

Model Question Paper

Functions-Part II

12th Standard

Computer Science

Reg.No. :

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I. Answer all the questions.

II. Use blue pen only.

Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 35

10 x 1 = 10

Part-A

- 1) Which can be shared by other programs by compiling and loading them together?
(a) Statements (b) Tokens (c) Datatypes (d) Functions
- 2) Which function looks like a normal function in the source file but inserts the function's code directly into the calling program.
(a) online (b) inline (c) line (d) mainline
- 3) Functions should be declared _____ they are used in a program.
(a) Before (b) After (c) At that time (d) Any time
- 4) Declaration of a function is made through the function
(a) Object (b) Prototype (c) Class (d) Method
- 5) Which statement marks the end of the function?
(a) void main () (b) {&} (c) Return (d) Curly braces
- 6) Which function executes faster but requires more memory space?
(a) Inline (b) Cout (c) Online (d) Cin
- 7) Declaration of a function is made through a
(a) Brackets (b) Function type (c) Function name (d) Function prototype
- 8) With function prototyping, Which is always used when declaring and defining a function.
(a) Template (b) Compiler (c) C++ (d) Variables
- 9) Function should be declared
(a) At the beginning of the program (b) After they are called (c) Before they are used in a program (d) At the end of the program
- 10) Which are provided to the compiler by the prototype?
(a) number of argument (b) type of argument (c) both a & b (d) none

Part-B

5 x 2 = 10

- 11) Write the general syntax of a function prototype. Give an example.
- 12) What are the information's provided by prototype to the compiler?
- 13) What are the two methods parameter passing in functions?
- 14) What is call by value method in functions?
- 15) What is call by reference method in function?

Part-C

3 x 5 = 15

- 16) Write the scope of the variables mentioned in this program?

```
#include
float a,b ; void f1(char) ;
int main ()
{
    char ch ;
    .....
    .....
    {
        int i = 0 ;
        .....
    }
}
void f1 (char g)
{
    short x , y ;
    .....
    .....
}
```

17) Find the error in the following program.

(a)

```
#include
xyz (int m, int n)
{
    int m = 10 ;
    n= m* n;
    return ;
}
void main ()
{
    cout << xyz (9 , 27);
}
```

(b)

```
#include
void xyz ();
void main ()
{
    int x = xyz () ;
}
void xyz ()
{
    return '\0' ;
}
```

(c)

```
#include
void counter (int &a)
{
    ++a;
}
voidmain ()
{
    counter (50);
}
```



18) What will be output of the following program?

(a)

```
#include
int val = 10;
void main ()
{
    int val = 5;
    val = divide (:: val /val);
    cout << :: val << val ;
}
divide (int v)
{
    return v/2;
}
```

(b)

```
#include
divide (int v)
{
    return v/10 ;
}
void main ()
{
    int val = -1 ;
    val = divide (400) == 40 ;
    cout << "\n val " << val ;
}
```

(c)

```
#include
int incre (int a)
{
    return a++ ;
}
void main ()
{
    int x = 10 ;
    x = incre (x) ;
    cout << x ;
}
```

(D)

```
#include
void line ()
{
    static int v = 5;
    int x = v --;
    while (x)
    {
        cout << ' * ' ; x -- ;
    }
    cout << '\n' ;
}
void main ()
{
    clrscr () ;
    for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++)
        line () ;
    getch ();
}
```

(E)

```
#include
first (int i)
{
```



```
return i++;  
}  
second (int x)  
{  
return x-;  
}  
void main ()  
{  
int val = 50 ;  
val = val * val/val'  
val = second (val);  
val = first (val) ;  
cout <<"\n val:" <  
}
```

