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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕೀಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – 560 003

**KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD, MALLESHWARAM,
BANGALORE – 560 003**

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S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL, 2022

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 01. 04. 2022]

ಸಂಕೀರ್ತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **74**

Date : 01. 04. 2022]

CODE NO. : 74

ವಿಷಯ : ಎಲಿಮೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಅಥ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಸೈನ್ಸ್

Subject : ELEMENTS OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

(ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ & ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Regular Fresh & Regular Repeater)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂತರಂಗ : **90**

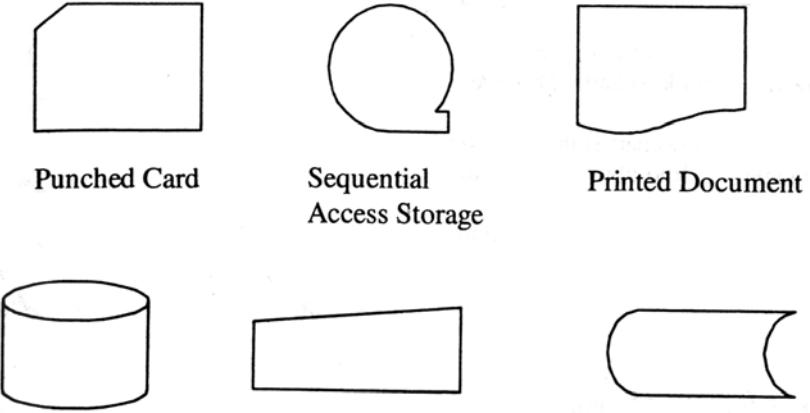
[Max. Marks : **90**

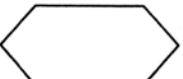
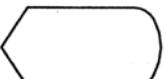
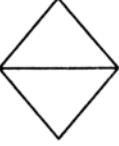
Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Total
1.	i)	<p>FORTRAN is a</p> <p>(A) high level language (B) low level language</p> <p>(C) assembly language (D) machine language.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(A) high level language</p>	1
	ii)	<p>Two parts of a program can be connected by</p> <p>(A) rhombus (B) capsule</p> <p>(C) rectangle (D) circle.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(D) circle</p>	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Total
	viii)	<p>Which symbol is used as a statement terminator in C ?</p> <p>(A) ; (B) !</p> <p>(C) # (D) ~</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>(A) ;</p>	1
	ix)	<p>An expression that outputs a numeric value is called an</p> <p>(A) arithmetic expression (B) logical expression</p> <p>(C) relational expression (D) algebraic expression.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>(A) arithmetic expression</p>	1
	x)	<p>The equality operator is represented by</p> <p>(A) = (B) :=</p> <p>(C) == (D) . EQ .</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>(C) ==</p>	1
2.	a)	<p>Define translator.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>Translators are programs which convert high level programs into equivalent machine level code. These translators are essentially system software usually written in assembly language.</p>	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Total
	b)	<p>Write a short note on application software. 3</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>These are the softwares which enable us to do specific tasks on the computer. These softwares consist of a set of programs to carry out operations for specific applications.</p> <p>Examples :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Auto CAD ii) Tally iii) Pay plus iv) Computered billing systems 	
	c)	<p>Explain the characteristics of flowchart. 5</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — easy to understand — they are concise and precise — flowchart is language free — flowchart makes the program easy — flowchart provides convenient way of documentation. 	
3.	a)	<p>List the different types of expressions. 2</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Arithmetic expressions ii) Relational expressions iii) Logical expressions 2×1 	2
	b)	<p>Explain delimiters. 3</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>Delimiters are symbols used to separate items, but they do not specify any operation or yield a result.</p> <p>The delimiters used in C are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # - processor directive , - variable delimiter in variable list 	

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Total
		<p>; - statement delimiter : - label delimiter () - used in expressions [] - used with arrays {} - used to block C statements</p>	3
	c)	<p>Mention the rules to name a variable.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Allowable characters are letters a - z & A - Z, digits 0 - 9 and underscore (_) ii) No other special character is allowed iii) The first character must be a letter or an underscore iv) Both upper case and lower case letter are allowed v) Only the first six characters are significant in standard C vi) Reserved word cannot be used as variable name. 	<p>5</p> <p>5 × 1 5</p>
4.	a)	<p>Write the conversion characters for various data types.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) %d - Decimal ii) %f - Floating point number iii) %e - Floating point number with exponent iv) %O - Octal number v) %OX - Hexadecimal number vi) %C - Single character vii) %S - String 	<p>2</p> <p>2 × 1 2</p>

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Total												
	b)	<p>Explain the various arithmetic operators. 3</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>These are the operators used to perform arithmetic operations on numeric data. The five arithmetic operators available in C are listed below :</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Operator</th><th>Operation</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>+</td><td>addition</td></tr> <tr> <td>-</td><td>subtraction</td></tr> <tr> <td>*</td><td>multiplication</td></tr> <tr> <td>/</td><td>division</td></tr> <tr> <td>%</td><td>modulus division</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Operator	Operation	+	addition	-	subtraction	*	multiplication	/	division	%	modulus division	3
Operator	Operation														
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*	multiplication														
/	division														
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	c)	<p>Draw the symbols used in system flowchart. 5</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p>  <p>Punched Card Sequential Access Storage Printed Document</p> <p>Direct Access File Direct Access File On-line storage</p>													

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Total
		 Merge  Data Preparation  Video Display Unit  Manual Preparation  Sort  Telecommunication link	
		5×1	5
5.	a)	<p>List the types of logical operators.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) && logical AND ii) logical OR iii) ! logical NOT 	<p style="text-align: right;">2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2×1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2</p>
	b)	<p>Write a C program to find largest of two numbers.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <pre>/* Program to find largest of 2 numbers */ #include <stdio.h> main () { int n, m, big ; clrscr (); printf ("\n Enter two integer numbers :"); scanf ("%d%d", &n, &m); big = (n>m) ? n:m ; printf ("\n the largest of %d and %d is : %d", n, m, big); }</pre> <p>Enter two number : 10, 70</p> <p>The largest of 10 and 70 is : 70</p>	8
		OR	

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Total
	a)	<p>List the types of binary operators.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>(i) Arithmetic, (ii) Relational, (iii) Logical, (iv) Assignment, (v) Bitwise.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2×1 2</p>
	b)	<p>Write a C program to find circumference of a circle.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <pre>/* Program to find circumference of a circle */ #include <stdio.h> main { /* Declaration and assignment */ float Pi = 3.14159 radius = 10, circum ; circum = 2 * Pi * radius ; printf ("\n circumference = %f ", circum) ; return }</pre>	8
6.	a)	<p>What are constants ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>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 constants and Character constants.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>
	b)	<p>Write a C program to find whether a given number is even or odd.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <pre>/* Program to find whether a number is even or odd */ #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); }</pre> <p>Output</p> <pre>Enter a number :17 17 is odd Enter a number :40 40 is even</pre>	8

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Total
7.	a)	<p>Convert the following mathematical expressions into equivalent C expressions :</p> <p>i) $a^2 - \frac{b}{2} + c^2$</p> <p>ii) $\frac{2x^2 + 3x - 1}{10}$.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>i) $a * a - b / 2 + c * c$</p> <p>ii) $(2 * x * x + 3 * x - 1) / 10$</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2×1 2</p>
	b)	<p>Write a C program to find the highest marks of a student in four exams.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <pre> /* Program to find the highest marks of a student in 4 Exams */ #include <stdio.h> #include <conio.h> main() { int m1, m2, m3, m4, highest; clrscr(); printf("\n Enter the marks in 4 papers :\n"); scanf("%d %d %d %d", &m1, &m2, &m3, &m4); highest = m1 > m2 ? m1 : m2 ; highest = highest > m3 ? highest : m3 ; highest = highest > m4 ? highest : m4; printf("\n Highest marks in 4 papers = %d",highest); return; } </pre> <p>Output</p> <pre> Enter the marks in 4 papers : 56 74 66 60 Highest marks in 4 papers = 74 </pre>	8

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Total
8.	a)	<p>Identify the errors in the following statements, if any : 2</p> <p>i) $P = x + y ; 5$</p> <p>ii) $x + y = Sum ;$</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>i) The semicolon is to come in the end.</p> <p>ii) It has to be $sum = x + y ;$</p>	2×1 2
	b)	<p>Write a C program to convert degree Fahrenheit to degree Centigrade. 8</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <pre>/* Program to convert temperature from degree F to degree C */ main() { /* Initialising variables */ float tempc, tempf; /* Accepting temperature in Fahrenheit */ clrscr(); printf("Enter temperature in degrees Fahrenheit --->"); scanf("%f",&tempf); tempc=5.0/9.0 * (tempf-32.0); /* Printing the result */ printf("\n%5.2f Fahrenheit = %5.2f Centigrade",tempf,tempc); printf("\n\nPress any key to continue"); getch(); }</pre>	8

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Total
9.	a)	<p>What will be the value of the following expressions when $A = 3, B = 5$ and $C = 2$?</p> <p>i) $S = (A + B) / C$</p> <p>ii) $S = B * C / A$.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>i) $S = 4$</p> <p>ii) $S = 10/3 = 3$ (integer division)</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2×1 2</p>
	b)	<p>Write a C program to evaluate the following expression : 8</p> $P = \frac{Y^2 - XZ}{2Y}$ <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <pre>main() { float x,y,z,p; printf("\nEnter the values of x, y and z :"); scanf("%f %f %f", &x,&y,&z); p=(y * y - x * z) / (2 * y); printf("\nThe result is %f",p); getch(); }</pre>	8
		OR	
	a)	<p>Differentiate between $= =$ and $=$ operator. 2</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>i) $= =$ is an equality or relational number used for comparison</p> <p>ii) $=$ is an assignment operator which assigns the resultant value on its right hand side to the variable on its left hand side.</p>	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Total
	b)	<p>Write a C program to calculate simple interest.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <pre>/* Program to calculate simple interest */ #include <stdio.h> main () { int year; float prin, rate si ; printf ("\n enter principal, rate and period: ") scanf ("%f %f %d" & prin, & rate, & year); SI = prin * rate * year/100; printf ("\n simple interest = %f," SI) return }</pre>	8 8
