COMPUTER SCIENCE
IMPORTANT ONE MARK QUESTIONS
LESSON – 1
INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

1. High-level programming languages were also being developed at this ________ generation such as early versions of COBOL and FORTRAN.
   a) First generation b) second generation c) Third generation d) fourth generation

2. Napier bones was invented by
   a) William Oughtred b) Blasie Pascal c) John Napier d) Van Neuman

3. Who invented slide Rule?
   a) John Napier b) Charles Babbage c) William Oughtred d) Blasie Pascal

4. Digital computers are made for ________ purpose
   a) general b) special c) both (a) and (b) d) internal operation

5. Types of software as ________
   a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

6. The third generation of computer used ________ in circuitry
   a) Integrated circuits b) Transistor c) vacuum tube d) Micro processor

7. Which of the following is a partner in every sphere of human life and activity?
   a) Government b) Education c) Computer d) Music

8. Which of the following year Abacus was introduced?
   a) 1633 A.D b) 2500 A.D c) 2500 B.C d) 1633 B.C

9. Software is a set of ________
   a) data b) raw facts c) instructions d) information

10. What are the basic operations performed using computer?
    a) Addition b) Subtraction c) Multiplication & Division d) All of these

11. The fifth generation computing devices based on
    a) Internet b) Artificial intelligence c) High-level language d) VLSI

12. Which one the following is defined as un-processed collection raw-facts?
    a) Data b) Processing c) instructions d) information

13. Integrated circuits were used in ________ generation computers.
    a) First b) Second c) Third d) fourth

14. ________ is considered to be the father of the today’s computer
    a) John Venuman b) Blaise Pascal c) William Oughtred d) Charles Babbage

15. The ________ translates the whole source program into an object program.
    a) Compiler b) Operating system c) Software d) Hardware

16. The term PC stands for

17. Which is the first known calculating machine used for counting?
    a) The slide rule b) The abacus c) Napier’s Bones d) The Rotating wheel calculator

18. It is an example of Database managements system
    a) Oracle b) Word star c) Lotus-1-2-3 d) Excel

19. Which computer works on a continuous range of values
    a) Analog b) Digital c) Hybrid d) None of these

20. Who invented the rotating wheel calculator?
    a) Blaise Pascal b) William Oughtred c) Von Neuman d) Babbage

21. The third generation computers used ________
    a) Monitors b) Keyboard c) Operating system d) all of these

22. Which is used to organize the information internally?
    a) Database b) Spreadsheet c) CPU d) Memory

23. Which is used to manage the overall operations of a computer?
    a) System Software b) Applications Software c) Operating System d) CPU
24. ______ is a predecessor to today’s electronic calculator.
a) Difference Engine  b) Transistor  c) Rotating Wheel Calculator  d) Microprocessor

25. Information means _______
a) Active  b) Stored facts  c) Technology based  d) (b) and (c)

26. Fourth generation computers used _______
a) Vacuum tube  b) Transistor  c) Integrated circuit  d) Microprocessor

27. Which consists of programs designed to solve a user problem?
a) Software  b) Operating System  c) Applications software  d) Compiler

28. Lotus 1 – 2 – 3 and Excel are some of the famous ______
a) Spreadsheet  b) Database  c) Word Processor  d) None of these

29. Based on configuration, the computers are classified into _______
a) 2  b) 3  c) 4  d) 5

30. Which computers process large amount of data quickly?
a) Workstation  b) Super computer  c) Mini computer  d) Mainframe

31. Which computer process special effects for movies?
a) Super computer  b) Workstation  c) Mini computer  d) PDA

32. Which is used to execute computer instructions?
a) CPU  b) Program  c) Software  d) Hardware

33. The processor, more formally known as _______
a) ALU  b) AKA  c) CPU  d) IBM

34. An ______ is un-processed collection of raw facts in manner suitable for communication
a) Information  b) Sliders  c) Data  d) Memory

35. The computer system is the combination of both analog and digital computers
a) Work station  b) Laptop  c) Hybrid  d) PC

36. Note book computers are also called as
a) Abacus  b) PC  c) Laptop  d) Palm top

37. Example for word processor is ______
a) Excel  b) Ms access  c) Oracle  d) Word star

38. ______ is the example of data base application
a) Bank  b) Ms-Word  c) Excel  d) Calculation

39. PDA means
a) Person Digital Application  b) Pen Device Assistance  c) Personal Digital Assistants  d) None of these

40. The word computing means ______
a) instructions  b) information  c) accuracy  d) act of calculation

41. Raw data is processed by the computer into_______
a) fact  b) information  c) program  d) memory

42. 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

43. ENIAC stands for

44. ______ refers to the physical items associated with a computer system
a) peripheral equipment  b) hardware  c) cpu  d) printer

45. Napier’s Bonus was invented at
a) 1968 AD  b) 1614 AD  c) 1914 AD  d) 1668 AD

46. ______language allowed programmers to specify instructions in words
a) assembly  b) high level  c) machine language  d) object oriented language

47. DOS stands for_____
a) Data Output system  b) Disk operating system  c) Data operating system  d) Disk output system

48. Lotus 1-2-3 is ______
a) Application software  b) Operating system  c) System software  d) Disk output system
49. _____ computers are used to process large amount of date quickly
   a) Hybrid computers  b) mini computers  c) Main frame computers  d) super computers
50. How many types software are there?
   a) 2  b) 3  c) 4  d) 1

BOOK BACK QUESTIONS
1. Charles Babbage is considered to be the father of today’s computer.
2. William Oughtred invented the slide rule.
3. The first generation of computers used vacuum tube for circuitry and magnetic for memory.
4. Integrated circuits were used in third generation computers.
5. Hardware refers to the physical items associated with a computer system.
6. The hardware devices attached to the computer are called Peripheral Equipments.
7. Software refers to programs that make the computer to do something.
8. Software can be classified into system software and Application software.
9. An operating system is an integrated set of specialized programs that is used manage the overall operations of a computer.
10. The compiler translates the whole source program into an object program.
11. A Data Base Management System allows users too quickly and efficiently store, organize, retrieve, communicate and manage large amounts of information.
12. Digital computers are classified into micro super mainframe mini computers.
13. Digital computers are useful in solving differential equation and integration.
14. Program is planned step by step instruction required to turn data into information.
15. Data is the raw material that is given to a computer processing.
16. Personal Digital Assistants computer accepts the handwritten input on a screen.
17. Raw data is processed by the computer into information.
18. PC refers to Personal computer.
19. Word processing software allows creating, editing, formats tore, and print text and graphics.
20. The word computing means calculating.

LESSON – 2
NUMBER SYSTEM

1. ASCII stands for
   b) American Standard Code for Interchange Interface
   c) American Stand Code for Interchange Information.
   d) American Study Code for interchange Information.
2. How many bytes make one kilobyte?
   a) 4096  b) 2^10  c) 1024  d) 1000
3. The hexadecimal representation of the decimal number 11 is ________
   a) B  b) A  c) D  d) 11
4. The value of A + ̅A is ________
   a) 0  b) ̅A  c) 1  d) A
5. The range of n-bit unsigned integer is ________
   a) 0 to 2^n +1  b) 0 to 2^n  c) 0 to 2^n -1  d) 0 to 2^n +2
6. ̅A = ?
   a) 0  b) A  c) 1  d) ̅A
7. The 2’ compliment of 100 is ________
   a) 011  b) 101  c) 010  d) 100
8. The range of ASCII value for upper case alphabets is ________
   a) 65 to 90  b) 67 to 92  c) 97 to 122  d) 98 to 123

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9. In a 4 bits system, the range of unsigned integer is from _______.
   a) 0 to 14  b) 0 to 3  c) 0 to 15  d) 1 to 12

10. The Boolean function can be represented by _______.
    a) Truth table  b) Equation  c) Logic Circuit  d) All of these

11. _______ is the commonly used code scheme
    a) ASCII  b) EBCID  c) BCD  d) BINARY

12. Whose compliment of Zero is _______.
    a) 1  b) 0  c) 110  d) 001

13. The arithmetic operations in a digital computer are performed using radix as _______.
    a) 2  b) 8  c) 16  d) (a) and (c)

14. The decimal value of the fractional binary sequence 0.1011₂ is _______.
    a) 0.6875  b) 0.6785  c) 0.6578  d) 0.6675

15. Convert 23₁₀ into Binary?
    a) 11011₂  b) 11001₂  c) 10111₂  d) 1011₂

16. \( \frac{A + B}{A.B} = ? \)
    a) A.B  b) \( \overline{A + B} \)  c) A + B  d) A.B

17. One byte is equal to _______ number of bits.
    a) 6  b) 8  c) 10  d) 12

18. 1 kilo byte = _____ bytes.
    a) \( 2^8 \)  b) \( 2^{10} \)  c) \( 2^{14} \)  d) \( 2^{20} \)

19. A + A = _______.
    a) 0  b) 1  c) A  d) \( A \overline{A} \)

20. The term “bit” stands for _______.
    a) Byte digit  b) Binary digit  c) Boolean digit  d) Byte Information transmission

21. The ASCII value for a blank character is _______.
    a) 8  b) 16  c) 32  d) 64

22. Computer memory is normally represented in terms of _______.
    a) Bits, Bytes  b) Kilo bytes, Mega bytes  c) Kilobytes, Giga bytes  d) All of these

23. The most commonly used number system is _______.
    a) Decimal  b) Binary  c) Hexadecimal  d) Octal

24. 1024 KB = _____ mega bytes.
    a) 2  b) 1  c) 4  d) 8

25. Which one of the following is not a Boolean theorem?
    a) \( A \cdot A = 0 \)  b) \( A \cdot 0 = 0 \)  c) \( A \cdot 1 = A \)  d) \( A + A = A \)

26. Which of the following is not a product term?
    a) A  b) A.1  c) A + B  d) (a) & (c)

27. Which one of the following hexadecimal number is equal to \( 110010011100₂ \)?
    a) D9D  b) C9C  c) C9D  d) D9C

28. The number 36 has _______ bits.
    a) 6  b) 7  c) 5  d) 4

29. Subtract 1101-1100
    a) 0001  b) 0101  c) 1100  d) 0011

30. \((A+B)\cdot(A+C) = ? \)
    a) A+AC  b) A+BC  c) A(BC)  d) AB+C

31. The ASCII value of numeric 0 is _______.
    a) 47  b) 48  c) 0  d) 65

32. Which is used to represent negative number in a binary number system?
    a) -  b) 0.  c) 1  d) a or c

33. _______ bits is called a byte
    a) 8  b) 16  c) 128  d) 32

34. Binary value for the decimal 8.125 is _______.
    a) 1000.0011  b) 1000.001  c) 1011.110  d) 1001.0010
35. Base for the Hexa decimal is ______
   a) 8          b) 10          c) 16          d) None of these
36. Peta Bytes = _______ bytes
   a) $2^{50}$     b) $2^{40}$     c) $2^{30}$     d) $2^{80}$
37. Binary equivalent of 23 is
   a) 011112   b) 101112   c) 001112   d) 110002
38. ______ is the appearance of a variable or its complement in a Boolean expression
   a) Product term  b) Mini term  c) Literal  d) Sum term
39. A sum of products expression is a type of Boolean expression where one or more product terms are
connected by ______ operations.
   a) OR  b) AND  c) POS  d) SOP
40. (+2) – (+7) using 4 bit system= ______
   a) 0101   b) 1011   c) 1001   d) 1000
41. Bits have only ______ values.
   a) 0 and 2  b) 1 and 3  c) 0 and 1  d) 8 and 5
42. Sum of products (SOP) are connected by ______
   a) OR  b) AND  c) NAND  d) NOR
43. Product of sums(POS) are connected by ______
   a) NAND  b) NOR  c) AND  d) OR
44. Which one of the following operations is not commutative?
   a) Addition  b) Subtraction  c) Multiplication  d) None of these
45. ______ are used to represent characters in a text.
   a) Bits  b) Decimals  c) Letters  d) Bytes
46. 2 ^40 bytes are equal to one ______ byte
   a) Giga  b) Tera  c) Peta  d) Exa
47. 1101[2] =_______[16]
   a) A  b) B  c) C  d) D
48. 64[10] = ____[8]
   a) 100  b) 110  c) 1000  d) 10
49. In a 8- bit pattern the binary equivalent of 23 =
   a) 00010111   b) 00110000   c) 11101001   d) 111011101
50. Which data can be represented by a series of binary numbers and it is discrete?
   a) Analog  b) Digital  c) Text  d) Digital
51. Which one of the following data is not broken into bits?
   a) Analog  b) Digital  c) Text  d) Audio
52. Main memory and the hard disk capacities are measured in terms of ______
   a) Hertz  b) Speed  c) Bytes  d) Bits
53. Which one of the following establishes the De Morgan’s second theorem?
   a) $A + B = \overline{A \cdot B}$  b) $A + B = \overline{A \cdot B}$  c) $A + B = \overline{A \cdot B}$  d) $A \cdot B = \overline{A + B}$
54. Which is De-Morgan’s first theorem
   a) $A + B = \overline{A \cdot B}$  b) $(A + B) = \overline{A \cdot B}$  c) $A + B = \overline{A \cdot B}$  d) $A + B = \overline{A \cdot B}$
55. ASCII value for blank space is ______
   a) 22  b) 32  c) 97  d) 48

BOOK BACK QUESTIONS
1. The term bit stands for binary Digit
2. The radix of an octal system is 8 and for the hexadecimal system is 16.
3. The range of unsigned integers in an n-bit system from 0 to $2^{n-1}$.
4. The synonyms LSB and MSB stand for Least significant bit and Most significant bit.
5. In binary addition, the operands are called as augends and addend.
6. In binary subtraction the operands are called as subtrahend and minuend.
7. The binary representation of the decimal number 5864 is 1011011101000 and the hexadecimal representation of the same number will be 16E8.

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8. The 2’s complement of 0 is \(0\).

9. The arithmetic operations in a digital computer are performed using the radix 2, 16.

10. One million bytes are referred to as MB and one billion bytes are referred to as GIGA bytes.

11. The exponent of the smallest power of 2 that is larger than 128 and hence the number 68 has 7 binary digits in its binary equivalent.

12. One byte equal 8 bits number of bits.

**LESSON – 3**

**COMPUTER ORGANIZATION**

1. Which unit is called the brain of the computer  
   a) Memory  b) ALU  c) Controls unit  d) CPU

2. The smallest dot that can be displayed on the monitor is called a  
   a) Aspect ratio  b) Pixel  c) Formatting  d) Reader

3. Which one of the following is called as a serial access medium?  
   a) Hard disk  b) floppy disk  c) magnetic  d) CD - ROM

4. which light is used to erase the contents of the EPROM  
   a) X-ray  b) 0 Blue 0 ray  c) Ultra Violet  d) Computer

5. ________ is a volatile memory  
   a) RAM  b) Rom  c) PROM  d) None

6. The aspect ratio of pixel is  
   a) 4:3  b) 3:4  c) 1:3  d) 3:1

7. Which memory is faster than main memory?  
   a) Ram  b) ROM  c) cache  d) Register

8. Which performing the operations ALU takes data from the temporary storage area inside the CPU called ________  
   a) RAM  b) Cache  c) Registers  d) Secondary storage

9. Which performing operations the ALU the data from the temporary storage area inside the CPU named  
   a) Register  b) main memory  c) storage devices  d) cache memory

10. The printing speed of a Dot matrix printer  
   a) 300 cps  b) 300 lps  c) 300 pps  d) none

11. ________ is the device used for storing in the data and program for future.  
   a) Main memory  b) CPU  c) Secondary memory  d) Control unit

12. ________ disk stores the data permanently in a magnetic disc in cpu is called as  
   a) access disk  b) hard disk  c) floppy disk  d) none

13. Secondary memory is ________  
   a) Non-volatile memory  b) Volatile memory  c) Internal memory  d) main memory

14. Computer hardware mainly classified into ________ types.  
   a) 5  b) 4  c) 3  d) 8

15. The ________ data consists of still pictures such as drawings and photographs.  
   a) text  b) graphics  c) audio  d) video

16. The CPU’s component ________.  
   a) ALU  b) control unit  c) register  d) All of these

17. 1 Kilo byte is a ________bytes of information  
   a) 1024  b) 16  c) 32  d) 8

18. The secondary memory is also known as ________  
   a) ROM  b) RAM  c) PROM  d) EPROM

19. A computer uses input devices to ________ the data and program.  
   a) print  b) accept  c) display  d) verify

20. The main memory holds data and program ________.  
   a) permanently  b) only once  c) temporarily  d) None of these

21. The smallest dot that can be displayed is called a ________.  
   a) pixels  b) element  c) dot matrix  d) resolution
22. Which unit is called the brain of the computer?
   a) Memory    b) ALU    c) Control units    d) CPU
23. CAD stands for
   a) Computer analysis design    b) Computer Aided Design
   c) Color Aided Design    d) Computing analysis design
24. The store program concept is conceived by________
   a) John von Neuman    b) Neuman Hollirith
   c) Blaise Pascal    d) Charles Babbage
25. The Expansion of ALU is_______
   a) All logic unit    b) Any logic unit
   c) Arithmetical logical unit    d) Arithmetic logic unit
26. The most common input device is
   a) mouse    b) keyboard
   c) scanner    d) touchscreen
27. RAM is a
   a) Volatile Memory    b) Non-Volatile Memory
   c) Register    d) Secondary Memory
28. Which is commonly used output device?
   a) Keyboard    b) Monitor
   c) Hard disc    d) CD
29. The types of printers’ are______.
   a) 1    b) 3
   c) 2    d) 4
30. RAM stands for
   a) Random Active Memory    b) Random Advanced Memory
   c) Random Access Memory    d) Random Access Media
31. Which memory data can be written only once?
   a) ROM    b) PROM
   c) EPROM    d) EEPROM
32. The performance of a memory system is defined by_______
   a) Access time    b) Memory cycle time
   c) (a) and (b)    d) Bytes
33. _______ are high speed memories.
   a) Registers    b) RAM
   c) Cache Memory    d) Flash Memory
34. Which is used to capture images?
   a) Scanner    b) Inkjet Printer
   c) Digital Camera    d) OCR
35. Which device captures the voice data and input to the computer?
   a) Microphone    b) Speaker
   c) Digital Camera    d) MICR
36. Which of the following is not a resolution of the monitor?
   a) 640x480    b) 800x600
   c) 1024x768    d) 480x640
37. DPI stands for_______
   a) Dots Per Inch    b) Dots Per Input
   c) Dots Per Inch    d) Digits Per Input
38. _______ is an optical disk.
   a) CD-RAM    b) Floppy Disk
   c) Hard Disk    d) CD_ROM
39. Which printer prints 300 characters per second?
   a) Line printer    b) Laser Printer
   c) Dot matrix Printer    d) Thermal Printer
40. OCR stands for_______
   a) Optimal Character Recognition    b) Optical Console Reader
   c) Optical Character Recorder    d) Optical Character Recognition
41. Which one of the following is not an input device?
   a) Light Pen    b) OCR
   c) OMR    d) None of these
42. The CPU has_______ major components?
   a) 2    b) 3
   c) 4    d) 5
43. Which printer produces a poor quality print?
   a) Thermal    b) Laser
   c) Plotter    d) Inkjet
44. A 3.5 floppy disk can hold_______ of data.
   a) 1.44 MB    b) 1.44 KB
   c) 3.5 MB    d) 5 MB
45. The hardware components include_______
   a) Input devices    b) Processor
   c) Storage Devices    d) All of these
46. A_______ can print 150 lines to 3000 lines per minute.
   a) Dot printer    b) Laser Printer
   c) Inkjet Printer    d) Line Printer
47. Concentric circles in the hard disk is called
   a) **Tracks**        b) Sectors        c) Read head           d) Write head

48. A computer program is a ________
   a) a predefined set of information        b) a predefined set of instructions
   a) a predefined set of data              d) a software

49. Which one of the following is a physical entity of a computer?
   a) **hardware**      b) software              c) data                d) programs

50. Which unit of a computer executes program instructions performs calculations and makes decisions?
   a) Input        b) ALU                      c) output               d) CPU

51. OMR stands for ________
   a) Output mark recognition       b) Optical mark recognition
   c) Optical mark reading and recognition         d) optical mark reading

52. Which one of the following device is not accurate?
   a) OMR        b) BCR                         c) MICR                  d) Light pen

53. Which memory holds data for immediate processing?
   a) **Registers**        b) RAM                  c) ROM                d) Hard disk

54. Smart card is a ________ device
   a) output device    b) input device  c) memory               d) pointing device

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**BOOK BACK QUESTIONS**

1. A computer system is the interpretation of physical entities called **Hardware** and non-physical entities called **Software**.

2. The computer uses **Input** devices to accept data and program.

3. CPU stands for **central processing unit**.

4. ALU stands **Arithmetic and Logic Unit**.

5. RAM stands for **Random access memory**.

6. ROM stands for **Read only Memory**.

7. The stored program concept is conceived by **John Von Neumann**.

8. Main memory is also known as **Physical Memory**.

9. The performance of the memory system is defined by **access time and cycle time**.

10. **Secondary Memory** supplements the main memory.

11. **Mouse** is Popular input device for GUI application.

12. Digital camera is input device mainly used to capture images.

13. Monitor is a commonly used output unit, sometimes called as **display screen**.

14. The smallest dot that can be displayed on the monitor is called a **Pixel**.

15. Printers can be classified into **Impact and Non Impact printers**.

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**LESSON – 4**

**WORKING PRINCIPLE OF DIGITAL LOGIC**

1. Which is an electronic work bench
   a) Circuit        b) Multisim       c) Flipflop        d) Gate

2. If it is logical circuit outputs are based on the inputs presented at that time then it is called
   a) **Combination circuit**        b) Flip flop       c) Nand Gate       d) Sequential circuit

3. Bubbled OR gate is equal to ________ Gate.
   a) NAND        b) NOR             c) OR                 d) XNOR

4. Flip Flop is a ________
   a) Asynchronous sequential circuit        b) **sequential circuit**
   c) Combinational circuit                   d) None of the above

5. Which circuit is called as a basic memory element?
   a) **Flip-flop**        b) halfadders       c) Fulladders       d) Or gate

6. Which Gates can be used to implement AND, NOT and OR Gates.
   a) NAND, XOR        b) XOR, OR         c) NAND, NOT       d) NAND, NOR

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8. The output of NAND gate is _______.
   a) \( C = A + B \)  
   b) \( C = \overline{A + B} \)  
   c) \( C = \overline{AB} \)  
   d) \( \overline{C} = \overline{A + B} \)

9. The output of XOR is _______.
   a) \( C = A \oplus B \)  
   b) \( C = \overline{A \oplus B} \)  
   c) \( C = A \oplus \overline{B} \)  
   d) \( C = A \odot B \)

10. A logical unit that adds 2 binary digit called a
    a) half adder  
    b) gate half adder  
    c) full adder  
    d) gates

11. What are the 2 states of basic flip – flop?
    a) True or False  
    b) Yes or No  
    c) Set & Reset  
    d) True or Reset

12. Which one of the following is an example of sequential circuit?
    a) Flip-flop circuit  
    b) Digital circuit  
    c) Logical circuit  
    d) Combinational circuit

13. A_______ is an elementary building block of a digital circuit.
    a) OR gate  
    b) AND gate  
    c) NOT gate  
    d) Logic gate

    a) 2  
    b) 3  
    c) 4  
    d) 5

15. It is a circuit which is capable of remembering the value which given as input?
    a) Flip Flop  
    b) NAND  
    c) NOR  
    d) NOT

16. _____ and _____ are called the universal gates.
    a) NAND, XOR  
    b) XOR, OR  
    c) NAND, NOT  
    d) NAND, NOR

17. The Boolean algebra of the XOR gate is ______
    a) \( C = A + B \)  
    b) \( A \oplus B \)  
    c) \( C = A \oplus B \)  
    d) \( C = A \cdot B \)

18. The Bubbled AND gate produces the same output as a ______
    a) OR gate  
    b) NOR gate  
    c) NAND gate  
    d) NOT gate

19. Which logic gate can be used to construct a flip-flop circuit?
    a) 2 NOR gates  
    b) 2 NAND gates  
    c) 2 AND gates  
    d) a or b

20. What are the inputs of basic flip – flop?
    a) 0, 0  
    b) 1, 1  
    c) SET, RESET  
    d) All of these

21. A Boolean function can be represented by ______
    a) Truth table  
    b) equation  
    c) logic circuit  
    d) All of these

22. Which gate can be used to implement AND, NOT and OR gates?
    a) NAND, XOR  
    b) XOR, OR  
    c) NAND, NOT  
    d) NAND, NOR

23. NOT + AND Gate is called
    a) NAND  
    b) Bubbled AND  
    c) NOR  
    d) NOT

24. A voltage level +5V represent a logic ______
    a) 1  
    b) 0  
    c) +5  
    d) -5

25. A flip – flop circuit can be constructed using ______
    a) two NOR gates or two NAND gates  
    b) one NOR gates and one NAND GATE  
    c) two gates and one NAND gate  
    d) one NOR gate or two NOT GATES

26. A flip – flop is also called_______
    a) stable gate  
    b) logic stable gate  
    c) bi – stable gate  
    d) tri – stable gate

27. The NAND gate operates as an AND gate followed by a _____ gate.
    a) OR gate  
    b) XOR gate  
    c) NOT gate  
    d) XNOR gate

28. The carry of half adder is_______
    a) \( A + B \)  
    b) \( A \oplus B \)  
    c) \( A \oplus \overline{B} \)  
    d) \( A \cdot B \)

29. The ______ operator is defined in the Boolean algebra by use of plus sign.
    a) AND  
    b) OR  
    c) NOT  
    d) NOR

30. Which operator has one input and one output?
    a) AND  
    b) OR  
    c) NOT  
    d) All of these

31. The_______ operator combines two or more input variables so that the output true only if all the inputs are true
    a) AND  
    b) OR  
    c) NAND  
    d) NOR

BOOK BACK QUESTIONS

1. In AND gate the output is true when the both the inputs are true.
2. In OR gate the output is False if both the inputs are false.

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3. A **Logic gate** is an elementary building block of digital circuit.
4. The NAND Gate operates as an AND gate followed by a **NOT Gate**.
5. The **NOR Gate circuit** is an OR Gate followed by an inverter.
6. NAND and NOR Gates are called as universal gates.
7. AND, OR, NOT Gates are called the fundamental gates.
8. A unit that adds two binary digits is called a **Half Adder**.
9. A Full Adder can be constructed from two Half adder and a OR Gate.
10. A simple Flip `flop has **two** stable states.

### LESSON – 5

**OPERATING SYSTEM**

1. ______ allowed transferring data to and from memory without the intervention of the CPU.
   a) Spooling  
   b) Direct Memory Access  
   c) Programming  
   d) Buffer
2. ______ is a superior to buffer.
   a) DMA  
   b) Multi programming  
   c) Spooling  
   d) Time sharing
3. DMA stands for
   a) Direct main Access  
   b) Digital Memory Access  
   c) **Direct Memory Access**  
   d) Direct Main Access
4. ______ takes care of the printing work with the printer.
   a) buffer  
   b) **spooling**  
   c) multi programming  
   d) multi tasking
5. ______ is an interface between the user and hardware.
   a) System Software  
   b) Computer  
   c) Operating system  
   d) Multi-user
6. Automatic job sequencing mechanism is called
   a) circuits  
   b) hardware  
   c) **Resident Monitor**  
   d) Software
7. which of the following the example of single user operation system
   a) Ms – dos  
   b) BASIC  
   c) LINUX  
   d) UNIX
8. The allocation of processors by process management is also known as
   a) CPU work  
   b) CPU Sorting  
   c) **CPU scheduling**  
   d) CPU Stocking
9. The operating system should provide ______.
   a) data security  
   b) data clarity  
   c) data  
   d) data property
10. Which algorithm is based on the size of the jobs?
    a) FIFO  
    b) **SJF**  
    c) Round Robbin  
    d) based on priority
11. System level security is offered by the ______ in a multi – user environment.
    a) Code  
    b) Secret code  
    c) Name  
    d) **Pass word**
12. The job scheduling led to the concept known as the ______.
    a) threading  
    b) **multiprogramming**  
    c) programming  
    d) job programming
13. The first elementary Operating System is ______
    a) MS – DOS  
    b) Resident monitor  
    c) Windows 98  
    d) Unix
14. There are ______ types of operating system based on number of users.
    a) 2  
    b) 4  
    c) 5  
    d) 11
15. A stack is a ______ structure.
    a) LIFO  
    b) FIFO  
    c) SIFO  
    d) FTP
16. DOS is an example for
    a) Hardware  
    b) Input  
    c) Application software  
    d) **System software**
17. ______ is an interface between the user and hardware.
    a) System Software  
    b) Computer  
    c) Operating System  
    d) Multi-user
18. The Expansion for FIFO is
    a) First In First Output  
    b) **First In First Out**  
    c) First Input First Output  
    d) First Input First Out
19. Operating System divides the memory into ______ parts.
    a) 1  
    b) 2  
    c) 3  
    d) 4
20. ______ gives the illusion that many programs run simultaneously.
    a) Multiprogramming  
    b) Time sharing  
    c) DMA  
    d) Spooling
24. Which of the following is not a multi – user operating system?
   a) Dos    b) Unix    c) Linux    d) Windows

25. What vivid colours attract the children?
   a) User interface    b) OS    c) GUI    d) Windows

26. Which one of the following software looks after the functions of the computer?
   a) Application software    b) system software    c) machine language    d) Windows 98

27. Which software provides a uniform base for different applications?
   a) Windows 98    b) Spreadsheet software    c) Application software    d) system software

28. Which software makes efficient use of the computing resources?
   a) database software    b) windows 98    c) system software    d) application software

29. Which one of the following comes under the system software?
   a) operating system    b) on-line application software    c) Database    d) Spread sheet software

30. Which one of the following provides many facilities with which a user comfortably uses their computers?
   a) Windows 98    b) system software    c) application software    d) operating system

31. Which one of the following manages the resource of a computer?
   a) application software    b) operating system    c) windows 98    d) system software

32. In which operating system, the entire network behaves as a single computer?
   a) Linux    b) Windows XP    c) Distributed operating system    d) unix

33. In which operating system, a user is not aware of multiplicity of machines?
   a) Distributed operating System    b) Linux    c) Window XP    d) Unix

34. Safe guarding of data is called
   a) Data security    b) physical security    c) personnel security    d) Personal security

BOOK BACK QUESTIONS
1. Operating System can access the hardware directly.
2. Operating System is the Interface between the user and computer Hardware.
3. Operating System Comes under System Software.
4. Operating System is only means by which a user interacts with the computer.

LESSON – 6

COMPUTER COMMUNICATIONS

1. ______ supports such two way interaction.
   a) Microsoft Internet Explorer    b) Microsoft Net Meeting    c) Netscape navigator    d) None

2. Which protocol breaks up the data to be sent into little packets?
   a) IP    b) TCP    c) FTP    d) TPC

3. ______ is a NIC
   a) Ethernet    b) Arcnet    c) Token ring    d) all the above

4. A computer sharing software package and hard disk is called a ______
   a) Digital    b) Analog    c) Node    d) File server

5. Which protocol is used for the net user for transferring files around the world?
   a) TCP    b) Telnet    c) Usenet    d) FTP

6. Computer connected with networks are called as
   a) Remote computer    b) digital computer    c) node    d) Table computer

7. ______ allows networked device to connect each other this provides in a message delivery path.
   a) Network device    b) file    c) transmission media    d) cable

8. ______ is used for data transmission.
   a) Packet Switching    b) packets    c) witching    d) none

9. Internet is a ______ network.
   a) Network Interface Card (NIC)    b) Ethernet    c) Arc Net    d) Token Ring

10. There are general types of networks.
    a) 5    b) 2    c) 3    d) 4
12. WAN stands for _______.
   a) Wide Area Network  
   b) Web Area Network  
   c) Web Area Node  
   d) Wide Analysis Network

13. UTP stands for _______.
   a) Unshielded Twisted Paired  
   b) Unshielded Twisted Pair  
   c) Universal Twisted pair  
   d) Unshielded Twisted pack

14. The device that accomplishes modulation and demodulation process is called as _______.
   a) NIC  
   b) OSI  
   c) Modem  
   d) Output devices

15. Each page on the internet is called a _______.
   a) WWW  
   b) Web  
   c) Webpage  
   d) Host

16. Each computer on net is called as _______.
   a) Server  
   b) hub  
   c) host  
   d) home

18. Walky-talky is an example for
   a) Half-duplex mode  
   b) Full duplex mode  
   c) simplex mode  
   d) Modem

19. Which is High speed Network?
   a) Hybrid Network  
   b) Bus Network  
   c) FDDI Network  
   d) Star Network

20. In which year the International standards organization proposed protocol as OSI
   a) 1977  
   b) 1978  
   c) 1987  
   d) 1988

21. ISP stands for
   a) Internet section Panel  
   b) Internet service Protocol  
   c) Internet service Panel  
   d) Internet Service Provider

22. The OSI provides network architecture with _______ layers.
   a) 4  
   b) 5  
   c) 6  
   d) 7

23. Hybrid network is a combination of _______ Network
   a) Star and Ring  
   b) Ring and FDDI  
   c) Star Bus Ring  
   d) Star and FDDI

24. Abbreviate MAN_______
   a) Metro Area Network  
   b) Metropolitan Area Net  
   c) Man power Area Network  
   d) Metropolitan Area network.

25. _______ is a multimedia portion of the internet.
   a) Web  
   b) URL  
   c) Browser  
   d) Hyperlink

26. The operating system provides _______ leaves of the security to the user.
   a) 2  
   b) 3  
   c) 7  
   d) 5

27. Websites provide chat rooms to interact with an individual or a group is called_____
   a) Job searches  
   b) chatting  
   c) Online Services  
   d) None of these

28. A network that span a geographical are covering a metropolitan city is called_____
   a) MAN  
   b) WAN  
   c) LAN  
   d) WEB

29. _______ data transmission of data in continuous wave form.
   a) Digital  
   b) Analog  
   c) Modem  
   d) Voltage

30. _______ Protocol that allows the user to connect to a remote computer.
   a) Telnet  
   b) FTP  
   c) E-Mail  
   d) None

31. _______ sends the digital document image to any location and reduces time and paper handling.
   a) Fax services  
   b) Token ring  
   c) Ethernet  
   d) Arcnet

32. Abbreviate MODEM_______
   a) Model Demodel  
   b) Modulator Demodulator  
   c) Modern Demodel  
   d) Model Demodern

33. How many characters are possible for a password in Internet?
   a) 12  
   b) 10  
   c) 8  
   d) 6

34. Which of the following is called search engine?
   a) yahoo  
   b) Lycos  
   c) Alta vista  
   d) All of these

35. Data Transmission may occur in ways_______
   a) 3  
   b) 2  
   c) 4  
   d) 5

36. _______ breaks up the data to be sent into little packets.
   a) IP  
   b) HTTP  
   c) TCP  
   d) FTTP

37. In high speed network _______ cables are used.
   a) Optical fibre  
   b) Coaxial cable  
   c) FDDI  
   d) Radio link
38. Creating duplicate copies of critical data is called _______.
   a) data migration  b) File storage  c) Synchronization  d) File archiving

39. _______ allows networked devices to contact each other. This provides a message delivery path.
   a) Transmission  b) protocol  c) Modem  d) TCP/IP

40. A large number of computers are interconnected by _______.
   a) Copper wire  b) Satellite  c) Optic cable  d) all of these

41. LAN stands for _______.
   a) Local All Network  b) Local Area Network  c) Local Area Net  d) Large Area Network

42. Which contains several millions of pages of information?
   a) www  b) website  c) internet  d) Network

43. TCP stands for _______.
   a) Transmission Control Pages  b) Transmission Control protocol  c) Transmission Cycle Protocol  d) Transport Control provider

44. Which of the following is not a search engine?
   a) Lycos  b) Yahoo  c) Altavista  d) Internet Explorer

45. Take printout at a different location _______.
   a) signal  b) Interpreter  c) printer services  d) Multiprogramming

46. Operating system provides _______ levels of security to the user.
   a) Five  b) Three  c) Six  d) Four

47. In a wireless LAN, connections may be using _______.
   a) infrared  b) radio waves  c) a and b  d) (a) or (b)

48. _______ is a set of rules and standards that allow different devices to hold conversations.
   a) server  b) protocol  c) network  d) LAN

49. A system consisting of connected nodes is called _______.
   a) devices  b) computer networks  c) communication  d) links

50. Network is large number of computers are interconnected by _______.
   a) copper wire  b) fiber optic cable  c) microwave and infrared  d) All of these

51. Which one of the following a primary goal of a computer network?
   a) sharing information  b) sharing nodes  c) sharing resources  d) communication

52. A private network uses TCP/IP and other Internet standard protocol called _______.
   a) Internet  b) intranet  c) Extranet  d) Internet and intranet

53. The main consideration of the intranet is _______.
   a) sharing  b) transfer  c) security  d) resource sharing

54. The first page of a website is called _______.
   a) Home page  b) webpage  c) browser  d) Web

**BOOK BACK QUESTIONS**

1. **Wide Area Network** is a typically two or more LANs connected together across a wide geographical area.

2. **RING** Network computers and other communication devices are connected in continuous loop.

3. In high speed network **fiber** cables are used.

4. The device that coordinates the data transfer is called **NIC (NETWORK INTERFACE CARD)**.

5. The OSI provided network architecture with **seven Layers**.

6. All computers understand and work only in **BINARY form**.

7. **Analog** signals continuously vary with time.

8. Communication in **Full duplex mode** is Faster.

9. **Telnet** protocol is used to assist communication between a microcomputer and mainframe.

10. **Search Engine** Tools that allows the internet user to find specific document through keywords or menu choices.
LESSON – 7

INTRODUCTION TO WINDOWS XP

1. The Keypad key is equivalent Mouse Action _______
   a) Double-click  b) Click  c) select left mouse Button  d) All of these

2. Which key used to cursor move to end of the document?
   a) Ctrl + A  b) Ctrl + U  c) Ctrl + END  d) Ctrl + L

3. Which key lies in between Ctrl and Alt Keys?
   a) Esc  b) Internet  c) Winkey  d) delete

4. Which key combination is used to close in application?
   a) Alt + F4  b) Ctrl + F4  c) Shift + F4  d) Ctrl + F2

5. The _______ allows to install and manage the different hardware component attached to the computer
   a) Control panel  b) screen saver  c) wall paper  d) all the above

6. The _______ on the taskbar is used to switch between the different applications
   a) Button  b) icons  c) start button  d) all the above

7. In windows XP the basic working platform is the _______
   a) Help  b) Desktop  c) Search  d) Icons

8. Which of the following allows the select more than one among the group of choices?
   a) Check boxes  b) Radio buttons  c) Text boxes  d) Insert

9. You can password protect your PC throw _______
   a) Screen saver  b) Wallpaper  c) System Tray  d) System property

10. To create the desktop of shortcuts, right click on the file and select _______
    a) Create shortcut  b) Create new  c) Create file  d) create another file

11. Which of these is the user – friendly OS?
    a) windows XP  b) Unix  c) Ms-Dos  d) Linux

12. In window NT, NT stands for _______
    a) New Technology  b) Networking  c) New technical  d) Non Technical

13. The desktop has several _______
    a) programs  b) application  c) icons  d) menu

14. _______ button will take us to the previous page.
    a) back  b) home  c) stop  d) forward

15. A small vertical blinking line appears at the top left comer of the working area is called
    a) Cursor  b) Indicator  c) insertion pad  d) Marker

16. _______ key deletes the character after the cursor
    a) Backspace  b) Delete  c) Both (a) and (b)  d) Toggle

17. Which of the following is a virtual between two entities?
    a) GUI  b) Interface  c) CUI  d) Commands

18. The mouse has _______ buttons on the top.
    a) 3  b) 2  c) 4  d) 2 or 3

19. Which of the following buttons used to select multiple options?
    a) Check box  b) Tabs  c) Buttons  d) Radio Buttons

20. Which shortcut key is used to move the cursor in the top of document?
    a) Ctrl + End  b) End  c) Home  d) Ctrl + Home

21. Which one of the following introduced the concept of windows?
    a) Apple  b) Microsoft  c) Sun Microsystem  d) Borland international

22. Which one popularized the windows concept?
    a) sun microsystem  b) borland  c) Microsoft  d) Apple
23. In paint the _______ tool is used to mark the picture to be copied or moved
   a) select       b) cut       c) copy       d) mark

24. The shortcut key is used to move the picture in paint is_____
   a) Ctrl + C     b) Ctrl + X     c) Ctrl + M     d) Ctrl + V

25. At any time, the clipboard can hold _______set of data.
   a) two         b) four     c) many     d) only one

26. To close the wordpad application by clicking on _______ from the file menu
   a) file        b) edit     c) exit     d) format

27. Which of the following key is equivalent to double click mouse action?
   a) 5           b) +        c) 1        d) %

28. Which key combination is used to save the file?
   a) Ctrl + S    b) Ctrl + A    c) Ctrl + C    d) Ctrl + M

29. Which dialogue box is used to allow the user to enter data?
   a) Text box   b) List box   c) Option button   d) Check box

30. Which key lies in between ctrl and alt keys?
   a) Esc        b) insert     c) delete     d) winkey

31. Which is the default view of the control panel?
   a) category view     b) classic view    c) thumb view     d) slide view

32. How many types of files are there?
   a)3     b) 1     c) 4     d) 2

33. Which one of the followings is a word processor?
   a) Notepad     b) WordPad     c) world pad     d) word

34. Which key combination is used to move the cursor to the end of the document?
   a) Ctrl + Home  b) Ctrl + End  c) End     d) Home

35. Windows 95 & windows 98 are called as_____
   a) millennium edition     b) server edition    c) 9x edition     d) internet edition

36. To get sensitive menu, we can use_______
   a) Right click     b) double click    c) click and drag    d) click

37. To get start menu, we can use_____keys
   a) Ctrl + Esc     b) Ctrl + W    c) Ctrl + S     d) Ctrl + M

38. In the right side system tray we can see_______
   a) Application name  b) quick launch    c) my computer   d) clock

39. To move a window, we can use_______
   a) status bar  b) title bar     c) heading bar     d) menu bar

40. Windows XP uses a_______
   a) GUI      b) CUI      c) LUI      d) None of the above

41. Which of the following is user friendly operating system?
   a) Window XP   b) UNIX   c) MS- DOS   d) LINUX

42. The most important advantage of using windows XP is it’s_______
   a) desktop    b) window     c) icons     d) GUI

43. GUI pronounced as_______
   a) GOOI      b) GUYEE    c) GOOYEE   d) GUI or GOOI

44. MS-DOS use_______
   a) CUI     b) GUI     c) commands     d) interfaces

45. Which of the following is the first version in the series of windows operating system?

46. To start WordPad
   a) Start->All programs->All->WordPad   b) Start->All programs->All->word
   c) Start->All programs->Accessories->WordPad   d) Start->programs->All->WordPad
**BOOK BACK QUESTIONS**

1. Windows XP is an **Operating System**.
2. Windows Xp uses a **GUI** (Graphical User Interface).
3. Clicking on the start button opens the **Start** menu.
4. The clock is displayed on the **System Tray**.
5. The **Task Bar** also has buttons representing applications currently being used.
6. **All Programs** is one of the options on the start menu.
7. **Screen Saver** are constantly moving images that appears when the computer has been idle for some time.
8. You can move a window by clicking and dragging its **Title Bar**.
9. The **Display Properties** dialog box is used to change the wallpaper, screen savers, etc.
10. The **Fonts** icon on the Control Panel allows you to view, add or remove fonts.

1. **Application Files** are used to create data files.
2. The **Command Prompt** option allows you to use DOS commands.
3. The **Buttons** on the taskbar allow you to switch between applications.
4. Windows uses the **Clipboard** to store data being moved or copied.
5. Every time you start an application, a **Button** appears on the taskbar.
6. The two modes of Calculator are **Standard, Scientific**.
7. You can color your pictures using the **fill with color** tool in paint.
8. In paint the **Selection** tool is used to mark the pictures to be copied or moved.
9. In WordPad, the **Del/ Delete** Key is used to delete the character after the cursor.
10. You can close the WordPad applications by clicking on Exit in the **File** Menu.

**WINDOWS EXPLORER**

1. In Windows explorer _______ bar provides easy to move, copy and delete
   a) folder
   b) explorer
   c) task
   d) quick launch

2. The name including the extension can be a maximum of _______ characters long
   a) 254
   b) 255
   c) 256
   d) 257

3. which key deletes the selected item permanently
   a) Delete
   b) Ctrl + delete
   c) Shift + Delete
   d) Alt + Delete

4. _______ key is used to select a group of files whose names are not displayed next to each other in the explorer window.
   a) Shift
   b) Alt
   c) Ctrl
   d) Shift + Tap

5. A file name is made of _______ components.
   a) 1
   b) 2
   c) 3
   d) 1 or 2

6. The extension is normally up to _______ characters long
   a) 1 or 2
   b) 2 or 4
   c) 3 or 4
   d) 10

7. In Ms-Dos , the extension should not exceed more than _______ characters.
   a) 10
   b) 8
   c) 6
   d) 3

8. _______ command is used to start windows explorer.
   a) Start->programs-> windows explorer
   b) Start->All programs->Accessories->Windows Explorer
   c) Start->All programs->Windows Explorer
   d) Start-> Windows Explorer

9. Windows explorer uses a special folder called the _______ to hold deleted files.
   a) Trash can
   b) Recycle bin
   c) Empty bin
   d) Cycle bin

10. Winkey + D will display the _______.
    a) Desktop
    b) taskbar
    c) start menu
    d) start button

11. Virus designers mainly attack _______.
    a) Linux
    b) Windows OS
    c) Dos
    d) Unix

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12. CD – R burner is used to burn data to ______ CD – R disk
   a) blank   b) fill   c) empty   d) free

13. Files when deleted are moved to
   a) My Document   b) Recycle Bin   c) Desktop   d) c drive

14. copying the files in a compact disk
   a) Burn   b) cut   c) move   d) copy

15. ______ is used to find out the file and folders in Windows XP.
   a) Run   b) search   c) Virus   d) Tab

16. What is color of the folder?
   a) Red   b) blue   c) yellow   d) green

17. The key used to select the files are folders consecutively are ______
   a) Ctrl   b) Alt   c) Shift   d) Tab

18. Every file, is identified by using a(n) ______
   a) information   b) file name   c) unique name   d) instructions

19. How many pages in a clipbook?
   a) 127   b) 128   c) 216   d) 226

20. Which is a temporary storage for data being copied or moved?
   a) clipboard   b) register   c) wordpad   d) windows

21. Files when delete are moved to
   a) my document   b) recycle bin   c) desktop   d) drive

**BOOK BACK QUESTIONS**

1. Information is stored as Files in your computer.

2. Every file name has two components the Main component and the extension.

3. Folder is collection of files.

4. Windows explorer allows you manage your files and folders.

5. The Left pane in windows explorer displays a list.

6. The display in the Explorer Bar is Context sensitive.

7. The Search command allows you to search for files or folders.

8. The Run command provides an alternate method to start applications and open data files.

9. The search command is available on the start menu. It is also available on the Standard button toolbar.

10. A plus sign to the left of a folder in the left window of Explorer indicates the presence of Sub- Folder.

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

12. The CD R/W can be used as a Floppy.

13. Alt+F4 key combination is used to Close active.

**LESSON – 9**

**LINUX**

1. ______ command creates the new directory in Linux
   a) cd   b) rmdir   c) mkdir   d) none

2. ______ allows the user for one line editing only
   a) Vi   b) Ed   c) EP   d) PC

3. Which linux command is used to copy the contents from source file to destination file?
   a) cpy   b) cp   c) copy   d) cpp

4. Which denotes the end of file character for Linux file?
   a) Ctrl + B   b) Ctrl + S   c) Ctrl + D   d) Ctrl + A

5. ______ command in Linux is used to remove a directory
   a) rmdir   b) deldir   c) deltree   d) echo

6. Which command used to prints the current working directory.
   a) .pwd   b) .pdw   c) .psd   d) .pmd
7. _______ is used to send the output of one command to another command in Linux.
   a) pipe  b) tee  c) echo  d) cat

8. Which command changes the current working directory?
   a) rm  b) mkdir  c) echo  d) cd

9. In Linux, which command takes the standard output as input and sends it to the printer.
   a) sort  b) lpr  c) more  d) tee

10. The command PWD stands for _______
    a) Print Working Directory  b) Present Working Directory  c) Path of your Working Directory  d) All of these

11. _______ command is used the change line.
    a) cw  b) cd  c) copy  d) cc

12. _______ command does arithmetical calculation more effectively.
    a) LET  b) expr  c) Network  d) lpr

14. Who developed Linux?
   a) Prof. Andrew & Tennenbaum  b) Linus Torvalds  c) Ken Thompson  d) Dennis Ritchie

15. How much memory space is occupied by Linux?
    a) 4 MB  b) 6 MB  c) 8 MB  d) 10 MB

16. What should be the minimum length of a password?
    a) 6  b) 7  c) 8  d) 5

17. Collection of files is called as a________.
    a) directory  b) root  c) home  d) field

18. SA is also known as root user or_______
    a) supervisor  b) super user  c) single user  d) multi user

19. Which is the short form of list?
    a) li  b) lt  c) ls  d) lst

20. Which is used to change the password?
    a) pwd  b) password  c) pass  d) passwd

21. The Linux Command_______ is used to copy the standard output to a file
    a) tee  b) echo  c) man  d) cat

22. The command prompt will end the user current Linux session is _______
    a) exit or close  b) logout or exit  c) close  d) exit or logout or close

BOOK BACK QUESTIONS

1. Ken Thompson is the creator of the Unix Operating System.
2. Minix was created by Prof. Andrew S. Tennenbaum.
3. The root user (SA) is empowered to change the Password of any user.
4. The user can login into the system by entering his / her User Name, Password.
5. The user can change his/her password by entering the old (current) password with New Password.
6. Linux is a Multi user system.
7. The prompt for the root user is #.
8. To find out the current directory the cd command is used.
9. There should be at least one Blank space.
10. Tilde (~) sign represents full path of your home directory.

1. Files can be copied directly by cp command.
2. If you want to get help for a particular command the man command will provide you help.
3. The more command shows the contents of a big file page by page.
4. The -i option in cp command warns you from overwriting the destination file.
5. $ cat file1 >> file2 appends the contents file1 into file2.
6. noclobber features can be set to prevent overwriting an existing file by the redirection operation.
7. End of file is given by Ctrl + D
8. Mounting a device means Establishing the connection between a file system on a storage device and your main directory tree.
9. Although the root may be located in a file system on your hard drive partition, there will be a **pathname** to the files located on the file system for your CD-ROM.

10. The **root user** can only do the mounting operation.

11. All the files in your Linux system are connected into one overall **directory** tree.

12. A floppy disk with Linux files will have its own **tree** of directories.

13. `$vi` file name, The file is saved by entering two upper case **ZZ**.

14. `:W` means **save the file**, **return to** the file.

15. when you press ESC, if you hear a beep sound, you are in **command** mode.

16. The **let** command does arithmetical calculations more efficiently.

### LESSON – 10

## PROBLEM SOLVING TECHNIQUES AND C PROGRAMMING

1. The C language was developed by
   a) Charles Babbage  
   b) **Dennis M. Ritchie**  
   c) Ken Thomson  
   d) Bill Gates

2. How many bytes of memory are required to store a long integer value?
   a) 4  
   b) 2  
   c) 8  
   d) 1

3. The prototype of the `strlen()` function is available in which file?
   a) `stdio.h`  
   b) `string.h`  
   c) `math.h`  
   d) `conio.h`

4. which of the following language has object oriented approach?
   a) BASIC  
   b) C  
   c) **PASCAL**  
   d) C++

5. An integer requires _______ of memory to store the value in C language.
   a) 2 bytes  
   b) 4 bytes  
   c) 1 bytes  
   d) none of these

6. _______ statement is the modular replacement of the if–else structure
   a) for  
   b) do–while  
   c) **switch-case**  
   d) while

7. In `scanf()` statement the formatting character of int is _______.
   a) %s  
   b) %d  
   c) %d  
   d) %ld

8. what is the output of the following program?
   ```c
   int i=2;
   while ( i<5)
   {
     printf("+");
     ++i;
   }
   ```
   a) +++  
   b) ++++  
   c) +++++  
   d) ++

9. _______ is a keyword in C language
   a) return  
   b) **auto**  
   c) default  
   d) all the above

10. X= 15;  
    ( X<10)? X++: X--; what is the value of X in the above line?
    a) 15  
    b) **14**  
    c) 16  
    d) Error

11. Which of the following is an indirection operator?
    a) &  
    b) *****  
    c) ~  
    d) Both A and B

12. The body of the loop is executed at least once in
    a) While  
    b) **for**  
    c) switch  
    d) do–while

13. _______ is the example of function
    a) max[]  
    b) AVG  
    c) SUM  
    d) SQRT()

14. which of the following _______ intermediate language.
    a) BASIC  
    b) FORTRAN  
    c) Computer Language  
    d) **Pseudo Code**

15. i = i+1  is equal to write
    a) ++i  
    b) i++  
    c) i +=1  
    d) **All of these**

16. The data type associated with string constant is_______
    a) %s  
    b) **%c**  
    c) char *  
    d) * char

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17. Among unary operators which operator represents increment?  
a) --  
b) !  
c) --  
d) ++  
18. Statement is very important in switch structure _______.  
a) case  
b) switch  
c) break  
d) None of these  
19. In the for loop structure there are optional clauses _______.  
a) 2  
b) 3  
c) 4  
d) 5  
20. _______ is used to create a new line.  
a) /n  
b) newpage  
c) \n  
d) --n  
21. How many kinds of loops?  
a) 3  
b) 2  
c) 4  
d) 5  
22. The symbol used for ternary operator is _______.  
a) =?  
b) =>  
c) ?:  
d) :?  
23. Which one of the punctuation symbol used to represent an array?  
a) ()  
b) [ ]  
c) {}  
d) None of these  
24. The flow charts are _______.  
a) precise  
b) easy to understand  
c) representing our thoughts exactly  
d) All the above  
25. The body of the function contains _______.  
a) an error only  
b) processing part  
c) return statement  
d) all the above  

BOOK BACK QUESTIONS

1. A flow chart is drawn before writing a program.
2. Understanding a pseudo code is easier than understanding a flow chart.
3. Every program methodology can be represented by a flow chart.
4. A walkthrough helps to find all the bugs in the design.
5. Each step in an algorithm must take a amount of finite, amount of time and memory space.

INTRODUCTION TO WEB DESIGN

1. _______ divide a web page into sections.  
a) frames  
b) forms  
c) rows  
d) columns  
2. which Tag is used to insert a line break?  
a) <br>  
b) <hr>  
c) <B>  
d) <U>  
3. To create a hyperlink to another document _______ tag is used.  
a) <a>  
b) <link>  
c) <p>  
d) <frame>  
4. RGB value for background white _______.  
a) FFFFOO  
b) FFOOOO  
c) FFFFFF  
d) None of these  
5. HTML allows us to create _______ kinds of lists.  
a) 2  
b) 4  
c) 3  
d) 6  
6. <HR> tag is used to draw a _______.  
a) vertical line  
b) horizontal line  
c) both a & b  
d) none  
7. Tags consist of _______ enclosed within angled brackets.  
a) Document  
b) keyword  
c) tool  
d) file  
8. _______ is a collection of controls in HTML.  
a) Frame  
b) Table  
c) Field  
d) Form  
9. _______ is a web page editor.  
a) Netscape composer  
b) Netscape Navigator  
c) Ms Front page  
d) Adobe page marker  
10. If Border="0" then  
a) Four borders are visible  
b) No border will be visible  
c) Table will be visible  
d) Cell will be visible  
11. Which value of look attribute directs the Browser to play the sound indefinitely?  
a) END  
b) infinite  
c) indefinite  
d) infinitely  
12. Which of the following simple text Editor  
a) Notepad  
b) WordPad  
c) Edit  
d) Vi-Editor
13. A group of web pages that are linked together from a______
   a) Home page  b) web  c) website  d) None of these

14. Expand CGI
   a) Common Gateway Interface  b) Computer Gateway Interface
   c) Computer Game Interface  d) None of these

15. Tags consists of keyword enclosed within______
   a) parenthesis( )  b) box brackets[ ]  c) {}  d) <>

BOOK BACK QUESTIONS
1. The abbreviation HTTP stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol and the abbreviation HTML stands for Hyper text markup Language.
3. The two parts of a web document are Heading section and Body section.
4. The meta tags are always placed within the Heading section of the Web page.
5. The attribute bgcolor is used along with <body> tag to change the background color of the web document.
6. The <body> tag uses background attribute to load a background image on the web page and text attributes is used to change the color of the text in the entire body section.
7. There are six heading tags with different font characteristics.
8. HTML tables organize data into row and column.
9. The table data <td> cells are left aligned by default and the table header <th> cells are centre by default.
10. When a style tag is used in the heading section, it will change the default characteristics of the tag in the entire web document whenever that tag is used.
11. If the style is used as an attribute, that is heading style, it will affect only that tag in with it is specified.
12. The tags <br>, <meta>, and <li> etc, are not having closing tags.
13. To control the size of an image, the attributes width and height are used along with <img> tag.
14. The target _blank loads the web page in a new blank browser window and the target _self loads the web page in the same window.
15. If <frameset> tag is used, the body tag cannot appear in the same web document.
16. The tags that do not have corresponding ending tags are called empty tags.
17. Three types of lists that are used to organized the information in the web pages are ordered, unordered, definition.
18. The tag <A> is used to create links in web document. Links are also known as hyper Link.
19. The popular image formats supported by the web browsers are .gif and .jpg/jpeg.
20. Page view Hyperlink view and Tasks view are the three views provided by the Front page editor for a Web page.
FAQ

1. INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER

2 – Mark Questions

1. What is a Computer?
2. What is an operating system?
3. Classification of digital computers?
4. Define Hardware and software.
5. What are the components of the digital computers?
6. Define ‘Data’.
7. What do you mean by algorithm?
8. Give some examples of application software.
9. Write a short note on Laptop Computer?
10. What is application Software?
11. What is the name of the machine developed by Charles Babbage?
12. What is a computer program?

3 – Mark Questions

1. Difference between Data and Information?
2. Give an example for word processors, spread sheet and Database Management system.
3. What is system software?

5 – Mark Questions

1. Discuss the various computer generations along with the key characteristics?
2. Write in detail about computer software and their categories.
3. Explain computer Hardware.
4. Discuss the important features and uses of micro, mini, mainframe, and super computers.
5. Discuss the classification of computers based on principles of operation.

2. NUMBER SYSTEM

2 – Mark Questions

1. Convert the decimal number 512 into binary.
2. calculate: 11011001₂ + 10110₂
3. (F2)₁₆–Convert into binary number?
4. Convert the decimal number 23 into binary.
5. Add 1000₂ + 1101₂
6. Prove that A+AB=A.
7. What is a byte?
8. Explain Associative law.
9. Convert into binary (777)₁₀
10. Convert 78₁₀ to binary using sum of powers of 2 Method.
11. What is binary number system?
12. 110010011101₂ =----------₁₆

3 – Mark Questions

1. Do the following binary arithmetic: a) 11011001₂ + 10110₁₂ b) 101110₂ - 101₁₂
2. Prove the following: (A+B)(A+C)=A+BC
3. Simplify the following Boolean Expression: A’B’C’+A’BC’+A’BC+AB’C’.
**5 – Mark Questions**

1. Convert the hexadecimal number CADD into decimal numbers.

**3. COMPUTER ORGANIZATION**

2 – Mark Questions

1. What are the functional units of a computer system?
2. What do you mean by RAM?
3. What is an output device?
4. Define EEPROM.
5. List the types of printers.
6. Types of Memory.
7. What is Flash Memory?
8. List few commonly used output devices.
9. List out the concept of John Von Neumann
10. Define: Bus
11. Write the main functions of the CPU?
12. How are Non-Printable characters represented? Give Example.

**3 – Mark Questions**

1. List of characteristics of impact and Non-impact printers?
2. Write the essential of the stored program concept?
3. What is mean by virtual memory?
4. What is the Role of ALU?
5. Write a short note on keyboard.

**5 – Mark Questions**

1. Explain the working Principle of CPU with an example?
2. Briefly explain various types of memory.
3. Explain the three major components of the CPU.
4. Write short notes on any five input devices.

**4. WORKING PRINCIPLES WITH DIGITAL LOGIC CIRCUIT**

2 – Mark Questions

1. List of fundamental logic gates?
2. What is a full adder?
3. What is a half adder?
4. Draw the symbol of bubbled OR gate?
5. What is Flip-Flop?
6. What do you mean by logical function?
7. Give the truth table of XOR gate.
8. What is flip flop?
9. Draw the simplified logic circuit of half adder.
10. What is electronic workbench?
11. What is NAND gate? Write its truth table?
12. What is Multisim?
13. Draw the Logic symbol of X-OR Gate and give its truth table.
14. Write the truth table for XOR gate with Boolean Expression.
15. Why NAND and NOR gates are called universal gates?

3 – Mark Questions
1. What is a full adder?
2. Give the truth table of XOR gates for two inputs.

5 – Mark Questions
1. Convert the Boolean function E = AB + BC + ABC to a logic circuit.
2. List the basic properties of OR operator.
3. Explain half adder with truth tables.

6. OPERATING SYSTEM
2 – Mark Questions
1. What is System call?
2. Write the goals of the operating system?
3. What is spooling?
4. Write the levels of security management.
5. Define the Data security.
6. Define an OS.
7. Write the three levels of security management?
8. Write any five of the most desirable characters of the OS?
9. What is an operating system?
10. What is interface?
11. Write a note on Multi user operating system.

3 – Mark Questions
1. Write note on User Interface.
2. Name some of required features of OS?
3. Explain the security management?
4. Write the features of the operating system.

5 – Mark Questions
1. Explain the process and memory managements.
2. Explain the input/output managed by Operating System.

6. WINDOWS XP
2 – Mark Questions
1. Write the various parts of the window.
2. Define: Screen Saver.
3. What are the kinds of shortcuts allowed in windows XP?
4. Write short notes on Drop- Down List Boxes?
5. What is meant by click and drag?
6. How will you move a window?
7. What is an active window?
8. Define: Clip Board.

3 – Mark Questions
1. How does the computer display the correct time? How can you change the time?
2. List out the common options available with is command with their functions.
3. How will you change the length and breadth of the windows?
5 – Mark Questions
1. Explain how to create links to different parts of the same web document.
2. What is the Control Panel? Explain briefly some of the icons found on the control panel.
3. What are the special features available in Windows XP Professional alone?
4. What is the Clipboard? How is it used?
5. Explain With an example how to start multiple applications?

8. WINDOWS EXPLORER

2 – Mark Questions
1. What is called WordPad?
2. What is meant by CD-burning?
3. Explain the following terms  a. Run Command  b. Burning the CD
4. What are file infectors?

3 – Mark Questions
1. List out the categories of the explorer bar.
2. Describe the different methods to copy the selected files.
3. Discuss the task of the file and folder task category of the Explorer bar.

5 – Mark Questions
1. Explain the different parts of the windows explorer window.
2. Give a detailed account of the Explorer Bar of Windows XP.

9. LINUX

2 – Mark Questions
1. What are the rules followed to create a file in Linux?
2. Difference between cat and more command.
3. Write a short note on root user.
4. What is called command situation?
5. List out the uses of mv command in Linux

3 – Mark Questions
1. What is the difference between the commands rm-r and rmdir?

5 – Mark Questions
1. What does cat command do? Write and discuss all the variations of cat command.
2. Explain different types of users in Linux.

10. PROBLEM SOLVING TECHNIQUES AND C PROGRAMMING

2 – Mark Questions
1. What is mean by flowchart?
2. Define: Pointer variable.
3. Write the Storage classes provided by “C”.
4. Write the relational properties in C language.

3 – Mark Questions
1. Explain identifiers.
2. What is structure? Give an example.
3. Explain and differentiate static and auto variables.
4. Write the components of the function prototype.
5 – Mark Questions
1. Explain switch case with example.
2. Explain For Loop with syntax.
3. Draw a flow chart to read 100 numbers and find their average.
4. Write a C Program to generate the series 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 16 …15 terms.
5. Write a C program to store 10 names in an array and print them each in one line.

11. INTRODUCTION TO WEB DESIGN

2 – Mark Questions
1. Write the tag to define a paragraph and the attribute used with bgsound tag.

3 – Mark Questions
1. What is the purpose of the Meta tag?
2. What is importance method action and attributes.
3. What are the attributes used along with the <font> tag?
4. How do you play movie in a Web browser?

5 – Mark Questions
1. Write a note about the following HTML tags.
   a) <p>    b) <b>    c) <u>    d) <li>    e) <br>
2. Difference between the <style> tag and the style attribute used with some other tag.
3. Explain How to create links to different parts of the same web document.

All the best