheritance & dynamic type binding

- A. Imperative
- B. Denotational
- C. Functional
- D. Object oriented

ANSWER: D

85. A class belongs to a class is called _____.

- A. alpha class
- B. meta class
- C. beta class
- D. subordinate class

ANSWER: B

86. Which language is considered to be the first fully object oriented language

- A. FORTRAN
- B. COBOL
- C. C
- D. JAVA

ANSWER: D

87. Hungarian notation is used to

- A. Design system manual
- B. Design user manual
- C. Define name of the variable depending on its use and data type
- D. All

ANSWER: A

88. Simultaneous execution of two or more programs in one computer is called

- A. multi tasking
- B. multi using
- C. variant tasking
- D. variant using

ANSWER: A

89. Which is the multitasking operating system?

- A. DOS
- B. OS/2
- C. Windows 3.1
- D. Windows 2000

ANSWER: D

90. Basic security method in which the user types an identification code is

- A. username
- B. password
- C. barcode
- D. bill code

ANSWER: B

91. _____ is the process of finding out where something went wrong and correcting the code.

- A. Aggregation
- B. Debugging
- C. Composition
- D. Realization

ANSWER: B

92. _____ result from incorrectly constructed code.

- A. Language Error
- B. Syntax Error
- C. Grammatical Error
- D. Source Error

ANSWER: A

93. _____ occur when code does not perform the way as the user requires.

- A. Language Error
- B. Syntax Error
- C. Logic Error
- D. Source Error

ANSWER: C

94. The elimination of _____ is the process of debugging

- A. language bug
- B. syntactical bug
- C. logic bug
- D. source bug

ANSWER: B

95. Which beam is commonly used for optical data storage

- A. Argon beam
- B. ultra violet rays
- C. helium
- D. laser

ANSWER: D

96. What is the term used for concurrent events in a computer?

- A. Simultaneous processing
- B. Parallel processing
- C. Linear processing
- D. Time based processing

ANSWER: B

97. Computer with multiple processors with shared memory is

- A. Single processor system
- B. One processor system
- C. Uniprocessor system
- D. Multiprocessor system

ANSWER: C

98. MAN stands for

- A. Main area network
- B. Metro area network
- C. Metropolitan area network
- D. Mobile area network

ANSWER: C

99. _____ is to test every statement in the object's method by executing it at least once.

- A. Branch testing coverage

- B. Statement testing coverage
- C. Root testing coverage
- D. Subclass testing coverage

ANSWER: B

100. The errors that can be pointed out by the compiler are _____ errors

- A. Logical
- B. Semantic
- C. Syntax
- D. Internal

ANSWER: C

101. The computer code for interchange of information between terminals is _____

- A. BCD
- B. BCDIC
- C. ASCII
- D. ANSI

ANSWER: C

102. The translator program that converts source code in high level language into machine code line by line is called _____

- A. Assembler
- B. Interpreter
- C. Compiler
- D. Loader

ANSWER: B

103. Compiler is a /an

- A. Application software
- B. process
- C. system software
- D. document

ANSWER: C

104. _____ is used to permanently record and store a program or data on a storage device.

- A. Store
- B. Copy
- C. Save
- D. Write

ANSWER: C

105. _____ create the objectives and describe how to achieve them.

- A. Objectives of the test
- B. Themes of the test
- C. Output of the test
- D. Usability of the test

ANSWER: A

106. Development of the test case need _____

- A. both input and output
- B. only input

- C. only output
- D. other than input and output

ANSWER: A

107. ISP is acronym for

- A. Internet service producer
- B. Intranet Service Provider
- C. Internet Service Provider
- D. Intranet Service Producer

ANSWER: C

108. A system or program capable to correct operation despite a component failure is called _____ tolerant

- A. Fault
- B. Error
- C. Application
- D. System

ANSWER: A

109. Digits of a binary system are called _____

- A. Nibble
- B. Words
- C. Bytes
- D. Bits

ANSWER: D

110. The manual setting up of initial instructions to the computer to load software into memory is known as

- A. Rebooting
- B. Posting
- C. Boot strapping
- D. Booting

ANSWER: C

111. _____ test program is executed by the microprocessor when the PC is powered on.

- A. Boot
- B. Reboot
- C. Reset
- D. Post

ANSWER: D

112. The symbolic codes used in assembly language is known as _____

- A. Mnemonics
- B. symbols
- C. keywords
- D. words

ANSWER: A

113. The program which places a program into the memory and prepares it for execution is called as

- A. Parser
- B. Assembler

- C. Linker
 - D. Loader
- ANSWER: D

114. LISP stands for _____
- A. List Procedural Language
 - B. Low inter structural procedure
 - C. List Programming Language
 - D. List Procedure

ANSWER: C

115. Physically placing the machine instruction into memory is known as _____
- A. Storing
 - B. Loading
 - C. Linking
 - D. Saving

ANSWER: B

116. ISO stands for _____
- A. International Organization for Standardization
 - B. International Standards for Objects
 - C. International Standardization for Orbitaization
 - D. International Standards for Organization

ANSWER: A

117. Which device is used as the standard pointing device in a Graphical User Environment
- A. Keyboard
 - B. Mouse
 - C. Joystick
 - D. Trackball

ANSWER: B

118. The primary benefit of software reusability is _____.
- A. effectiveness
 - B. higher productivity
 - C. more flexible
 - D. greater efficient

ANSWER: B

119. _____ means that each class has only a single super class.
- A. Single Inheritance
 - B. Multiple inheritances
 - C. Inheritance
 - D. Super inheritance

ANSWER: A

120. _____ defines messages accessible only to its operations.
- A. Public protocol.
 - B. Private protocol.
 - C. Protected protocol.
 - D. Protocol.

ANSWER: B

121. In a _____, subclasses that can use the method in addition to the class itself.

- A. public protocol.
- B. private protocol
- C. protected protocol.
- D. protocol.

ANSWER: C

122. The problem of _____ occurs when details about a class internal implementation are disclosed through the interface.

- A. encapsulation leakage
- B. inheritance.
- C. polymorphism
- D. protocol damage

ANSWER: A

123. Private and protected protocols are considered as the _____ layer.

- A. internal.
- B. external.
- C. protected.
- D. indirect.

ANSWER: A

124. Public protocol is considered as _____ layer.

- A. internal.
- B. external.
- C. protected.
- D. indirect.

ANSWER: B

125. _____ attribute has only one value.

- A. Single value.
- B. Multiplicity.
- C. Reference to another object.
- D. Divisibility.

ANSWER: A

126. Once you have designed your methods, they have to converted to _____.

- A. structured query language.
- B. programming language
- C. machine language
- D. assembly language

ANSWER: B

127. _____ leads to simplicity and straight forwardness of software components.

- A. Abstraction.
- B. Information Hiding.
- C. Inheritance.
- D. Polymorphism

ANSWER: A

128. _____ build upon structured programming.

- A. Structure design method.
- B. Object oriented design
- C. Traditional design method
- D. Traditional structure design

ANSWER: A

129. In which period the third generation language is used?

- A. 1954-1958
- B. 1970-1980.
- C. 1959-1961
- D. 1962-1970

ANSWER: D

130. The topology of first and early second generation programming languages mean the basic _____ of the language.

- A. logical building blocks
- B. static building blocks
- C. dynamic building blocks
- D. physical building blocks

ANSWER: D

131. The topology of late second and early third generation programming languages need to control over _____ abstractions.

- A. key
- B. algorithmic
- C. model
- D. data

ANSWER: B

132. The physical building block in the language is called as _____.

- A. module
- B. language
- C. programming
- D. processing

ANSWER: A

133. Structured design methods evolved to guide developers, to build complex systems using_____.

- A. features
- B. behavior
- C. algorithms
- D. structure

ANSWER: C

134. Which method is helping to developers to exploit the expression power, using class & objects?

- A. Structured design method
- B. Object oriented method
- C. Traditional design method
- D. None of these

ANSWER: B

135. Programming without inheritance is called as ____.

- A. object oriented
- B. programming with abstract data types
- C. structure oriented
- D. project oriented

ANSWER: B

136. Most programmers work in one language and use ____ programming style.

- A. only one
- B. two
- C. different
- D. unlimited

ANSWER: A

137. An _____ denotes the essential characteristics of an object that distinguish it from all other kinds of objects.

- A. abstraction
- B. encapsulation
- C. modularity
- D. hierarchy

ANSWER: A

138. All abstractions have static as well as _____ properties.

- A. dynamic
- B. physical
- C. logical
- D. functional

ANSWER: A

139. Encapsulation hides the details of the _____ of an object.

- A. information
- B. implementation
- C. characteristics
- D. abstraction

ANSWER: B

140. Encapsulation helps to manage the complexity by hiding the ____ view of our abstraction.

- A. outside
- B. outside
- C. higher level
- D. inside

ANSWER: D

141. Object oriented programming means different things to ____ people.

- A. same
- B. different
- C. single
- D. limited numbers

ANSWER: B

142. Dynamic binding is also called as ____.

- A. early binding
- B. static binding
- C. late binding
- D. none of the above

ANSWER: C

143. _____ represents a concept in type theory in which a single name.

- A. monomorphism
- B. polymorphism
- C. dimorphism
- D. enmorphism

ANSWER: B

144. A object is an instance of _____.

- A. class
- B. design
- C. analysis
- D. identity

ANSWER: A

145. Behavior is how an object acts and reacts, in terms of its state changes and _____.

- A. space
- B. timing
- C. message passing
- D. structure

ANSWER: C

146. _____ declaration, that is accessible only to the class itself and its friends.

- A. public
- B. protected
- C. private
- D. unprotected

ANSWER: C

147. A sub class may inherit the structure and behavior of its _____.

- A. super class
- B. sub class
- C. class
- D. meta class

ANSWER: A

148. Classes with no instances are called as _____.

- A. virtual function
- B. member function
- C. leaf classes
- D. abstract classes

ANSWER: A

149. ____ inheritance has exactly one super class for each subclass.

- A. single

- B. multiple
- C. Hierarchy
- D. Multilevel

ANSWER: A

150. A parameterized class is also called as a_____.

- A. abstract class
- B. virtual class
- C. generic class
- D. class

ANSWER: C

Staff Name
Sangeetha D .