

COMPUTER SCIENCE

KEY ANSWER

PART – II

20 X 2 = 40

76. Click on the Window Menu option and select the File name from the list 2  
(or)  
By clicking the document button from the taskbar
77. Header is the area at the top of the page. Footer is the area at the bottom of 1  
the page. 1  
Header/Footer is used to add the references such as Author Name,  
Document Title, Page Number, etc.,
78. (1) We can get accurate result 2  
(2) Worksheet can be quite big size  
(3) Any part of worksheet can be edited/viewed  
(4) Lot of built-in mathematical functions  
(5) Desired part of the worksheet can be printed  
(6) Worksheet data can be viewed as chart  
(7) Worksheet data can be transferred to word processors or to any  
database  
8) Any part of worksheet can be merged to other worksheet  
(Any 4 points)
79. The activities such as Adding a number to a date and arrive at new date, 2  
Find the difference between two dates, and use wide variety of functions  
and formats  
Any one example
80. Hierarchical database are mainly used in Main Frame Computers. This 2  
database consists of two or more tables. The records in these tables are  
organized in tree-like structure. The relationship between the records are  
said to be in parent-child relationship.
81. DBMS is a program or collection of programs that allows any number of 2  
users to access data modify it and construct and simple and complex request  
to obtain to work with selected records.  
( or )  
DBMS is software tool that allows user to create database table and that  
provide access to multiple users.

- 2
82. Compression is a technique by which a recurring set of information is identified and replaced by a single piece of information. 1  
The 2 types of compression are Lossless compression and Lossy compression. 1
83. When sound or video is included as a part of Web Page then it is called as 2  
Inline Audio-Video.  
It plays automatically without giving viewer any control.
84. The various transition effects that can be attached to a slide along with 2  
other options that allows you control the transition of the slides.
85. Insert → Slide command is used to insert a slide into a presentation. Delete 2  
key is used to delete a slide from the presentation. Slide -> Rename Slide  
command is used to rename a slide.
- (or)
- Using Right click option Delete Slide and Rename Slide.
86. The ability of an object to respond differently to different messages is called 2  
as Polymorphism.
87. Identifiers are also called variables. Variables are memory boxes that hold 2  
values or constants.
88. ; - Terminates a C++ statement. 2  
// - Denotes single line comments  
/\* \*/ - Denotes multiline comments  
{ } - Used to group C++ statements  
[ ] - Used to denote array index  
' ' - is used to denote character constant  
" " - is used to denote string constant  
(Any 4 punctuators)
89. 'unsigned' modifier is allows the sign bit to store the data. 1  
'long' modifier increase the range of values for a variable. 1
90. continue statement forces the next iteration of the loop to take place. 1  
break statement terminates the loop or exit the current loop. 1
91. Syntax for function prototyping is <type> <function identifier> 1  
(arguments); 1  
Any one example



92. write() is a member function of standard output stream. The two parameters of the write() functions are identifier string character and number of characters to be displayed. 2  
(or)  
write( ) method is used display 'n' number of character from a string on the screen.
93. Array parameters by default behave like reference parameter as the array identifier represents the base address of the array. 2
94. The members and functions declared under private are not accessible by members outside the class, this is called as data hiding. 2
95. (1) The static member variable is initialized to zero. 2  
(2) Only one copy of the member variable is created.  
(3) static member is shared by all the other objects of its class type.  
(4) Its scope is within the class but its lifetime is till to the end of the program execution  
(Any 2 points)
96. Compiler adopts the BEST match strategy. 1. Look for the exact match of a function prototype with that of function call statement. 2. In case an exact match is not available it looks for the nearest match. That is the compiler will promote integral data promotion. 1
97. i) Constructor initializes the class object 1  
ii) It allocates the memory space to an object 1
98. Reusability of Code, Code Sharing, & Consistency of Interface 2
99. e-Banking permits banking from the comfort of the home by using Internet facilities. e-Banking improve the services of a bank. 2
- 100 The idle time of computers in an organization is being stolen illegally. Some other software run on an idle computer without the knowledge of the organization ed as 'Theft of Computer Time'. 2

### PART-III

7 x 5 = 35

(Note : Dialog boxes are not necessary )

101. (1) Spell-check dialog box using Tools → Spell-check... (Tools → Spelling → Check) (or) by pressing the F7 key or ABC icon 1  
(2) Not in Dictionary displays the misplaced word, Suggestion list box displays the alternative spellings. 1  
(3) Explanation of 'Ignore Once', Ignore All, Change, and 'Change All' 2  
(4) Add button 1

102. Explanation of any 8 icons from Table Formatting toolbar : Merge Cells, Split Cells, Insert Rows, Insert Columns, Delete Rows, Delete Columns, Optimize, Border, Line Style, Background, Border Color, Table Fixed, Table Proportional, Table Variable. 5
- 103 Explanation of any 5. Insert Chart, Insert Formula, Insert Movie and Sound, Insert Floating Frame, Insert OLE Object, Insert Applet 5
- 104 Select a range. and Opening of 'Fill Series' dialog box by the command Edit → Fill → Series 1  
Example with the usage of 'Direction' (Right / Down ) , Series Type (Linear / Growth) , Start Value, Increment Value and Stop Value text boxes 4
- 105 Explaining any 5 manipulating ways (Sorting, Searching, Filtering, Merging, Report Generation, Calculation on data and Editing) 5
- 106 Definition of while loop 1  
while loop syntax 2  
Working of Example 2
- 107 Call by Reference Definition - In Call by Reference, any change made in the formal parameter is reflected back in the actual parameter. 2  
Explanation of any suitable Example 3
- 108 1. Only existing operators can be overloaded. New operators can not be created 5  
2. The overloaded operator must have at least one operand of user defined type.  
3. The basic definition of an operator cannot be replaced.  
4. When binary operators are overloaded, the left hand object must be an object of the relevant class.  
5. Binary operators overloaded through a member function take one explicit argument.  
6. Overloaded operators behave in the same way as the basic operators in terms of their operands

(Any 5 Points)



109. Debug

(Any 10 errors) 10X½ =5

Line no.	Invalid Statement	Corrected Statement
3	Statement missing	public : (or) public: should be placed between 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> line
8.	;base() (~ Character missing )	~ base()
12.	} (Semi colon missing)	};
13.	class derived : : public-base	class derived : public base (Consider the 2 errors as separate errors)
15.	public (Colon missing)	public :
18.	cout<<"\n Constructor of derived"; (Insertion operator missing)	cout<<"\n Constructor of derived ";
20.	! derived() (~ Character missing )	~ derived()
23.	}; (Extra semicolon)	}
25.	class derived : publicly derived2	class derived2 : public derived (Consider the 3 errors as separate errors)
32.	!derived2() (~ Character missing )	~ derived2()
37.	void base()	void main() (or) void main(void)
39.	x.derived2;	derived2 x; (or) derived x;
40.	x1.derive;	derived x1; (or) derived2 x1;
41.	};	}

110. Output :

5 marks

Feet: 24

Inch: 11

Feet: 12

Inch: 1

Feet: 37

Inch: 0