

**MAYOOR SCHOOL, AJMER**  
**Computer / V / Annual Examination / Saturday / March 7, 2009**  
**(Time Allowed 1 Hour)**

**GNK**  
**SBC**

**MM: 60**

**Name :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Roll Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

Instructions:

- (i) All Questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Please check that this question paper contains 6 printed pages.
- (iii) Please check that this question paper contains 7 questions.

**I. Fill in the blanks.**

**Marks :: 10**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a systematic means of communication, comprising of a set of rules to be followed.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a computer language which is most elementary and simple.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ statement is used for making decisions as well as comparisons.
4. The line numbers in a program should be \_\_\_\_\_ integers.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ statement functions like a comment entry.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is an optional keyword.
7. REM is a short form for \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The statement \_\_\_\_\_ denotes the point of termination or end of the whole program.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ statement accept data item from the user.
10. The multiplication operator is denoted by the symbol, \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. State Right ✓ or Wrong ×.**

**Marks :: 10**

1. An alphanumeric data variable must end with a dollar (\$) sign.
2. In an arithmetical expression, addition is done after division.
3. Let a="Mayoor" , is a correct expression.
4. With the INPUT statement, a question mark appears on the screen.
5. Statements in a BASIC program are not performed in order of their line numbers.
6. The statements in a BASIC program are numbered in a descending order.
7. The function of the LET statement is to display on the screen.
8. Numeric variables can contain numbers, alphabets and special characters.
9. Addition operator is performed before Substraction operator in an expression.
10. Input statement can be used to get information into the program from the keyboard.

**III. Match the following :**

**Marks :: 5**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Exponentiation Operator                     | ABC456  |
| 2. LET statement                               | ABC456\$  |
| 3. Example of a numeric variable               | >=  |
| 4. END statement                               | Transfers the program from one line number to another line number within a program. |
| 5. GOTO statement                              | Assigns value to a variable   |
| 6. Example of an alphanumeric variable         | ** or ^   |
| 7. String                                      | Only numbers  |
| 8. Relational Operator (greater than equal to) | Last statement  |
| 9. 'Not equal to' symbol                       | Alphabets, numbers and special characters   |
| 10. Numeric variable contains                  | <>  |

**IV . Answer the following questions briefly.**

**Marks :: 5**

1. Why do we need a programming language?

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2. What is the full form of BASIC?

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3. What do you mean by the term 'syntax' in programming language?

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4. Explain the concept of looping.

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5. What do you mean by the term 'variable'?

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**V. Fill in the blanks in the following incomplete programs.**

**Marks :: 11**

1. 10 LET A = 5  
20 LET B = 8  
30 LET \_\_\_\_ = A + B  
40 PRINT T  
50 END

(The output should be the sum of the values stored in the variables)

2. 10 LET K = \_\_\_\_\_  
20 LET L = 20  
30 LET T = K - L  
40 PRINT T  
50 END

(The output should be 5)

3. 10 LET X = 100  
20 LET Y = 50  
30 LET Z = X\*Y  
40 PRINT \_\_\_\_\_  
50 END

(The output should be 100, 50 and the product of the two numbers)

4. 10 LET A = 10  
20 LET B = 20  
30 LET C = 30  
40 LET \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_  
50 LET E = A + B + C + D  
60 PRINT E  
70 END

(The output should be 75)

5. 10 PRINT "Please, enter the first number."  
20 INPUT N1  
30 PRINT "Please, enter the second number."  
40 INPUT \_\_\_\_\_  
50 LET T = N1 + N2  
60 PRINT T  
70 END
6. 10 PRINT "Please enter your name"  
20 INPUT \_\_\_\_\_  
30 PRINT "Please enter your class"  
40 INPUT class\$  
50 PRINT \_\_\_\_\_ + " studies in " + class\$  
60 END
7. 10 REM program to calculate the area of a square  
20 LET side = 5  
30 LET area = side \* side  
40 \_\_\_\_\_ area  
50 END  
(The output should be 25)
8. 10 REM program to calculate the average of given numbers  
20 LET n1 = 5  
30 LET n2 = 10  
40 LET n3 = 15  
50 LET n4 = 10  
60 \_\_\_\_\_ total = n1 + n2 + n3 + n4  
70 LET average = total / 4  
80 \_\_\_\_\_ average  
90 END  
(The output should be the average of the given numbers, 10)

**VI. Find the output of the following programs.**

**Marks ::14**

**Program 1:**

```
10 LET A =10
20 LET B = 3
30 LET C = 5
40 LET D = 8
50 LET E = A + B + ( C * C - D )
60 PRINT A, B, C, D, E
70 END
```



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**Program 2:**

```
10 LET name1$ = "Mayoor "  
20 LET name2$ = "School"  
30 PRINT "I study in " + name1$ + name2$  
40 END
```

**Program 3:**

```
10 REM Use of PRINT statement  
20 LET A = 5  
30 LET B = 50  
40 LET C = A + B  
50 LET D$ = "The sum is : "  
60 PRINT D$, C  
70 END
```

**Program 4:**

```
10 REM Calculate the square  
20 LET S = 5  
30 LET B$ = "The Square is : "  
40 PRINT B$, S*S  
50 END
```

**Program 5:**

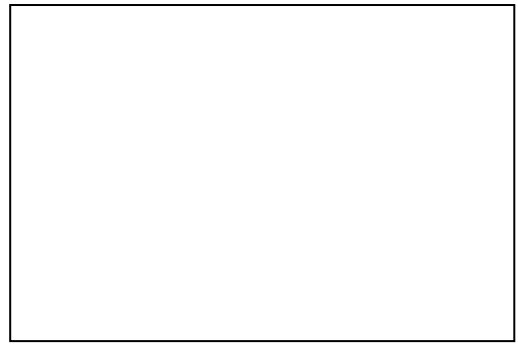
```
10 PRINT "Enter your name."  
20 INPUT name$  
30 PRINT "Welcome " + name$ + " to BASIC!!!"
```

**Program 6:**

```
10 REM Use of GOTO Statement  
20 LET A=1  
30 LET B=A*A  
40 PRINT B  
50 A = A+1  
60 IF A<6 GOTO 30  
70 END
```

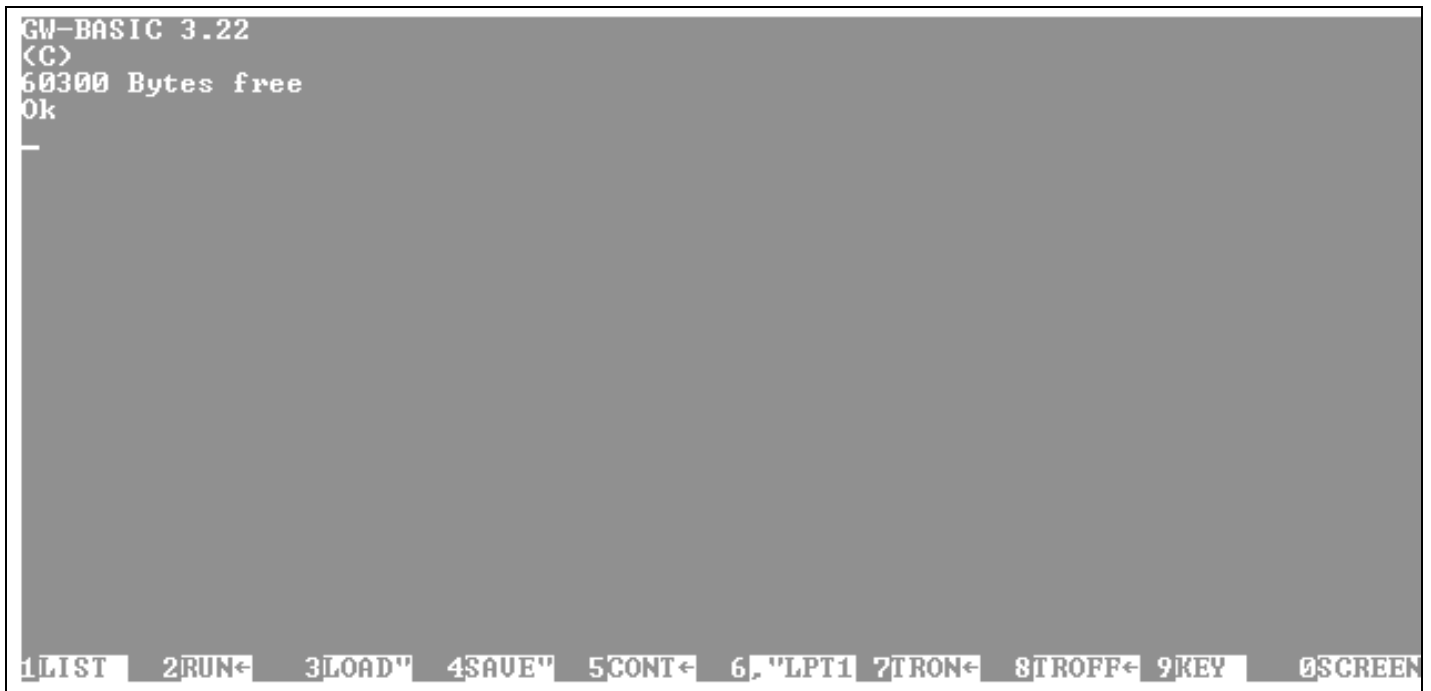
**Program 7:**

```
10 REM Use of division operator
20 LET X = 60
30 LET Y = 20
40 LET Z = X / Y
50 PRINT "The Quotient is ", Z
60 END
```



**VII. Look at the window below and fill in the following blanks.**

**Marks :: 5**



1. To run the program you press \_\_\_\_\_ on the keyboard.
2. To see the program you press \_\_\_\_\_ on the keyboard.
3. To save the program you press \_\_\_\_\_ on the keyboard.
4. To open a saved program you press \_\_\_\_\_ on the keyboard.
5. To exit the BASIC window you type \_\_\_\_\_ on the keyboard.