1. Circle the correct option.
   a. (iii)  b. (iii)  c. (iii)  d. (iii)  e. (iii)

2. Fill in the blanks.
   a. form  b. run  c. solution  
   d. Controls  e. Label

3. Put a tick (✓) for the correct statements and a cross (✗) for the wrong ones.
   a. ✓  b. ✗  c. ✗  d. ✓  e. ✗

4. Answer the questions.
   a. Visual Basic is based on event-driven programming. Whenever some action such as a key press or a mouse click is performed on a graphical component, an event is generated. It provides an environment, known as IDE, in which the programs can be visually designed, edited, compiled and debugged.
   b. The View Code button in the Solution Explorer window is used to open the Code Editor window and the View Designer button is used to open the form.
   c. In Visual Basic, each control is associated with a set of properties, methods and events.
      - Properties describe the characteristics of a control.
      - Methods refer to the actions that can be performed on the control.
      - Events refer to the occurrence of user-generated actions applied on the control.
   d. (i) Two properties associated with the TextBox control are listed below.
      - **Name**: To assign a name to the text box.
      - **Font**: To set the font, font size and font style for the text to be displayed in the text box.
      Two events associated with the TextBox control are listed below.
      - **TextChanged**: This event occurs when the text appearing in the text box is changed.
      - **Click**: This event occurs when we click on a text box.
   (ii) Two properties associated with the Button control are listed below.
      - **Name**: To assign a name to the button.
      - **Text**: To specify the text that appears on the button.
      Two events associated with the Button control are listed below.
      - **Click**: This event occurs when we click on a button.
      - **DoubleClick**: This event occurs when we double-click on a button.
   (iii) Two properties associated with the RadioButton control are listed below.
      - **Text**: To specify the caption for the radio button.
      - **Appearance**: To specify whether the radio button should appear as normal or as a Windows push button.
      Two events associated with the RadioButton control are listed below.
      - **CheckedChanged**: This event occurs when the value of the Checked property of a RadioButton control changes.
• **AppearanceChanged:** This event occurs when the value of the Appearance property of a RadioButton control changes.

e. Both the RadioButton and CheckBox controls provide a group of options to choose from. The differences between the two are as follows.
   • The RadioButton control enables to select one option from a set of two or more options. We can select only one option from the group of radio buttons. The CheckBox control allows to select more than one option from a group of options
   • As a radio button is selected in a group, other radio buttons in the group get deactivated automatically. On selecting one option in a group, other options do not get deactivated.

f. Three properties of the Form control are listed below.
   • **Text:** To specify the title for the form.
   • **Name:** To assign a name to the form. This name is used to refer the form while writing the code.
   • **BackColor:** To set the background colour of the form.

g. To place a control from the Toolbox onto a form, follow any of these steps.
   • Double-click the icon of the desired control in the Toolbox. The control is placed on the form.
   • Click the icon of the desired control in the Toolbox. Then, click and drag the mouse diagonally on the form to draw the control.

5. **Application-based questions.**
   a. Ravi should use the CheckBox control.
   b. She can change the Text property of the three Button controls in the Properties window to ‘Submit’, ‘Refresh’ and ‘Cancel’, respectively.