Computer Science Guess and Past Papers 2024

Karachi Board

Q.1 Choose the correct answer for each from the given options:

(1) The BASIC language developed in the:
☆ Mid-40s ☆ Mid-50s ☆ *Mid-60s* ☆ Mid-70s

(2) It deletes the program currently in memory and clears all variables:
☆ CLS ☆ KILL ☆ *NEW* ☆ DELETE

(3) Errors detected by the use, are called:
☆ Syntax errors ☆ *Logical errors*
☆ Runtime errors ☆ None of these

(4) AND, OR and NOT operators are known as:
☆ Arithmetic operators ☆ Relational operators
☆ *Logical operators* ☆ All of these

(5) The functions, defined by the program, are called:
☆ *Built-in-function* ☆ User-defined function
☆ Sub functions ☆ None of these

(6) If we are to write more than one statement in a line we use a:
☆ *Colon (:)* ☆ Semi colon(;)
☆ Comma (,) ☆ Bar(-)

(7) The computer language has its own set of words, that is called:
☆ Command ☆ Statement
☆ Function ☆ *Reserved words*

(8) This command is used to exit from BASIC and to return to operating system:
☆ CLEAR ☆ KILL
☆ *SYSTEM* ☆ NEW

(9) The process of finding and removing the errors in a computer program, is called:
☆ Deleting ☆ *Debugging*
☆ Coding ☆ None of these

(10) The computer receives the numerical and string data during program execution with the help of:
☆ LET statement ☆ REM statement
☆ *INPUT statement* ☆ PRINT statement

(11) The screen output is called:
☆ *Softcopy* ☆ Software
☆ Hardcopy ☆ Hardware

(12) A statement that assigns a value to a variable is:
☆ REM statement ☆ PRINT statement
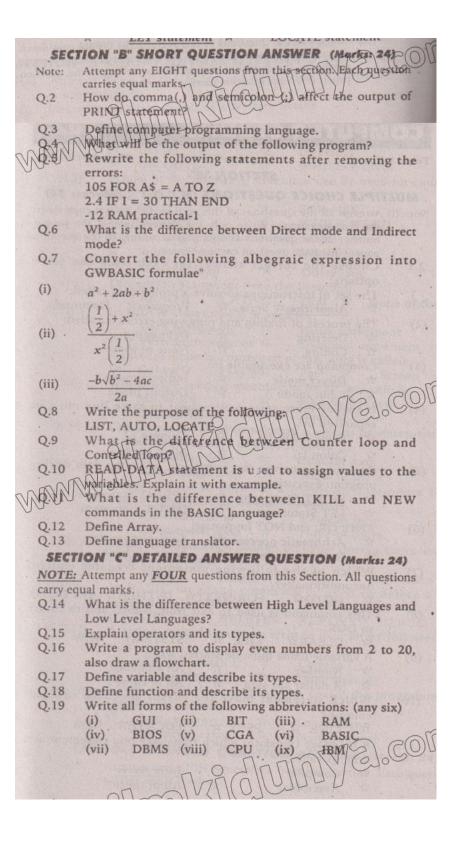☆ *LET statement* ☆ LOCATE statement

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (M.C.Qs) (Marks: 15)

Q.1 Choose the correct answer for each from the given options:

(i) This statement is an optional statement in BASIC:
☆ CLS ☆ END ☆ LET ☆ *PRINT*

(ii) The EDVAC was the first computer to use:
☆ *Vacuum Tube* ☆ ICs
☆ Store program ☆ a disk

(iii) Secondary memory transfers information to:
☆ *ALU* ☆ Output unite
☆ Control unit ☆ Main memory unit

(iv) Which input device is also referred as a pointing device:
☆ CPU ☆ *Mouse* ☆ Monitor ☆ Keyboard

(v) In Hexadecimal E represents:
☆ 10 ☆ 11 ☆ 13 ☆ *14*

(vi) The statement that is executed repeatedly is called:
☆ Jump ☆ *Loop statement*
☆ Branching ☆ None of these

(vii) The set of instructions is called?
☆ Variable ☆ Data ☆ *Program* ☆ Information

(viii) READ statement is used with the statement
☆ Next ☆ *Data* ☆ Gosub ☆ Wend

(ix) It deletes the program currently in memory and clears all variables:
☆ CLS ☆ Kill ☆ *New* ☆ Delete

(x) Pictorial representation of a program is called:
☆ Coding ☆ Algorithm
☆ Debugging ☆ *Flowchart*

(xi) The data processing cycle consists of:
☆ Input ☆ Processing ☆ Output ☆ *All of these*

(xii) It converts electrical signals into sound:
☆ *Speaker* ☆ Scanner ☆ MICR ☆ Microphone

(xiii) Monitor is a device called:
☆ Input Device ☆ *Output Device*
☆ Processing ☆ Storage

(xiv) The output on monitor screen is called:
☆ Hardcopy ☆ *Softcopy*
☆ Soure list ☆ Softwar

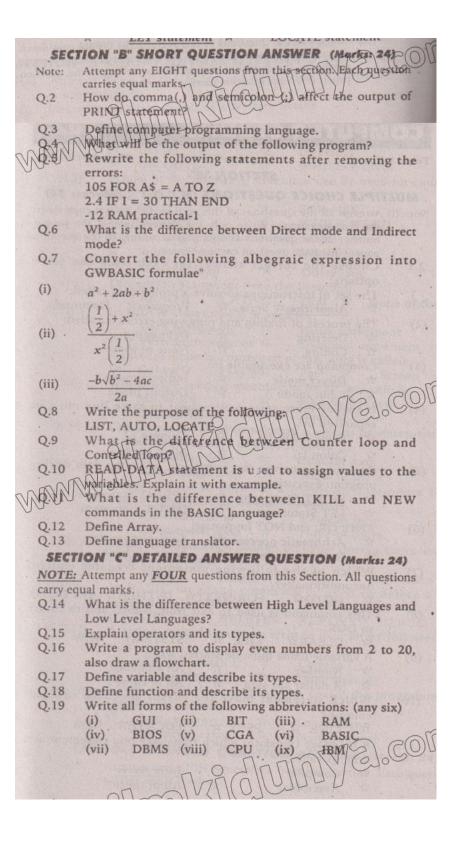(xv) The command that creates a sub-directory in DOS is:
☆ CD ☆ RD ☆ DEL ☆ *MD*

SECTION "A"

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (M.C.Qs) (Marks: 15)

Q.1 Choose the correct answer for each from the given options:

(i) Computer process data in number system:
☆ *Binary* ☆ Octal ☆ Decimal ☆ All of these

(ii) A loop with another loop is called:
☆ counter ☆ inner loop
☆ *nested loop* ☆ conditional loop

(iii) Laptop computer is a type of computer:
☆ Analog ☆ Mini ☆ Digital ☆ None of these

(iv) The data processing cycle is consist of:
☆ input ☆ processing ☆ output ☆ *all of these*

(v) Artificial Intelligence was used/is being used in:
☆ 2nd Generation ☆ 4th Generation
☆ 1st Generation ☆ 5th Generation

(vi) The screen output is called:
☆ Hardcopy ☆ *Softcopy*
☆ Hardware ☆ Software

(vii) In 2nd generation used:
☆ Transistors ☆ ICs
☆ Vacuum tube ☆ VLSI

(viii) It is a pictorial representation of a program:
☆ Algorithm ☆ *Flowchart*
☆ Source code ☆ None of these

(ix) Quite printers are the examples of:
☆ *Laser* ☆ DRUM ☆ Inkjet ☆ All of these

(x) The physical structure of the computer is called:
☆ *Hardware* ☆ Software
☆ Firmware ☆ Liveware

(xi) A set of instructions is called:
☆ *Program* ☆ Instructions
☆ Data ☆ All of these

(xii) A characteristics of monitor that effects on the sharpness of image on the screen is:
☆ Net pitch ☆ Path pitch
☆ *Dot pitch* ☆ None of these

(xiii) The removal of errors from the program is called:
☆ Algorithm ☆ *Debugging*
☆ Flowchart ☆ Documentation

(xiv) Byte is a collection of:
☆ 4 bits ☆ 6 bits ☆ *8 bits* ☆ 2 bits

(xv) LCD stands for:
☆ Light Code Digit ☆ *Liquid Crystal Display*
☆ Liquid Colour Display ☆ List Code Digit

SECTION "B" SHORT QUESTION ANSWER (Marks: 60)

Q.2 Define an output device with example.

Q.3 Write differences between RAM and ROM.

Q.4 Write any three rules for naming of numeric and string variables.

Q.5 Why Charles Babbage is called "Father of Computer"?

Q.6 Write down the full names of the following abbreviations
(i) CRT (ii) EDVAC (iii) MICR

Q.7 Convert the following Binary numbers into Decimal numbers
(i) 101101_2 (ii) 110100_2 (iii) 1110010_2

Q.8 Convert the following Decimal numbers into Binary numbers:
(i) 41_{10} (ii) 289_{10} (iii) 320_{10}

Q.9 Define CPU and write the names of its parts.

Q.10 Write down any three differences between Impact.

Q.11 Define Secondary Storage device. Why we need Secondary Storage devices?

Q.12 Write down the purpose of the following BASIC commands:
(i) AUTO (ii) RUN (iii) KILL

Q.13 Define memory units.

Q.14 Define Hardware and Software.

Q.15 Re-write the following BASIC statement after removing the errors, if any:
(i) 100 A+B=LET C (ii) FOR 2 = A THEN 10
(iii) P="PAKISTAN"

Q.16 Convert the following algebraic expressions into their BASIC formulae
(i) $\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$ (ii) $x^2 + 2xy + y^2$
(iii) $\frac{x+y}{z+4}$

SECTION "C" DETAILED ANSWER QUESTION (Marks: 24)

NOTE: Attempt any *Two* questions from this Section. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.17(a) Define Key board with its divisions
(b) Describe the different types of computers.

Q.18(a) Define DATA and describe its types.
(b) Draw the computer Generation Table

Q.19(a) Define language translators and describe its types.
(b) Define flowchart and draw the symbols and write geometrical names of the following.
(i) Processing Box (ii) Input/Output Box
(iii) Decision Box

Q.1 Choose the correct answer for each from the given options:

(1) The BASIC language developed in the:
☆ Mid-40s   ☆   Mid-50s ☆ **_Mid-60s_**☆ Mid-70s

(2) It deletes the program currently in memory and clears all variables:
☆ CLS ☆   KILL   ☆ **_NEW_** ☆   DELETE

(3) Errors detected by the use, are called:
☆ Syntax errors   ☆   **_Logical errors_**
☆ Runtime errors   ☆   None of these

(4) AND, OR and NOT operators are known as:
☆ Arithmetic operators ☆   Relational operators
☆ **_Logical operators_** ☆   All of these

(5) The functions, defined by the program, are called:
☆ **_Built-in-function_**   ☆ User-defined function
☆ Sub functions   ☆   None of these

(6) If we are to write more than one statement in a line we use a:
☆ **_Colon (:)_**   ☆   Semi colon(;)
☆ Comma (,)   ☆   Bar(-)

(7) The computer language has its own set of words, that is called:
☆ Command   ☆   Statement
☆ Function   ☆   **_Reserved words_**

(8) This command is used to exit from BASIC and to return to operating system:
☆ CLEAR   ☆   KILL
☆ **_SYSTEM_**   ☆   NEW

(9) The process of finding and removing the errors in a computer program, is called:
☆ Deleting   ☆   **_Debugging_**
☆ Coding   ☆   None of these

(10) The computer receives the numerical and string data during program execution with the help of:
☆ LET statement   ☆   REM statement
☆ **_INPUT statement_**   ☆   PRINT statement

(11) The screen output is called:
☆ **_Softcopy_**   ☆   Software
☆ Hardcopy   ☆   Hardware

(12) A statement that assigns a value to a variable is:
☆ REM statement ☆   PRINT statement
☆ **_LET statement_** ☆   LOCATE statement

(i) Attempt all the Questions of this section. (ii) Do not copy down the part questions. Write only the answer against the proper number of the questions and its part according to the question paper. (iii) Each question carries 1 mark.

Q.1   Choose the correct answer for each from the given options:

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☆ Mid-40s   ☆   Mid-50s ☆ *Mid-60s* ☆ Mid-70s

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A   LET statement   A   LOCATE statement

SECTION "B" SHORT QUESTION ANSWER (Marks: 24)

Note: Attempt any EIGHT questions from this section. Each question carries equal marks.

Q.2   How do comma (,) and semicolon (;) affect the output of PRINT statement?

Q.3   Define computer programming language.

Q.4   What will be the output of the following program?

Q.5   Rewrite the following statements after removing the errors:

105 FOR A$ = A TO Z
2.4 IF I = 30 THAN END
-12 RAM practical-1

Q.6   What is the difference between Direct mode and Indirect mode?

Q.7   Convert the following albegraic expression into GWBASIC formulae"

(i) $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

(ii) $\dfrac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + x^2}{x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}$

(iii) $\dfrac{-b\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Q.8   Write the purpose of the following: LIST, AUTO, LOCATE

Q.9   What is the difference between Counter loop and Controlled loop?

Q.10   READ DATA statement is used to assign values to the variables. Explain it with example.

Q.11   What is the difference between KILL and NEW commands in the BASIC language?

Q.12   Define Array.

Q.13   Define language translator.

SECTION "C" DETAILED ANSWER QUESTION (Marks: 24)

NOTE: Attempt any FOUR questions from this Section. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.14   What is the difference between High Level Languages and Low Level Languages?

Q.15   Explain operators and its types.

Q.16   Write a program to display even numbers from 2 to 20, also draw a flowchart.

Q.17   Define variable and describe its types.

Q.18   Define function and describe its types.

Q.19   Write all forms of the following abbreviations: (any six)

(i)   GUI   (ii)   BIT   (iii)   RAM
(iv)   BIOS   (v)   CGA   (vi)   BASIC
(vii)   DBMS   (viii)   CPU   (ix)   IBM

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(vii)   DBMS   (viii)   CPU   (ix)   IBM

1. Choose the correct answer for each from the given options: (15)

1. BASIC language was developed in:
- mid 1960s • mid 1970s • mid 1980s • none of these

2. Equal to (=) is a / an operator:
- Relational • Logical • Arithmetical • none of these

3. The command that deletes the file from dish in GWBASIC:
- Delete • Erase • Clear • Kill

4. High Level language is similar to language:
- Machine • Assembly • English • none of these

5. Smallest non-addressable unit of memory is:
- Bit • Byte • Kilobyte • NibbleA

6. A set of instructions is called:
- Command • Program • Programmings • All of these

7. Computer processes data in the form of this number system:
- Decimal • BASIC • Binary • none of these

8. DATA statement is used with:
- WEND • READ • NEXT • REM

9. Sequential data storage device is:
- Hard disk • Floppy disk • Megnetic tape • CD

10. Sign used with the string variables:
- % • # • ! • $

11. A computer program that create an object program is called:
- Interpreter • Compiler • Simulator • Commander

12. the device mostly used in for computer or video games:
- Mouse • Light pen • Joystick • Trackball

13. ROM has special program which called:
- Firmware • Live ware • Hardware • Operating system

14. The other name of fixed disk is:
- Hard disk • Optical disk • Floppy disk • none of these

15. The process of creating sectors and tracks on a disk is known as:
- Booting • Tracking • Formatting • Listing

SECTION "B" (SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS)

Note: Answer 12 questions from this section.(36)

2. Define input device with example.

3. Why Charles Babbage is considered as fathe of Modern Computer?

4. Differentiae between Hardcopy and Softcopy.

5. Define Keyboard and write the name of its keypads.

6. Write down any three differences between Analog and Digital computer.

7. What is Monitor? Write different types of Monitors name.

8. What is variable? Wriote it types.

9. Write down the full name of the following abbreviations
- (i) FORTRAN (ii) VDU (iii) ENIAC

10. Write the purposes of following statements:
- (i) PSET (ii) LINE (iii) CIRCLE

11. Write DOS commands for the following:
- (i) Check which version of DOS is running on your computer?
- (ii) Copy the entire contents of a disk to another disk
- (iii) Create a directory of your name on "C" drive.

12. Convert the following binay numbers into decimal numbers. (i) 101110_2 (ii) 1010101_2 (iii) 100010_2

13. Convert the following decimal numbers into binary numbers. (i) 201_{10} (ii) 356_{10} (iii) 735_{10}

14. Rewrite the following BASIC statements after removing the errors, if any.
- (i) 10.5 LET K = 'KARACHI'
- (ii) -30 OUTPUT "Enter Your name" : N
- (iii) 50 FOR AS = 100 TO 10 STEP 10

15. Convert the following algebraic expression into BASIC expression:
- (i) $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$
- (ii) $\dfrac{a+b}{a-b}$
- (iii) $-b\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$

16. Draw and write the purposes of the following flowchart symbols.

SECTION 'C' (DETAILED-ANSWER QUESTIONS)(24)

NOTE: Attempt any 4 questions from this Section.

17. Define printer and its types.

18. Draw the conuter genertation table.

19. Define computer programming language and describe its types.

20. Define CPU and all its major parts.

21. What is number system? Define different types of numbert system.

22. Write note on FOR NEXT and WHILE-WEND loops.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (M.C.Qs) (Marks: 37)

Note: Attempt all the questions of this section. (ii) Do not copy down the part questions. Write only the answer against the proper number of the question and its part according to the question paper. (iii) Each question carries 1 mark.

Q.1 Choose the correct answer for each from the given options:

(1) Data processing cycle consist of:
 ☆ **Three Steps** ☆ Two Steps
 ☆ Five Steps ☆ Four Steps

(2) Integrated Circuit was used in:
 ☆ First Generation ☆ Second Generation
 ☆ **Third Generation** ☆ None of these

(3) Microcomputers is also known as:
 ☆ Mini Computer ☆ Mainframe
 ☆ **Personal Computer** ☆ Super Computer

(4) Arithmetic Logic Unit of a computer system performs:
 ☆ Arithmetic Calculation ☆ Logical Decisions
 ☆ **Arithmetical and Logical functions**
 ☆ Simple mathematical calculations.

(5) The most used device for computer of video game is:
 ☆ Mouse ☆ Light Pen ☆ Track Ball ☆ **Joystick**

(6) The time period of first generation is from:
 ☆ **1945-55** ☆ 1965-66 ☆ 1980-88 ☆ 1935-45

(7) The screen output is called:
 ☆ Hardcopy ☆ **Softcopy** ☆ Hardware ☆ Software

(8) In 1960s, it was developed by John Kemeny and Thomas Kurtz:
 ☆ **BASIC Language** ☆ PASCAL Language
 ☆ COBOL Language ☆ FORTRAN Language

(9) Pictorial representation to the algorithm is called:
 ☆ Computer Programming ☆ Debugging
 ☆ Desk Checking ☆ **Flow Chart**

(10) He gave the concept of modern computers:
 ☆ Pascal Calculator ☆ **Analytical Engine**
 ☆ ABACUS ☆ Hollerith Machine

(11) High level language are nearest to the:
 ☆ Machine Language ☆ **Human Language**
 ☆ Assembly Language ☆ All of these

(12) In the form of this number system, computer data works:
 ☆ Octal number system ☆ Hexa decimal number
 ☆ **Binary number system** ☆ Decimal number system

(13) IF-THEN-ELSE statement is:
 ☆ Input ☆ Output
 ☆ **Conditional** ☆ Relational

(14) When the power is switched off, memory data is not washed away of:
 ☆ **ROM** ☆ RAM
 ☆ Cache memory ☆ Virtual memory

(15) Backing storage is also called:
 ☆ **Secondary Storage** ☆ Primary Storage
 ☆ Ordinary Storage ☆ None of these

(16) The Dimension statement has been designed by:
 ☆ Napier Bones ☆ UNIVAC
 ☆ **DIM** ☆ Diamond

(17) A characteristic of monitor that effects on the sharpness of

SECTION "B" SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS (Marks: 24)

Note: Answer any SIX (06) questions from this section. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.2 What is computer? Briefly explain its history of development.

Q.3 Distinguish between any two of the following.
   (i) Primary memory and Secondary memory
   (ii) Data and Information
   (iii) Function and Subroutine
   (iv) Analog computer and Digital computer
   (v) Numeric data and String data

Q.4 Write a BASIC program to accept (input) 5 numbers, calculate their average.

Q.5 Draw the computer generation table.

Q.6 Write the following BASIC statements after removing the errors if any:
   (i) 20 input "Enter your name"; N
   (ii) 50 for 1 = 10 to 1 STEP 2
   (iii) P☆ = KARACHI
   (iv) 80 X+Y = LET Z

Q.7 Define the Loop? Briefly explain the types of loop.

Q.8 What is the purpose of input device? Define any two input device.

Q.9 Write a BASIC formula that corresponds to each of the following algebraic expression.

Q.10(a) Convert the following into binary equivalent:
   (i) [628] = [?]   (ii) [735] = [?]
   (b) Convert the following into decimal equivalent:
   (i) [1010101] = [?]   (ii) [1110] = [?]

Q.11 What do you mean by computer languages? Describe its types.

SECTION "C" DETAILED-ANSWER QUESTIONS (Marks: 14)

Note: Attempt any TWO(2) questions from this Section. All questions carries equal marks.

Q.12 Describe the contribution of Charles Babbage in the development of a computer, why Babbage is considered as father of modern computer?

Q.13 Describe a CPU and its different unit.

Q.14 Define a constant and briefly explain its different types used in BASIC language

Q.15 Write a note of any two of the following:

   (1) Monitor   (2) Software Pakages
   (3) Internal Command and External Command
   (4) Magnetic Disk   (5) RAM and ROM

Marks: 24

NOTE: (i) Attempt all the Questions of this Section.

(ii) Do not copy down the part questions. Write only the answer against the proper number of the Question and its part according to the question Paper.

(iii) Each question carries 1 Marks

1. Choose the correct Answer for each from the given question:

(i). The type of function which is the part of a computer language is known as:

* user-define function   * library function ✓

* sub-program   * None of these

(ii). The process of converting source code into object code is known as:

* Compiling✓   * Executing   * Linking   * Saving

(iii). An inverter is:

* OR   * AND   * NOT ✓   * none of these

(iv). Step by step solution of a problem in simple language is called:

* Problem solving✓   * Algorithm

* Flowchart   * Data Structure

(v). The looks of sprite can be changed by using:

* backdrop tab   * costume tab ✓

* script tab   * control tab

(vi). The type of data that is used for decimal point value is:

* int   * char   * boot   * float✓

(vii). The parts of switch statements are "case" and:

* have   * if   * default✓   * for

(viii). Loop within a loop is called:

* inner   * outer   * enclosed   * nested✓

(ix). In a flowchart, an arrow represents:

* decision making   * start   * data flow✓   * stop

(x). "!=" operator belongs to which type of operator?

* Arithmetic   * Logical   * Relational✓   * None of these

(xi). Which of the following needs pressing "Enter key" from keyboard?

* getch()✓   * getche()   * getchar()   * gets()

(xii). In Boolean Algebra, A.Ā =:

* 0 ✓   * A   * Ā

(xiii). Which operator is used for input stream from the following:

*   * <   * >>✓   * <<

(xiv). The Boolean expression of NOR gate two variables is:

* $\overline{A+B}$ * $\bar{A}+\bar{B}$ * A+B ✓   * $\overline{A} . \overline{B}$

(xv). To send value, to the calling function we use:

* throw statement   * send statement

* return statement✓   * back statement

(xvi). The number of bytes used by "int" type in C++ is:

* 2   * 4✓   * 8   * 1

(xvii). C++ statement ends at:

* .   * ; ✓   * ,   * :

(xviii). In scratch, the character which moves on the stage is called a:

* sprite✓   * command   * script   * event

(xix). Which of the following operator works only with integer value?

* /   * %   * +✓   * *

(xx). The process of given variable, its starting value is called:

* declaring   * naming   * Initializing✓   * none of these

(xxi). The universal gate is:

* NAND Gate ✓   * AND Gate   * OR Gate   * None of these

(xxii). The word "prototype" means:

* Declaration   * Calling   * Definition   * None of these

SECTION "B" (Short Answer Question) Marks: 24

NOTE: Attempt any **EIGHT** Questions from this section.
All questions carry equal marks.

2. What is Computer Program?
3. Write down the purposes of any two statements:
(i) if-else   (ii) return   (iii) exit ()   (iv) continue
4. Why do we use Boolean Algebra?
5. Differentiate between Arithmetic operators and relational operators.
6. Why is there need of index in an array?
7. Write down any three rules of naming variable in C''.
8. Write the uses of any three escape sequences:

* \t   * \n   * r   * \b   * \a

9. Explain the purpose of "default" in C^{++}.
10. What are strings in C^{++}?
11. Write the functions of "for loop".
12. Explain increment operator (++) and write the name of two ways of its usage.
13. Describe comment statement. How many types of comment statement are used in C^{++}?

Section C (Detailed –Answer Question) (12)

NOTE: Attempt any **TWO (2)** questions from this section.
Each question carries (Six) 6 marks.

14. Write any three steps of problem solving.
15. Differentiate between constant and variable.
16. Describe the following translators:
(i) Compiler   (ii) Interpreter   (iii) Assembler