அரசிய ஐக்கியம்

செல்வியா அர்வனை வெளிப்படையிலுள்ள உள்ளூர்

சுந்தரி, புதுதொண்டாது விளாத

கல்விப்பாடு: 2017-18
Chapter 1. An Introduction to Computer

1. ___ is electronic machine  A) Calculator  B) Computer  C) Abacus  D) Napier’s bones

2. Computing means ___.  A) an act of processing  B) an act of calculating  C) an act of thinking  D) an act of programming

3. ___ is the first known calculating machine  A) Napier’s Bones  B) Slide rule  C) Abacus  D) The difference Engine

4. ___ is the first known calculating machine for counting  A) Napier’s Bones  B) Slide rule  C) Abacus  D) The difference Engine

5. Napier’s Bone was invented by ___  A) William Oughtred  B) John Napier  C) Blaise Pascal  D) Charles Babbage

6. Slide rule was invented by ___  A) William Oughtred  B) John Napier  C) Blaise Pascal  D) Charles Babbage

7. Rotating wheel calculator was invented by ___  A) William Oughtred  B) John Napier  C) Blaise Pascal  D) Charles Babbage

8. The difference engine was invented by ___  A) William Oughtred  B) John Napier  C) Blaise Pascal  D) Charles Babbage


10. Hollerith tabulating machine was invented by ___  A) William Oughtred  B) Herman Hollerith  C) Blaise Pascal  D) Charles Babbage

11. Which of the following is invented for multiplication?  A) Napier’s Bones  B) Slide rule  C) Abacus  D) The difference Engine


14. There ___ generations of computer  A) 3  B) 4  C) 5  D) 6

15. The first generation of computers used ___ for circuitary and magnetic drums for memory  A) Transistor  B) IC  C) Vacuum tubes  D) Microprocessor

16. ___ generation computers operated only on machine language  A) First  B) Second  C) Third  D) Fourth

17. ___ generation computer solves only one problem at a time  A) First  B) Second  C) Third  D) Fourth

18. UNIVAC stands for ____  A) Universal Assemble Computer  B) Unit Automatic Computer  C) Universal Automatic Calculator  D) Universal Automatic Computer


20. In second generation computer, vacuum tubes were replaced by ___  A) Transistor  B) IC  C) Vacuum tubes  D) Microprocessor

21. In which generation, High level programming languages were developed?  A) First  B) Second  C) Third  D) Fourth

22. Which high level languages are developed in Second generation?  A) Java  B) COBOL  C) FORTRAN  D) both B and C

23. The third generation of computer is ___  A) Transistor  B) IC  C) Vacuum tubes  D) Microprocessor

24. IC stands for ___  A) Integrated Computer  B) Integrated Circuit  C) International Circuit  D) Internet Circuit

25. In Which generation, solves many problem at at time?  A) First  B) Second  C) Third  D) Fourth

26. In third generation, the input as ____ and output as ____  A) Keyboard  B) Mouse  C) Monitor  D) Both A and C

27. ___ thousands of integrated circuit were built onto a single silicon chip  A) Transistor  B) IC  C) Vacuum tubes  D) Microprocessor

28. Which was created in Fourth generation?  A) DBMS  B) Network  C) Simulator  D) None

29. Fifth generation computing devices, based on ___  A) Transistor  B) IC  C) Artificial Intelligence  D) Microprocessor
30. ___ is defined as an unprocessed collection of raw facts in a manner suitable for communication, interpretation or processing
   A) Data  B) Algorithm  C) Information  D) Program

31. ___ is a collection of facts from which conclusions may be drawn
   A) Data  B) Algorithm  C) Information  D) Program

32. ___ is a step by step procedure or formula solving a problem
   A) Data  B) Algorithm  C) Information  D) Program

33. A computer ___ is designed to systematically solve a problem
   A) Data  B) Algorithm  C) Information  D) Program

34. Computer has ___ components
   A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4

35. ___ allows the user to enter the program and data and send it to the CPU
   A) Output device  B) Input device  C) CPU  D) Memory

36. ___ refers to all the physical items associated with a computer
   A) Hardware  B) Software  C) Data  D) Algorithm

37. The hardware device attached to the computer are called ___
   A) Hardware  B) Software  C) Program  D) Peripheral equipment

38. ___ refers to a program that makes the computer do something meaningful
   A) Hardware  B) Software  C) Data  D) Algorithm

39. ___ is the planned step by step instructions required to turn data into information
   A) Hardware  B) Software  C) Data  D) Algorithm

40. Software can be classified into ___ categories
   A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4

41. ___ consists of general programs written for computer
   A) Word processor  B) DBMS  C) System software  D) all of these

42. ___ serves as the interface between hardware and the user
   A) Word processor  B) Application software  C) System software  D) all of these

43. Which is an example for System software?
   A) Compilers  B) Utility programs  C) Operating System  D) All

44. ___ translates the source program into an object program
   A) Operating system  B) Compiler  C) DBMS  D) Spreadsheet

45. ___ is an integrated set of specialized programs that is used to manage the overall operations of a computer
   A) Operating system  B) Compiler  C) DBMS  D) Spreadsheet

46. DOS stands for ___
   A) Data Operating System  B) Disk Over System  C) Disk Operating Software  D) Disk Operating System

47. Which of the following is an example for Operating system?
   A) DOS  B) Linux  C) Unix  D) all of these

48. ___ consists of programs designed to solve a user problem
   A) Hardware  B) System software  C) Application software  D) None of these

49. Which is an example for application software?
   A) Compiler  B) Operating system  C) Windows  D) Railway reservation system

50. DBMS stands for ___
   A) Data Base Management Software  B) Data Base Memory System  C) Data Base Management System  D) Date Base Management System

51. ___ has the same function as a typewriter for writing letters, preparing reports and printing
   A) Spreadsheet  B) Word Processor  C) DBMS  D) Paint

52. ___ containing text and figures, which is used to calculations and draw charts
   A) Spreadsheet  B) Word Processor  C) DBMS  D) Paint

53. ___ used for storing, retrieval and manipulation of information
   A) Spreadsheet  B) Word Processor  C) DBMS  D) Paint

54. Which is example for word processor?
   A) Word Star  B) Lotus 1-2-3  C) Oracle  D) Paint

55. Which is example for Spreadsheet?
   A) Word Star  B) Lotus 1-2-3  C) Oracle  D) Paint

56. Which is example for DBMS?
   A) Word Star  B) MS Access  C) Oracle  D) Both B and C

57. Based on operation, the computer can be classified into ___ types
   A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4

58. ___ is a computing device that works on continuous range of values
   A) Analog Computer  B) Digital Computer  C) Hybrid Computer  D) All of these

59. ___ deals with physical variables such as voltage, pressure, temperature etc
   A) Analog Computer  B) Digital Computer  C) Hybrid Computer  D) All of these

60. The combination of both analog and digital computer is called ___  A) Analog Computer  B) Digital Computer  C) Hybrid Computer  D) All of these
61. The mightiest computer but at the same time, the most expansive ones are known as ___  A) Super computer  B) Mainframe computer  C) Mini computer  D) Micro computer
62. ___ process billions instructions per seconds  A) Super computer  B) Mainframe computer  C) Mini computer  D) Micro computer
63. ___ process hundred millions instructions per seconds  A) Super computer  B) Mainframe computer  C) Mini computer  D) Micro computer
64. The uses of Super computer are ___  A) Weather forecast  B) special effects for movies  C) Stock analysis  D) all of these
65. The ___ were developed with the objective of bringing out low cost computers  A) Super computer  B) Mainframe computer  C) Mini computer  D) Micro computer
66. The invention of microprocessor gave birth to the ___  A) Super computer  B) Mainframe computer  C) Mini computer  D) Micro computer
67. ___ are mainly used for intensive graphical applications  A) Laptop  B) PC  C) Workstation  D) PDA
68. CAD stands for ___  A) Computer Aided Data  B) Compute Aided Design  C) Computer Aided Date  D) Computer Aided Design
69. PC stands for ___  A) Person Computer  B) Personal Computer  C) Public Computer  D) Personal Calculator
70. PDA stands for ___  A) Personal Data Assistants  B) Person Digital Assistants  C) Personal Digital Assistants  D) Personal Digital Assignment
71. ____ known as Desktop computers  A) Laptop  B) Personal Computer  C) Super computer  D) PDA
72. ____ known as briefcase computer or notebook computer  A) Laptop  B) Personal Computer  C) Super computer  D) PDA

Chapter 2. Number System

1. The base of decimal number system is ___  A) 2  B) 10  C) 8  D) 16
2. The base of binary number system is ___ A) 2  B) 10  C) 8  D) 16
3. The base of octal number system is ___ A) 2  B) 10  C) 8  D) 16
4. The base of hexa decimal number system is ___ A) 2  B) 10  C) 8  D) 16
5. The decimal number consists of ___ numbers  A) 0, 1  B) 0 to 7  C) 0 to 9  D) 0 to 15
6. The hexa decimal number consists of ___ numbers  A) 0, 1  B) 0 to 7  C) 0 to 9  D) 0 to 15
7. The octal number consists of ___ numbers  A) 0, 1  B) 0 to 7  C) 0 to 9  D) 0 to 15
8. The binary number consists of ___ numbers  A) 0, 1  B) 0 to 7  C) 0 to 9  D) 0 to 15
9. The term BIT derived from the words ___ A) Binary Data  B) Binary Digit  C) Byte Data  D) Bit Digit
10. A collection of 8 bits are called ___ A) Byte  B) Kilo byte  C) Mega byte  D) Giga byte
11. ASCII stands for ___  A) American Standard for Information Interchange  B) American Sign code for Information Interchange  C) American Standard code for Information Interchange  D) American Standard code for Information Information
12. The ASCII value for blank character is ___ A) 48  B) 65 to 90  C) 97 to 122  D) 32
13. The ASCII value for lower case alphabets are ___ A) 48  B) 65 to 90  C) 97 to 122  D) 32
14. The ASCII value for upper case alphabets are ___ A) 48  B) 65 to 90  C) 97 to 122  D) 32
15. The ASCII value for numerics are ___ A) 0 to 48  B) 65 to 90  C) 97 to 122  D) 32
16. 1KB = ___ bytes A) 1000  B) 1024  C) 1021  D) 1022
17. 1 GB = ___ A) 2^10  B) 2^20  C) 2^30  D) 2^40
18. LSB stands for ___ A) Least Sign Bit  B) Least Significant Byte  C) Left Significant Bit  D) Least Significant Bit
19. MSB stands for ___ A) Most Sign Bit  B) Memory Significant Byte  C) Most Significant Bit  D) Memory Significant Bit
20. Boolean Algebra was created by ___ A) William Oughtred  B) George Boole  C) John Napier  D) Charles Babbage
21. ___ operator is just like ordinary addition A) AND  B) OR  C) NOT  D) NAND
22. ___ operator is just like ordinary multiplication A) AND  B) OR  C) NOT  D) NAND

National Hr. Sec. School, Gudiyattam-632 602, Vellore District.

23. ___ operator has only one input and output  A) AND  B) OR  C) NOT  D) NAND
24. AND operator is denoted by the symbol of __  A) +  B) .  C) -  D) * 
25. OR operator is denoted by the symbol of __  A) +  B) .  C) -  D) * 
26. The boolean function for AND operator is __  A) C=A+B  B) C=AB  C) C=A*B  D) C=A/B
27. The boolean function for OR operator is __  A) C=A+B  B) C=AB  C) C=A*B  D) C=A/B
28. ___ operator is the combination of both AND and NOT operator  A) AND  B) OR  C) NOT  D) NAND
29. ___ operator is the combination of both OR and NOT operator  A) AND  B) NOR  C) NOT  D) NAND
30. A ___ is the apperance of a variable or its complement in a Boolean expression  A) Minterm  B) Product term  C) Literal  D) Sum term
31. A ___ in a Boolean expression is a term where one or more literals are connected by AND operators  A) Minterm  B) Product term  C) Literal  D) Sum term
32. A ___ in a Boolean expression is a term where one or more literals are connected by OR operators  A) Minterm  B) Product term  C) Literal  D) Sum term
33. The boolean function for AND operator is __  A) C=A+B  B) C=AB  C) C=A*B  D) C=A/B
34. The boolean function for OR operator is __  A) C=A+B  B) C=AB  C) C=A*B  D) C=A/B
35. In Binary addition, the operands are called as ___  A) Addend  B) Augend  C) a and b  D) None
36. In Binary subtraction, the operands are called as ___  A) Addend  B) Minuend  C) Subtraend  D) B and C

Chapter 3. Computer Organisation

1. Based on functionalities of the computer, the hardware components can be classified into ___ main units  A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4
2. A computer uses ____ to accept the data and program  A) Output Devices  B) Input Devices  C) Memory Devices  D) Storage Devices
3. CPU stands for ___  A) Control Processing Unit  B) Central Program Unit  C) Center Process Unit  D) Central Processing Unit
4. Stored program concept was introduced by ___  A) John Napier  B) John Von Neumann  C) Charles Babbage  D) Ken Thompson
5. ____ is called as brain of computer  A) ALU  B) CU  C) CPU  D) Register
6. CPU has ____ main parts  A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4
7. ____ is the actual computing place  A) ALU  B) CU  C) CPU  D) Register
8. Between any two components the general pathway is called ____  A) ALU  B) CPU  C) Register  D) Bus
9. ____ directs and controls the activities of the computer system  A) ALU  B) Control Unit  C) CPU  D) Register
10. While performing these operations the ALU takes data inside the CPU named ___  A) ALU  B) Control Unit  C) CPU  D) Register
11. ____ performs the Arithmetical and Logical operations  A) ALU  B) CU  C) CPU  D) Register
12. ALU stands for ___  A) Assign Logic Unit  B) Arithmetic Logo Unit  C) Arithmetic Logic Unit  D) Arithmetic Logic United
13. There are ___ types of memory  A) 2  B) 3  C) 4  D) 5
14. RAM stands for ___  A) Read Access Memory  B) Random Access Memory  C) Random Access Main  D) Read Access Main
15. ROM stands for ___  A) Read one Memory  B) Random Only Memory  C) Read Only Main  D) Read Only Memory
16. PROM stands for ___  A) Programmable Random Only Memory  B) Process Read Only Memory  C) Programmable Read Only Memory  D) Programmable Read Only Main
17. EPROM stands for ___  A) Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory  B) Electric Programmable Read Only Memory  C) Programmable Read Only Main  D) Erasable Programmable Random Only Memory
18. EEPROM stands for ___  A) Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory  B) Electrically Programmable Read Only Memory  C) Electrically Programmable Read Only Main  D) Electrically Erasable Read Only Memory
19. ___ is the most common type of memory  A) RAM  B) ROM  C) PROM  D) EPROM
20. __ is volatile memory A) RAM B) ROM C) PROM D) EPROM
21. __ is non volatile memory A) RAM B) ROM C) PROM D) EPROM
22. Which handles the critical program like booting of a computer? A) RAM B) ROM C) PROM D) EPROM
23. __ is a memory on which data can be written only once A) RAM B) ROM C) PROM D) EPROM
24. In __, data can be erased by using ultra violet light A) RAM B) ROM C) PROM D) EPROM
25. In __, data can be erased by using electric charge A) ROM B) PROM C) EPROM D) EEPROM
26. __ is the most common input device A) Mouse B) Keyboard C) Scanner D) MICR
27. __ is the most popular input device A) Mouse B) Keyboard C) Scanner D) MICR
28. __ allows information such as an image or text to the computer A) Mouse B) Keyboard C) Scanner D) MICR
29. ____ are mostly used in supermarkets and bookshops A) Bar Code Reader B) OCR C) OMR D) MICR
30. ____ are used to capture images A) Bar Code Reader B) Digital Camera C) OMR D) MICR
31. ____ is a type of display screen that has a touch sensitive panel A) Bar Code Reader B) Touch Sensitive Screen C) OMR D) MICR
32. MICR stands for ___ A) Magnetic Ink Char Recognition B) Magnetic Ink Character Register C) Memory Ink Character Recognition D) Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
33. ____ is widely used by banks to process cheques A) Bar Code Reader B) Digital Camera C) OMR D) MICR
34. OCR stands for ____ A) Option Character Recognition B) Optical Character Recognition C) Optical Character Reader D) Optical Calculator Recognition
35. OMR stands for ___ A) Optical Mark Recognition B) Optical Mark Reading C) Optical Mark Recognition and Reading D) Optical Mark Reading and Recognition
36. With __, you can scan a page from a book and Edit A) Bar Code Reader B) OCR C) OMR D) MICR
37. ____ are used to writing exams in schools and colleges A) Bar Code Reader B) OCR C) OMR D) MICR
38. ____ is a pointing device shaped like a pen and is connected to monitor A) Bar Code Reader B) Digital Camera C) OMR D) Light Pen
39. ____ is a used to read magnetic strip on a card A) Magnetic Reader B) Smart Cards C) Notes Taker D) Microphone
40. ____ stores data in microprocessor embedded in the card A) Magnetic Reader B) Smart Cards C) Notes Taker D) Microphone
41. ____ captures natural handwriting on any surface onto a computer A) Magnetic Reader B) Smart Cards C) Notes Taker D) Microphone
42. ____ serves as voice input A) Magnetic Reader B) Smart Cards C) Notes Taker D) Microphone
43. ____ is capable of presenting information from a computer A) Input device B) Output device C) Storage device D) CPU
44. ____ is the most commonly output device A) Keyboard B) Mouse C) Monitor D) Printer
45. Which is called as display screen? A) Printer B) Monitor C) Mouse D) MICR
46. The smallest dot in the monitor is called as ____ A) cm B) mm C) inch D) pixel
47. Pixel means ___ A) Picture Energy B) Point Element C) Picture Element D) none
48. The aspect ratio defined width to height as ___ A) 3:1 B) 3:4 C) 1:1 D) 4:3
49. ____ is an output device that prints text or images on paper or other media A) Monitor B) Speaker C) Printer D) Keyboard
50. There are ___ types of printers A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
51. ____ prints 150 to 3000 lines per minute A) Dot matrix printer B) Line printer C) Inkjet printer D) Thermal printer
52. ____ is the most popular serial printer A) Dot matrix printer B) Line printer C) Inkjet printer D) Thermal printer
53. ____ prints 300 characters per second A) Dot matrix printer B) Line printer C) Inkjet printer D) Thermal printer
54. The available resolution range from 300dpi at the low end to around 1200dpi at the high end, in which? A) Laser printer B) Line printer C) Inkjet printer D) Thermal printer

National Hr. Sec. School, Gudiyattam-632 602, Vellore District.

Chapter 4. Digital logic and Working Principle

1. A ____ is an elementary building block of a digital circuit  A) Basic operator  B) Logic operator  C) Logic gate  D) none of these
2. Which of the following gates are called as fundamental gates?  A) AND  B) OR  C) NOT  D) all of these
3. Which of the following gates are called as universal gates?  A) NAND  B) NOR  C) a and b  D) all of these
4. AND gate is just like ordinary ___ A) addition  B) multiplication  C) subtraction  D) division
5. OR gate is just like ordinary ___ A) addition  B) multiplication  C) subtraction  D) division
6. AND gate is denoted by the symbol of ___ A) + B) .  C) * D) /
7. OR gate is denoted by the symbol of ___ A) + B) .  C) * D) /
8. The output for AND gate is ___ A) C=A+B  B) C=A.B  C) C=NOT A  D) C=A*B
9. The output for OR gate is ___ A) C=A+B  B) C=A.B  C) C=NOT A  D) C=A*B
10. The output for NOT gate is ___ A) C=A+B  B) C=A.B  C) C=NOT A  D) C=A*B
11. Which is called as inverter?  A) AND  B) OR  C) NOT  D) NAND
12. Which is has only one input and output?  A) AND  B) OR  C) NOT  D) NAND
13. The combination of AND and NOT gate is called as ___ A) NOR  B) XOR  C) XNOR  D) NAND
14. The combination of OR and NOT gate is called as ___ A) NOR  B) XOR  C) XNOR  D) NAND
15. XOR gate means ___ A) Extended OR gate  B) Exclusive OR gate  C) Excel OR gate  D) Exceed OR gate
16. XNOR gate means ___ A) Extended NOR gate  B) Exclusive NOR gate  C) Excel NOR gate  D) Exceed NOR gate
17. The symbol of XOR gate is ___ A) included dot  B) encircled dot  C) included plus  D) encircled plus
18. The symbol of XNOR gate is ___ A) included dot  B) encircled dot  C) included plus  D) encircled plus
19. Designing of a logic circuit consists of ___ steps A) 4  B) 5  C) 6  D) 7
20. The circuit that performs addition within the Arithmetic and Logic Unit of the CPU are called ___ A) Adders  B) Registers  C) Bus  D) None
21. A unit that adds two binary digit is called as ___ A) Full adder  B) Half adder  C) Subtractor  D) None
22. A unit that adds three binary digit is called as ___ A) Full adder  B) Half adder  C) Subtractor  D) None
23. The Flip flop has ___ states A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4
24. If the logic circuit outputs are based on the inputs presented at that time, then they are called ___ A) Software Circuit  B) Computer Circuit  C) Combinational Circuit  D) Sequential Circuit
25. If the logic circuit outputs are based on not only the inputs presented at that time, then they are called ___ A) Software Circuit  B) Computer Circuit  C) Combinational Circuit  D) Sequential Circuit
26. ___ is a electronic workbench which is used for design and analysis of circuits A) Adder  B) Registers  C) Multisim  D) ALU

Chapter 5. Operating system

1. The ___ is the intermediary between user and computer hardware  A) Software  B) Operating System  C) Compiler  D) Translator
2. DMA stands for ___  A) Directory Memory Access  B) **Direct Memory Access**  C) Direct Main Access  D) Direct Memory Act

3. ___ was allowed transferring data to and from memory without the intervention of the CPU  A) Spooling  B) DMA  C) Multiprogramming  D) Time sharing

4. ___ is I/O operations can be overlapped with the working of other jobs but that is not possible with the buffer  A) Spooling  B) DMA  C) Multiprogramming  D) Time sharing

5. ____ allows many programmers to load their programs in the different partitions  A) Spooling  B) DMA  C) **Multiprogramming**  D) Time sharing

6. In ___ , CPU allocated a fixed time for each program  A) Spooling  B) DMA  C) Multiprogramming  D) **Time sharing**

7. As per the user, the Operating system has ____ types  A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4

8. ___ means, at a time only one user can operate the system  A) Multi-user operating system  B) **Single user operating system**  C) a and b  D) none

9. More than one user can operate the same system simultaneously is known as ___  A) **Multi-user operating system**  B) Single user operating system  C) a and b  D) none

10. Which of the following is example for single user operating system?  A) Unix  B) Linux  C) MS DOS  D) All of these

11. Which of the following is example for multi user operating system?  A) Unix  B) MS DOS  C) MS Word  D) All of these

12. GUI stands for ___  A) Graphical User Interchange  B) **Graphical User Interface**  C) Graphical Used Interface  D) General User Interface

13. FIFO means ___  A) First Input First Out  B) First In First Output  C) First In Fast Out  D) **First In First Out**

14. SJF stand for  A) System Job First  B) **Shortest Job First**  C) Shortest Job Fast  D) Software Job First

15. ___ algorithm based on queuing  A) FIFO  B) SJF  C) Round robin  D) Based on priority

16. ___ algorithm deals first which is short job among them  A) FIFO  B) SJF  C) Round robin  D) Based on priority

17. In ___ algorithm, jobs are assigned processor time in a circular method  A) FIFO  B) SJF  C) **Round robin**  D) Based on priority

18. In ___ method, each job is assigned a Priority  A) FIFO  B) SJF  C) Round robin  D) **Based on priority**

19. Operating system comes under ___ software  A) Application  B) **System**  C) both a and b  D) none

---

Chapter 6. Computer Communication

1. The long distance communication link between a computer and a remote terminal was setup around ___  A) 1962  B) 1963  C) 1964  D) **1965**

2. A system consisting of connected nodes made to share data, hardware and software is called ____  A) Computer  B) Hardware  C) Software  D) **Network**

3. There are ____ types of network.  A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 5

4. LAN Stands for ___  A) **Local Area Network**  B) Long Area Network  C) Local Array Network  D) Least Area Network

5. MAN Stands for ____  A) Memory Area Network  B) **Metropolitan Area Network**  C) Mind Area Network  D) Main Area Network

6. WAN stands for ___  A) **Width Area Network**  B) Word Area Network  C) World Area Network  D) Wide Area Network

7. A network connecting systems and devices inside a single building or buildings close to each other is called ___  A) LAN  B) WAN  C) MAN  D) **NONE**

8. A network that spans a geographical area covering a Metropolitan city is called ____  A) LAN  B) WAN  C) **MAN**  D) NONE

9. A ___ is typically two or more LANs connected together across a wide geographical area  A) LAN  B) **WAN**  C) MAN  D) NONE

10. The network ____ is the structure or layout of the of communication channels that connects the various computers on the network  A) LAN  B) **WAN**  C) MAN  D) **Topology**

11. Each computer in the network called ___  A) Computer  B) PC  C) **Node**  D) Terminal

12. There are ____ topologies  A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 5
13. In a ____ network, all computers and other communication devices are connected to a central hub  A) Ring  B) FDDI  C) Star  D) Bus
14. In a ____ network, all computers and other communication devices are connected in a continuous loop  A) Ring  B) FDDI  C) Star  D) Bus
15. In a ___ network, all communication devices are connected to a common cable called bus  A) Ring  B) FDDI  C) Star  D) Bus
16. A hybrid network is a combination of the ____  A) Star  B) Ring  C) Bus  D) All of these
17. FDDI stands for ___   A) File Distributed Data Interface  B) Fiber Distributed Data Interface  C) Fiber Distributed Data Interface  D) Fiber Distributed Date Interface
18. ___ network is high cost  A) Star  B) Ring  C) Bus  D) FDDI
19. A ___ can be one rule or a set of rules and standards that allow different devices to hold conversations  A) Rules  B) Agreement  C) Conditions  D) Protocol
21. OSI stands for ___   A) Open System Interconnection  B) Open System Interchange  C) Open Software Interconnection  D) Online System Interconnection
22. The device that co ordinates the data transfer is called ___  A) OSI  B) TCP  C) NIC  D) IP
23. The OSI has ___ layers  A) 4  B) 5  C) 6  D) 7
24. ____ converts the analog data into digital data and digital data into analog data  A) Computer  B) MODEM  C) Hard disk  D) Floppy
25. The speed at which data travel over a communication channel is called ___  A) Date Transmission Rate  B) Data Transmission Rate  C) Data Transmission Range  D) Data Transfer Rate
26. Transmission modes are ___ categories  A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4
27. In ___ mode, transmission can either send or receive data but it cannot do both  A) Simplex  B) Half duplex  C) Full duplex  D) None
28. In ___ mode, transmission can send and receive data but not simultaneously  A) Simplex  B) Half duplex  C) Full duplex  D) None
29. In ___ mode, transmission can send and receive data simultaneously  A) Simplex  B) Half duplex  C) Full duplex  D) None
30. ___ is the example for Simplex mode  A) Telephone  B) Walky talky  C) Television  D) All of these
31. ___ is the example for half duplex mode  A) Telephone  B) Walky talky  C) Television  D) All of these
32. ___ is the example for full duplex mode  A) Telephone  B) Walky talky  C) Television  D) All of these
34. IP stands for ___   A) Internation Protocol  B) Interchange Protocol  C) Internal Protocol  D) Internet Protocol
35. ICANN stands for ___   A) Internet Corporation Assigned for Names and Numbers  B) Internationl Corporation Assigned for Names and Numbers  C) Internet Corporation Assigned for Names and Numbers  D) Internet Computer Assigned for Names and Numbers
36. Who governs the Internet?  A) TCP  B) IP  C) FTP  D) ICANN
38. ___ breaks up the data to be sent into little packets  A) TCP  B) IP  C) FTP  D) ICANN
39. ___ is a set of conventions used to pass packets from one host to another  A) TCP  B) IP  C) FTP  D) ICANN
40. URL stands for ___   A) Uniform Register Locator  B) United Resource Locator  C) Uniform Resource Location  D) Uniform Resource Locator
41. Every web page has a unique address called the ___  A) TCP  B) IP  C) FTP  D) URL
42. The WWW consists of several pages. Each page is called ___ -  A) Website  B) Search Engine  C) Web page  D) Browser
43. A group of related web pages linked together forms a ___  A) Website  B) Search Engine  C) Web page  D) Browser
44. The first page of the website is called a ___  A) Website  B) Search Engine  C) Web page  D) Home page
HTTP stands for ___

A) Hyper Test Transfer Protocol
B) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
C) Hyper Text Transmit Protocol
D) High Text Transfer Protocol

Looking for information on the Internet is called ___

A) Browsing
B) Search Engine
C) Browser
D) Home

To browse the Internet, a software called ___

A) Browsing
B) Search Engine
C) Browser
D) Home

___ transfrering files around the world

A) TCP
B) IP
C) FTP
D) HTTP

___ is a protocol that allows the user to connect to a remote computer

A) TCP
B) IP
C) FTP
D) TELNET

___ is an electronic discussion groups

A) TCP
B) USENET
C) FTP
D) TELNET

ISP stands for ___

A) Interchange Service Provided
B) Internet Service Provided
C) Internet Service Protocol
D) Internet Software Provided

___ are tools that allow the user to find specific document through keywords or menu choices

A) Website
B) Search Engines
C) Web page
D) Browser

All computer understand and work only in ___ form

A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4

Chapter 7. Introduction to Windows XP

1. ___ is a user friendly operating system
   A) Unix
   B) Linux
   C) MS DOS
   D) Windows XP

2. GUI stands for ___
   A) Graphical User Information
   B) Graphical User Interface
   C) Graphical Used Interface
   D) Giga User Interface

3. ___ the mouse is simply dragging the mouse on the mouse pad so that the mouse pointer moves in the direction you want
   A) Click
   B) Move
   C) Double click
   D) Drag

4. ___ is used to select objects on the Windows screen
   A) Click
   B) Move
   C) Double click
   D) Drag

5. ___ is most often used to start applications
   A) Click
   B) Move
   C) Double click
   D) Drag

6. ___ action is used to move an object from one place to another
   A) Click
   B) Move
   C) Double click
   D) Click and Drag

7. To log in computer using ___
   A) User name
   B) Password
   C) Both A and B
   D) None

8. ___ is a process of closing the desktop and returning to the Windows Log in screen
   A) logging in
   B) Shut down
   C) logout
   D) Restart

9. To log off select ___ button
   A) logging in
   B) logout
   C) Shut down
   D) Restart

10. To Shut down select ___ button
    A) logging in
    B) logout
    C) Turn off computer
    D) Restart

11. In windows xp, the basic working platform is called ___
    A) Screensaver
    B) Desktop
    C) Task bar
    D) Toolbars

12. ___ is usually a narrow strip, present at the bottom of the screen
    A) Start menu
    B) Task bar
    C) Quick Launch Toolbar
    D) Systems Tray

13. Next to the Start menu is the Start button is the ___
    A) Start menu
    B) Task bar
    C) Quick Launch Toolbar
    D) Systems Tray

14. Using the ___, you can start any applications that you have currently installed
    A) Start menu
    B) Task bar
    C) Quick Launch Toolbar
    D) Systems Tray

15. On the extreme right is the ___ that contains the Clock and icons for other utilities
    A) Start menu
    B) Task bar
    C) Quick Launch Toolbar
    D) Systems Tray

16. The ___ acts as a launch pad for most of the things you want to do with Windows XP
    A) Start menu
    B) Task bar
    C) Quick Launch Toolbar
    D) Systems Tray

17. The Start menu appears when you click on the ___ button on the task bar
    A) Start
    B) Stop
    C) My Computer
    D) My Documents

18. When you start an application, it occupies a rectangluar area on the desktop is called ___
    A) Taskbar
    B) Windows
    C) List

19. At the top of each window is the ___
    A) Task bar
    B) Menu bar
    C) Status bar
    D) Title bar

20. The ___ button is used to reduce the size of the window to a button on the task bar
    A) Maximize
    B) Minimize
    C) Close
    D) Restore

21. Clicking in ___ button enlarges the window to fill the entire destkop
    A) Maximize
    B) Minimize
    C) Close
    D) Restore

22. ___ button is used to close a window
    A) Maximize
    B) Minimize
    C) Close
    D) Restore

23. ___ button is used to restore the window to its original size
    A) Maximize
    B) Minimize
    C) Close
    D) Restore
24. Every window has ___ that can be used to change its size  
A) Background  
B) Border  
C) Button  
D) Background colour

25. ___ is an interactive operating system  
A) DOS  
B) Unix  
C) Linux  
D) Windows XP

26. ___ are used to allow the user to enter some data  
A) List Boxes  
B) Text Boxes  
C) Drop down list Boxes  
D) Radio Buttons

27. ___ displays a list of choices. You can select the one you want by simply clicking on it  
A) List Boxes  
B) Text Boxes  
C) Drop down list Boxes  
D) Radio Buttons

28. ___ are list boxes which have a small back inverted triangle at one end. When you click on this triangle a list of options drops down in front of you  
A) List Boxes  
B) Text Boxes  
C) Drop down list Boxes  
D) Radio Buttons

29. ___ are used to select one by clicking on the small white circle to the left of the option  
A) List Boxes  
B) Text Boxes  
C) Drop down list Boxes  
D) Radio Buttons

30. ___ are used to enable or disable options. This options in these boxes have small while squares to their left  
A) Radio Buttons  
B) Tabs  
C) Check Boxes  
D) Sliders

31. ___ are used to display different sets of options in a dialog boxes  
A) Radio Buttons  
B) Text Boxes  
C) Drop down list Boxes  
D) Radio Buttons

32. ___ are list boxes which have a small back inverted triangle at one end. When you click on this triangle a list of options drops down in front of you  
A) List Boxes  
B) Text Boxes  
C) Drop down list Boxes  
D) Radio Buttons

33. Microsoft knowledge Base in an online database of questions and answers ___  
A) Start --> Help  
B) Start --> Support  
C) Start --> Support and Help  
D) Start --> Help and Support

34. Microsoft knowledge Base in an online database of questions and answers ___  
A) F1  
B) F2  
C) F3  
D) F4

35. ___ is the background display that appears on your desktop  
A) Wallpaper  
B) Screensaver  
C) Desktop  
D) none

36. To use Screen Saver, click on ___ tab in the Display Properties dialog box  
A) Wallpaper  
B) Screensaver  
C) Desktop  
D) none

37. To change wallpaper, click on ___ tab in the Display Properties dialog box  
A) Wallpaper  
B) Screensaver  
C) Desktop  
D) none

38. The ___ allows you to install and manage the different hardware components attached to your computer  
A) My computer  
B) Desktop  
C) Screensaver  
D) Control Panel

39. ___ allows you to adjust your computer settings for vision, hearing and mobility deficiency  
A) Date and Time  
B) Accessibility Options  
C) Display  
D) Fonts

40. ___ allows you to set the date, time and time zone for your computer  
A) Date and Time  
B) Accessibility Options  
C) Display  
D) Fonts

41. ___ allows you to change the appearance of your desktop, such as the background, screen saver, colour, font size and screen resolution  
A) Date and Time  
B) Accessibility Options  
C) Display  
D) Fonts

42. ___ allows you to add, change and manage fonts on your computer  
A) Date and Time  
B) Accessibility Options  
C) Display  
D) Fonts

43. ___ allows you to customize your keyboard setting such as the blink rate and character repeat rate  
A) Mouse  
B) Printer and Faxes  
C) Keyboard  
D) User Accounts

44. ___ allows you to customize such as the button configuration, double click, speed, mouse pointer and motion speed  
A) Mouse  
B) Printer and Faxes  
C) Keyboard  
D) User Accounts

45. ___ allows you to install printer and Fax printer and helps you add new ones  
A) Mouse  
B) Printer and Faxes  
C) Keyboard  
D) User Accounts

46. ___ allows you to change user account setting and password to people who share this computer  
A) Mouse  
B) Printer and Faxes  
C) Keyboard  
D) User Accounts

47. ___ allows you to customize setting for the display of languages, numbers times and dates  
A) Accessibility Options  
B) Printer and Faxes  
C) Regional and Language  
D) User Accounts

48. Files are broadly classified into ___ categories  
A) 1  
B) 2  
C) 3  
D) 4

49. ___ are files with which you can do something  
A) Document Files  
B) Application Files  
C) a and b  
D) none

50. ___ files are files that created by the user using an application  
A) Document Files  
B) Application Files  
C) a and b  
D) none

51. ___ was one of the popular operating systems among pc users  
A) MS DOS  
B) UNIX  
C) LINUX  
D) WINDOWS XP

52. To start MS DOS ___ A) Start --> Accessories --> Command Prompt B) Start --> All Programs --> Command Prompt C) Start --> All Programs --> Accessories --> Command Prompt D) Start --> All Programs --> Accessories

53. ___ can be used to perform mathematical and scientific calculations A) MS DOS B) MS Paint C) Wordpad D) Calculator

54. To start the Calculator ____ A) Start --> All Programs --> Accessories --> Calculator B) All Programs --> Accessories --> Calculator C) Start --> Accessories --> Calculator D) Start --> All Programs --> Calculator

55. To use the Calculator in scientific mode select Scientific from ___ menu A) File B) Edit C) View D) Tools

56. There are ___ types of modes in a Calculator A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

57. ___ can be used to draw and colour pictures A) MS DOS B) MS Paint C) Wordpad D) Calculator

58. To start the MS Paint ____ A) Start --> All Programs --> Accessories --> Paint B) All Programs --> Accessories --> Paint C) Start --> Accessories --> Paint D) Start --> All Programs --> Paint

59. ___ is a simple word processor that comes along with Windows A) MS Paint B) Wordpad C) MS DOS D) Calculator

60. ___ is a program that allows you to type and store text A) MS Paint B) Wordpad C) MS DOS D) Calculator

61. To start WordPad ____ A) Start --> Accessories --> WordPad B) All Programs --> Accessories --> WordPad C) All Programs --> Accessories --> WordPad D) Start --> All Programs --> Accessories --> WordPad

62. A small vertical blinking line appears at the top left corner of the work area is called as ___ A) Pointer B) Insert C) Cursor D) Text

63. Word pad automatically moves the cursor to the beginning of the next line. It is called ___ A) Text editing B) Word Wrap C) Cursor D) None of these

64. ___ key deletes the character before the cursor in Wordpad A) Enter B) Delete C) Backspace D) Ctrl

65. ___ key deletes the character after the cursor in Wordpad A) Enter B) Delete C) Backspace D) Ctrl

66. If you are in insert mode, pressing the ___ key will take you to the both overwrite mode and insert mode A) Enter B) Backspace C) Delete D) Insert

67. To close WordPad Click on the Exit from the ___ menu A) File B) Edit C) Tools D) Insert

68. To copy ___ A) Edit --> Copy B) File --> Copy C) Format --> Copy D) Insert --> Copy


70. To cut ___ A) Edit --> Cut B) File --> Cut C) Format --> Cut D) Insert --> Cut

71. To cut ___ A) Ctrl + C B) Ctrl + X C) Ctrl + V D) Ctrl + P

72. To copy ___ A) Ctrl + C B) Ctrl + X C) Ctrl + V D) Ctrl + P

73. To paste ___ A) Ctrl + C B) Ctrl + X C) Ctrl + V D) Ctrl + P

74. Windows uses the ___ to store data being moved or copied A) Desktop B) Screensaver C) Clipboard D) Run

**Chapter 8. Windows Explorer**

1. All information in computers is stored in ____ A) Folders B) Files C) Directory D) None of these

2. Every ___ name has a unique name to identify it A) Folders B) Files C) Directory D) None of these

3. A file name is made up of ___ components A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

4. The first part of the file name is the ___ A) First Component B) Main Component C) Extension D) Folders

5. The main component contains ___ A) alphabets B) numbers C) spaces D) all of these

6. Which of the following is file name cannot contain? A) @ B) $ C) * D) !

7. The second part of the file name is the ___ A) First Component B) Main Component C) Extension D) Folders

8. ___ is used to identify the type of the file A) First Component B) Main Component C) Extension D) Folders

9. The file name including the extension can be maximum ___ characters A) 254 B) 255 C) 244 D) 245

10. A ___ nothing but a collection of related files or sub folders A) Folder B) File C) Directory D) None of these

National Hr. Sec. School, Gudiyattam-632 602, Vellore District.

11. ____ is a program that helps you to manage your files and folders  A) Windows Explorer  B) Desktop  C) DOS  D) C++
12. To start Windows Explorer ___  A) Stop --> All programs --> Accessories --> Windows Explorer  B) Start --> > Accessories --> Windows Explorer  C) Start --> All programs --> Windows Explorer  D) Start --> All programs --> Accessories --> Windows Explorer
13. You can also start Windows Explorer by right clicking on the ____ button  A) Start  B) Taskbar  C) My Computer  D) None of these
14. A small yellow icon represents each ___  A) Folder  B) Files  C) Directory  D) None of these
15. you can click on the ___ sign to display a list of sub folders  A) -  B) +  C) /  D) *
16. Clicking on the ___ sign will hide the details.  A) *  B) +  C) /  D) -
17. The Explorer Bar is divided into ___ categories  A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4
18. ___ allows you to work on the files and folders  A) Other places  B) Details  C) File and Folder Tasks  D) All the above
19. If you want to switch over to other folders, you can select options in ___  A) Other places  B) Details  C) File and Folder Tasks  D) All the above
20. ___ provides some detail about the open folder  A) Other places  B) Details  C) File and Folder Tasks  D) All the above
21. The ___ view shows each file or folder’s icon and its name  A) Tiles  B) Icons  C) Thumbnails  D) Details
22. The ___ view provides some more additional information for some icons  A) Tiles  B) Icons  C) Thumbnails  D) Details
23. The ___ view works well in folders that contain pictures  A) Tiles  B) Icons  C) Thumbnails  D) Details
24. The ___ view is available only in folders that contain pictures such as My Picture folder  A) List  B) Filmstrip  C) Thumbnails  D) Details
25. The ___ view point a picture, an enlarged copy of the picture appears in preview area  A) List  B) Filmstrip  C) Thumbnails  D) Details
26. The ___ view retains the small icons but displays the files and folders one below the other in the columns  A) List  B) Filmstrip  C) Thumbnails  D) Details
27. The ____ view displays details like file size, type, last modified date and time along with the file names and small icons.  A) List  B) Filmstrip  C) Thumbnails  D) Details
28. If the files and folders to be selected appear consecutively on the screen then hold the ____ key  A) Enter  B) Ctrl  C) Shift  D) Tab
29. If the files and folders to be selected are not display consecutively on the screen then hold the ____ key  A) Enter  B) Ctrl  C) Shift  D) Tab
30. The shortcut keys for Cut is ___  A) Ctrl + C  B) Ctrl + X  C) Ctrl + P  D) Ctrl + V
31. The shortcut keys for Copy is ___  A) Ctrl + C  B) Ctrl + X  C) Ctrl + P  D) Ctrl + V
32. The shortcut keys for Paste is ___  A) Ctrl + C  B) Ctrl + X  C) Ctrl + P  D) Ctrl + V
33. The Windows Explorer copies or moves files using the ___  A) Desktop  B) Run  C) Start  D) Clipboard
34. To move the files or folders select ___ from the Files and Folder tasks  A) Copy the selected items  B) Move the selected items  C) Delete the selected items  D) Rename this file
35. To copy the files or folders select ___ from the Files and Folder tasks  A) Copy the selected items  B) Move the selected items  C) Delete the selected items  D) Rename this file
36. To delete the files or folders select ___ from the Files and Folder tasks  A) Copy the selected items  B) Move the selected items  C) Delete the selected items  D) Rename this file
37. You can also move selected items with ___ menu  A) File  B) Edit  C) View  D) Insert
38. You can also copy selected items with ___ menu  A) File  B) Edit  C) View  D) Insert
39. You can also move selected items, click ___  A) File --> Move to Folder  B) Edit --> Move to Folder  C) File --> Copy to Folder  D) Edit --> Copy to Folder
40. You can also copy selected items, click ___  A) File --> Move to Folder  B) Edit --> Move to Folder  C) File --> Copy to Folder  D) Edit --> Copy to Folder
41. There are ___ types CD Burners  A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4
42. The Clipboard has ___ pages you can store an item in each item  A) 124  B) 125  C) 126  D) 127

National Hr. Sec. School, Gudiyattam-632 602, Vellore District.
43. To open the clipboard goto run command and type ___  A) clipboard viewer  B) board viewer  C) clipbrd viewer  D) clip viewer

44. To copy the files and folders on CD, Click ___ from the CD wizard dialog box  A) Copy these files to the CD  B) Write these files to the CD  C) Paste these files to the CD  D) Copy these CD to the files

45. To rename the file or folder select ___ from the files and folder tasks  A) Copy the selected items  B) Move the selected items  C) Delete the selected items  D) Rename this file

46. To rename a file or folder make a right click and select ___  A) cut  B) copy  C) rename  D) paste

47. You can also rename the file ___  A) Rename --> File  B) File --> Rename  C) Rename --> Edit  D) Edit --> Rename

48. Windows Explorer uses a special folder called the ___  A) My Computer  B) My Documents  C) Recycle Bin  D) All programs

49. To delete the selected files, select ___ from the right click option  A) Rename  B) Cut  C) Copy  D) Delete

50. If you do not want to send the deleted items to the Recycle Bin, ___ key combination will achieve your goal  A) Delete  B) Backspace  C) Shift + Delete  D) Enter

51. In Recycle Bin folder, ___ used to all the selected items are sent to their former destinations.  A) Restore Recycle Bin  B) Empty Recycle Bin  C) Empty  D) Restore

52. In Recycle Bin folder, ___ option even if you select a few items, all the items whether they are selected or not will be eliminated from computer’s storage  A) Restore Recycle Bin  B) Empty Recycle Bin  C) Empty  D) Restore

53. Windows XP allows you to create ____ kinds of shortcut  A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4

54. Which key are not allowed to create shortcuts?  A) Esc,Enter  B) Tab,Spacebar  C) Printscreen,Shift,Backspace  D) All of these

55. The ___ feature allows you to search files or folders  A) Run  B) Search  C) Virus  D) None of these

56. The ___ command provides an alternate way to start applications and open data files  A) Run  B) Search  C) Virus  D) None of these

57. ___ are ugly programs that spoil work.  A) Run  B) Search  C) Virus  D) None of these

58. Viruses come in ___ basic flavours  A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4

59. ___ attach themselves to executable files and spread among the files when you run the program  A) Trojan Horse  B) Boot sector  C) File infectors  D) All the above

60. ____ viruses replace the hard disk’s master boot record with their own twisted version of the bootstrap code  A) Trojan Horse  B) Boot sector  C) File infectors  D) All the above

61. ____ viruses which appear to be legitimate programs at first glance but when loaded, proceed to viciously damage your data  A) Trojan Horse  B) Boot sector  C) File infectors  D) All the above

62. To toggles the display of the Start menu  A) Winkey  B) Winkey + B  C) Winkey + E  D) Winkey + D

63. To moves the focus to the notification area  A) Winkey  B) Winkey + B  C) Winkey + E  D) Winkey + D

64. To displays the system properties dialog box  A) Winkey + Break  B) Winkey + B  C) Winkey + E  D) Winkey + D

65. To Displays the desktop  A) Winkey + F  B) Winkey + B  C) Winkey + E  D) Winkey + D

66. To open an Explorer window  A) Winkey + F  B) Winkey + B  C) Winkey + E  D) Winkey + D

67. To open a Search results window and activates search companion  A) Winkey + F  B) Winkey + B  C) Winkey + E  D) Winkey + D

68. To Locks the computer  A) Winkey + F  B) Winkey + L  C) Winkey + F1  D) Winkey + M

69. To open the Help and Support center window  A) Winkey + F  B) Winkey + L  C) Winkey + F1  D) Winkey + M

70. To issue a Minimize all windows command ___  A) Winkey + F  B) Winkey + L  C) Winkey + F1  D) Winkey + M

71. To display the Run dialog box ___  A) Winkey + F  B) Winkey + L  C) Winkey + F1  D) Winkey + R

72. To display Utility Manager ___  A) Winkey + F  B) Winkey + L  C) Winkey + U  D) Winkey + R

73. To display the properties sheet for the selected objects ___  A) Alt + Enter  B) Alt + F4  C) Alt + left arrow  D) Alt + right arrow

74. To close Explorer ___  A) Alt + Enter  B) Alt + F4  C) Alt + left arrow  D) Alt + right arrow

75. To take you back to a previously displayed folder ___ A) Alt + Enter B) Alt + F4 C) Alt + left arrow D) Alt + right arrow
76. To take you forward to a previously displayed folder ___ A) Alt + Enter B) Alt + F4 C) Alt + left arrow D) Alt + right arrow
77. To take you to the parent folder of the current folder ___ A) Backspace B) Alt + F4 C) Alt + left arrow D) Alt + right arrow
78. To select all the objects in the current folder ___ A) Ctrl + Z B) Ctrl + A C) Delete D) Shift + Delete
79. To reverse the most recent action ___ A) Ctrl + Z B) Ctrl + A C) Delete D) Shift + Delete
80. To send the currently selected objects to the Recycle Bin ___ A) Ctrl + Z B) Ctrl + A C) Delete D) Shift + Delete
81. To delete the currently selected objects without sending them to the Recycle Bin ___ A) Ctrl + Z B) Ctrl + A C) Delete D) Shift + Delete
82. To rename the selected object ___ A) F2 B) F3 C) F4 D) F5
83. To display the Find dialog box ___ A) F2 B) F3 C) F4 D) F5
84. To open the Address toolbar’s drop down list ___ A) F2 B) F3 C) F4 D) F5
85. To refresh the Explorer window ___ A) F2 B) F3 C) F4 D) F5
86. To Cycles the highlight among the all folders list, the contents list, and the Address toolbar ___ A) F2 B) F3 C) F4 D) F5

Chapter 9. Linux

1. Which command is used to change the current directory in Linux? A) ch B) cd C) mv D) rm
2. Unix was developed by ___ A) Ken Thompson B) Andrew Tannenbaum C) Linus Torvalds D) Charles Babbage
3. Minix was developed by ___ A) Ken Thompson B) Andrew Tannenbaum C) Linus Torvalds D) Charles Babbage
4. Linux was developed by ___ A) Ken Thompson B) Andrew Tannenbaum C) Linus Torvalds D) Charles Babbage
5. When you connect to the Linux system, you will be asked to enter your ___ A) password B) login name C) security name D) none
6. To logout from Linux ___ A) Login name B) Logout C) Exit D) option b and c
7. A user can change his/her password with the ___ command A) pwd B) password C) passwd D) pwr
8. The password should not be less than ___ character in length A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7
9. ___ is a collection of records A) Records B) File C) Directory D) Home directory
10. All the files are stored on the disk under one main directory called the ___ A) Records B) root directory C) Directory D) Home directory
11. The file name can be up to ___ characters A) 254 B) 255 C) 256 D) 257
12. There are ___ types of Linux users A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6
13. The ___ is primarily responsible for the smooth functioning of the system A) File Owner B) Group Owner C) System Administrator D) Other Users
14. ___ is the only one to use floppy disk and CD-ROM in the system takes backups to prevent loss of data due to system breakdown A) File Owner B) Group Owner C) System Administrator D) Other Users
15. The prompt for the root user is ___ A) @ B) # C) $ D) %
16. The prompt for the other user is ___ A) @ B) # C) $ D) %
17. In Linux, he/she is known as the root user or ___ A) Super User B) Group Owner C) System Administrator D) Other Users
18. The user who creates a file is said to be the owner of that file is called ___ A) File Owner B) Group Owner C) System Administrator D) Other Users
19. ___ can perform any operation on that file such as copying, deleting, and editing A) File Owner B) Group Owner C) System Administrator D) Other Users
20. ___ execute a file after changing the file access permission by chmod A) File Owner B) Group Owner C) System Administrator D) Other Users

National Hr. Sec. School, Gudiyattam-632 602, Vellore District.
21. All the users of the system who are not members of a project group are referred to as ___ A) File Owner B) Group Owner C) System Administrator D) Other Users
22. ___ always represents the root directory A) / B) \ C) * D) ?
23. In Linux path names are ___ types A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 6
24. ___ is the complete path name of file or directory starting with root directory A) Absolute path name B) Relative path name C) Absolute and relative path name D) none of these
25. ___ begins with your working your directory A) Absolute path name B) Relative path name C) Absolute and relative path name D) none of these
26. Which command is used to know the present working directory in Linux? A) paswrd B) password C) passwd D) pwd
27. Which command is used to change the current directory in Linux? A) pwd B) change directory C) cd D) dc
28. ___ denotes the parent directory A) . B) .. C) - D) /
29. The ___ sign is substitute for your home directory A) ! B) @ C) # D) ~
30. Which command is used to create a new directory in Linux? A) cd B) pwd C) rmdir D) mkdir
31. If you want to remove a directory, ___ A) cd B) pwd C) rmdir D) mkdir
32. If you want to find out the name of the files and the sub directories of directory ___ is the only achieve this A) pwd B) ls C) list D) cd
33. In ls command, ___ option lists all the files including hidden files A) -a B) -F C) -R D) -r
34. In ls command, ___ shows the file type along with the name A) -a B) -F C) -R D) -r
35. In ls command, ___ lists working directory as well as all sub directories A) -a B) -F C) -R D) -r
36. In ls command, ___ displays files and sub directories in the reverse order A) -a B) -F C) -R D) -r
37. In ls command, ___ option sorts by file size A) -a B) -s C) -R D) -A
38. In ls command, ___ option displays the files of almost all directories except the . and .. directories A) -a B) -s C) -R D) -A
39. In Linux, Which command is used to clears the screen? A) ls B) man C) echo D) clear
40. In Linux, Which command is used to get help? A) ls B) man C) echo D) clear
41. In Linux, Which command is used to display a message? A) ls B) man C) echo D) clear
42. In Linux, The general format of a command is ___ A) option argument command B) command argument option C) argument option command D) command option argument
43. In Linux, Which command is used to format a floppy disk? A) man B) mkfs C) echo D) clear
44. ___ command shows the contents of the specified the noramlly on the screen A) more B) echo C) man D) cat
45. ___ command shows one page at a time A) more B) echo C) man D) cat
46. ___ command takes the input from the standard input and displays the content on the screen and stores the same in the file specified A) cat B) more C) tee D) man
47. You can set the ___ feature to prevent overwriting an existing file by the redirection operator A) noclab B) noclobber C) nocl C) none
48. To overcome the difficulty of overwriting the existing file ___ operator is used A) < B) << C) > D) >>
49. In Linux, end of line character for Linux file A) Ctrl + L B) Ctrl + E C) Ctrl + D D) Ctrl + A
50. ___ takes data from one command to another command A) tee B) cat C) more D) pipe
51. ___ takes data to the file A) < B) << C) > D) >>
52. ___ takes data from the file to the command A) < B) << C) > D) >>
53. The piping symbol is the ___ A) | (vertical bar) B) -(hyphen) C) + (plus) D) , (comma)
54. Which command sorts each line of the given file alphabetically and sends the sorted version to the standard output A) tee B) sort C) man D) echo
55. Which command is used to copy the file in Linux? A) mv B) rm C) cp D) man
56. You can also copy a directory recursively using cp command with the ___ option A) -a B) -r C) -s D) -v
57. To delete file or directories the ___ command is used A) cp B) rm C) man D) rmdir
58. To move or rename the files in Linux, ___ command is used A) cp B) rm C) mv D) man
59. which command is used to view the system date and time in Linux? A) $data B) $date$ C) $date$ D) $date$
1. The flow of computational paths are depicted as a picture, it is called as ___  A) Pseudo code  B) Flow chart  
   C) Walk through  D) Program

2. In English sentences may be long and may not be precise. In the computer language the syntax has to be followed meticulously. If these two irritants are removed then we have the __  A) Pseudo code  B) Flow chart  
   C) Walk through  D) Program

Chapter 10. Problem solving techniques in C programming

1. The flow of computational paths are depicted as a picture, it is called as ___  A) Pseudo code  B) Flow chart  
   C) Walk through  D) Program

2. In English sentences may be long and may not be precise. In the computer language the syntax has to be followed meticulously. If these two irritants are removed then we have the __  A) Pseudo code  B) Flow chart  
   C) Walk through  D) Program
3. ___ is checking the Pseudo code or flow chart  A) Pseudo code  B) Flow chart  C) Walk through  D) Program
4. The C program was developed by ___  A) Charles Babbage  B) John Napier  C) Dennis Ritchie  D) Bjarne Stroustrup
5. The C program was developed at ___  A) AT & T BELL LAB  B) AT BELL LAB  C) BELL LAB  D) None of these
6. C was designed originally as a language to be used with ___  A) Disk Operating System  B) Linux  C) UNIX Operating System  D) Windows
7. A ___ is a source program text that the compiler does not break into component elements  A) Variables  B) Constants  C) Operators  D) Tokens
8. A ___ is of numeric or non numeric type  A) Variables  B) Constants  C) Operators  D) Tokens
9. ___ can be a number, character, or a character string that can be used as a value in a program  A) Variables  B) Constants  C) Operators  D) Tokens
10. A ___ is immutable  A) Variables  B) Constants  C) Operators  D) Tokens
11. Numeric constants are of ___ types  A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4
12. ___ is a decimal number that represents an integral value  A) Integer Constant  B) Integer Constant  C) Character Constant  D) String Constant
13. ___ includes integer portion, a decimal point, fraction portion and an exponent  A) Integer Constant  B) Integer Constant  C) Character Constant  D) String Constant
14. ___ is a letter, numeral or special symbol which can be handled by the computer system  A) Integer Constant  B) Integer Constant  C) Character Constant  D) String Constant
15. ___ may be used to represent a single quotes as a character constant  A) sequence  B) escape  C) escape sequence  D) none
16. ___ is a valid single quote character constant  A) /  B) \  C) *  D) -
17. Which is escape sequence for bell in C language?  A) \a  B) \t  C) \n  D) \0
18. Which is escape sequence for new line in C language?  A) \a  B) \t  C) \n  D) \0
19. Which is escape sequence for horizontal tab in C language?  A) \a  B) \t  C) \n  D) \0
20. ___ is a sequence of characters from the system's character set, enclosed in double quotes  A) Integer Constant  B) Integer Constant  C) Character Constant  D) String Constant
21. By default, the null character ___ is assumed as the last character in a string literal  A) \a  B) \t  C) \n  D) \0
22. ___ are the names that are to be given to the variables, functions, data types and labels in a program  A) Variables  B) Constants  C) Operators  D) Tokens
23. There are ___ fundamental or primitive or pre defined datatype.  A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4
24. The fundamental datatypes are ___  A) int  B) float  C) char  D) all of the above
25. The derived data types are ___  A) long, double  B) unsigned  C) arrays, pointers  D) all the above
26. A ___ assumes only address as its value  A) variable  B) constant  C) pointer variable  D) none of these
27. Which of the following is address of operator?  A) #  B) *  C) &  D) ^
28. Which of the following is indirection operator?  A) #  B) *  C) &  D) ^
29. ___ is defined as a symbol that specifies an operation to be performed  A) Tokens  B) Variables  C) Constants  D) Operators
30. There are ___ types of operators in C  A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4
31. Which of the following is Arithmetic operator in C?  A) <  B) &&  C) ?:  D) *
32. Which of the following is not an Arithmetic operator in C?  A) +  B) /  C) ?:  D) *
33. Which of the following is Logical operator in C?  A) <  B) ||  C) ?:  D) *
34. Which of the following is not a Logical operator in C?  A) &&  B) ||  C) ?:  D) *
35. Which of the following is Relational operator in C?  A) +  B) ==  C) ?:  D) *
36. Which of the following is Relational operator in C?  A) >=  B) ==  C) !=  D) !
37. Which of the following is Conditional operator in C?  A) <  B) &&  C) ?:  D) *
38. Which of the following is an Assignment operator in C?  A) ==  B) ^=  C) >>=  D) *
40. Which is used to represent array index in C? A) <>  B) [ ]  C) ()  D) {} 
41. Which is used to represent a function, to group items and to group expressions in C? A) <>  B) [ ]  C) ()  D) {} 
42. Which is used to enclose a header file in preprocessor statement in C? A) <>  B) [ ]  C) ()  D) {} 
43. Which is used to represent a comment in C? A) " "  B) ' '  C) /* */  D) ; 
44. Which is used to represent a character constant in C? A) " "  B) ' '  C) /* */  D) ; 
45. Which is used to represent a string literal in C? A) " "  B) ' '  C) /* */  D) ; 
46. Which is used to enclose a header file in preprocessor statement in C? A) <>  B) [ ]  C) ()  D) {} 
47. Which is used as a statement terminator in C? A) " "  B) ' '  C) /* */  D) ; 
48. Which is used to separate items in C? A) " "  B) ,  C) /* */  D) ; 
49. There are generally ___ types of statements in C? A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4 
50. The function ___ is used to display the results on the standard output A) getch()  B) clrscr()  C) scanf()  D) printf() 
51. The formatting character for int data type in C is ___ A) %f  B) %d  C) %c  D) %s 
52. The formatting character for float data type in C is ___ A) %f  B) %d  C) %c  D) %s 
53. The formatting character for char data type in C is ___ A) %f  B) %d  C) %c  D) %s 
54. The formatting character for string data type in C is ___ A) %f  B) %d  C) %c  D) %s 
55. To read a value from the keyboard ____ function is used A) getch()  B) clrscr()  C) scanf()  D) printf() 
56. The function prototype has ___ components A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4 
57. ____ are the parameters defined in the calling function A) parameters  B) paranthesis  C) Actual Parameters  D) Formal Parameters 
58. ____ are the parameters defined in the called function A) parameters  B) paranthesis  C) Actual Parameters  D) Formal Parameters 
59. There are ___ types of storage classes in C A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4 
60. ___ variables are actually local variables A) auto  B) static  C) extern  D) register 
61. The ___ variables are created only once during the first call of the function A) auto  B) extern  C) register  D) static 
62. If a variable declared with ___ storage class, its value is placed in one of the computer's high speed hardware registers A) auto  B) static  C) extern  D) register 
63. If the global variables have to be accessed by the functions in a file other than the one in which they are declared, the ___ storage class can be used A) auto  B) static  C) extern  D) register 
64. The ___ construct is used which we can call as a nested if else structure A) simple if  B) switch  C) if  D) if else if 
65. ___ statement is the modular replacement of the cumbersome nested if else structure A) simple if  B) switch case  C) if  D) if else if 
66. The ___ statement is used to end processing of a particular case statement within the switch statement A) for B) while C) do while  D) break 
67. The ___ statement in executed if no case is equal to the value of switch A) for  B) if  C) else  D) default 
68. ___ is a part of a program that comes back and repeats itself as many times as necessary A) Decision making  B) Loop  C) Keywords  D) none 
69. There are ___ control statements in C A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4 
70. Which is statement is entry level in C? A) for  B) do while  C) while  D) a and c 
71. Which is statement is not entry level in C? A) for  B) do while  C) while  D) a and c 
72. The ___ loop in C is simply a shorthand way of expressing a while statement A) for  B) if  C) switch  D) do while 
73. ___ is collection of homogeneous elements in C A) Structures  B) Arrays  C) Pointers  D) None 
74. The ___ files provides declarations of many string handling functions A) stdio.h  B) conio.h  C) string.h  D) math.h 
75. Which function is used to find the length of the string A) getch()  B) clrscr()  C) strlen()  D) strcmp() 
76. ___ are derived data types in C language A) Arrays  B) Pointers  C) Structures  D) None 
77. ____ is a collection of elements of same data type A) Pointer  B) Array  C) Structure  D) None 
78. ____ is a collection of elements of different data type A) Pointer  B) Array  C) Structure  D) None
79. To access the members of a structure, ___ is used  A) comma(,)  B) colon(:)  C) semi colon(;)  D) dot operator (.)
80. Which is the starting point of a C program?  A) getch()  B) #include<stdio.h>  C) clrscr()  D) main()

Chapter 11. Introduction To Web Design

1. HTML stands for ____   A) Hyper Text Markup Lan  B) Hyper Text Markup Least  C) High Text Markup Language  D) Hyper Text Markup Language
2. HTTP stands for ___   A) Hyper Text Transfer Practical  B) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol  C) Hyper Text Transfer Program  D) Hyper Text Transfer Procedure
3. URL stands for ___   A) Unit Resource Locator  B) Uniform Research Locator  C) Uniform Resource Locator  D) Uniform Resource Least
6. Web pages are create using ___   A) URL  B) HTML  C) COMPILER  D) C++
7. A ___ is a rule, which guides how an activity should be performed  A) Product  B) Procedure  C) Program  D) Protocol
8. Web pages usually contains ___   A) text  B) graphics  C) multimedia  D) all of these
9. The most commonly used browsers are ___   A) Microsoft Internet Explorer  B) Netscape Navigator  C) a and b  D) none
10. Web pages can be created by using a simple text editor program such as ___   A) Wordpad  B) Ms word  C) Paint  D) Notepad
11. The HTML tags are always enclosed within ___   A) ()  B) <>  C) []  D) {}  E) 
12. The HTML tags are always enclosed within ___   A) Ordinary Brackets  B) Angular Brackets  C) Square Brackets  D) Curly Braces
13. A ___ is used after the opening angular bracket to represent to the closing tag  A) /  B) \  C) a and b  D) none of these
14. There are ___ parts of a web document  A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4
15. The ___ section defined by <head> . . . </head>  A) Heading  B) Body  C) a and b  D) none
16. The ___ section defined by <body> . . . </body>  A) Heading  B) Body  C) a and b  D) none
17. A ___ is used to provide a name to a web document  A) <head>  B) <body>  C) <title>  D) <h1>
18. A ___ tag is used to provide additional information about the page that is not visible in the browser  A) <style>  B) <title>  C) <b>  D) <meta>
19. Which attribute is used to refresh or reload the web page within meta tag?  A) http-equiv  B) equiv  C) equiv-http  D) http
20. A ___ tag is used to change the default characteristics of a particular tag in the entire web document wherever the tag is used  A) <title>  B) <meta>  C) <style>  D) <font>
21. A style tag has ___ segments  A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4
22. Which attribute is used to change the background colour of the web page in body tag?  A) background  B) text  C) background color  D) bgcolor
23. Which attribute is used to change the background image of the web page in body tag?  A) background  B) text  C) background color  D) bgcolor
24. Which attribute is used to change the color of text in the web page?  A) background  B) text  C) background color  D) bgcolor
25. Images that are most commonly supported by browsers have ___ extension  A) .bmp  B) .jpg  C) .gif  D) b and c
26. There are ___ kinds of heading tags  A) 4  B) 5  C) 6  D) 7
27. Which tag is used to insert the paragraph in the web page?  A) <B>  B) <P>  C) <I>  D) <U>
28. Which tag is used to change the text into the bold in the web page?  A) <B>  B) <P>  C) <I>  D) <U>
29. Which tag is used to change the text into the italic in the web page?  A) <B>  B) <P>  C) <I>  D) <U>
30. Which tag is used to underline text in the web page?  A) <B>  B) <P>  C) <I>  D) <U>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31. Which tag is used to render the text in specific font type, size, and colour in the web page?</td>
<td>A) <code>&lt;font&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Which tag is used to break a line in a web page?</td>
<td>A) <code>&lt;br&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Which tag is used to insert a horizontal ruler in a web page?</td>
<td>A) <code>&lt;hr&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. To insert a graphic ___ tag is used</td>
<td>A) <code>&lt;img&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. What is the name of the attribute that is used in <code>&lt;img&gt;</code>?</td>
<td>A) <code>src</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. The ___ is used to create hyperlink to another document?</td>
<td>A) <code>&lt;a&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. The ___ tag directs the browser to play a sound file</td>
<td>A) <code>&lt;sound&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. To insert a graphic ___ tag is used</td>
<td>A) <code>&lt;img&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. There are ___ kinds of lists in HTML</td>
<td>A) 1  B) 2  C) 3  D) 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Which tag is used to insert an order list in html?</td>
<td>A) <code>&lt;ol&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Which tag is used to insert an unordered list in html?</td>
<td>A) <code>&lt;ul&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Which tag is used to insert an definition list in html?</td>
<td>A) <code>&lt;dl&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Which tag is used to define list of items in html?</td>
<td>A) <code>&lt;li&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. In HTML, <code>&lt;dt&gt;</code> means ___</td>
<td>A) Data Term  B) Date Term  C) Data Technique  D) Definition Term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. In HTML, <code>&lt;dd&gt;</code> means ___</td>
<td>A) Data Data  B) Date Data  C) Data Date  D) Definition Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Which tag can be used to insert a table in the web document?</td>
<td>A) <code>&lt;form&gt;</code>  B) <code>&lt;frameset&gt;</code>  C) <code>&lt;table&gt;</code>  D) <code>&lt;list&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Which tag is used to create a new row in table tag?</td>
<td>A) <code>&lt;th&gt;</code>  B) <code>&lt;tr&gt;</code>  C) <code>&lt;td&gt;</code>  D) <code>&lt;table&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. Which tag is used to assign heading in table tag?</td>
<td>A) <code>&lt;th&gt;</code>  B) <code>&lt;tr&gt;</code>  C) <code>&lt;td&gt;</code>  D) <code>&lt;table&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Which tag is used to enter data in table tag?</td>
<td>A) <code>&lt;th&gt;</code>  B) <code>&lt;tr&gt;</code>  C) <code>&lt;td&gt;</code>  D) <code>&lt;table&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. Which property is used to create a border around all the cells in table?</td>
<td>A) <code>bgcolor</code>  B) <code>background</code>  C) <code>border</code>  D) <code>bordercolor</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Which property is used to assign a colour to the entire table?</td>
<td>A) <code>bgcolor</code>  B) <code>background</code>  C) <code>border</code>  D) <code>bordercolor</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. The ___ attribute refers to the space between cells and should be in pixels</td>
<td>A) <code>cellpadding</code>  B) <code> cellspacing</code>  C) <code>row span</code>  D) <code>col span</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. The ___ attribute refers to the spacing within the cell in pixels</td>
<td>A) <code>cellpadding</code>  B) <code>cellspacing</code>  C) <code>row span</code>  D) <code>col span</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. ___ are used to receive the information from the user</td>
<td>A) <code>&lt;form&gt;</code>  B) <code>&lt;frameset&gt;</code>  C) <code>&lt;table&gt;</code>  D) <code>&lt;list&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. CGI stands for ___</td>
<td>A) Computer Gate Interface  B) Code Gate Interface  C) Common Gate Interface  D) Common Gate Interchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. ___ are divide a web page into sections that each has a different HTML source page and their own set of scroll bars</td>
<td>A) <code>&lt;form&gt;</code>  B) <code>&lt;frameset&gt;</code>  C) <code>&lt;table&gt;</code>  D) <code>&lt;list&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. Frames are defined by ___</td>
<td>A) <code>&lt;frame&gt;</code> ... <code>&lt;frame&gt;</code>  B) <code>&lt;frames&gt;</code> ... <code>&lt;frames&gt;</code>  C) <code>&lt;frameset&gt;</code> ... <code>&lt;frameset&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. ___ view gives you editing environment for creating and editing web pages in Microsoft Front page</td>
<td>A) Page  B) Folders  C) Reports  D) Navigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. ___ view lists all of the files and folders in your web for easy management in Microsoft Front page</td>
<td>A) Page  B) Folders  C) Reports  D) Navigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. ___ view identifies problems with pages and links in the web in Microsoft Front page</td>
<td>A) Page  B) Folders  C) Reports  D) Navigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. ___ view lists the navigation order of the site and allows you to change the order that a user would view the page in Microsoft Front page</td>
<td>A) Page  B) Folders  C) Reports  D) Navigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. ___ view allows you to organize the links in the web pages</td>
<td>A) Hyperlink  B) Tasks  C) Reports  D) Navigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. ___ view provides a grid for inputting tasks you need to complete in your web</td>
<td>A) Hyperlink  B) Tasks  C) Reports  D) Navigation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>