XI - STD
ONE MARK
TEST NO : 1

2018 - 2019

XI -Std] **COMPUTER SCIENCE** [TIME : 1.00 Hr.
(Maximum Marks : 50)

(Unit 1) : 1. Introduction to Computers 2. Number Systems
3. Computer Organization | 4. Operating Systems
5. Working with Typical Operating System. [Windows & Linux]

I. Choose the correct answer :   50 x 1 = 50

1. Name the volatile memory ....
   (a) ROM   (b) PROM   (c) RAM   (d) EPROM

2. First generation computers used ....
   (a) Vacuum tubes   (b) Transistors
   (c) Integrated circuits   (d) Microprocessors

3. When a system restarts .... which type of booting is used.
   (a) Warm booting (b) Cold booting (c) Touch boot (d) Real boot

4. ...... output device is used for printing building plan, flex board, etc.
   (a) Thermal printer (b) Plotter   (c) Dot matrix   (d) Inkjet printer

5. The component used in second generation computers is ....
   (a) Transistor   (b) ICs   (c) Vacuum tubes   (d) Microprocessor

6. Which component used in third generation computers ? ....
   (a) Vacuum tubes   (b) Transistors   (c) IC   (d) Microprocessors

7. Name the software introduced in fifth generation compouters ....
   (a) Artificial Neural Networks   (b) Artificial Intelligence
   (c) Robotics   (d) Natural language processing

8. Physical components of a computer are called ....
   (a) Software   (b) Data   (c) Information   (d) Hardware

9. Which of the following holds the data and instructions during the processing ? ....
   (a) Input unit   (b) Output unit   (c) Memory unit   (d) Software

10. Pictures on a monitor are formed with pictures elements called ....
    (a) Resolution   (b) Software   (c) High definition   (d) Pixels

11. Which of the following device used to draw lines on a computer device ? ....
    (a) Track ball   (b) OCR   (c) BCR   (d) Light Pen

12. How many bytes does 1 Kilo Byte contain ? ....
    (a) 1000   (b) 8   (c) 4   (d) 1024

13. Which is a basic electronic circuit which operates on one or more signals ? ....
    (a) Boolean algebra (b) Gate (c) Fundamental gates (d) Derived gates

14. NAND is called as .... Gate.   (a) Fundamental Gate
    (b) Derived Gate   (c) Logical Gate   (d) Electronic gate

15. A number system can be derived from a ....
    (a) Bit   (b) Byte   (c) Base or radix   (d) Nibble or word

16. Which of the following is not a standard number system ? ....
    (a) Pentagon   (b) Hexadecimal   (c) Decimal   (d) Binary

17. The base value of a number is also known as ....
    (a) length   (b) radix   (c) data   (d) Position

18. Which of the programs used Unicode ? ....
    (a) C   (b) C++   (c) Java   (d) None of these

19. The fundamental logic are ....
    (a) Five   (b) Four   (c) Two   (d) Three

20. The singular form of data is ....
    (a) Record   (b) File   (c) Datum   (d) Values

21. Which is the fastest memory ? ....   (a) Hard disk
    (b) Main memory   (c) Cache memory   (d) Blue - Ray disc

22. Which of the following is said to be the brain of a computer ? ....
    (a) Input devices   (b) Output devices
    (c) Memory device   (d) Microprocessor

23. Display devices are connected to the computer through ....
    (a) USB port   (b) Ps/2 port   (c) SCSI port   (d) VGA connector

24. Which of the following performs all tasks in the computer ? ....
    (a) Chips   (b) Bus   (c) CPU   (d) I/O devices

25. How many characteristics the microprocessor depends on ? ......
    (a) 2   (b) 3   (c) 4   (d) 8

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26. One Hertz = ... cycle per second.

    (a) 0   (b) 1   (c) 2   (d) 3

27. Expansion of MAR is ....

    (a) Memory Address Register   (b) Micro Address Register

    (c) Memory Add Register   (d) Microprocessor Address Recognition

28. Which memory offers a fast read and write access time ? ....

    (a) Flash   (b) Cache   (c) Hard disk   (d) Main

29. Which of the following is the today's basic component of electronics ? ....

    (a) ICs   (b) Transistor   (c) Silicon   (d) Vacuum tube

30. A portion of secondary memory which can serve as an extension of the main memory is called ......

    (a) Primary Memory   (b) ROM   (c) Virtual Memory   (d) EEPROM

31. Operating System is a ....   (a) Application Software

    (b) Hardware   (c) System Software   (d) Component

32. Which of the following OS is a commercially licensed Operating System ? ....

    (a) Windows   (b) UBUNTU   (c) FEDORA   (d) REDHAT

33. Interactive Operating System provides ....

    (a) Graphics User Interface [GUI]   (b) Data Distribution

    (c) Security Management   (d) Real Time Processing

34. Which of the following refers to Android Operating System's version ? ....

    (a) JELLY BEAN   (b) UBUNTU   (c) OS/2   (d) MITTIKA

35. Which is used to perform any computer operation ? ....

    (a) Application Software   (b) Hardware

    (c) Operating System   (d) File Management

36. In which OS the processor time is divided among different tasks ? ...:

    (a) Multiuser   (b) Multiprocessor   (c) Real Time   (d) Time Sharing

37. How many functionalities are there in OS ? ....

    (a) 4   (b) 5   (c) 3   (d) 2

38. Which device management technique used for processing of different tasks on the same I/O device ? ....

    (a) Buffering   (b) Spooling   (c) Scheduling   (d) Allocation

39. Which of the following are not stored by FAT ? ....

    (a) Address   (b) Access mode   (c) NTFS   (d) File size

40. Which OS is the most popular Linux based open source software ? ....

    (a) Apple iOS   (b) Google Android   (c) Windows   (d) Blackberry

41. Which is the default browser for ubuntu ? ....

    (a) Firefox   (b) Internet Explorer   (c) Chrome   (d) Thunderbird

42. Which OS used on web servers and super computers ? ....

    (a) Unix   (b) Windows   (c) Linux   (d) iOS

43. A rectangular area in an application is called ....

    (a) Desktop   (b) Start Menu   (c) Icons   (d) Window

44. A directory contains information about the ....

    (a) Data   (b) Records   (c) Icons   (d) Files

45. Which command on the start menu used to search the entire computer quickly ? ....

    (a) Find   (b) Search   (c) Locate   (d) Layout

46. Which key combination is used to delete the file or folder permanently ? ....(a) Ctrl + Delete   (b) Shift + Delete

    (c) Alt + Delete   (d) Ctrl + Alt + Delete

47. Which icon in Ubuntu OS opens an application like MS Word ? ....

    (a) Star Office Writer   (b) Open Office Writer

    (c) Libre Office Writer   (d) Libre Office Editor

48. Trash icon is equivalent to .... icon in Windows.

    (a) Spam   (b) Recycle bin   (c) Garbage bin   (d) Dustbin

49. Which contains the information about the files ? ....

    (a) Icons   (b) Windows   (c) Directory   (d) Document

50. The vertical bar of icons on the left side of the desktop is called ....

    (a) Task bar   (b) Menu bar   (c) Status bar   (d) Launcher

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XI - STD ONE MARK TEST NO : 2	2018 - 2019

XI -Std] COMPUTER SCIENCE [TIME : 1.00 Hr.
(Maximum Marks : 50)

| Unit : II(Full)	6. Specification and Abstraction
7. Composition and Decomposition	8. Interation and recursion

**50 x 1 = 50**

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. Which of the following activities is not algorithmic in nature ? ....
   (a) Multiply two numbers   (b) Draw a kolam
   (c) Walk in the park   (d) Braid the hair

2. If 0 < i before the assignment i : i - 1 after the assignment, we can conclude that ....
   (a) o < i   (b) o ≤ i   (c) i = o   (d) o ≥ i

3. Stating the input property and the as : - output relation a problem is known ....
   (a) Specification   (b) Statement   (c) Algorithm   (d) Definition

4. Which of the following activities is algorithmic in nature ? ....
   (a) Assemble a bicycle   (b) Describe a bicycle
   (c) Label the parts of a bicycle   (d) Explain how a bicycle works

5. Ensuring the input - output relation is ....
   (a) the responsibility of the algorithm and the right of the user
   (b) the responsibility of the user and the right of the algorithm
   (c) the responsibility of the algorithm but not the right of the user
   (d) the responsibility of both the user and the algorithm

6. Omitting details inessential to the task and representing only the essential features of the task is known as ....
   (a) specification (b) abstraction (c) composition (d) decomposition

7. Instructions are also known as ....
   (a) Programs   (b) Input   (c) Statements   (d) Process

8. Which is intended to solve a problem ? ....
   (a) Program   (b) Statements   (c) Process   (d) Algorithm

9. Which are named boxes for storing data ? ....
   (a) Data   (b) Process   (c) Functions   (d) Variables

10. In computers, operations on data performed by ....
    (a) Instructions   (b) Program   (c) Process   (d) All of these

11. How the state of the process represented in an algorithm ? ....
    (a) Date   (b) Variables   (c) Statements   (d) Program

12. The order of execution of proram statements is known as ....
    (a) Variables   (b) Control flow   (c) Functions   (d) Association

13. In which control flow, the statements are repeated until the condition becomes false ? .... (a) Sequential
    (b) Alternative control flow   (c) Iterative   (d) All of these

14. Which of the following design technique is used to hide the unnecessary details while solving the problem ? ....
    (a) Specification (b) Abstraction (c) Composition (d) Decomposition

15. The input and output are passed between an algorithm and the user through ....
    (a) data   (b) control flow   (c) variables   (d) functions

16. How many standard specification format are there to design the algorithm ? .... (a) 2   (b) 3   (c) 4   (d) 1

17. Which of the following is the responsibility of the algorithm designer and the sing of the algorithm user ? ....
    (a) Properties of input   (b) input output relation
    (c) Properties output   (d) algorithm name

18. Which of the following is a basic and important abstraction ? ....
    (a) State   (b) Variable   (c) Control flow   (d) functions

19. Each part of an algorithm are known as ....
    (a) variables   (b) functions   (c) control flow   (d) data

20. Which of the following is not a notation for representing algorithm ? .... (a) Programming language
    (b) Composition   (c) Pseudo code   (d) Flow chart

21. Which of the following is one of the elementary problem solving Techniques ? ....
    (a) Decomposition (b) Control flow (c) Functions (d) State

22. Which notation is similar to programming languages ? ....
    (a) Pseudo code   (b) Flow chart   (c) Statement (d) decomposition

23. The notation for representing algorithms .... (a) Pseudo code
    (b) Programming language   (c) composition   (d) Flow chart

24. Which of the following is not a programming language ? ....
    (a) C   (b) C++   (c) Ms – Office   (d) Python

25. The algorithm expressed in programming language is called ....
    (a) Statement   (b) program   (c) information   (d) function

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26. The input and output represent in flowchart by ....

(a) ◇ (b) ▭ (c) ⬭ (d) ▱

27. The translation will not happened by the error ....

(a) logical (b) runtime (c) grammar (d) all of these

28. Which notation is not formal nor exact ? ....

(a) Flow chart (b) Programming language

(c) Pseudo code (d) None of these

29. In flowchart, the control flow of the algorithm represented by ....

(a) Rectangular (b) Diamond shaped boxes

(c) Arrows (d) Parallelogram boxes

30. Which flowchart symbol represents start and end of execution ?...

(a) ▱ (b) ⬭ (c) ▭ (d) ◇

31. Statements composed of other statements are known as ......

(a) Assignments Statement (b) Expression

(c) Arithmetic Statement (d) Compound Statement

32. Which of the following statement is used to alter the normal flow of control ? ....

(a) Compound (b) Assignment (c) Execute (d) All of these

33. Which of the following is not a control flow statement ? ....

(a) Sequential (b) Assignment (c) Alternative (d) Interative

34. Which of the following control flow statements executes in order ? ....

(a) Sequential (b) Alternative (c) Interative (d) All of these

35. How many cases the alternative statement analyses the problem ?........... (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) many

36. Which statement executes the same action repeatedly ? ....

(a) Sequential (b) Conditional (c) Interative (d) All of these

37. Which of the following involves breaking down a problem into smaller and more manageable problems ? ....

(a) Specification (b) Abstraction (c) decomposition (d) Composition

38. While decomposing, each step can be further expanded to still finer steps are known as ....

(a) Compounding (b) Conditional (c) Specification (d) Refinement

39. Which of the following is not an invariant of the assignment ? m, n : m2 + ,n3+ ....

(a) m mod 2 (b) n mod 3 (c) $3 \times m - 2 \times n$ (d) $2 \times m - 3 \times n$

40. A loop invariant need not be true ....

(a) At the start of the loop (b) At the start of each interation

(c) At the end of each iteration (d) At the start of the algorithm

41. If $m \times a + n \times b$ is an invariant for the assignment a,b : = a + 8, b + 7, the values of 'm' and 'n' are ....

(a) m = 8, n = 7 (b) m = 7, n = -8 (c) m = 7, n = 8 (d) m = 8, n = -7

42. Which statements executed repeatedly as long as the loop condition is true ? ....

(a) sequential (b) Abstraction (c) Iteration (d) Assignment

43. Which of the following algorithm design techniques to execute the same action repeatedly ? ....

(a) Assignment (b) Iteration (c) Recursion (d) Both a & c

44. Which of the following is updated when each time the loop body is executed ? ....

(a) Data (b) Variables (c) Function (d) All of these

45. The unchanged variables of the loop body is called loop ....

(a) Condition (b) Loop statement (c) Loop variable (d) Loop invariant

46. Which of the following is more powerful algorithms design technique closely related to iteration ? ....

(a) Specification (b) Abstraction (c) Recursion (d) Decomposition

47. Which of the following is the key to construct interative algorithms ? .... (a) Loop invariant (b) Loop updation

(c) Loop Variable (d) Loop condition

48. How many important points the loop variant is ture ? ....

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

49. How many base case atleast must be in recursion ....

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 3

50. How many cases are there a recursive solver has ? ....

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) many

XI - STD ONE MARK TEST NO : 3	2018 - 2019
	XII -Std] COMPUTER SCIENCE [TIME : 1.00 Hr. (Maximum Marks : 50)
	Unit : III(Full) 9. Introduction to C++ 10. Flow of Control 11. Functions 12. Arrays and Structures

Choose the correct answer :   50 x 1 = 50

1. Which of the following are called as compile time operators ? .....
   (a) Size of   (b) Pointer   (c) Virtual   (d) This

2. The smallest individual unit in a program is ....
   (a) Program (b) Algorithm   (c) Flowchart   (d) Tokens

3. Who developed C++ ? ...... (a) Charles Babbage
   (b) Bjarne Stroustrup   (c) Bill Gates   (d) Sunder Pichai

4. A program written in high level language is called as ...... ?
   (a) Object code (b) Source code (c) Executable code (d) All of these

5. Which of the following is not a data type modifier ? ....
   (a) signed   (b) int   (c) long   (d) short

6. This can be used as alternate to end command ....
   (a) \t   (b) \ b   (c) \o   (d) \n

7. Which operator to be used to access reference of variable ? ....
   (a) $ (b) #   (c) &   (d) !

8. Which of the following are the user defined names given to different parts of the C++ program ? ......
   (a) literals   (b) Identifiers   (c) Punctuators   (d) Keywords

9. When the relational operators are applied to three operands, the result will be a .... (a) Real value   (b) Exponent value
   (c) Numerical value   (d) Boolean value

10. The expansion of IDE is ...... (a) Important Development Environment
    (b) Integrated Development Environment
    (c) Integrated Digital Environment
    (d) Integrated Digital Extension

11. Which of the following data type created by the programmer ? ...
    (a) User defined (b) Fundamental   (c) Built – in   (d) Derived

12. Which of the following Manipulator determines the minimum number of characters to be written in C++ output ? ....
    (a) Self   (b) Setfill   (c) Setprecission   (d) Setw

13. Which of the following used to identify the type of data and associated operations of handling it ? ....
    (a) Literals (b) Datatypes   (c) Keywords   (d) Punctuators

14. Which of the following are the memory locations to hold values to specific data type ? ....
    (a) Pointers   (b) Punctuators   (c) Variables   (d) Operator

15. In C++, the group of statement should enclosed within ....
    (a) { }   (b) [ ]   (c) ( )   (d) < >

16. Which of the following is the exit control loop ? ....
    (a) for   (b) while   (c) do .... while   (d) if ... else

17. A loop that contains another loop inside its body ....
    (a) Nested loop (b) Inner loop (c) Inline loop (d) Nesting of loop

18. Which statement used to change the flow of control ? ....
    (a) Control   (b) Selective   (c) Compound   (d) Alternative

19. Which of the following statement commonly used as place holders in iteration statements ? ....
    (a) loop   (b) assignment   (c) empty   (d) switch

20. Both selection and iterative statements are executed depends upon the ....
    (a) Conditional expression   (b) Arithmetic expression
    (c) Assignment expression   (d) Block

21. How many forms of nested if are there ? ....
    (a) 1   (b) 2   (c) 3   (d) many

22. Which statement creates branches for multiple alternatives sections of code depending on single variable value ? ....
    (a) if   (b) if – else   (c) switch – case   (d) do – while

23. Which of the following decide whether to execute the statements inside if block and switch statement ? ....
    (a) Variable   (b) Constant   (c) Operator   (d) Expression

24. How many elements are there in every loop ? ....
    (a) 3   (b) 5   (c) 4   (d) 2

25. Which of the following is the easiest looping statement ? ....
    (a) for   (b) while   (c) do – while   (d) all of these

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26. Which function begins the program execution ? ....

   (a) isalpha ( )   (b) isdigit ( )   (c) main ( )   (d) islower ( )

27. Which of the following is the scope of operator ? ....

   (a) >   (b) &   (c) %   (d) : :

28. Which of the following header file defines the standard I/O predefined functions ? ....

   (a) stdio.h   (b) math.h   (c) string.h   (d) ctype.h

29. Which of the following provides function prototype and library functions definitions ? .... (a) Header file (b) C++ program file

   (c) User– define functions   (d) Built – in functions

30. A program can be split into small sub-program are called ....

   (a) Expressions   (b) Functions   (c) Control flow   (d) Composition

31. A function parameters list separated by ....

   (a) semicolon   (b) colon   (c) comma   (d) dot

32. Which datatype indicates the complier that the function does not return a value ? ....

   (a) derived   (b) void   (c) built–in   (d) user – defined

33. The parameters used in the function definition are known as ......

   (a) actual   (b) formal   (c) main   (d) built–in

34. Which of the following function increases the speed of program execution ? ......

   (a) built–in   (b) derived   (c) user – defined   (d) inline

35. A variable declared above all blocks and functions has the scope ...

   (a) file   (b) function   (c) local   (d) class

36. How many arguments taken by strcpy ( ) function ? ....

   (a) 2   (b) 3   (c) 4   (d) 1

37. The variables used in the function definition as parameters are known as ....

   (a) formal parameters   (b) actual parameters

   (c) build - in parameters   (d) derived parameters

38. Which of the following is a new way of creating and implementing a user defined datatype ? ....

   (a) function   (b) operator   (c) field   (d) class

39. Which of the following is the collection of variables of the same type that an referenced by a common name ? ....

   (a) int   (b) float   (c) array   (d) class

40. By default, the string and with which character ? ....

   (a) \o   (b) \t   (c) \n   (d) \b

41. In array, the values are stored ....

   (a) Randomly   (b) Iteratively   (c) Sequentially   (d) Recursively

42. The size of an array should be specified in ....

   (a) < >   (b) { }   (c) ( )   (d) [ ]

43. In C++, there is no datatype to represent a ....

   (a) integer   (b) character   (c) exponential value   (d) string

44. How many arguments are there in get ( ) function ? ....

   (a) 2   (b) 3   (c) only one   (d) 4

45. An array of string is a .... (a) One dimensional character array

   (b) One dimensional string array

   (c) Two dimensional string array

   (d) Two dimensional character array

46. Which of the following increases the time consumption while searching ? ....

   (a) Structures   (b) Arrays   (c) Functions   (d) Built – in functions

47. Which of the following can be passed to a function in a similar way of passing an argument that is of built– in– datatype ? ....

   (a) Structure variable   (b) Ordinary variable

   (c) Pointer variable   (d) Array variable

48. Object declared along with structure definition are called ....

   (a) function objects   (b) local objects

   (c) global objects   (d) class objects

49. The data elements in the structure are also known as ....

   (a) Objects   (b) Members   (c) Data   (d) Records

50. When accessing a structure member, the identifier to the left of the dot operator is the name of ....

   (a) Structure member   (b) Structure function

   (c) Structure variable   (d) Structure tag

XI - STD	2018 - 2019
ONE MARK	XII -Std] **COMPUTER SCIENCE** [TIME : 1.00 Hr. (Maximum Marks : 50)
	Unit : IV(Full) 13. Introduction to Object Oriented Programming Techniques
TEST NO : 4	14. Classes and Objects 15. Polymorphism 16. Inheritance
	50 x 1 = 50

Choose the correct answer :

1. "Write once and use it multiple time' can be achieved by ....
   (a) redundancy   (b) reusability   (c) modification   (d) composition

2. The identifiable entity with some characteristics and behaviour is ......   (a) Class   (b) Object   (c) Structure   (d) Member

3. The term is used to describe a programming approach based on classes and objects is ....
   (a) OOP   (b) POP   (c) ADT   (d) SOP

4. Which of the following concept encapsulate all the essential of the object that are to be created ? ......
   (a) Class   (b) Encapsulation   (c) Polymorphism   (d) Abstraction

5. Which of the following is an example of modular programming ? ...
   (a) Fortran   (b) Pascal   (c) Python   (d) VB.Net

6. Which of the following allows us to organize software as a collection of data and behaviour ? ....
   (a) Object -Oriented Paradigm   (b) Procedural Programming Paradigm
   (c) Modular Programming Paradigm   (d) All of these

7. Which of the following defined as a blueprint representing a group objects that share properties and relationship ? ......
   (a) Class   (b) Modules   (c) Procedures   (d) Subroutines

8. What concept used in C++ to bind data and function together into a single unit ? ....
   (a) Polymorphism   (b) Inheritance   (c) Abstraction   (d) Encapsulation

9. Which of the following encapsulate all the essential properties of the object that are to be created ? ....
   (a) Modularity   (b) Polymorphism   (c) Abstraction   (d) Encapsulation

10. Encapsulation also called ....   (a) Data binding
    (b) Data hiding   (c) Information hiding   (d) Inheritance

11. The ability of a message or function to be displayed in more than one form is called ....   (a) Data hiding
    (b) Polymorphism   (c) Data abstraction   (d) Modularity

12. Which of the following provides the security of data ? ...
    (a) Inheritance   (b) Polymorphism
    (c) Data abstraction   (d) Encapsulation

13. Which of the following is not a disadvantages of OOP ? ....
    (a) Size   (b) Security   (c) Effort   (d) Speed

14. The member function defined within the class behave like ....
    (a) Inline functions   (b) Non inline function
    (c) Outline functions   (d) Data function

15. The variables declared inside the class are known as data members and the functions are known as ....   (a) data function
    (b) inline functions   (c) member functions   (d) attributes

16. What happens when a class with parameterized constructors and having no default constructor is used in a program and we create an object that needs a zero argument constructor ? ....
    (a) Compile – time error   (b) Domain error
    (c) Runtime error   (d) Runtime exception

17. Which of the following create a temporary instance ? ....
    (a) Implicit call to constructor   (b) Explicit call to constructor
    (c) Implicit call to the destructor   (d) Explicit call to the destructor

18. Which of the following is a way of bind the data and its associated functions together ? ....
    (a) Functions   (b) Class   (c) Structure   (d) Typedef

19. By default, structure members are create as ....
    (a) Protected   (b) Private   (c) Public   (d) None of these

20. The class body contains .... (a) Information
    (b) Only properties   (c) Only operations   (d) Members

21. Which of the following member can be accessed anywhere in the program ? ......
    (a) private   (b) Protected   (c) Public   (d) all of these

22. Methods are also called .... (a) Member functions
    (b) Data members   (c) Attributes   (d) Access specifiers

23. Which of the following must be declared to make use of class specifications ? ....
    (a) members   (b) methods   (c) objects   (d) class name

24. An array which contains the class type element is called ....
    (a) array of strings   (b) array of classes
    (c) array of objects   (d) array as member variable

25. Which defining copy constructor the objects should be passed only by ....
    (a) Reference   (b) Value   (c) Global   (d) Explicit

26. Which of the following destroys the objects constructed by the constructor ? ....
    (a) Destroyer   (b) Constructor   (c) Destructor   (d) Methods

27. Which of the following refers to a function having more than one distinct meaning ? ....
    (a) Function overloading
    (b) Member overloading
    (c) Operator overloading
    (d) Operations overloading

28. Which of the following is not true with respect to function overloading ? ....
    (a) The overloaded functions must differ in their signature
    (b) The return type is also considered for overloading a function
    (c) The default arguments of overloaded functions are not considered for ovarloading
    (d) Destructor function cannot be overloaded

29. Which of the following reduces the number of comparisons in a program ? ....
    (a) Operator overloading
    (b) Operations overloading
    (c) Function overloading
    (d) Member overloading

30. The word polymorphism means ....   (a) Different shapes
    (b) Many shapes   (c) Used shapes   (d) Unused shapes

31. Which of the following is the ability of a message to be displayed in more than one form ? ....   (a) Polymorphism
    (b) Encapsulation   (c) Abstraction   (d) Inheritacne

32. How many type OS overloading are there in C++ ? ....
    (a) 3   (b) 4   (c) only one   (d) 2

33. Which of the following means a name having two or more distinct meanings ? ....
    (a) Abstraction   (b) Over riding   (c) Overloading   (d) Data hiding

34. The number and types of a function's parameter are called ....
    (a) Overload resolution
    (b) Overloaded function
    (c) Function's signature
    (d) Function's prototype

35. The process of selecting the most appropriate overloaded function or operator is called ....
    (a) Overloaded function
    (b) Function's signature
    (c) Function's prototype
    (d) Overload resolution

36. Which of the following can have more than one constructor with different signature ? ....
    (a) methods   (b) Class   (c) Object   (d) attribute

37. Which of the following provides flexibility of creating multiple type of objects for a class ? ....
    (a) function overloading
    (b) operator overloading
    (c) constructor overloading
    (d) object overloading

38. Which of the following identifies a given member function is a constructor ? ....
    (a) compiler   (b) class   (c) object   (d) method

39. Which of the following is the process of creating new classes from an existing class ? ....
    (a) Polymorphism (b) Inheritance (c) Encapsulation (d) Super class

40. The type of inheritance that reflects the transitive nature is ....
    (a) Single Inheritance
    (b) Multiple Inheritance
    (c) Multilevel Inheritance
    (d) Hybrid Inheritance

41. Inheritance is process of creating new class from ....
    (a) Base class   (b) Abstract   (c) Derived class   (d) Function

42. Which amongst the following is executed in the order of inheritance ? .... (a) Destructor   (b) Member function
    (c) Constructor   (d) Object

43. A class that is used to derive another class is called ....
    (a) Sub class (b) Super class (c) Nested class (d) Derived class

44. When more than one derived clauses are created from a single base class called ....
    (a) Multiple   (b) Multilevel   (c) Hybrid   (d) Hierarchical

45. The size of the class without any declaration will occupy ....
    (a) 0 byte   (b) 1 byte   (c) 4 bytes   (d) 8 bytes

46. The accessibility of base calss by the derived class is controlled by .... (a) access specifiers   (b) visibility modes
    (c) data members   (d) member functions

47. When an object of the derived clas is created, the compiler first call to the ....
    (a) base class destructor   (b) base class members functions
    (c) base class constructor   (d) base class data members

48. Which of the following class destructor expires first ....
    (a) base class   (b) Derived class   (i) Only a (ii) only b
    (iii) both a & b   (iv) none of these

49. The derived class member functions have the same of the base class member functions is called ....
    (a) overloading (b) data hiding   (c) Data hiding (d) over riding

50. Which of the following are extended in the order of inherited class ? .... (a) data members   (b) Destructors
    (c) member functions   (d) Constructors

XI - STD	2018 - 2019
ONE MARK	XII -Std] **COMPUTER SCIENCE** [TIME : 1.00 Hr. (Maximum Marks : 50)
TEST NO : 5	Unit : V(Full) 17. Computer Ethics and Cyber Security
	Unit : VI(Full) 18. Tamil Computing

Choose the correct answer :   **50 x 1 = 50**

1. Which one of the following are self - repeating and do not require a computer program to attach themselves ? ....
   (a) Viruses   (b) worms   (c) Spyware   (d) Trojans

2. Commercial programs made available to the public illegally are known as ....
   (a) freeware   (b) warez   (c) free software   (d) software

3. Which of the following is not a malicious program on computer systems ? ....
   (a) worms   (b) trojans   (c) spyware   (d) cookies.

4. E-commerce means ....
   (a) electronic commerce
   (b) electronic data exchange
   (c) electric data exchange
   (d) electronic commercialization

5. The process of converting cipher text to plain text is called ....
   (a) encryption   (b) decryption   (c) key   (d) proxy server

6. Legal recognition for transactions are carried out by ....
   (a) electronic data interchange   (b) electronic data exchange
   (c) electronic data transfer   (d) electrical data interchange

7. Which of the following is a communication media which is easily accessible and open to all ? ....
   (a) TV   (b) Mobile   (c) Radio   (d) Internet

8. Which presents a major challenge to the ethical use of information technologies ? ....
   (a) Cyber – crime (b) Crime by area (c) Corruption (d) Crime one time

9. Which of the following is a set of moral principles that rule the behaviour of individuals who use computers ? ....
   (a) Cyber Crime   (b) Ethics   (c) Values   (d) Mannerism

10. Which of the following is not the common ethical issues ? ....
    (a) Cyber crime   (b) authorized access   (c) Hacking   (d) Piracy

11. Which of the following crime that tricking people into believing something is not true ? ....
    (a) Spam   (b) Spoofing   (c) Scam   (d) harvesting

12. The crime stealing tiny amounts of money from transaction is .....
    (a) Salami slicing   (b) Spyware   (c) Malware   (d) Spam

13. Which of the following is not used to prevent unauthorized access ? ....
    (a) Firewalls   (b) IDS   (c) Malware   (d) Virus scanners

14. Who breaks into someone else's computer system called ....
    (a) Hacker   (b) Cracker   (c) Breaker   (d) Cipher

15. How many types of cyber attacks are there ? ....
    (a) 3   (b) 5   (c) 2   (d) 4

16. Which of the following programs are self repeating and do not require a computer program to attack themselves ? ....
    (a) Virus   (b) spyware   (c) Ransomware   (d) Worms

17. 'Phising without a trop' called ....
    (a) hacking   (b) cracking   (c) pharming   (d) warehouse

18. MITM also called ....   (a) Malware attack   (b) Janus attack
    (c) Virus attack   (d) Spyware attack

19. Which of the following acts as an intermediary between the end user and web server ? ....
    (a) Website   (b) Web client   (c) Proxy server   (d) Network

20. Encryption and decryption are done by ....
    (a) GUI   (b) Cryptography   (c) Clipher – text   (d) Compiler

21. Which of the following used to protect data in communication system ? ....
    (a) Encryption (b) Clipher – text (c) Decryption   (d) Spyware

22. Which type of encryption use the same key for both encryption and description ? ....
    (a) Public key (b) Private key (c) Asymmetric key (d) Symmetric key

23. Public key encryption is also called ....
    (a) Symmetric key   (b) asymmetric (c) synchronous (d) all of these

XI - STD	**2018 - 2019**
ONE MARK	XII -Std] **COMPUTER SCIENCE** [TIME : 1.00 Hr. (Maximum Marks : 50)
TEST NO : 5	Unit : V(Full) 17. Computer Ethics and Cyber Security
	Unit : VI(Full) 18. Tamil Computing

Choose the correct answer :   50 x 1 = 50

1. Which one of the following are self - repeating and do not require a computer program to attach themselves ? ....

   (a) *Viruses*   (b) *worms*   (c) *Spyware*   (d) *Trojans*

2. Commercial programs made available to the public illegally are known as ....

   (a) *freeware*   (b) *warez*   (c) *free software*   (d) *software*

3. Which of the following is not a malicious program on computer systems ? ....

   (a) *worms*   (b) *trojans*   (c) *spyware*   (d) *cookies.*

4. E-commerce means ....

   (a) *electronic commerce*   (b) *electronic data exchange*

   (c) *electric data exchange*   (d) *electronic commercialization*

5. The process of converting cipher text to plain text is called ....

   (a) *encryption* (b) *decryption*   (c) *key*   (d) *proxy server*

6. Legal recognition for transactions are carried out by ....

   (a) *electronic data interchange* (b) *electronic data exchange*

   (c) *electronic data transfer*   (d) *electrical data interchange*

7. Which of the following is a communication media which is easily accessible and open to all ? ....

   (a) *TV*   (b) *Mobile*   (c) *Radio*   (d) *Internet*

8. Which presents a major challenge to the ethical use of information technologies ? ....

   (a) *Cyber – crime* (b) *Crime by area* (c) *Corruption* (d) *Crime one time*

9. Which of the following is a set of moral principles that rule the behaviour of individuals who use computers ? ....

   (a) *Cyber Crime*   (b) *Ethics*   (c) *Values*   (d) *Mannerism*

10. Which of the following is not the common ethical issues ? ....

    (a) *Cyber crime*   (b) *authorized access*   (c) *Hacking*   (d) *Piracy*

11. Which of the following crime that tricking people into believing something is not true ? ....

    (a) *Spam*   (b) *Spoofing*   (c) *Scam*   (d) *harvesting*

12. The crime stealing tiny amounts of money from transaction is .....

    (a) *Salami slicing*   (b) *Spyware*   (c) *Malware*   (d) *Spam*

13. Which of the following is not used to prevent unauthorized access ? ....

    (a) *Firewalls* (b) *IDS*   (c) *Malware*   (d) *Virus scanners*

14. Who breaks into someone else's computer system called ....

    (a) *Hacker*   (b) *Cracker*   (c) *Breaker*   (d) *Cipher*

15. How many types of cyber attacks are there ? ....

    (a) *3*   (b) *5*   (c) *2*   (d) *4*

16. Which of the following programs are self repeating and do not require a computer program to attack themselves ? ....

    (a) *Virus* (b) *spyware*   (c) *Ransomware*   (d) *Worms*

17. 'Phising without a trop' called ....

    (a) *hacking*   (b) *cracking*   (c) *pharming*   (d) *warehouse*

18. MITM also called .... (a) *Malware attack*   (b) *Janus attack*

    (c) *Virus attack*   (d) *Spyware attack*

19. Which of the following acts as an intermediary between the end user and web server ? ....

    (a) *Website*   (b) *Web client*   (c) *Proxy server*   (d) *Network*

20. Encryption and decryption are done by ....

    (a) *GUI*   (b) *Cryptography*   (c) *Clipher – text*   (d) *Compiler*

21. Which of the following used to protect data in communication system ? ....

    (a) *Encryption* (b) *Clipher – text* (c) *Decryption*   (d) *Spyware*

22. Which type of encryption use the same key for both encryption and description ? ....

    (a) *Public key* (b) *Private key* (c) *Asymmetric key* (d) *Symmetric key*

23. Public key encryption is also called ....

    (a) *Symmetric key*   (b) *asymmetric* (c) *synchronous* (d) *all of these*

24. Expansion of EDI is ....
    (a) Electronic Data Interlink   (b) Electronic Data Information
    (c) Electronic Data Interchange (d) Electronic Digital Information

25. Which of the following deals with procedures, practices and value ? ....
    (a) Piracy   (b) Programs   (c) Virus   (d) Computer ethics

26. The first programming language 'Ezhil' is designed by ....
    (a) C++   (b) Java   (c) Python   (d) Visual Basic

27. How many percentage of Internet users consider local language digital content to be more reliable than english ? ....
    (a) 42%   (b) 52%   (c) 68%   (d) 48%

28. Which of the following search engine gives Tamil virtual keyboard ? ....
    (a) Bing   (b) Yahoo   (c) Safari   (d) Google

29. Which of the following is the best informatikon technological device ? ....
    (a) Computer   (b) Internet   (c) Mobile   (d) Notebook Computer

30. Which of the following coding systems specially designed for Indian languages ? ....
    (a) A S C I I   (b) T S C I I   (c) I S C I I   (d) E B C D I C

31. In India, 42% of users mostly used language in India ? ....
    (a) Tamil   (b) Kannada   (c) Malayalam   (d) Telugu

32. Which encoding scheme is suitable to handle Tamil ? ....
    (a) A S C I I   (b) I S C I I   (c) Unicode   (d) BCD

33. The first version of Unicode is ....
    (a) 1.0.0   (b) 1.0.1   (c) 0.0.1   (d) 0.1.1

34. The ASCII encoding system is applicable only for handling the language ....
    (a) English   (b) Hindi   (c) Tamil   (d) All of these

35. The first version of Unicode introduced in the year ....
    (a) 1990   (b) 1998   (c) 1991   (d) 1981

36. Which year onwards, 74% if people in India will access Internet using Tamil ? ....
    (a) 2019   (b) 2021   (c) 2023   (d) 2030

37. Getting Government services through internet is known as ......
    (a) e–filling   (b) e-payment   (c) e-governance   (d) e-shopping

38. The first Tamil programming language is .....
    (a) Ezhil   (b) Kuzhal   (c) Thamizpori   (d) Kamban

39. In white OS, sellinam Tamil keyboard layout works ? ......
    (a) Windows   (b) Linux   (c) Android   (d) iOS

40. Which of the following plays a vital role in ever man's life ? ......
    (a) Mobile   (b) Computer   (c) Internet   (d) Laptop

41. Which country provides all their services through the official website in Tamil ? ....
    (a) Srilanka   (b) America   (c) Singapore   (d) Malaysia

42. Which of the following application have more than 30000 Tamilwords equivalent to english words ? ....
    (a) Kamban   (b) Thamizpori   (c) Vani   (d) Ponmozhi

43. Which of the following are portal or website of books collection ?...
    (a) E – papers   (b) E – commerce   (c) E–languages   (d) E – libraries

44. Which of the following Tamil keyboard layout not used by Android OS ? ....
    (a) NHM writer   (b) E – Kalappai   (c) Lippikar   (d) All of these

45. Which of the following is not familiar Tamil keyboard interfaces software ? ....
    (a) NHM writer   (b) Ponmadal   (c) E – Kalappai   (d) Lippikar

46. Which of the following is not provide searching facilities in Tamil ? ...... (a) Yahoo   (b) Safari   (c) Bing   (d) Google

47. Which of the following provide searching facilities in Tamil ? ......
    (a) Google   (b) Bing   (c) Safari   (d) Both a & b

48. Which of the following are used to search any information from the cyberspace ? .... (a) Operating system
    (b) Compiler   (c) Search engines   (d) Web clients

49. Which of the following language used to design 'Ezhil' ? Tamil programming language ? ....
    (a) C   (b) C++   (c) Java   (d) Python

50. In India, which is the most widely language in Internet ? ......
    (a) Tamil   (b) Hindi   (c) Kannada   (d) Malayalam

XI - STD - ONE MARK TEST KEYS, 2018 - 2019

COMPUTER SCIENCE - EM

KEYS TEST NO : 1

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (a)	6. (c)	7. (b)	8. (d)	9. (c)	10. (d)
11. (d)	12. (d)	13. (a)	14. (b)	15. (c)	16. (a)	17. (b)	18. (c)	19. (d)	20. (c)
21. (c)	22. (d)	23. (d)	24. (c)	25. (b)	26. (b)	27. (a)	28. (a)	29. (c)	30. (c)
31. (c)	32. (a)	33. (a)	34. (a)	35. (c)	36. (d)	37. (b)	38. (b)	39. (c)	40. (b)
41. (a)	42. (c)	43. (d)	44. (d)	45. (a)	46. (b)	47. (c)	48. (b)	49. (c)	50. (d)

KEYS TEST NO-2

1. (d)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (a)	5. (d)	6. (b)	7. (c)	8. (d)	9. (d)	10. (a)
11. (b)	12. (b)	13. (c)	14. (b)	15. (c)	16. (a)	17. (b)	18. (a)	19. (b)	20. (b)
21. (a)	22. (a)	23. (b)	24. (c)	25. (b)	26. (d)	27. (c)	28. (c)	29. (c)	30. (b)
31. (d)	32. (a)	33. (b)	34. (a)	35. (a)	36. (c)	37. (c)	38. (d)	39. (d)	40. (d)
41. (b)	42. (c)	43. (d)	44. (b)	45. (d)	46. (c)	47. (a)	48. (d)	49. (a)	50. (a)

KEYS TEST NO : 3

1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (b)	5. (b)	6. (d)	7. (c)	8. (b)	9. (d)	10. (b)
11. (a)	12. (d)	13. (b)	14. (c)	15. (a)	16. (c)	17. (a)	18. (a)	19. (c)	20. (a)
21. (c)	22. (c)	23. (d)	24. (c)	25. (a)	26. (c)	27. (d)	28. (a)	29. (a)	30. (b)
31. (c)	32. (b)	33. (b)	34. (d)	35. (a)	36. (a)	37. (a)	38. (d)	39. (c)	40. (a)
41. (c)	42. (d)	43. (d)	44. (a)	45. (d)	46. (b)	47. (a)	48. (c)	49. (b)	50. (a)

KEYS TEST NO : 4

1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (b)	6. (a)	7. (a)	8. (d)	9. (c)	10. (a)
11. (b)	12. (c)	13. (b)	14. (a)	15. (c)	16. (a)	17. (b)	18. (b)	19. (c)	20. (d)
21. (c)	22. (a)	23. (c)	24. (c)	25. (a)	26. (c)	27. (a)	28. (b)	29. (c)	30. (b)
31. (a)	32. (d)	33. (c)	34. (c)	35. (d)	36. (b)	37. (c)	38. (a)	39. (b)	40. (c)
41. (a)	42. (c)	43. (b)	44. (d)	45. (b)	46. (b)	47. (c)	48. (b)	49. (d)	50. (b)

KEYS TEST NO : 5

1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (b)	6. (b)	7. (d)	8. (a)	9. (b)	10. (b)
11. (c)	12. (a)	13. (c)	14. (b)	15. (d)	16. (d)	17. (c)	18. (b)	19. (c)	20. (b)
21. (a)	22. (d)	23. (b)	24. (c)	25. (d)	26. (c)	27. (c)	28. (d)	29. (b)	30. (c)
31. (a)	32. (c)	33. (a)	34. (a)	35. (c)	36. (b)	37. (c)	38. (a)	39. (c)	40. (c)
41. (a)	42. (b)	43. (d)	44. (d)	45. (b)	46. (b)	47. (d)	48. (c)	49. (d)	50. (a)

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