

HIGHER SECONDARY SECOND YEAR
COMPUTER SCIENCE
MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 1 – PADASALAI.NET’S ANSWER KEY

PART - A			
Q. NO.	ANSWER	Q. NO.	ANSWER
1	B	9	C
2	A	10	A
3	B	11	D
4	A	12	C
5	B	13	D
6	A	14	C
7	A	15	B
8	B		

PART - B		
16	1. Create text document using StarOffice Writer 2. Create spreadsheets using StarOffice Calc 3. Create presentations using StarOffice Impress 4. Draw using StarOffice Draw 5. Create a database using StarOffice Base	2
17	The First line option can be used to indent the line of the paragraph. Using the spin arrows, if a positive value is specified, the first line will be indented. A negative value will result in a hanging indent, that is, the first line will hang outside the paragraph.	2
18	1. Exponentiation (^) 2. Negation (-) 3. Multiplication and Division (*, /) 4. Addition and Subtraction (+, -)	2
19	Functions are predefined formulae that are available in StarOffice Calc. Example : sum, sqrt	1 1
20	A primary key is a key that uniquely identifies a record in a database table. In relational databases, a primary key can consist of one or more fields. Any relevant example	1 1
21	Keywords have special meaning to the language compiler. These are reserved words for special purpose. These words cannot be used as normal identifiers. Example : Any 4 valid example	1 1
22	i) ctrl ii) 13579	1 1
23	An array is a collection of variables of the same type that are referenced by a common name. Two types: One dimensional array and multi dimensional array	1 1
24	It refers to the protection of hardware, facilities, magnetic disks, and other items that could be illegally accessed, stolen, damaged or destroyed. This is usually provided by restricting the people who can access the resources.	2

PART - C		
25	1. File → Save (or) Save icon is clicked (or) Ctrl + S. A Save As dialog box appears. 2. To select a drive, up one level icon is clicked, then a list of drives will be displayed. Select the required drive and then folder displayed. 3. The file name is given in the File name list box. 4. Choose the required document type from the Save as type list box 5. Click on the Save button	1 1 1
26	StarOffice Writer has an automatic spell-check feature. This feature can be turned ON or OFF by clicking on the Auto Spellcheck icon. When Auto Spellcheck feature is ON, StarOffice Writer compares each word typed with the words in the dictionary and underline words that do not match with a squiggly red line. These red lines can be ignored and the typing work may be continued.	1 2

27	Multimedia is a computer-based presentation technique that incorporates text, graphics, sound, animations, and video elements. A combination of these elements grabs the viewers' attention and retains it.	3
28	(1) GIF - Graphic Interchange Format (2) JPEG - Joint Photographic Experts Group (3) MIDI - Musical Instrument Digital Interface (4) AIFF - Audio Interchange File Format (5) AVI - Audio Video Interleave (6) MPEG - Moving Pictures Experts Group	1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2
29	(1) Master Page : This page can be used to specify basic background information that needs to be included in all the slides. For example, you can insert a company logo to the master slide and it will appear in all the slides. (2) Slide Transition : This page displays various transition effects that can be attached to a slide along with other options that allow you to control the transition of the slides. Note that you can have a different transition for each slide in the presentation.	1 1/2 1 1/2
30	A ternary operator (?:) is also called as conditional operator. The general syntax is E1 ? E2 : E3 where E1,E2,E3 are operands. E1 should essentially be of scalar type, E2 and E3 are values or statements. Any one relevant example	1 1 1
31	The sum of digits of 1784 is : 20	3
32	The modifier alters the base data type to yield new data type. The impact of modifiers : • unsigned modifies the range of the integer values as the sign bit is also used to store data. • long increases the bytes for a particular data type, thus increasing the range of values.	1 1 1
33	(All points) 1) The destructor has the same name as that of the class prefixed by the tilde character '~'. 2) The destructor cannot have arguments 3) It has no return type 4) Destructors cannot be overloaded i.e., there can be only one destructor in a class 5) In the absence of user defined destructor, it is generated by the compiler 6) The destructor is executed automatically when the control reaches the end of class scope	3
PART – D		
34	Draw and explain any ten of the following - Table Fixed - Table Fixed, Proportional - Table, Variable - Merge Cells - - Split Cells - Optimise - Inserting Row - Inserting Column - Delete Row - Delete Column - Borders - Line Style - Border Colour	5
	1. Choose Edit→Find & Replace.	1
	2. In the Search for box, type the text that you want to find in your document. }	1
	3. In the Replace with box, enter the replacement word or phrase. }	
	4. Click Find to start the search.	
	5. When Writer finds the first instance of the word or phrase, do one of the following: • To replace the found instance of the text with what you entered in the Replace with box, click Replace. • To replace all instances of the text with what you entered in the Replace with box, click Replace All. • To skip the found text and to continue the search, click Find again.	3

	6. Click Close when you have finished the search.	
35	<p>(All points)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculations are automated through the built-in mathematical, financial and statistical functions. • Accurate results to any desired level of decimal points are possible • Worksheets can be quite big in size • Any part of the worksheet can be viewed or edited. • Worksheet can be saved and retrieved later. • Any part or whole of an existing worksheet can be merged with any existing or new worksheet. • Any part or whole of the worksheet can be printed in a desired format. • Worksheet data can be viewed in the form of graphs or charts • The worksheet information can be transferred to any database or word processing software. 	5
	<p>Draw and explain any ten of the following icons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bold icon -Italics icon -Underline icon -Change Font icon -font size icon -Font Colour icon -Align Left, Align Center, Align Right and Justify icons -Number Format: Currency icon -Number Format: Percent icon -Number Format: Standard icon -Number Format: Add Decimal and Number Format icons 	5
36	<p>1. Flat – File database 2. Relational database 3. Hierarchical database 4. Network database 5. Object-Oriented database Explain all the above</p>	5
	In a program a decision causes a one time jump to a different part of a program. The selection statements are if, if else and switch	1
	If statement – syntax and example	1
	If else statement – syntax and example	1
	Switch statement – syntax and example	2
37	<p>In this method, the called function arguments - formal parameters become alias to the actual parameters in the calling function. This means that when the function is working with its own arguments, it is actually working on the original data.</p> <p>In this method, any change made in the formal parameter is reflected back in the actual parameter. Because formal and actual parameters in reference type point to the same storage area.</p> <p>Any one relevant example with output.</p>	2
	Strings are otherwise called as literals, which are treated as single dimensional array of characters. The declaration of strings is same as numeric array.	1
	Example : char name [10];	
	Explain the following functions with syntax and example.	4
	getline ()	
	gets ()	
	write ()	
	strlen ()	
	strcpy ()	
	strcmp ()	
38	<p>-Only existing operators can be overloaded. New operators cannot be created.</p> <p>-The overloaded operator must have at least one operand of user defined type.</p>	5

- The basic definition of an operator cannot be replaced or in other words one cannot redefine the function of an operator. One can give additional functions to an operator
- Overloaded operators behave in the same way as the basic operators in terms of their operands.
- When binary operators are overloaded, the left hand object must be an object of the relevant class
- Binary operators overloaded through a member function take one explicit argument.

```
# include <iostream.h>
# include <conio.h>
# include <string.h>
class strings
{
char s[10];
public :
strings()
{
s[0] = '0';
}
strings(char *c)
{
strcpy(s,c);
}
char * operator+(strings x1)
{
char *temp;
strcpy(temp,s);
strcat(temp,x1.s);
return temp;
}
};
void main()
{
clrscr();
strings s1("test"),s2(" run\0");
char *concatstr ;
concatstr = s1 + s2;
cout << "\nConcatenated string ..."
<< concatstr;
getch();
}
(or) Any relevant example.
```

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