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NARSIMHA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE

UGC-AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION

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Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which of the following is a reason for studying programming languages?

- A) To learn hardware design
- B) To improve the ability to choose appropriate languages
- C) To design computer chips
- D) To replace operating systems

2. A language designed for scientific computations is generally classified under:

- A) Business applications
- B) Artificial intelligence
- C) Scientific applications
- D) Systems programming

3. Which of the following is NOT a programming language evaluation criterion?

- A) Readability
- B) Reliability
- C) Portability
- D) Processor speed

4. The ease with which programs can be written in a language is called:

- A) Readability
- B) Writability
- C) Reliability
- D) Simplicity

5. Which evaluation criterion refers to the ease of understanding a program?

- A) Readability
- B) Writability
- C) Cost
- D) Reliability

6. The ability of a language to perform according to specifications under all conditions is:

- A) Portability
- B) Reliability
- C) Generality
- D) Simplicity

7. Which factor strongly influences programming language design?

- A) Computer architecture
- B) Keyboard layout
- C) Monitor size
- D) Printer speed

8. Machine language belongs to which generation of programming languages?

- A) First generation
- B) Second generation
- C) Third generation
- D) Fourth generation

9. Which of the following is a language implementation method?

- A) Interpretation
- B) Compilation only
- C) Networking
- D) Scheduling

10. A compiler translates:

- A) Source code to machine code
- B) Machine code to source code
- C) Data into information
- D) Hardware into software

11. An interpreter translates and executes:

- A) Entire program at once
- B) One statement at a time
- C) Only functions
- D) Only loops

12. Which implementation system combines compilation and interpretation?

- A) Hybrid implementation system
- B) Pure compiler
- C) Assembler
- D) Loader

13. Which programming environment provides editing, debugging, and execution facilities?

- A) IDE
- B) BIOS
- C) Cache
- D) Kernel

14. FORTRAN was primarily developed for:

- A) Business applications
- B) Scientific computations
- C) AI applications
- D) Web development

15. COBOL was mainly designed for:

- A) Scientific computing
- B) Business data processing
- C) Gaming
- D) Networking

16. The formal description of a programming language's syntax is called:

- A) Semantics
- B) Grammar

- C) Lexicon
- D) Encoding

17. Which notation is commonly used to describe syntax formally?

- A) UML
- B) BNF
- C) ER Diagram
- D) DFD

18. Attribute grammars are used to describe:

- A) Syntax only
- B) Semantics-related information
- C) Hardware architecture
- D) Program execution speed

19. The meaning of a program is referred to as:

- A) Syntax
- B) Semantics
- C) Lexeme
- D) Grammar

20. Which semantic method describes program meaning through mathematical functions?

- A) Operational semantics
- B) Denotational semantics
- C) Static semantics
- D) Syntax analysis

Fill in the Blanks

1. The study of programming languages helps programmers choose the most _____ language for a task.

Answer: appropriate

2. A language's ease of reading and understanding is called _____.

Answer: readability

3. The ease of writing programs in a language is called _____.

Answer: writability

4. The ability of a program to perform according to specifications is known as _____.

Answer: reliability

5. The total expense involved in using a language is referred to as its _____.

Answer: cost

6. Scientific programming languages were influenced by _____ architecture.

Answer: computer

7. A language designed specifically for business applications is _____.

Answer: COBOL

8. FORTRAN stands for Formula _____.

Answer: Translation

9. The process of converting source code into machine code is called _____.

Answer: compilation

10. A program that executes source code statement by statement is called an _____.

Answer: interpreter

11. A combination of compilation and interpretation is known as a _____ implementation system.

Answer: hybrid

12. An Integrated Development Environment is commonly abbreviated as _____.
Answer: IDE

13. The rules that define the structure of programs are called _____.
Answer: syntax

14. The meaning associated with program statements is called _____.
Answer: semantics

15. BNF stands for Backus-Naur _____.
Answer: Form

16. A formal grammar consists of terminals, non-terminals, productions, and a _____ symbol.
Answer: start

17. Attribute grammars extend context-free grammars by adding _____.
Answer: attributes

18. Operational semantics describes meaning through program _____.
Answer: execution

19. Denotational semantics is based on _____ functions.
Answer: mathematical

20. The evolution of programming languages began with _____ language.
Answer: machine