



Sample Questions

Syllabus Guidelines: Computer hardware, computer software concept, word processor, IT basics, internet, service available on internet, IT tools, MS access, hyper text markup language, html fundamentals, IT applications, database, website designing

- Q.1.** (i) When program reaches into memory, the X of CPU reads the program instruction.
(ii) The X then determines the type of instruction i.e., whether it is an arithmetic (calculations) or logical (comparisons) or I/O (reading or writing) type of instruction.
(iii) For arithmetic or logical type of instructions, X directs the ALU (Arithmetic and logic unit) to carry out the instructions.
(iv) For Input type of instruction, X directs the Input unit to carry on the instruction and for Output type of instruction, it directs the output unit to carry out the instruction.
- What is X ?
(a) Hard disk (b) Mainframe (c) CPU (d) PROM
- Q.2.** Match the following.
(1) Indent (A) Placement of text going past the right margin to the next line
(2) Word wrap (B) The distance between text boundaries and page margins
(3) Clipboard (C) The general arrangement of text in the document
(4) Formatting (D) A temporary storage area, used generally for cut/copied text or graphics
- (a) 1D, 2C, 3A, 4B (b) 1B, 2C, 3D, 4A (c) 1B, 2A, 3D, 4C (d) 1A, 2B, 3C, 4D
- Q.3.** Log in is –
(a) (Network News Transport Protocol)– The protocol used by client and server software to carry USENET postings.
(b) Something scientists used to do
(c) The account name used to gain access to a computer system or the act of entering into a computer system.
(d) Secret Access code
- Q.4.** Click the true statement:
(a) AARNet is a subset of SydNet which is a subset of the Internet
(b) SydNet is a subset of the Internet which is a subset of AARNet.
(c) AARNet is a subset of the Internet which is a subset of SydNet.
(d) SydNet is a subset of AARNet which is a subset of the Internet

- Q.5.** Pick up the wrong definition.
- (a) **ALGOL** - a short form of ALGORithmic Language, is a procedure oriented language used to express computer programs by algorithms.
 - (b) **Data processing** - operations by computer on a data to produce required information.
 - (c) **Data** – is the raw numbers, figures and letters required for the successful operation of the computer
 - (d) **Binary notation** - is a method of counting used in computers having base '1'
- Q.6.** Which two files are used during operation of the DBMS?
- (a) Data manipulation language and query language.
 - (b) Data dictionary and transaction log.
 - (c) Query language and utilities.
 - (d) Data dictionary and query language.
- Q.7.** Which of the following statements is not true?
- (a) FORTRAN is a high-level language.
 - (b) A FORTRAN program written for the IBM-PC, is totally different from a FORTRAN program written for the execution of SUN machine.
 - (c) FORTRAN is extensively used to write programs for performing scientific computations.
 - (d) None of the above.
- Q.8.** Which of the following statement is true
- (i) The *while* and *for* loops test the termination condition at the bottom of the loop, but the *do-while* tests the termination condition at the top.
 - (ii) The *continue* statement is used to skip some statements within a loop and start next iteration.
 - (iii) A loop may contain another loop in its body.
 - (iv) A *break* statement must be used following the statements for each case in a *switch* statement.
 - (v) The compiler interprets *else-if* differently than it does an equivalent *if-else*.
- (a) (i), (iii), (v) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (iii) and (v) (d) None of these
- Q.9.** When multidimensional arrays are assigned initial value
- (a) Rightmost subscript increases most rapidly
 - (b) Leftmost subscript increases most rapidly
 - (c) Rightmost subscript increases least.
 - (d) None of the above.
- Q.10.** Which of the following is an interactive programming language
- (a) COBOL (b) FORTRAN (c) PASCAL (d) None of these

ANSWER KEY

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|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |