1. In COMAL language programs, parameters after name of procedure must be put in
A. brackets  
B. back-slash  
C. insecure data  
D. punctuation marks
Answer: A

2. Programming language COBOL works best if used for
A. beginners  
B. student applications  
C. commercial applications  
D. household user interface
Answer: C

3. Program subroutines are
A. fixed variable  
B. default variables  
C. default constants  
D. called by other programs
Answer: D

4. In line "110 DIM num(10)" in BASIC language, 'Line 110' declares
A. one-dimensional array  
B. two-dimensional array  
C. three-dimension array  
D. multi-dimension array
Answer: A

5. Statement "130 num(subs) = 2*subs-1" is an example of
A. array in BASIC  
B. array in PASCAL  
C. array in COMAL  
D. array in COBOL
Answer: A

6. In high-level language COMAL, area is calculated as
A. Area: = Width*Length  
B. 100 Area = Width*Length  
C. 100 Area: = Width*Length  
D. length 100: area*20width
7. Data types are differed on basis of
A. way of storage  
B. type of operations  
C. both (a) and (b)  
D. type of operators used  
Answer: C

8. Function which is used in stepwise refinement of program is classified
A. procedure  
B. library format  
C. routine format  
D. subroutine format  
Answer: A

9. When divisions of decimals are involved in program, these numbers are stored in
A. real numbers  
B. rational numbers  
C. original numbers  
D. irrational numbers  
Answer: A

10. Program which is written originally by programmer is classified as
A. object code  
B. source program  
C. machine code  
D. interactive programs  
Answer: B

11. Programming languages such as COMAL and Pascal allow subroutine which is classified as
A. procedure  
B. library format  
C. routine format  
D. subroutine format  
Answer: A
12. Items of data help making its structure is classified as
A. elements  
B. data structure  
C. string structure  
D. variable structure

Answer: A

13. A special value placed at end of items data list is called
A. rogue value  
B. vague values  
C. decimal value  
D. numerical value

Answer: A

14. A special quantity named in a program and its value can be changed is called
A. variables  
B. constant  
C. mantissa  
D. exponent

Answer: A

15. In line "550 INPUT NUM: PRINT 6.9*NUM*NUM+27" of a BASIC program, 'PRINT and INPUT' is
A. reserved words  
B. reserved variable  
C. reserved constant  
D. reserved exponent

Answer: A

16. Whole numbers from '0' and all negative numbers are classified as
A. integers  
B. real numbers  
C. prime numbers  
D. composite numbers

Answer: A

17. In high-level language Pascal, area is calculated as
A. Area: = Width*Length;  
B. length 100: area*20width  
C. 100 Area = Width*Length  
D. 100 Area = Width*Length

Answer: A
18. Loop statement which is repeated to some given number of times is classified as
A. GO loop
B. FOR loop
C. REPEAT loop
D. GO REPEAT loop
Answer: B

19. In line "100 INPUT NUM" of a BASIC program, NUM is if chosen by programmer is classified as
A. identifier
B. exponents
C. real constants
D. reserved variable
Answer: A

20. Type of statement written in sequence and are repeated until conditions met is classified as
A. loop
B. case
C. format
D. condition
Answer: A

21. Size of an array is declared by
A. software
B. programmer
C. program users
D. declared automatically
Answer: B

22. In repeat-until loop 'UNTIL Option>0 and Option<8 AND INT(Option) = Option', INT function is classified as
A. option
B. function
C. format option
D. format function
Answer: B

23. Sequence of instructions that are carried out for a particular task is classified as
A. routine  
B. function  
C. procedure  
D. subroutine

Answer: A

24. Programming language 'FORTRAN' stands for
A. free translator  
B. free translation  
C. formula translator  
D. formula translation

Answer: C

25. In statement 110 IF Num = INT(Num) THEN PRINT "Whole number" of BASIC language, built-in function is
A. IF  
B. INT  
C. Num  
D. PRINT

Answer: B

26. An instruction which tells assembler how to deal with whole program is classified as
A. director  
B. directive  
C. compiler  
D. direction

Answer: B

27. In COMAL language programs, variables in program procedure are declared local using
A. START function  
B. OPEN function  
C. END function  
D. CLOSED function

Answer: D

28. A program which interprets each line of high level program at time of execution is called
A. executor  
B. instructor  
C. translator  
D. interpreter
29. Functions used in programs that are defined by programmers are called
A. built-in functions        B. program layout
C. program procedure        D. user-defined function
Answer: D

30. An assembler translates
A. routine into subroutine        B. processing time into manual time
C. assembly code into machine code   D. machine code into assembly code
Answer: C

31. Name given by a programmer to some data is classified as
A. mantissa        B. identifier
C. exponent        D. identification
Answer: B

32. Comments used to make program easier are also called as
A. narrative        B. unmarked stringe
C. marked variables   D. unmarked variable
Answer: A

33. Set of data whose items are organized together is classified as
A. data structure        B. string structure
C. positive structure    D. variable structure
Answer: A
34. In line "100 INPUT NUM" of a BASIC program, 'INPUT NUM' is
A. expression  
B. line statement  
C. reserved words  
D. single instruction

Answer: D

35. When variable used in program is whole number, variable is stored as
A. integers  
B. fixed string  
C. positive whole numbers  
D. negative whole numbers

Answer: A

36. Statement in BASIC language 150 IF A1=A2 THEN ComparisonINR ="EQUAL" is an example of
A. if then statement  
B. if else statement  
C. else one statement  
D. then else statement

Answer: A

37. Programming language which is used for scientific purposes and work is to be done in batches is
A. LOGO  
B. COMAL  
C. PASCAL  
D. FORTRAN

Answer: D

38. To made program more easier to understand, programmers can
A. declare variable names  
B. add comments to it  
C. both (a) and (b)  
D. use secure data

Answer: C

39. In line '300 IF NAMEINR ="***" THEN Average= Total Mark/N' of BASIC program, "***" is classified as
A. string variable  
B. rational string  
C. string constant  
D. irrational string
40. In programming, programmers used comments to
A. explain used variables  B. explain module functions
C. highlight program modules  D. all of the above

Answer: D

41. Programming language 'COMAL' stand for
A. common arithmetic learning  B. common arithmetic language
C. common algorithmic learning  D. common algorithmic language

Answer: D

42. In line '200 IF NAMEINR ="***" THEN Average= Total Mark/N' of BASIC program, NAMEINR is classified as
A. rational string  B. string variable
C. string constant  D. irrational string

Answer: B

43. Third component in algorithms is classified as
A. selection  B. data repetition
C. statement repetition  D. stating order of operations

Answer: A

44. Variable which uses same name in whole program and in its all routines thus best classified as
A. local variable  B. middle variable
C. default variable  D. global variable

Answer: D

45. Statement used to made choice between different options and only option is to be performed is
written as
A. if then statement B. if else statement
C. else one statement D. then else statement

Answer: A

46. In programming language BASIC, statement ends with REM are considered as
A. narrative B. marked variables
C. unmarked strings D. unmarked variable

Answer: A

47. Technique of using fixed words for machine code functions is classified as
A. compiler B. translator
C. mechanics D. mnemonics

Answer: D

48. When there is range of numbers involved in a program, it can be stored as
A. real numbers B. rational numbers
C. original numbers D. irrational numbers

Answer: A

49. In unstructured programming language BASIC, program can be divided into the
A. different arrays B. different modules
C. different procedures D. different dimensions

Answer: B

50. Type of program which can be run on different types of computer by making little changes into it is classified as
A. fixed program B. standard program
C. compiled program D. portable program
51. In high-level programming language Pascal, each program statement ends with the
A. comma  B. semicolon  C. single quotation marks  D. double quotation marks
Answer: B

52. Program functions that are readily available to users of specific language are called
A. program layout  B. standard function  C. program procedure  D. none of these
Answer: B

53. Program routine which is used by one or more computer programs is classified as
A. subroutine  B. array routine  C. super-routine  D. dimension routine
Answer: A

54. Variable with a restricted name in only one subroutine program is classified as
A. local variable  B. global variable  C. default variable  D. middle variable
Answer: A

55. In COMAL programming language, a WHILE loop must ends with
A. input function  B. stops function  C. output function  D. end while function
Answer: D
56. Programming language which is extension of programming language 'BASIC' is
A.  LOGO  B.  COMAL  C.  COBOL  D.  PASCAL
Answer: B

57. When source program is translated it is classified as
A.  clause program  B.  object program  C.  detailed program  D.  featured program
Answer: B

58. In Pascal and COMAL programming language, symbol ':= ' is used for
A.  base  B.  reference  C.  coefficient  D.  assignments
Answer: D

59. Main type of functions does not includes
A.  built-in function  B.  user-defined function  C.  top down procedures  D.  programmer defined function
Answer: C

60. Programming language 'BASIC' is used for the
A.  beginners  B.  student applications  C.  commercial programs  D.  household user interface
Answer: A

61. 'object program' is also called
A.  compiler  B.  assembler  C.  machine code  D.  program code
62. In high level programming language, instructions used to supply value in an expression are classified as
A. program routine  
B. program function
C. program argument  
D. program default exponents
Answer: B

63. Data structure in which all elements have similar name is considered as
A. array  
B. data structure
C. string structure  
D. positive structure
Answer: A

64. Number of subscript which is attached to every element in array is classified as
A. number of subscript  
B. number of dimensions
C. number of high scripts  
D. number of superscripts
Answer: B

65. In programming language COMAL, symbol of '//'' is used instead of
A. remarks  
B. unmarked strings
C. marked structure  
D. unmarked variable
Answer: A

66. COMAL language statement '//'PROGRAM : Input three numbers and print average//' shows
A. real numbers  
B. string variables
C. defined function  
D. entered variables
Answer: C

67. Computer programming language which is based on problems solved is called
A. ordinary programming language  | B. low level programming language  
C. high level programming language | D. advanced level programming language  
Answer: C

68. Loop which is tested at least once in case condition does not fulfilled is classified as
A. GO loop  | B. FOR loop  
C. REPEAT loop | D. REPEAT UNTIL loop  
Answer: D

69. First component in algorithms is
A. selection  | B. repetition  
C. sequence | D. character structure  
Answer: C

70. In programming language BASIC, area is calculated as
A. Area: = Width*Length  | B. area 100: length*width  
C. 100 Area=Width*Length  | D. 100 Area: = Width*Length  
Answer: C

71. Program used for interactive computing is
A. executor  | B. instructor  
C. translator  | D. interpreter  
Answer: D

72. All numbers including decimals are classified as
A. integers  | B. real numbers  
C. prime numbers | D. composite numbers  
Answer: B
73. Loop statement used in program to continue repetition until some condition is met is classified as
A. GO loop  
B. WHILE loop  
C. GO WHILE loop  
D. REPEAT UNTIL loop

Answer: D

74. Group of all special characters such as digits and letters are classified as
A. strings  
B. odd numbers  
C. even numbers  
D. negative numbers

Answer: A

75. In programming a single instruction is classified as
A. statement  
B. set of codes  
C. set of formula  
D. set of instructions

Answer: A

76. Program style and must be written in
A. well structured manner  
B. easily understandable  
C. easy modification format  
D. all of the above

Answer: D

77. In line 100 INPUT NUM: PRINT 3.1*NUM*NUM+5" of a BASIC program, ' PRINT 3.1 and 5' are classified as
A. constants  
B. real statement  
C. string statement  
D. integer statement

Answer: A

78. A program which translates high level program into machine code is classified as
A. compiler  
B. translator
C. instruction analyst  D. translating analyst

Answer: A

79. If element in array has two subscripts, then array has
A. single dimension  B. two dimensions
C. three dimensions  D. four dimensions

Answer: B

80. Names used to identify a specific location and are invented by programmers are called
A. mechanics  B. mnemonics
C. lined addresses  D. symbolic addresses

Answer: D

81. In line "300 INPUT NUM: PRINT 4.2*NUM*NUM+17" of a BASIC program, '300' is
A. variable  B. identifier
C. line number  D. single number

Answer: C

82. In JMP PRNT command, JMP and PRNT respectively are classified as
A. assembler and compiler  B. source and object program
C. low level and high level code  D. mnemonics and symbolic addresses

Answer: D

83. Statement in Comal language 'IF age >=18 THEN PRINT "Yes" ELSE PRINT "No" is an example of
A. if then statement  B. if then else statement
C. else one statement  D. if then else statement

Answer: D
84. Programming language used to encourage logical thinking is classified as
A. LOGO  B. COMAL  
C. COBOL  D. PASCAL
Answer: A

85. Statement which is treated as choice for a possible actions is classified as
A. case  B. condition  
C. error statement  D. variable recognition
Answer: A

86. In line "750 INPUT NUM: PRINT 7.3*NUM*NUM+15" of a BASIC program, '7.3*NUM*NUM+15' is
A. an exponent  B. an expression  
C. a fixed identifier  D. reserved identifier
Answer: B

87. LDA is used instead of LOAD ACCUMULATOR and can be classified as
A. mechanics  B. mnemonics  
C. lined addresses  D. symbolic addresses
Answer: B

88. In line '400 IF NAMEINR ="***" THEN Average= Total Mark/N' of BASIC program, AVERAGE is considered as
A. real numbers  B. negative integers  
C. rational variables  D. irrational numbers
Answer: A

89. Second component in algorithms is classified as
A. repetition  B. constant selection
C. variable selection  
D. variable sequence

Answer: A

90. Explanations at right side of mnemonics and symbolic addresses are called
A. user comments  
B. compiler comments  
C. assembler comments  
D. programmers comment

Answer: D

91. In COMAL language programs, procedures are defined between
A. first two statements  
B. start and stop statement  
C. PROC and non-PROC statement  
D. EXEC and non-EXEC statement

Answer: D

92. General term use for self-contained small set of instructions is referred as
A. routine  
B. function  
C. procedure  
D. subroutine

Answer: A

93. Computer language based on machine code is classified as
A. ordinary programming language  
B. low level programming language  
C. high level programming language  
D. advanced level programming language

Answer: B

94. In high level programming language BASIC, statements written with GOTO and IF commands are considered as
A. loop  
B. case  
C. format  
D. condition

Answer: A
95. Programming language 'COBOL' stands for
A. common business oriented learning  
B. common binary orientation language  
C. classic business orientated language  
D. common business orientated language  

Answer: D

96. Way data in program is to be set is called its
A. class  
B. group  
C. format  
D. reference  

Answer: C

97. A special quantity whose value does not change is classified as
A. constant  
B. mantissa  
C. exponent  
D. variables  

Answer: A

98. In BASIC language, '150 LET Area=Width*Length', optional word is
A. LET  
B. area  
C. width  
D. length  

Answer: A

99. In structured programming language such as Pascal, operations is then refined using
A. secure data  
B. procedure  
C. virus free data  
D. structured data  

Answer: B

100. In high level programming language Pascal, END statement lasts with the
A. colon  
B. full stop  
C. semicolon  
D. double quotation marks  

Answer: C
Answer: B