



CCE RF/RR

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಂಡಲಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 003

**KARNATAKA SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND ASSESSMENT BOARD,
MALLESHWARAM, BENGALURU - 560 003**

ಮಾರ್ಚ್/ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2025 ರ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ-1
MARCH/APRIL 2025 EXAMINATION-1

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು
MODEL ANSWERS

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **54**

CODE NO. : 54

ವಿಷಯ : ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಮಿಂಗ್ ಇನ್ ಎಎನ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಐ 'ಸಿ'

Subject : PROGRAMMING IN ANSI 'C'

(ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / ಶಾಲಾ ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ)

(Regular Fresh / Regular Repeater)

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 01. 04. 2025]

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 80

Date : 01. 04. 2025]

[Max. Marks : 80



Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
1.	C language was developed by (A) Charles Babbage (B) Steve Babbage (C) Dennis Ritchie (D) Graham Bell Ans. (C) Dennis Ritchie	1
2.	What is required in each C program ? (A) The program must have at least one function (B) The program does not require any function (C) Input data (D) Output data Ans. (D) Output data	1

CCE RF/RR(A)/101/1832 (MA)

[Turn over

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
3.	The bitwise AND operator is (A) && (B) & (C) ! (D) = Ans. (B) &	1
4.	The rule of a grammar in a C character set is known as (A) main (B) syntax (C) scan (D) print Ans. (B) syntax	1
5.	Which is an unconditional branching statement ? (A) do ... while (B) switch (C) if ... else (D) goto Ans. (D) goto	1
6.	Repeated execution of a set of statements is called (A) nesting (B) loop (C) break (D) while Ans. (A) nesting	1
7.	The size of the int data type is (A) 2 bytes (B) 1 byte (C) 3 bytes (D) 5 bytes Ans. (A) 2 bytes	1
8.	Statement terminator is represented by the symbol (A) ! (B) ; (C) # (D) @ Ans. (B) ;	1

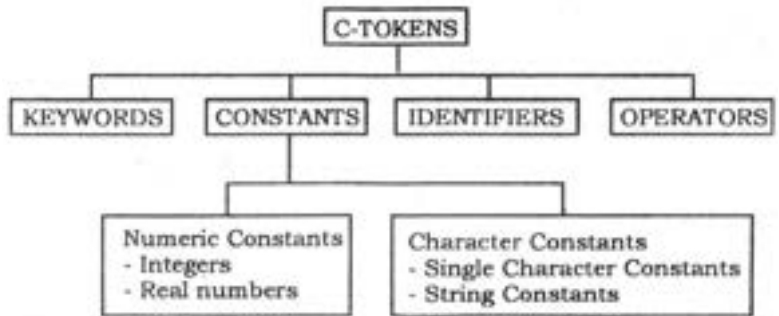


Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
9.	The escape character used for horizontal tab is (A) \t (B) \h (C) \ht (D) \f <i>Ans.</i> (A) \t	1
10.	The conversion specification character for hexadecimal number is (A) %OX (B) %C (C) %S (D) %d <i>Ans.</i> (A) %OX	1
11. a)	Mention the applications of C language. <i>Ans.</i> <u>Applications of C :</u> 1. Compilers 2. Loaders 3. Operating system 4. DBMS	2
b)	Classify the types of C constants. <i>Ans.</i> <u>Classification of constants :</u> 1. Primary constants 2. Secondary constants	3
c)	Write the structure of C program. <i>Ans.</i> C programs have a defined structure. The structure of C consists of the following parts : — Documentation section — Pre-processor directives — Variables and function declarations — Main function — Declaration part — Executable part — Other functions	5



Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
12. a)	Explain string constants. <i>Ans.</i> A string constant of zero or more number of characters enclosed within double quotes. The characters within quotes could be digits, characters and blank spaces.	2
b)	Explain the use of logical operators. <i>Ans.</i> Logical operators are used to combine two or more logical expressions : ! logical NOT && logical AND logical OR	3
c)	Write a short note on declaring variables. <i>Ans.</i> A variable is an identifier used to store a single data item. This data could be a numerical quantity or a character constant. During execution of the program, data must be assigned to the variable. Therefore a variable can take different values at different times during the execution of the program. The data stored in the variable can be accessed any time, by referring to the variable name.	5
13. a)	List the data types in C language. <i>Ans.</i> 1. integer 2. character 3. float 4. double	2



Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
b)	Define constant. <i>Ans.</i> These are the items which directly represent values which will not change during the execution of the program. Constants fall into two broad categories numeric and character constants.	3
c)	Write the classification of C tokens. <i>Ans.</i> C-tokens — smallest meaningful unit of a C program is known as a token. C tokens may be classified as follows :  <pre> graph TD C_TOKENS[C-TOKENS] --> KEYWORDS[KEYWORDS] C_TOKENS --> CONSTANTS[CONSTANTS] C_TOKENS --> IDENTIFIERS[IDENTIFIERS] C_TOKENS --> OPERATORS[OPERATORS] CONSTANTS --> Numeric[Numeric Constants
- Integers
- Real numbers] CONSTANTS --> Character[Character Constants
- Single Character Constants
- String Constants] </pre>	5
14. a)	Explain printf (). <i>Ans.</i> printf () Through this function all types of variables of any size can be displayed on the screen. Formatted output can be obtained with printf and it works similar to scanf function syntax : printf ("controlstring", variable 1, 2);	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
b)	Write a C program to find the area of a square. <i>Ans.</i> /*Program to find area of square*/ #include <stdio.h> main () { float side, area ; side = 5 area = side * side ; printf ("\n area of square =%f", area); }	8
15. a)	Explain do ... while statement. <i>Ans.</i> The do while statement is an exit-controlled structure. In this structure the body of the loop is evaluated first. The test condition is checked next. If the condition is true, control is transferred back to the beginning of the loop. When the condition is false control is transferred to the next statement outside the loop.	2
b)	Write a C program to find the given number is odd or even. <i>Ans.</i> /* Program to find given number is odd or even */ #include <stdio.h> main { int x ; clrscr () ; printf ("\n Enter a number :"); scanf ("%d", &x); (x % 2 == 0) ? printf ("\n %d is even", x); printf ("\n %d is odd", x); }	8



Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
16. a)	Explain if () statement. <i>Ans.</i> if () statement is one of the most powerful statement of any programming language. It is used to carry out logical test of the condition and take one of the two possible actions depending on the result of the test. The statement can be written as if (conditional expression) S1; S2;	2
b)	Write a C program to convert temperature in degree Celsius to degree Fahrenheit. <i>Ans.</i> <pre>#include <stdio.h> int main () { float fah, cel ; cel = 2H fah = ((cel * 9)/5 +32); printf ("\n\n Fahrenheit is : %f" fah) ; return (0); }</pre>	8
17. a)	Explain scanf (). <i>Ans.</i> scanf () — data can be input to the computer from a standard input device by using library function scanf (). Any type of data like numerical values, character values, string values, or their combination can be input through scanf ().	2



Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
b)	Write a C program to read two integer numbers and find the sum of these two numbers. <i>Ans.</i> <pre>#include <stdio.h> int main () { int n1, n2, sum ; printf ("enter two integers :"); scanf ("%d %d", &n1, &n2); sum = n1 + n2; printf ("%d + %d = %d", n1, n2, sum) ; return 0; }</pre>	8

