QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials
Scoping 50 Important 1 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)
12th Standard

Computer Science

Total Marks : 50

Multiple Choice Question

50 x 1 = 50

1) Which of the following refers to the visibility of variablesin one part of a program to another part of the same program.

   (a) Scope   (b) Memory   (c) Address   (d) Accessibility

2) The process of binding a variable name with an object is called

   (a) Scope   **(b) Mapping**   (c) late binding   (d) early binding

3) Which of the following is used in programming languages to map the variable and object?

   (a) ::   (b) :=   **(c) =**   (d) ==

4) Containers for mapping names of variables to objects is called

   (a) Scope   (b) Mapping   (c) Binding   **(d) Namespaces**

5) Which scope refers to variables defined in current function?

   (a) Local Scope   (b) Global scope   (c) Module scope   (d) Function Scope

6) The process of subdividing a computer program into separate sub-programs is called

   (a) Procedural Programming   **(b) Modular programming**   (c) Event Driven Programming
   (d) Object oriented Programming

7) Which of the following security technique that regulates who can use resources in a computing environment?

   (a) Password   (b) Authentication   **(c) Access control**   (d) Certification

8) Which of the following members of a class can be handled only from within the class?

   (a) Public members   (b) Protected members   (c) Secured members   **(d) Private members**

9) Which members are accessible from outside the class?

   (a) Public members   (b) Protected members   (c) Secured members   (d) Private members

10) The members that are accessible from within the class and are also available to its sub classes is called

   (a) Public members   **(b) Protected members**   (c) Secured members   (d) Private members

11) The part of a program that can see or use the variables are called

   (a) Scope   (b) Parameter   (c) Function   (d) Indentation

12) Which of the following refers to the addresses to an object in memory?

   (a) Functions   **(b) Indentation**   (c) Variables   (d) Operators

13) How many variables can be mapped to the same instance?

   (a) 2   (b) 3   (c) 4   **(d) Multiple**

14) Which of the following keeps track of all these mappings with namespaces?

   (a) Programming languages   (b) Application software   (c) System software   (d) MySQL

15) How the names are mapped with objects in programming language?

(a) name == object   (b) name:: object   **(c) name:= object**   (d) object:= name

16) The order in which variables have to be mapped to the object in order to obtain the value is called

(a) Rule   (b) Syntax   **(c) Scope**   (d) Hierarchy

17) Write the below interns of hierarchy (highest to lowest)?
(1) Reversed names in built in functions
(2) Defined inside function
(3) Defined inside enclosing function
(4) Defined at the uppermost level

(a) 3,2,1,4   (b) 1,4,2,3   (c) 2,3, 1,4   **(d) 2,3,4, 1**

18) How many types of variable scope are there?

(a) 2   **(b) 4**   (c) 3   (d) 6

19) Choose the type of scope for a variable '9! defined in the following program.
Disp ( ):
a:=7
Print a
Disp ( )

(a) Global   (b) Enclosed   **(c) Local**   (d) Built-in

20) A variable which is declared outside all the functions in a program is known as

(a) Local   (b) Enclosed   (c) Extern   **(d) Global**

21) Which of the following variable can be accessed inside or outside of all the functions in a program?

(a) Local   **(b) Global**   (c) Enclosed   (d) Built-in

22) What is the output of the statement in the following program?
X:=10
Disp ( ):
a:=7
print a
Disp ( ) :
Print a

(a) 710   (b) 107   (c) 7   **(d) 10**

23) Which of the following programming enables programmers to divide up the work and retry pieces of the program independently?

(a) Modular Programming   (b) Procedural Programming   (c) Object Oriented Programming

(d) Structural Programming

24) The following are the type of variable scopes Find the odd one out

(a) Local   (b) Enclosed   (c) Global   **(d) Protected**

25) How many access control keywords are there?

(a) 2   **(b) 3**   (c) 4   (d) 6

26) Find the odd man out

(a) Public   **(b) Local**   (c) Protected   (d) Private

27) The arrangement of private instance variables and public methods ensure the principle of

(a) Inheritance   (b) Polymorphism   **(c) Encapsulation**   (d) Abstraction

28) Which of the following members of a class are accessible from within the class and available to its subclass?

(a) Private   **(b) Protected**   (c) Public   (d) All of these

29) By default, the Python. class members are

(a) Private   (b) Protected   (c) Global   **(d) Public**

30) Programs are composed of one or more independently developed

(a) Access control   (b) Encapsulatio   **(c) Modules**   (d) Members of a class

31) Scope refers to the visibility of_____.

(a) Variables   (b) Parameters   (c) Functions   **(d) All of these**

32) The duration for which a variable is alive is called its_____

(a) End time   **(b) Life time**   (c) Scope time   (d) Visible time

33) A Function always first look up for a variable name in its_____ scope

(a) Local   (b) Enclosed   (c) Global   (d) Built-in

34) The inner function can access the variable of the outer function. This is called_____scope.

(a) Local   (b) Function   **(c) Enclosed**   (d) Global

35) In Object Oriented Programming Language security is implanted through_____

(a) Access modifiers   (b) Access modules   (c) Access variables   (d) Keywords

36) _____ refers to the part of the program can see or use it.

(a) Memory   **(b) Scope**   (c) Address   (d) Access

37) The lifetime of the variable is only till the _____ of the procedure.

(a) Start   **(b) End**   (c) Middle   (d) None of the above

38) Scope refers to the variables defined in _____.

(a) Current function   (b) lnside enclosing function   (c) Defined globally   (d) Built in functions

39) _____ programming debug pieces of the program independently.

(a) Low level   (b) High level   **(c) Modular**   (d) Basic

40) Access control is_____ technique that regulates who or what can view resources.

(a) Enhanced   **(b) Security**   (c) Improved   (d) Lock

41) What type of access control implemented in protected members?

(a) Within the class   (b) Only within the class   (c) Outside the class

(d) Within the class and also available to its subclasses

42) Any member can be accessed from _____ the class environment in Python

(a) Inside   (b) Local   (c) Global   **(d) Outside**

43) What is the fundamental concept in access control?

(a) Minimizes risk to object   (b) Easy access to object   (c) User friendly   (d) None of the above

44) Python prescribes a convention of prefixing the name of the variable method with_____ to emulate the behaviour of protected and private access specifiers.

(a) Single quote   (b) Double quote   **(c) Single or double underscore**   (d) Curly braces

45) Which of the following is not the example of modules.

(a) Procedures   (b) subroutines   **(c) class**   (d) functions

46) Match the following

(1) Scope	Mapping names
(2) Name spaces	Visibility of variables
(3) Module	Security technique
(4) Access control	Sub dividing program

(a) 2-1-4-3   (b) 3-1-4-2   (c) 2-4-1-3   (d) 3-2-4-1

47) Choose the odd man out

(a) Local   (b) Enclosed   **(c) Access control**   (d) Global

48) Which are loaded as soon as the library files are imported to the program?

(a) Local   (b) Enclosed   (c) Global   **(d) Built in**

49) _____ defines the order in which variables have to be mapped to the object.

(a) Scope   (b) Modular   (c) Access control   (d) Function

50) _____ contains instruction processing, logic and data.

(a) Statements   (b) Expression   **(c) Modules**   (d) Pointers