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Computer Science
IMPORTANT 1Mark Q & A

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EXCELLENCE

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1 Mark

1. INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER

Fill in the blanks & Choose the correct answer

1. _____________ is considered to be the Father of today’s computer.  
   [Ans. Charles Babbage]

2. _____________ invented the Slide Rule.  [Ans. William Oughtred]

3. The first generation of computers used _____________ for circuitry and  
   _____________ for memory.  [Ans. vacuum tubes, magnetic drums]

4. Integrated circuits were used in _____________ generation of  
   computers.  [Ans. third]

5. _____________ refers to the physical items associated with a computer system.  
   [Ans. Hardware]

6. The hardware devices attached to the computer are called _____________  
   [Ans. peripheral equipment]

7. _____________ refers to programs that make the computer to do some thing.  
   [Ans. Software]

8. Software can be classified into _____________ and _____________ software.  
   [Ans. system, application]

9. An _____________ is an integrated set of specialized programs that  
   is used to manage the overall operations of a computer.  
   [Ans. operating system]

10. The _____________ translates the whole source program into an object  
    program.  [Ans. compiler]

11. A _____________ allows users to quickly and efficiently store, organize,  
    retrieve, communicate and manage large amounts of information.  
    [Ans. utility programs]
12. Computers are useful in solving differential equation and integration. [Ans. Electronic digital computer]

13. The digital computers are classified into ____________, ____________, ____________, and ____________. [Ans. super, mainframe, mini, micro]

14. ____________ is the planned step-by-step instruction required to turn data into information. [Ans. Algorithm]

15. ______ is the raw material that is given to a computer for processing. [Ans. Data]

16. A ____________ computer accepts handwritten input on a screen. [Ans. Pen-based computers or Personal Digital Assistants]

17. Raw data is processed by the computer into ____________. [Ans. information]

18. PC refers to ____________. [Ans. personal computer]

19. ____________ software allows to create, edit, format, store and print text and graphics. [Ans. Word processing]

20. The word computing means ____________. [Ans. an act of calculating]

21. Which one of the following is a partner in every sphere of human life and activity?
   a) Government          b) Education
   (c) Computer           (d) Music
   [Ans. (c) Computer]

22. What are the basic operations performed using computer?
   a) Addition          b) Subtraction
   (c) Multiplication and Division
   (d) All of these     [Ans. (d) All of these]

23. The word computing means ____________.
   a) instructions       b) information
   (c) accuracy          (d) act of calculation
   [Ans. (d) act of calculation]
24. ............... is the raw material that is given to a computer for processing.
   (a) Data          (b) Information
   (c) Instructions  (d) Programs  [Ans. (a) Data]

25. Raw data is processed by the computer into ...............
   (a) fact
   (b) information
   (c) program
   (d) memory
   [Ans. (b) information]

26. Which software allows to create, edit, format, store and print text and graphics?
   (a) Spreadsheet
   (b) Word processing
   (c) Database management system
   (d) System software  [Ans. (b) Word processing]

2. NUMBER SYSTEM

Fill in the blanks & Choose the correct answer

1. The term bit stands for ...............  [Ans. Binary digit]
2. The radix of an octal system is .......... and for the hexadecimal system is .......... .  [Ans. 8, 16]
3. The range of unsigned integers in an n-bit system is from ........ to ........ .  [Ans. 0, 2n–1]
4. The synonyms LSB and MSB stand for ............ , ............ and ............ .  [Ans. Least Significant Bit, Most Significant Bit]
5. In binary addition, the operands are called .......... and .......... .  [Ans. Augend, addend]
6. In binary subtraction, the operands are called .......... and .......... .  [Ans. subtrahend, minuend]
7. The binary representation of the decimal number 5864 is ............... and the hexadecimal representation of the same number will be ............... .  [Ans. 1011011101000, 16E8]
8. The 2's complement of 0 is ............... .  [Ans. 10]
9. The arithmetic operations in a digital computer are performed using the radix ..........., ............ .  [Ans. 2, 16]
10. One byte equals ............ number of bits.       [Ans. 8]

11. One million bytes are referred to as MB and one billion bytes are referred to as .......... .     [Ans. 7, 7]

12. The exponent of the smallest power of 2 that is larger than 68 is .......... and hence the number 68 has .......... binary digits in its binary equivalent.  [Ans. 26, 7]

13. Data can be classified into ............ forms.
   (a) 5  (b) 2  (c) 3  (d) 4  [Ans. (b) 2]

14. Which data can be represented by a series of binary numbers and it is discrete ?
   (a) Analog  (b) Video  (c) Text  (d) Digital  [Ans. (d) Digital]

15. Which one of the following data are not broken into bits ?
   (b) Analog  (b) Digital  (c) Text  (d) Audio  [Ans. (a) Analog]

16. Which one of the following are common computer argons ?
   (c) Data and fact  (b) Information and data  (c) Bits and bytes  (d) Data and bit  [Ans. (c) Bits and bytes]

17. Main memory and the hard disk capacities are measured in terms of .......... .  
   (d) Hertz  (b) Speed  (c) Bytes  (d) Bits  [Ans. (c) Bytes]

18. The term ‘bit’ stands for .......... .  
   (e) Byte Digit  (b) Binary Digit  (c) Boolean Digit  (d) Byte Information Transmission  [Ans. (b) Binary Digit]

19. BHS have only ............ values.
   (f) 0 and 2  (b) 1 and 3  (c) 0 and 1  (d) 8 and 5  [Ans. (c) 0 and 1]
20. Sum Of Products (SOP) are connected by ............. .
   (a) OR (b) AND (c) NAND (d) NOR
   [Ans. (a) OR]

21. Product Of Sums (POS) are connected by ............. .
   (b) NAND (b) NOR (c) AND (d) OR
   [Ans. (c) AND]

22. The expression \((A + B) (A + B) (A + B)\) is called ............. .
   (c) sum of maxterms (b) canonical sum
   (c) sum of standard product term
   (d) sum of minterms
   [Ans. (a) sum of maxterms]

23. Which one of the following operations are not commutative?
   (d) Addition (b) Subtraction
   (c) Multiplication (d) Division
   [Ans. (b) Subtraction]

24. The exponent of the smallest power of 2 that is larger than 68 is ............. and hence the number 68 has ............. binary digits.
   (a) \(2^6, 6\) (b) \(2^7, 6\) (c) \(2^7, 7\) (d) \(2^7, 8\)
   [Ans. (c) \(2^7, 7\)]

3. Computer organization

Fill in the blanks & Choose the correct answer

1. A computer system is the interpretation of physical entities called ............. and non-physical entities called ............. .
   [Ans. hardware, software]

2. The computer uses ............. devices to accept data and program.
   [Ans. input]

3. CPU stands for ............. .
   [Ans. Central Processing Unit]

4. ALU stands for ............. .
   [Ans. Arithmetic Logic Unit]

5. RAM stands for ............. .
   [Ans. Random Access Memory]

6. ROM stands for ............. .
   [Ans. Read Only Memory]

7. The stored program concept is conceived by ............. .
   [Ans. John Von Neuman]
8. Main memory is also known as ............ memory. [Ans. primary]
9. The performance of the memory system is defined by ............. time and ............. time. [Ans. access, memory cycle]
10. ............ supplements the main memory. [Ans. Secondary memory]
11. ............ is popular input device for GUI application. [Ans. Mouse]
12. ............ is a input device mainly used to capture images. [Ans. Digital camera]
13. Monitor is a commonly used output unit, sometimes called ............ . [Ans. display screen]
14. The smallest dot that can be displayed on the monitor is called a ............ . [Ans. pixel]
15. Printers can be classified into ............ and ............ printers. [Ans. impact, non-impact]

16. A computer program is a ............ .
   (a) a predefined set of informations  
   (b) a predefined set of instructions  
   (c) a predefined set of datas  
   (d) a software [Ans. (b) a predefined set of instructions]

17. Which one of the following is a physical entities of a computer ?
   (e) Hardware  
   (b) Software  
   (c) Data  
   (d) Programs [Ans. (a) Hardware]

18. Which unit of the computer executes program instructions performs calculations and makes decisions ?
   (f) Input  
   (b) ALU  
   (c) Output  
   (d) CPU [Ans. (d) CPU]

19. Which one of the following is a non-physical entities of a computer ?
   (g) Data  
   (b) Software  
   (c) Hardware  
   (d) Programs [Ans. (c) Hardware]
20. OCR stands for .............. .
   (a) Optical Character Reader
   (b) Optical Character Recognition
   (c) Output Character Reader
   (d) Output Cache Recognition
   [Ans. (b) Optical Character Recognition]

21. The character read by OCR can be edited using .............. .
   (a) word processor
   (b) spreadsheet
   (c) system software
   (d) database management system
   [Ans. (a) word processor]

22. OMR stands for .............. .
   (a) Output Mark Recognition
   (b) Optical Mark Recognition
   (c) Optical Mark Reading and Recognition
   (d) Optical Mark Reading
   [Ans. (c) Optical Mark Reading and Recognition]

23. Which one of the following device is not accurate ?

   • OMR
   (b) BCR
   (c) MICR
   (d) Light pen
   [Ans. (d) Light pen]

24. Which one of the following device is handy and data can be stored and retrieved ?

   • Light pen
   (b) Magnetic Reader
   (c) MICR
   (d) OMR
   [Ans. (b) Magnetic Reader]

4. WORKING PRINCIPLE OF DIGITAL LOGIC CIRCUIT

Fill in the blanks & Choose the correct answer

1. In AND gate the output is .............. when both the inputs are ‘true’.
   [Ans. true]

2. In OR gate the output is .............. if both the inputs are ‘false’.
   [Ans. false]
3. A ................ is an elementary building block of a digital circuit.  
   [Ans. Logic gate]

4. The NAND gate operates as an AND gate followed by a ................ gate.  
   [Ans. NOT]

5. The ................ gate circuit is an OR gate followed by an inverter.  
   [Ans. NOR]

6. ................ and ................ gates are called universal gates.  
   [Ans. NAND, NOR]

7. ................, ................ and ................ gates are called the fundamental gates.  
   [Ans. AND, OR, NOT]

8. A unit that adds two binary digits is called a ............... .  
   [Ans. half adder]

9. A full adder can be constructed from two ............... and a ............... gate.  
   [Ans. half adders, OR]

10. A simple flip-flop has ............... stable states.  
    [Ans. two]

11. Which one of the following is an elementary building block of the digital circuit ?  
    - Gate  (b) Digital gate  
    (c) Logic gate  (d) Physical gate  
    [Ans. (c) Logic gate]

12. A logic gate is a building block of a ............... .  
    - digital circuit  (b) digital computer  
    (c) digital memory  (d) digital voltage  
    [Ans. (a) digital circuit]

13. At any moment, logic gate takes one of ............... conditions.  
    - octal  (b) binary  
    (c) decimal  (d) logical  
    [Ans. (b) binary]

    (a) 1  (b) 0  (c) +5  (d) –5  
    [Ans. (a) 1]

15. Which one of the following can be used as a basic memory element in a memory device?
   • Logical gates  (b) Logical circuits
   (c) Full adder  (d) Flip-flop [Ans. (d) Flip-flop]

16. Which of the following circuits are capable of storing one bit of information?
   • Full adder  (b) Half adder
   (c) Flip-flop  (d) Combinational circuit
   [Ans. (c) Flip-flop]

17. A flip-flop circuit can be constructed using ..............
   • two NOR gates or two NAND gates
   • one NOR gates and one NAND gate
   • two NOR gates and one NAND gate
   • one NOR gate or two NOT gates
   [Ans. (a) two NOR gates or two NAND gates]

18. A common example of a circuit employing sequential logic is ..............
   • digital circuit  (b) flip-flop circuit
   (c) combinational circuit
   (d) synchronous sequential circuit  [Ans. (b) flip-flop circuit]

19. A flip-flop is also called ..............
   • stable gate  (b) logic stable gate
   (c) bi-stable gate  (d) tri-stable gate
   [Ans. (c) bi-stable gate]

5. OPERATING SYSTEM

Fill in the blanks & Choose the correct answer

1. The .............. can access the hardware directly.
   [Ans. operating system]

2. Operating system is the .............. between the user and computer hardware.
   [Ans. intermediary/interface]

3. Operating system comes under .............. software.
   [Ans. system]
4. The ................ is only means by which a user interacts with the computer.  
   [Ans. operating system]

5. How many types software are there ?
   (a) 2     (b) 3     (c) 4     (d) 5  
   [Ans. (a) 2]

6. Which one of the following software looks after the functions of the computer ?
   • Application software     (b) System software
   (c) Machine language     (d) Windows 98  
   [Ans. (b) System software]

7. Which software provides a uniform base for different applications ?
   • Windows 98     (b) Spreadsheet software
   (c) Application software     (d) System software  
   [Ans. (d) System software]

8. Which software makes efficient use of the computing resources ?
   • Database software     (b) Windows 98
   (c) System software     (d) Application software  
   [Ans. (c) System software]

9. Which one of the following comes under the system software ?
   • Operating system     (b) On-line application software
   (c) Windows 98     (d) Spreadsheet software  
   [Ans. (a) Operating system]

10. Which one of the following provides many facilities with which a user comfortably uses their computers ?
    • Windows 98     (b) System software
    (c) Application software     (d) Operating system  
    [Ans. (d) Operating system]

11. Which one of the following manages the resource of a computer ?
    • Application software     (b) Operating system
    (c) Windows 98     (d) System software  
    [Ans. (b) Operating system]
12. In which operating system, the entire network behaves as a single computer?
   - Linux (b) Windows XP
   (c) Distributed operating system (d) Unix [Ans. (c) Distributed operating system]

13. In which operating system, a user is not aware of multiplicity of machines?
   - Distributed (b) Linux
   (c) Window XP (d) Unix [Ans. (a) Distributed]

14. Which one of the following takes care of the printing work with the printer?
   - Job scheduling (b) Process management
   (c) Spooling (d) Memory management [Ans. (c) Spooling]

15. Which one of the following gives the illusion that many programs run simultaneously?
   - Multiprogramming (b) Multiprocessing
   (c) Multitasking (d) Job scheduling [Ans. (a) Multiprogramming]

6. COMPUTER COMMUNICATIONS

Fill in the blanks & Choose the correct answer

1. ............... is a typically two or more LANs connected together across a wide geographical area. [Ans. WAN (Wide Area Network)]

2. ............... network, computers and other communication devices are connected in a continuous loop. [Ans. In ring]

3. In a high speed network ............... cables are used. [Ans. fibre optic]

4. The device that co-ordinates the data transfer is called ............... [Ans. Network Interface Card]

5. The OSI provided a network architecture with ............... layers. [Ans. seven]
6. All computers understand and work only in ............... form.  
   [Ans. digital]

7. ............... signals continuously vary with time.  
   [Ans. Analog]

8. Communication in ............... mode is faster.  
   [Ans. Full duplex]

9. ............... protocol is used to assist communication between a 
   microcomputer and a mainframe.  
   [Ans. Telnet]

10. ............... tools, that allow the Internet user to find specific document 
    through keywords or menu choices.  
    [Ans. Search Engines]

11. A system consisting of connected nodes is called ............... .  
    • devices  
    (b) computer network  
    (c) communication  
    (d) links  
    [Ans. (b) computer network]

12. Network is a large number of computers are interconnected by 
    ............... .  
    • copper wire  
    (b) fiber optic cable  
    (c) microwave and infrared  
    (d) All of these  
    [Ans. (d) All of these]

13. Network is to share ............... .  
    • data, hardware and software  
    • input devices  
    • output devices  
    • secondary storage devices  
    [Ans. (a) data, hardware and software]

14. Which one of the following a primary goal of a computer network ?  
    • Sharing information  
    (b) Sharing nodes  
    (c) Sharing resources  
    (d) Communication  
    [Ans. (c) Sharing resources]

15. Information on a single computer can be accessed by other computers 
    in the network is called ............... .  
    • sharing resources  
    (b) sharing information  
    (c) sharing instructions  
    (d) communication  
    [Ans. (b) sharing information]
   • Internet (b) Intranet
   (c) Extranet (d) Internet and Intranet
   [Ans. (b) Intranet]

17. The main consideration of the intranet is ............. .
   • sharing (b) transfer
   (c) security (d) resource sharing
   [Ans. (c) security]

7. INTRODUCTION TO WINDOWS XP

Fill in the blanks : & Choose the correct answer

1. Windows XP is an_________. [Ans : operating system]
2. Windows XP uses a______. [Ans : Graphic User Interface (GUI)]
3. Clicking on the Start button opens the_________ menu.
   [Ans : start menu]
4. The clock is displayed on the_________.
   [Ans : systems tray of the taskbar]
5. The________also has buttons representing applications currently being used.
   [Ans : systems tray]
6. _________ is one of the options on the Start menu.
   [Ans : All programs]
7. ________ are constantly moving images that appears when the computer has been idle for some time.
   [Ans : Screen savers]
8. You can move a window by clicking and dragging its_________.
   [Ans : title bar]
9. The________dialog box is used to change the wallpaper, screen savers, etc.
   [Ans : Display properties dialog box]
10. The________icon on the Control Panel allows you to view, add or remove fonts.
    [Ans : fonts]
1. Which of the following is a user-friendly operating system?
   (a) Window XP  (b) UNIX  (c) MS-DOS  (d) LINUX
   [Ans : (a) Window XP]

2. The most important advantage of using windows XP is its ............ .
   (a) desktop  (b) window  (c) icons  (d) GUI  [Ans : (d) GUI]

3. GUI pronounced as ............ .
   (a) GOOI  (b) GUYEE  (c) GOOYEE  (d) GUI or GOOI  
   [Ans : (c) GOOYEE]

4. MS-DOS use ............ .
   (a) CUI  (b) GUI  (c) Commands  (d) Interfaces  [Ans : (a) CUI]

5. Which of the following is a virtual connection between two entities?
   (a) GUI  (b) Interface  (c) CUI  (d) Commands  
   [Ans : (b) Interface]

6. Which of the following is the latest version in the series of windows operating system?
   (a) Windows 95  (b) Windows 98  (c) Windows Me  (d) Windows XP  
   [Ans : (d) Windows XP]

7. Which of the following introduced the concept of windows?
   (a) Apple  (b) Microsoft  (c) Sun microsystem  (d) Borland International  
   [Ans : (a) Apple]

8. Which one popularised the windows concept?
   (a) Sun microsystem  (b) Borland  (c) Microsoft  (d) Apple  [Ans : (c) Microsoft]
9. In paint the .......... tool is used to mark the picture to be copied or moved.
   (a) select  (b) cut    (c) copy    (d) mark
   [Ans : (a) select]

10. The shortcut key is used to move the picture in paint is ............
    (a) Ctrl + C  (b) Ctrl + X
    (c) Ctrl + M  (d) Ctrl + V [Ans : (b) Ctrl + X]

11. At any time, the clipboard can hold ............ set of data.
    (a) two     (b) four
    (c) many    (d) only one [Ans : (d) only one]

12. At any time, the clipbook can hold ............ set of data.
    (a) only one (b) sixteen
    (c) twentyfour  (d) eight [Ans : (c) twentyfour]

13. To close the wordpad application by clicking on exit in the menu called ............ .
    (a) file    (b) edit
    (c) exit    (d) format [Ans : (a) file]

8. WINDOWS EXPLORER

Fill in the blanks & Choose the correct answer

1. Information is stored as ............ in your computer.   [Ans : Files]

2. Every file name has two components : the ............ and the ............
   [Ans : Main component, Extension]

3. ............ is collection of files.                        [Ans : Folder]

4. ............ allows you to manage your files and folders.
   [Ans : Windows Explorer]

5. The ............ pane in Windows Explorer displays a list of folders.
   [Ans : right pane]

6. The display in the Explorer Bar is ............ sensitive.
   [Ans : context]

7. The ............ command allows you to search for files or folders.
   [Ans : search]
8. The .............. command provides an alternate method to start applications and open data files.  
   [Ans : run]

9. The Search command is available on the Start menu. It is also available on the .............. toolbar.  
   [Ans : Windows Explorer]

10. A plus sign to the left of a folder in the left window of Explorer indicates the presence of .............. .  
    [Ans : subfolders]

11. The .............. key is used to select a group of files whose names are not displayed next to each other in the Explorer window.  
    [Ans : Ctrl]

12. The CD .............. can be used as a Floppy.  
    [Ans : RW disk]

13. Alt + F4 key combination is used to .............. active window.  
    [Ans : close]

14. Every file, is identified by using a(n) .............. .  
    • information (b) file name  
      (c) unique name (d) instructions  
    [Ans : (b) file name]

15. A file name is made up of .............. components.  
    • two (b) three (c) four (d) many  
    [Ans : (a) two]

16. A file name is made up of .............. .  
    • unique name  
      • main component and file  
      • main component and extension  
      • unique name and extension  
    [Ans : (c) main component and extension]

17. The first part of the file name is .............. .  
    • unique name (b) main component  
      (c) extension (d) file  
    [Ans : (b) main component]
9. LINUX

Fill in the blanks & Choose the correct answer

1. Ken Thompson is the creator of the ............. operating system.
   [Ans : UNIX]

2. Minix was created by ............. .
   [Ans : Prof Andrew S Tannenbaum]

3. The root user (SA) is empowered to change the ............. of any user.
   [Ans : user, password]

4. The user can login into the system by entering his / her ............. name and ............. .
   [Ans : password]

5. The user can change his / her password by entering the old (current) Password with ............. .
   [Ans : password command]

6. Linux is a ............. user system. [Ans : root user or super user]

7. The prompt for the root user is ............. .
   [Ans : #]

8. To find out the current directory the ............. command is used.
   [Ans : pwd]

9. There should be at least one ............. between cd and ............. .
   [Ans : blank]

10. ............. sign represents full path of your home directory.
    [Ans : ••]

11. University of Helsinki students used a version of Unix called ............. .
    (a) Windows 98 (b) Linux (c) Linus (d) Minix [Ans : (d) Minix]

12. Who developed Minix?
    • Prof. Andrew S. Tannenbaum
    • Linus Torvalds
    • Ken Thompson
    • Herman Halberith [Ans : (a) Prof. Andrew S. Tannenbaum]
13. Which of the following command is used to evaluate arithmetic expressions?
   • let (b) expr
   (c) read (d) chmod  [Ans: (b) expr]

14. Which of the following is a multiplicative operator?
   (a) * (b) /* (c) *= (d) 
   [Ans: (d) 

15. Which of the following command is used to compare two values in shell script?
   • let (b) expr (c) compare (d) if
   [Ans: (a) let]

16. Which of the following command is superior to expr?
   • chmod (b) pwd (c) let (d) mkfs
   [Ans: (c) let]

10. PROBLEM SOLVING TECHNIQUES & C PROGRAMING

Fill in the blanks & Choose the correct answer
1. A flow chart is drawn ................ writing a program.  [Ans: Prior]
2. Understanding a pseudo code is ............. than understanding a flow chart.  [Ans: easier]
3. Every program ............. be represented by a flow chart.  [Ans: need not]
4. A walkthrough .......... find all the bugs in the design.  [Ans: helps to]
5. Each step in an algorithm must take a ............. amount of ............. and .............  [Ans: finite, time, finite amount of memory space]

1. The flowchart and the pseudocode are ............. .
   (a) intermediate language (b) low-level language
   (c) machine language (d) natural language
   [Ans: (a) intermediate language]
11. WEB DESIGNING

**Fill in the blanks & Choose the correct answer**

1. The abbreviation HTTP stands for .......... and the abbreviation HTML stands for .......... .
   
   [Ans: Hypertext Transfer Protocol, Hypertext Markup Language]

   
   [Ans: <html>, </html>]

3. The two parts of a web document are .......... section and .......... section.
   
   [Ans: Heading, body]

4. The meta tags are always placed within the .......... section of the Web page.
   
   [Ans: heading]

5. The attribute .......... is used along with <body> tag to change the background color of the web document.
   
   [Ans: bgcolor]

6. The <body> tag uses .......... attribute to load a background image on the web page and .......... attribute is used to change the color of the text in the entire body section. [Ans: background, text]

7. There are .......... heading tags with different font characteristics.
   
   [Ans: six]

8. HTML tables organize data into .......... .
   
   [Ans: ?]

9. The table data <td> cells are .......... aligned by default and the table header <th> cells are .......... by default.
   
   [Ans: left, centered]

10. When a style tag is used in the .........., it will change the default characteristics of the tag in the entire web document wherever that tag is used.
    
    [Ans: headingsection]

11. If the style is used as an attribute, that is, .......... style, it will affect only that tag in which it is specified.
    
    [Ans: ?]

12. The tags .........., .......... and .......... etc., are not having closing tags.
    
    [Ans: <meta>, <break>, <li>]

13. To control the size of an image, the attributes .......... and .......... are used along with <img> tag.
    
    [Ans: width, height]
14. The target ............... loads the web page in a new blank browser window and the target ............... loads the web page in the same window.  
[Ans : -blank, -self]

15. If <frameset> tag is used, the ............... tag cannot appear in the same web document.  
[Ans : <Body tag>]

16. The tags that do not have corresponding ending tags are called ............... tags.  
[Ans : ?]

17. Three types of lists that are used to organize the information in the Web pages are ............... , ............... , and ............... .  
[Ans : ordered list, unordered list, definition list]

18. The tag ............... is used to create links in Web document. Links are also known as ............... .  
[Ans : anchor <a>]

19. The popular image formats supported by the Web browsers are ............... and ............... .  
[Ans : .gif, .jpg]

20. ............... view, ............... view, and ............... view are the three views provided by the Front page editor for a Web page.  
[Ans : Folders, Reports, Hyperlink]

21. HTML stands for ............... .  
(a) HyperText Makeup Language  
(b) HyperText Markup Language  
(c) HighText Markup Language  
(d) HyperText Memory Language  
[Ans : (b) HyperText Markup Language]

22. Which of the following is a Network of Networks?  
(a) Internet  (b) LAN  (c) WAN  (d) MAN  
[Ans : (a) Internet]

23. Which of the following is a collection of documents?  
(a) Networks  (b) Files  
(c) WWW  (d) Folders  
[Ans : (c) WWW]
24. Which method will append the form elements name and their values to the URL?
   a. Action  (b) Method  (c) Post  (d) Get

   [Ans : (d) Get]

25. Which attribute will send the names and values of the form elements as packets?
   a. Action  (b) Post  (c) Method  (d) Get

   [Ans : (b) Post]

26. Which of the following attribute identifies script that will process the form?
   a. Action  (b) Method  (c) Get  (d) Post

   [Ans : (a) Action]

27. CGI stands for ...............
   (a) Common Gateway Information
   (b) Control Gateway Interface
   (c) Common Gateway Interface
   (d) Control Gateway Information

   [Ans : (d) Control Gateway Information]

28. CGI program written in programming language called .............
   a. perl or Java servlets
   b. java servlets or active server pages
   c. perl or java servlets or active server pages
   d. active server pages or perl

   [Ans : (c) perl or java servlets or active server pages]

29. Which of the following tag is used to create a form element?
   a. <form>  (b) <Input>
   (c) <Element>  (d) <action>

   [Ans : (b) <Input>]

   ✪✪✪ ALL THE BEST