CLASS-VI

CHAPTER 8: PROGRAMMING WITH QBASIC

Instructions:-

1. Do the objective questions in book. Only answers of the objective questions are given below.

2. Write question and answers in the classwork copy.

1. Circle the correct option.

a. (i) b. (ii) c. (iii) d. (i) e. (iii) f. (i)

2. Put a tick (✓) for the correct statements and a cross (✗) for the wrong ones.

a. ✓   b. ✓   c. ✗   d. ✗   e. ✓   f. ✗

3. Match the related options.

a. (iv) b. (v) c. (ii) d. (iii) e. (i)

4. Fill in the blanks.

a. program b. LET c. True

d. F5 e. 1985

5. Answer the questions.

a. Write two advantages of high-level languages.

Ans. Two advantages of high-level languages are given below.

☐ It is quite easier to write and understand a program written in a high-level language.

☐ High-level language programs are machine independent. That is, programs written on one machine can run on different machines without any change.

b. Name different types of operators provided by QBASIC.

Ans. QBASIC provides three types of operators: arithmetic operators, relational operators and logical operators.

c. List the steps to save a program in QBASIC.

Ans. To save a program in QBASIC, follow these steps.

1. Click the File menu and then click Save As. The Save As dialog box appears.

2. Type a name for the program in the File Name text box. The location where the program is to be saved can be specified in the Paths section.

3. Click OK.

d. What are the two ways of displaying multiple values using a single "PRINT" command?

Ans. To print multiple values using a single PRINT command, we can separate the different values by a comma (,) or a semicolon (;). For example,

```
PRINT "Hello","World"
PRINT "Hello";"World"
```

If a comma (,) is used, the output is printed in columns, while on using semicolon (;), the output is printed continuously without any space between the values.

e. Give differences between:

Ans. (i) **Constant and Variable** -Constants are the fixed values that do not change during the execution of a program. A variable refers to the location in memory that contains a value. The value of a variable can change during the program execution.

(ii) PRINT and INPUT command

The PRINT command is used to display output on the screen. This output can be text (string constant), a numeric constant, value of a variable or the result of an expression. The INPUT command, on the other hand, is used to receive data from the user. The user can enter a string or a number which is then stored in a variable.

(iii) IF…THEN and IF…THEN…ELSE statement

The IF...THEN statement is used to execute a command only when the given condition is True. On the other hand, the IF...THEN...ELSE statement goes one step forward and executes a set of commands even when the condition is False.

f. List two rules to be followed while naming the variables.

Ans. Two rules that must be followed while naming the variables are given below.

▪ A variable name must begin with a letter and the remaining characters may be letters, digits or both. No blank spaces or special characters can be used (except for $ in string variables) in the name of a variable.

▪ No keyword can be used as the variable name.

g. What is the use of 'LET' command in QBASIC?

Ans. The `LET` command is used to assign a constant, a variable or an expression to a variable.

h. Mention the use of 'SELECT…CASE' statement.

Ans. The `SELECT...CASE` statement lets us select from multiple choices based on the values for a given expression. It is an alternative to using nested `IF...THEN...ELSE` statements.