COMPUTER
(MCQs)

I.T AND LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION
Usage of Basic Software like M.S Office, Electronic Record Keeping, Internet, E-mail etc.

INTERNET

All of the following are examples of real security and privacy risks EXCEPT:
(a) hackers.
(b) identity theft.
(c) viruses.
(d) spam.
(5) None of these

The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminal's computer is an ex-ample of a law enforcement specialty called:
(a) computer forensics.
(b) robotics.
(c) simulation.
(d) animation.
(5) None of these

3. The difference between people with access to computers and the Internet and those without this access is known as the:
(a) Internet divide.
(b) digital divide.
(c) Web divide.
(d) broadband divide.
(5) None of these

4. Which of the following is a Web browser?
(a) Paint
(b) Power Point
(c) Word
(d) Fire fox
(5) All are Web browsers

5. The Internet allows you to —
(a) send electronic mail
(b) view Web pages
(c) connect to servers 'all around the world
(d) None of these
(e) All of the above

6. Tunk e-mail is also called—
(a) spoof
(b) spam
(c) sniffer script
(d) spool
(e) None of these

7. What is the most common way to get a virus in your computer's hard disk?
(a) By installing games from their CD-ROMS
(b) By uploading pictures from mobile phones to thecomputer
(c) By sending e-mails
(d) By opening e-mails
(e) None of these

8. What is an E-mail attachment?
(a) A separate document from another program sent alongwith an E-mail message
(b) A receipt sent by the recipient
(c) A malicious parasite that feeds off of your messages and destroys the contents
(d) A list of CC: or BCC: recipients
(e) None of these

9. Which of the following are all considered advantages ofemail?
(a) Printable, global and expensive
(b) Global, convenience and Microsoft owned
(c) Convenience, speed of delivery, generality and reliability
(d) Slow delivery, reliable, global and inexpensive
(e) None of these

10. What is an E-mail attachment?
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(c) A malicious parasite that feeds off of your messagesand destroys the contents
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(e) None of these

11. Sending an E-mail is similar to
(a) drawing a picture
(b) writing a letter
(c) talking on the phone
(d) sending a package
(e) None of these

12. The ———— also called the Web, contains billions of documents.
(a) Web Portal
(b) HTTP
(c) World Wide Web
(d) Domain
(e) None of these

13. Choose the web-browser among the following:
(a) MSN messenger
(b) Yahoo messenger
(c) Rediffbal. Net
(d) None of these
(e) Netscape Navigator

14. The————shows all the Web sites and pages that you have visited over a period of time.
(a) status bar
(b) task bar
(c) tool bar
(d) history list
(e) None of these

15. In the URL http:/www.prenhall.com, the portion labelledhttp is the————
(a) domain name
(b) host
(c) protocol
(d) top-level domain
(e) None of these

16. A repair for a known software bug, usually available at no charge on the internet, is called a(n)————
(a) version .
(b) tutorial

(c) patch
(d) FAQ
(e) None of these

17. A Web site address is a unique name that identifies a specific————on the Web.
(a) Web browser
(b) PDA
(c) Link
(d) Web site
(e) None of these

18. A word in a web page that, when clicked, opens another document is called ————
(a) hyperlink ✓
(b) anchor
(c) reference
(d) URL
(e) None of these

19. When sending an e-mail, the————line describes the contents of the message.
(a) to
(b) None of these
(c) contents
(d) CC
(e) subject ✓

20. Which of the following is an example of connectivity?
(a) floppy disk
(b) Internet
(c) power cord
(d) data
(e) None of these

21. The process of connecting to the Internet account is
(a) SIGN IN
(b) LOG OUT
(c) LOG IN
(d) SIGN OUT
(e) None of these

22. A commonly used graphic format for the web is
(a) Imp
(b) bmp
(c) text
(d) GIF
(e) TIP

23. The HTML code written in a text editor to make webpages,
(a) HTML coding tags
(b) source element
(c) Source code
(d) Tags
(e) None of these

24. If you receive an e-mail from someone you don't know, what should you do?
(a) Delete it without opening it
(b) Forward it to the police immediately

(c) Open it and respond to them saying you don't know them

(d) Reply and ask them for their personal information

(e) Reply and tell them you want to keep in touch with them

25. _____ is collection of web-pages and _____ is the very first page that we see on opening of a website.
(a) Home-page, Webpage
(b) Webpage-, Home-page
(c) Web-site, Home-page
(d) Webpage, Web-site
(e) None of these

26. When we run a program in HTML coding, _____ is used as backend and _____ works as frontend.
(a) Notepad - Msn-messenger
(b) Notepad-Internet Explorer
(c) MS-word - Internet -Explorer
(d) Both (1)and (2)
(e) None of these

27. One advantage of dial-up Internet access is
(a) it utilizes broadband technology
(b) None of these
(c) it uses a router for security
(d) modem speeds are very fast
(e) it utilizes existing telephone service

28. What is the term for unsolicited e-mail?
(a) newsgroup   (b) Usenet
(c) backbone   (d) spam
(e) flaming

29. The code for a Web page is written using _____
(a) a fifth-generation language
(b) Hypertext Markup Language
(c) Win Zip
(d) Perl
(e) URL

30. Small application programs that run on a Web page and may ensure a form is completed properly or provide animation are known as _____

(a) spiders   (b) flash
(c) cookies   (d) applets
(e) sparks

31. When the pointer is positioned on a _____, it is shaped likea hand.
(a) hyperlink   (b) grammar error
(c) screen tip   (d) spelling error
(e) formatting error

32. Internet is
(a) a local computer network
(b) a worldwide network of computers
(c) a worldwide interconnected network of computerswhich use a common protocol to communicate with oneanother
(d) an interconnected network of computers
(e) None of these

33. Which facilities is available in the internet are
(i) electronic mail
(ii) remote login
(iii) file transfer
(iv) Word processing
(a) i,ii   (b) ii, iii and iv
(c) i,ii.iv   (d) i, ii.iii
(e) None of these

34. Internet requires
(a) an international agreement to connect computers
(b) a commonly agreed set of rules to communicate betweencomputers
(c) a local area network
(d) a World Wide Web
(e) None of these

35. Each computer connected to the internet must
(a) be an IBM PC
(b) be internet compatible
(c) have a unique IP address
(d) have a modem connection
(e) None of these

36. IP address is currently
(a) None of these

(b)   Available in plenty
(c)   6 bytes long
(d)   not assigned as it is all used up
(e)   4 bytes long

37. IP addresses are converted to
(a)   a binary string
(b)   a hierarchy of domain names
(c)   alphanumeric string
(d)   a hexadecimal string
(e)   None of these

38. Internet addresses must always
(i) a country name or organization type
(ii) internet service provider's name
(iii) name of organization
(iv) name of individual
(v) type of organization
(a)   i,iii   (b)   ii, iii, iv
(c)   i, ii.iii   (d)   ii, iii, iv, v
(e)   None of these

39. Internet uses
(a)   Telex switching
(b)   Circuit switching
(c)   Telephone switching
(d)   Packet switching
(e)   None of these

40. Internet data is broken up as
(a)   fixed length packets
(b)   None of these
(c)   not packetized
(d)   64 bytes packets
(e)   variable length packets

41. Internet packet data structure consists of
(i) source address
(ii) destination address
(iii) serial number of packets
(iv) message bytes
(v) Control bits for error checking
(vi) Path identification bits
(a)   i, ii.iii   (b)   i, ii, iii, iv
(c)   i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi (d)   i, ii, iii, iv, v
(e)   None of these

42. The packets of an internet message

(a)   take a predetermined path
(b)   go along different paths based on path availability
(c)   take a path based on packet priority
(d)   take the shortest path from source to destination
(e)   None of these

43. By an intranet we mean
(a)   a network connecting all computers of an organization and using the internet protocol
(b)   a Wide Area Network connecting all branches of an organization
(c)   a corporate computer net work
(d)   a LAN of an organization
(e)   None of these

44. By an extranet we mean
(a)   an extra fast computer network
(b)   an extra network used by an organization for higherreliability
(c)   the intranets of two co-operating organizationsinterconnected via a secure leased line
(d)   an extra connection to crating organization
(e)   None of these

45. World Wide Web
(a)   is another name for internet
(b)   worldwide connection for computers
(c)   a collection of worldwide information
(d)   a collection of linked information residing on computersconnected by the internet
(e)   None of these

46. Among services available on the World Wide Web are
(i) Encryption   (ii) HTTP
(iii) HTML   (iv) Firewalls
(a)   ii and iii   (b)   I and ii
(c)   iii and iv   (d)   I and iv
(e)   None of these

47. A world wide web contains web pages

(a) presiding in many computers
(b) created using HTML
(c) residing in many computers linked together using HTML
(d) with links to other web pages
(e) None of these

. A web page is located using a
(a) Uniform Resource Locator
(b) Universal Record Linking
(c) Universal Record Locator
(d) Uniformly Reachable Links
(e) None of these

9. A URL specifies the following:
(i) protocol used
(ii) domain name of server hosting web page
(iii) name of folder with required information
(iv) name of document formatted using HTML
(v) the name of ISP
(a) i, ii, iii, v   (b) ii, iii, iv, v
(c) i, iii, iv   (d) i, ii, iii, iv
(e) None of these

50. A search engine is a program to search
(a) for information
(b) web pages
(c) web pages for Information using specified search terms
(d) web pages for specified index terms
(e) None of these

51. HTML stands for
(a) Hyper Text Markup Language
(b) Hyper Text Making Links
(c) Higher Textual Marking of Links
(d) Hyper Text Mixer of Links
(e) None of these

52. HTML is similar to a
(a) screen editor
(b) scripting language
(c) search engine
(d) None pf these

(e) word processing language

53. Desirable properties of a website are
(i) a meaningful address
(ii) Help and search facilities
(iii) Links to related sites
(iv) Features to allow users to give feedback
(v) Hosting on a mainframe
(a) i, ii, iii   (b) i, ii, iii, iv, v
(c) i, ii, iii, iv   (d) i, ii, iii, v
(e) None of these

54. HTML uses
(a) Fixed tags defined by the language
(b) User defined tags
(c) Tags only for linking
(d) Pre-specified tags
(e) None of these

55. HTML tags define
(a) The data types of elements of document
(b) The contents of the document
(c) Presentation of specified elements of a document
(d) The structure of the document
(e) None of these

56. SGML stands for
(a) Standard General Markup Unit
(b) Structured General Markup Language
(c) Standard Graphics Mapping Language
(d) Standard Generalized Markup Language
(e) None of these

57. HTML and XML are markup languages
(a) Specially development for the web
(b) Are versions of SGML
(c) Are based on SGML
(d) Independent of SGML
(e) None of these

58. XML stands for
(a) Extended Markup Language
(b) Excellent Markup Links
(c) Extra Markup Language

(d) Extended Marking Links

(e) None of these

59 XML uses

(a) Both predefined and user defined tags

(b) pre-defined tags

(c) user define tags

(d) Extended tags used in HTML and makes them powerful

(e) None of these

60. In order to interpret XML documents one should

(a) Use standardized tags

(b) Specify tag filename

(c) Define the tags separately

(d) Have a document type definition which defines the tags

(e) None of these

61. The advantages of XML over HTML are

(i) It allows processing of data stored in web pages

(ii) It uses meaningful tags which aids in understanding thenature of a document

(iii) Is simpler than HTML

(iv) It separates presentation and structure of document

(a) (i),(ii)and(iy)   (c) (ii),(iii) and (iv)

(d) (i),(iii) and (iv)   (e) None of these

62. XSL definition is used along with XML definition to specify

(a) The data types of the contents of XML document

(b) The links with other documents

(c) The presentation of XML document

(d) The juncture of XML document

(e) None of these

63. XLL definition is used along with XML to specify

(a) The data types of the contents of XML document.

(b) The links with other documents

(c) The presentation of XML document

(d) The structure of XML document

(e) None of these

64. DTD definition is used along with XML to specify

(1) The presentation of XML document

(b) The links with other documents

(c) The structure of XML document

(d) The data types of the con-

(e) tents of XML document None of these

ANSWERS

1	d	2	a	3	b	4	d	5	e
6	b	7	d	8	a	9	c	10	a
11	b	12	c	13	e	14	d	15	a
16	c	17	d	18	a	19	e	20	b
21	c	22	d	23	c	24	a	25	c
26	b	27	e	28	d	29	b	30	b
31	a	32	c	33	d	34	b	35	c
36	e	37	b	38	a	39	d	40	e
41	d	42	c	43	a	44	c	45	d
46	a	47	c	48	a	49	d	50	c
51	a	52	e	53	c	54	a	55	c
56	d	57	c	58	a	59	c	60	d
61	a	62	c	63	b	64	d		

BASIC INTERNET TERMS

Term	Description
World Wide Web (WWW)	The www is a collection of linked documents or page, stored on million of computers and distributed across the world.
Web Page	A web page is written in a language called HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language), which enables to embed hypertext links in the document.
Website	A website is a set of related web pages, published by on individual or an organization.
Home Page	A home page (also called index page) is the starting point to the website. It refers to the web page that indentifies a website and contains the hyperlinks to other web pages in the website.
Browser	A browser (or web browser) is a special software that enables the users to read/view web pages and jump from one web page to another.
Uniform Resource Locator (URL)	Each web page has a unique address called a URL that identifies its location on the Internet.
Internet Service Provider (ISP)	An ISP is an organization that connects its subscribers computer using modem to the Internet.
Web Server	A server is a computer equipped with server software which provides a specified kind of services to client software running on other computer.
Download	It refers to the act of transmitting data from a remote computer on the Internet to lock network.
Upload	It refers to the act of transmitting data from local computer to any other computer on the Internet or network.
Search Engine	A search engine is a software system that is designed to search the information on the Internet.
Online	It is commonly referred to the state of being connected to the networked computer system or the Internet.
Offline	It is just the opposite of online. It refers to the state of not being connected to the remote computer or the Internet.

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