

Computer Science

Principles of Computer Architecture & System Software

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

- In this form of memory, instructions are stored at the time of manufacturing
(a) RAM (b) Hard Disk
(c) Fixed Disk (d) **ROM**
- Registers are located inside:
(a) ROM (b) RAM
(c) **CPU** (d) all of the above
- Data processing is also called:
A. crunching B. **computing**
C. informing D. all of the above
- All of these are application software except?
A. MS Word B. MS Excel
C. MS Power Point D. **Windows**
- Ram Stands for:
A. **Random Access memory** B. Rechargeable Access memory
C. Randomly Active memory D. Rapid Access Memory
- Which of the following is not a function of the CPU in the computer system?
A. performing logical operation B. performing arithmetic operation
C. **thinking** D. controlling
- The step that performs the actions given in the instructions is called
(a) fetch (b) calculate
(c) decode (d) **execute**
- The storage capacity of a hard disk is:
(a) larger than that of a floppy disk
(b) larger than that of a CD ROM
(c) larger than that of main memory
(d) **all of the above**
- MS Word and MS Excel are:
(a) operating systems (b) **application softwares**

- (c) high level languages (d) low level languages
10. Which of the following is an output device?
(a) scanner (b) mouse
(c) camera (d) **flat panel display**
11. Which of the following, is not a storage device?
(a) hard disk (b) **printer**
(c) compact disk (d) ROM
12. Pointing devices include:
(a) mouse (b) trackball
(c) pointing stick (d) **all of the above**
13. An input device that has a ball on its bottom that is rolled on a flat surface is called:
(a) trackball (b) **mouse**
(c) touch pad (d) digitizing/graphic tablet
14. An enhanced keyboard used with computer systems has:
(a) 101 keys (b) 102 keys
(c) 110 keys (d) 120 keys
15. This key on the keyboard is used to delete a character to the right of the cursor:
(a) TAB (b) **DEL**
(c) BACKSPACE (d) either b or c
16. Which of the following is not a pointing device?
(a) pointing stick (b) **OCR**
(c) touch screen (d) light pen
17. The method of reading characters written in magnetized ink is:
(a) Bar-code reader (b) **MICR**
(c) OMR (d) OCR
18. Mobile-SIM is an example of card.
(a) **smart** (b) credit
(c) bank (d) debit
19. Video graphics card determines:
(a) the number of colors that can be displayed
(b) speed with which images appear
(c) display resolution
(d) **all of the above.**
20. As compared to the CRT, the Flat-Panel Displays:
(a) are much thinner (b) are lighter
(c) consume less power (d) **all of the above**
21. Which of the following is a non-impact printer?
(a) laser print (b) ink-jet printer

- (c) thermal printer (d) all of the above
22. The output of printer is called:
(a) **hard copy** (b) graphics
(c) multimedia (d) none of these
23. For use with mainframes, the speed of a laser printer is usually up to pages.
(a) 100 (b) 150
(c) 200 (d) 300
24. Which of the following is part of analysis report?
(a) how the current system works
(b) the problems in the existing system
(c) requirements for the new system
(d) **all of the above**
25. The unit that executes program instructions is called:
(a) RAM (b) ROM
(c) control bus (d) **central processing unit**
26. Cursor on the screen can be moved by:
(a) **mouse** (b) scanner
(c) digital camera (d) MICR
27. Which of the following printers gives the highest printing resolution?
(a) **laser printer** (b) dot matrix printer
(c) ink jet printer (d) thermal transfer printer

Information Networks

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

1. Which of the following is the most common protocol used for E-mails?
(a) FTP (b) POP
(c) **SMTP** (d) JPEG
2. This communication medium is used to connect the networks and the computers in the internet:
(a) telephone lines (b) fiber-optic cables
(c) satellites (d) **all of the above**
3. All previous networks were replaced by National Science Foundation's NSFNET in:
(a) 1968 (b) 1970
(c) 1980 (d) 1989
4. Throughout 1970s and 1980s, which of the following evolved into several other networks dedicated mostly to military use?
(a) Internet (b) **DRPA**

- (c) NSFNet (d) ARPANET
5. The process of transferring a file from a local computer to a remote computer on a network is called:
(a) uploading (b) downloading
(c) **FTP** (d) browsing
6. Local Area networks do not use:
(a) twisted wire pairs (b) **telephone lines**
(c) coaxial cable (d) fiber-optic cable
7. LAN stands for
(a) Limited Access Network (b) **Local Area Network**
(c) Large Area Network (d) Light Area Network
8. This device connects different types of networks to form an inter-network:
(a) **gateway** (b) bridge
(c) router (d) none of the above
9. Which of the following is not a communication media?
(a) VSAT (b) fiber-optic cable
(c) satellite (d) **terminal**
10. Which of the following is not a protocol?
(a) Ethernet (b) token ring
(c) FDDI (d) **none of the above**
11. A token ring network:
(a) uses ring topology (b) uses token passing
(c) can operate at 4 Mbps using UTP cable
(d) **all of the above**
12. Which of the following is a basic network topology?
(a) star (b) bus
(c) ring (d) **all of the above**
13. The protocol developed by IBM for its mainframe computers is named:
(a) de facto (b) **SNA**
(c) X.25 (d) de jure
14. Which of the following can be used to join similar types of networks?
(a) **bridges and repeaters** (b) bridges and routers
(c) repeaters and gateways (d) routers and gateways
15. A LAN can transmit:
(a) computer data (b) sounds
(c) pictures & videos (d) **all of the above**
16. The US Department of Defense started the in 1969:
(a) LAN (b) WAN
(c) DARPA (d) **Internet**

17. With shielded twisted-pair cables a token ring network can operate up to a speed of:
(a) 4 Mbps (b) 8 Mbps
(c) 12 Mbps (d) **16 Mbps**
18. TCP/IP was developed for use in ARPANET in
(a) 1970 (b) **1973**
(c) 1983 (d) 1993
19. Cellular (mobile) phones systems are often:
(a) LANs (b) MANs
(c) WANs (d) **none of the above**
20. The computer network in which all computers are equal and no one computer is in control is called:
(a) client/server network (b) dedicated server network
(c) **peer-to-peer network** (d) none of the above
21. Which of the following is a network standards governing body?
(a) ANSI (b) IEEE
(c) ISO (d) **all of the above**
22. There are types of network topologies.
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) **4** (d) 5
23. The topology in which all nodes are connected to a central wire is called:
(a) **bus topology** (b) ring topology
(c) star topology (d) mesh topology
24. The diameter of a thin wire is:
(a) 0.2 inches (b) 0.1 inches
(c) 0.4 inches (d) 0.5 inches
25. This LAN access method that allows multiple devices to talk at once, and a protocol determines which device receives priority.
(a) **CSMA/CD** (b) CSMA/CS
(c) CSMA/CR (d) none of the above
26. OSI reference model has:
(a) 1 layer (b) 3 layers
(c) 6 layers (d) **7 layers**
27. This layer in the OSI model provides network services to user applications:
(a) physical (b) transport
(c) application (d) **presentation**
28. This layer in OSI model transmits data to the receiver:
(a) physical (b) data link
(c) network (d) **presentation**

29. The layer next to the application layer in OSI model is:
(a) session layer (b) **presentation layer**
(c) transport layer (d) physical layer
30. Which of the following is not a function of presentation layer in OSI model?
(a) manage coding schemes (b) **check passwords**
(c) provide services for compression of data
(d) provide services for encryption of data
31. The layer in OSI model that breaks large data received from session layer into packets to be sent to destination computer is:
(a) Physical (b) transport
(c) network (d) presentation
32. Which of the following layers in OSI model routes data from sender to receiver?
(a) transport layer (b) application layer
(c) physical layer (d) **network layer**
33. Which layer of OSI model performs code conversion:
(a) data link (b) presentation
(c) network (d) physical
34. Which layer of OSI model determines how two devices establish, maintain and manage a connection:
(a) presentation (b) data link
(c) network (d) session
35. Which layer of OSI model provides network services to user applications:
(a) presentation (b) data link
(c) application (d) physical

Data Communications

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

1. The device that converts digital signal to a form which can pass through a transmission medium is:
(a) encoder (b) decoder
(c) sender (d) receiver
2. The number of times a wave repeats itself during a specific time intervals its:
(a) analogue signal (b) frequency
(c) amplitude (d) encoder
3. Data can be in the form of
(a) numbers (b) images
(c) characters (d) **all of the above**

4. A combination of four binary digits is called:
(a) bit (b) **nibble**
(c) byte (d) none of the above
5. The coding scheme that represents up to 65,536 symbols is:
(a) BCD (b) EBCDIC
(c) Unicode (d) ASCII
6. Data communication requires a:
(a) sender (b) receiver
(c) medium (d) **all of the above**
7. The data transmission mode in which data flows in one direction only is:
(a) **simplex** (b) half-duplex
(c) full-duplex (d) None of the above
8. The fastest mode of data transmission is:
(a) **simplex** (b) half-duplex
(c) full-duplex (d) None of the above
9. Communication channels can be divided into:
(a) two types (b) three types
(c) four types (d) five types
10. Coaxial cables can transfer data at a maximum rate of:
(a) 70 Mbps (b) 80 Mbps
(c) 90 Mbps (d) 100 Mbps
11. Twisted wire pair cables can transfer data to a maximum distance of:
(a) 100 feet (b) 100 meters
(c) 100 Km (d) 100 miles
12. The cable that consists of tubes of glass through which data are transmitted as pulses of light is
(a) twisted pair (b) coaxial cable
(c) **fiber optic** (d) none of the above
13. The unguided media carry signals in the form of:
(a) microwaves (b) electromagnetic waves
(c) infrared waves (d) all of the above
14. Satellite remains stationary above the earth approximately at:
(a) 10,300 miles (b) 12,300 miles
(c) 13,300 miles (d) 23,300 miles
15. A system in which data can be received and sent simultaneously is called:
(a) simplex (b) half-duplex
(c) **full-duplex** (d) multi-duplex
16. In data communication, the sender is also called:
(a) object (b) **source**

- (c) sink (d) medium
17. Propagation of signals across a communication medium is known as:
(a) signaling (b) **transmission**
(c) broadcasting (d) dissemination
18. All of the following are true of the simplex mode except:
(a) a sender can only send signals
(b) **it is the most commonly used communication mode**
(c) receiver can only receive signals
(d) flow of information is uni-directional
19. Which of the following is true of full-duplex mode?
(a) it is faster than simplex mode
(b) it is faster than half-duplex mode
(c) no time is lost in changing directions of transmission
(d) all of the above
20. Which of the following is not true of asynchronous transmission?
(a) transmission is character by character
(b) no constant time interval between characters
(c) saves data before transmission
(d) suitable for low transmission rates
21. The unguided media consists of:
(a) microwaves (b) fiber optics
(c) infrared waves (d) both a and c
22. A modem:
(a) converts analog signals into digital signals
(b) converts digital signals into analog signals
(c) connects a computer in a LAN
(d) **both a and b above**
23. Maximum recommended length for wire pairs is:
(a) 500 meter (b) 100 meter
(c) 50 meter (d) 10 meter
24. External modems:
(a) are expensive (b) have more operational features
(c) offer high transmission speed (d) **All of the above**
25. Which of the following feature is provided with modem?
(a) Speeds (b) self-testing
(c) transmission rate (d) **all of the above**
26. The maximum rate at which a modem can transmit data is around bps.
(a) 14,400 (b) 46,000
(c) 64,000 (d) one million

Application and Uses of Computers

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

- E-commerce involves:
 - electronic funds transfer
 - orders management
 - online marketing
 - all of the above
- Remak RX 32 three-axis servo robot fits machine up to:
 - 100 tons
 - 200 tons
 - 300 tons
 - 400 tons
- Computer-Aided Manufacturing:
 - brings quality improvements in manufacturing
 - manufacturing is without human intervention
 - changes in product design can be easily made
 - all of the above
- Now a days, computers are being used in education for:
 - computer aided education
 - tutorials and drill & practice
 - testing understanding of students
 - all of the above
- The reason(s) for using computers is/are that they:
 - work much faster
 - never get tired
 - can do the jobs dangerous for human beings to do
 - all of the above
- In business, computers are used in:
 - marketing
 - stock exchanges
 - banks
 - all of the above
- Which of the following is not involved in e-commerce?
 - e-mail
 - video conferencing
 - electronic banking
 - none of the above
- MICR stands for
 - Magic Ink Character Reader
 - magic Ink Character Recorder
 - Magnetic Ink Character Reader
 - magnetic Ink Character Recorder

Computer Architecture

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

- is used to store program and data while these are being executed.
 - ROM
 - RAM
 - Hard Disk
 - CD

2. There are main components of the CPU.
(a) 4 (b) 3
(c) 2 (d) 20 to 80
3. Which of the following is non-volatile?
(a) PROM (b) EPROM
(c) EEPROM (d) **all of these**
4. General purpose computers have a line system bus.
(a) 70 - 100 (b) 30 - 40
(c) 50 - 90 (d) 100 - 200
5. The bus that transmits control signal like ACKS is:
(a) data bus (b) address bus
(c) control bus (d) none of these
6. A 64-line data bus can transfer of data simultaneously.
(a) 64 bits (b) 64 bytes
(c) 64 mega bytes (d) 64 kilo bytes
7. EAX, EBX, ECX and EDX are
(a) memory buffer registers (b) instruction registers
(c) general purpose registers (d) memory address registers
8. The register used for counting purpose is:
(a) AX (b) BX
(c) CX (d) DX
9. The register holds base location of all executable instructions in the program.
(a) CS (b) DS
(c) ES (d) SS
10. The register contains the base location of current program stack.
(a) CS (b) DS
(c) ES (d) SS
11. A program that takes as input a high-level language and executes instructions one by one is:
(a) **interpreter** (b) assembler
(c) compiler (d) both a and c
12. Which of the following is an example of a package software?
(a) Microsoft Word (b) Microsoft Excel
(c) Microsoft Power Point (d) **all of the above**
13. According to the design proposed by and his team, instructions are stored in the memory of the computer.
(a) von Neumann (b) Alen Mathison Turing
(c) Al-Khuwarizmi (d) Intel Moor

14. CPU is an example of:
(a) **Software** (b) **Hardware**
(c) a program (d) an output unit
15. A computer bus is:
(a) a register (b) **parallel metal lines**
(c) ALU and CU (d) a computer clock
16. Data and programs that are not being executed by the computer are stored in
(a) cache memory (b) main memory
(c) **hard disk** (d) printer
17. Which of the following is not a function of CPU in the computer system?
(a) **perform logical operation** (b) perform arithmetic operation
(c) control input/output devices (d) **think**
18. Which of the following is/are part/parts of the CPU?
(a) control unit (b) arithmetic & logical unit
(c) registers (d) **all of the above**
19. The information contained in this type of memory is lost power is switched off:
(a) Disk Memory (b) Read only memory
(c) **Random access memory** (d) Magnetic memory
20. MS-Word and MS-Excel are:
(a) operating systems (b) **application software**
(c) high level languages (d) low level languages

Security, Copyright & the Law

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

1. The method in which unauthorized access is prevented by providing a key, badge, token or a plastic card to authorized users is called:
(a) what you have (b) what you know
(c) what you do (d) **what you are**
2. Which of the following statements is true:
(a) A password is a secret code consisting of words, numbers, or a combination of words and numbers.
(b) A password must be entered to get access to a password-protected system.
(c) Only those persons who know the password can access a password-protected system.
(d) **All of the above are correct.**
3. Which of the following is the most serious problem?
(a) loss of hardware (b) **loss of data**
(c) loss of software (d) none of the above

4. A virus program is usually hidden in:
(a) the operating system (b) an application program
(c) the disk drive (d) **any of the above**
5. A removable media may be a:
(a) CD or DVD (b) flash memory
(c) floppy disk (d) **any of the above**
6. The virus attach itself to file(s) which have the extension:
(a) .exe (b) .com
(c) .dll (d) **any of the above**
7. Which of the following virus deletes all Microsoft Office files and also the partition information from the disk?
(a) Trojan horse (b) Logic bomb
(c) **Chernobyl** (d) Redlof
8. The virus, written in visual Basic Script, that locates folders .htt and infects it is called:
(a) Trojan horse (b) Chernobyl
(c) Redlof (d) logic bomb
9. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) a virus may destroy hardware
(b) **a virus cannot read Pin code or Credit card number**
(c) a virus may make resources unavailable to the users
(d) none of the above
10. Which of the following is the name of an antivirus?
(a) Trojan horse (b) **Dr. Solomon's Toolkit**
(c) Logic bomb (d) Redlof
11. The Act intended to protect individuals from unauthorized use and disclosure of personal information held on a computer system is:
(a) Privacy Protection Act (b) Cable communications Policy Act
(c) Data Protection Act (d) **all of the above**
12. The Matching and Privacy Protection Act was introduced in:
(a) 1982 (b) 1984
(c) 1987 (d) 1988
13. Making illegal copies of copyrighted software is called:
(a) copyleft (b) theft
(c) piracy (d) **either b or c**
14. FAST stands for:
(a) Foundation against software theft
(b) Fast action software theft
(c) Fund against software theft
(d) Federation against software theft

15. A software used for data compression is called:
 - (a) Zip disk
 - (b) Norton Antivirus
 - (c) **WinZip**
 - (d) Dr. Solomon Toolkit
16. Information:
 - (a) is a marketable commodity
 - (b) can be stolen while leaving the original behind
 - (c) should be free, according to the hacker ethic
 - (d) all of the above
17. Another name for antivirus is:
 - (a) Vaccine
 - (b) Worm
 - (c) Trojan horse
 - (d) DES
18. What is the most common computer crime?
 - (a) illegal transfer of bank funds
 - (b) unauthorized access to personal databases
 - (c) sending junk mails
 - (d) **software piracy**
19. Accidental data loss may be prevented by using a (n):
 - (a) password
 - (b) antivirus programs
 - (c) **UPS**
 - (d) all of the above
20. There can be a complete backup of data or a(n) backup of data.
 - (a) full
 - (b) **incremental**
 - (c) first
 - (d) last
21. A computer cannot get a virus:
 - (a) through the internet
 - (b) **through a virus infected person**
 - (c) through an infected floppy
 - (d) through a pirated software CD
22. A spare copy of data on a secondary storage is called:
 - (a) store
 - (b) **backup**
 - (c) reference
 - (d) none of the above
23. The software that is available free of cost is called:
 - (a) shareware
 - (b) **freeware**
 - (c) firmware
 - (d) copyright
24. A program that performs a useful task and at the same time carries out some secret destructive act is called:
 - (a) Sabotage
 - (b) Trojan horse
 - (c) Worm
 - (d) Logic bomb
25. This is not a computer virus:
 - (a) **Norton**
 - (b) Chernobyl
 - (c) Redlof
 - (d) all are computer virus

Windows Operating System

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

1. An operating system performs:
(a) file-system management (b) hardware management
(c) user interface (d) **all of the above**
2. An operating system is a:
(a) system utility (b) application software
(c) **system software** (d) software package
3. Which of the following operating systems is a GUI operating system:
(a) Windows (b) Linux
(c) Solaris (d) **all of the above**
4. This is a Command Line operating system:
(a) Windows (b) **DOS**
(c) Solaris (d) Linux
5. A user uses graphical objects to perform different tasks in this operating system:
(a) DOS (b) Unix
(c) **Linux** (d) all of the above
6. Which of the following is not a component of an application window?
(a) title bar (b) drop down menus
(c) **desktop** (d) scroll bars
7. CTRL + ALT + Del is:
(a) an invalid key combination (b) recognized by windows
(c) used to close the active window
(d) **both b and c**
8. As compared to a command line operating system, a GUI operating system is:
(a) more efficient (b) **easier to use**
(c) more reliable (d) all of the above
9. The maximum number of primary partitions that can be created on a disk is:
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) **Four** (d) None of the above
10. Which of the following is not a component of the taskbar?
(a) title bar (b) application bar
(c) links bar (d) desktop bar
11. The programs that remain in the memory and run in the background are called:
(a) **memory resident programs** (b) memory hidden programs
(c) memory loaded program (d) notification area programs
12. To open help window, you will:
(a) select help from start menu

- (b) press F1 key anywhere on the Desktop
(c) click help folder on the Desktop
(d) **a or b**
13. A file or folder can be copied by using:
(a) drop down menus (b) drag and drop
(c) the keyboard (d) any of the above
14. Shortcut menu is also called:
(a) instant menu (b) drop down menu
(c) **pop-up menu** (d) scroll menu
15. The storage area for temporarily storing deleted items on the hard disk is called:
(a) My computer (b) My Documents
(c) **Recycle Bin** (d) Desktop
16. A web browser that is provided with Windows Operating System and is used to surf the Internet is:
(a) **Internet Explorer** (b) Windows Explorer
(c) Netscape Navigator (d) None of the above
17. Windows 2000 is a operating system:
(a) multitasking (b) multiprocessing
(c) multi-user (d) **all of the above**
18. Windows operating system allows file names up to:
(a) 55 characters (b) **255 characters**
(c) 256 characters (d) 260 characters
19. The keyboard shortcut to display the start menu is:
(a) CTRL + TAB (b) CTRL + INSERT
(c) **CTRL + ESC** (d) CTRL + DELETE
20. The keyboard shortcut to delete a selected item permanently without placing the item in the recycle Bin is:
(a) **CTRL + DELETE** (b) ALT + DELETE
(c) SHIFT + DELETE (d) none of the above
21. The shortcut key ALT + ESC is used to:
(a) switch between open items
(b) **cycle through items in the order they were opened**
(c) cycle through screen elements in a window
(d) none of the above

Word Processing

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

1. The major reason to use a word processor, like MS-Word, is that you:
(a) don't have to retype the document to make changes
(b) can integrate pictures and text in a document
(c) can format text using different font faces and sizes
(d) **all of the above**
2. The topmost bar of the word application window is called:
(a) top bar
(b) word bar
(c) **title bar**
(d) toolbar
3. The word document as it would be printed on the printer is displayed in:
(a) Normal layout
(b) Outline layout
(c) Web layout
(d) **Print layout**
4. If you try to quit Word without first saving changes to your document:
(a) the changes will be lost
(b) Word will save changes automatically
(c) **Word will ask if to save changes before quitting**
(d) Word will delete the file
5. Word saves files with this file extension:
(a) .txt
(b) .wp
(c) **.doc**
(d) .bak
6. The command to close a current word document is:
(a) CTRL + F4
(b) ALT + F4
(c) CTRL + F12
(d) ALT + F12
7. Which of the following keyboard command takes you to the end of word document:
(a) ALT + END
(b) CTRL + PgDn
(c) END
(d) **CTRL + END**
8. When you copy a block of text in a word document, it is temporarily stored in the:
(a) **buffer**
(b) register
(c) clipboard
(d) cache
9. When Word is in overtype mode:
(a) **OVR appears in the status bar**
(b) the pointer changes to an X shape
(c) the title bar blinks as a warning
(d) the insertion point becomes a dotted bar
10. To select an entire Word document:
(a) hold down CTRL and press F8
(b) hold down CTRL and click in the selection bar
(c) double-click in the selection bar

- (d) choose entire from select menu
11. When it is in the Selection bar, the pointer:
 - (a) has a small rectangle attached to it
 - (b) is shaped like an I-beam
 - (c) is a vertical blinking line
 - (d) becomes an arrow pointing up and to the right
 12. To repeat an operation in a word document, press:
 - (a) CTRL + R
 - (b) CTRL + X
 - (c) CTRL + Y
 - (d) CTRL + O
 13. Which of the following is only shown on the computer screen and is not printed on the printer:
 - (a) character fonts
 - (b) paragraph spacing
 - (c) text effects
 - (d) section headers
 14. When you change tab setting or indents on the ruler, they affect:
 - (a) the entire document
 - (b) the paragraph at the top of the screen
 - (c) **the selected paragraph(s)**
 - (d) all paragraphs after the insertion point
 15. Which of the following cannot be controlled by indent markers on the ruler:
 - (a) the first line indent
 - (b) the right edge of all lines
 - (c) the left edge at all lines
 - (d) the right edge of the top line
 16. You can double space text by press:
 - (a) CTRL + S
 - (b) SHIFT + S
 - (c) **CTRL + 2**
 - (d) CTRL + 1
 17. The tool used to find a similar or alternative word in a document is called:
 - (a) spell check
 - (b) dictionary
 - (c) **thesaurus**
 - (d) autocorrect
 18. The paragraph appears uneven on both edges in:
 - (a) Left Alignment
 - (b) Right Alignment
 - (c) Justified Alignment
 - (d) **Center Alignment**
 19. A built-in in word allows you search for synonyms:
 - (a) spell check
 - (b) **thesaurus**
 - (c) spelling and grammar
 - (d) dictionary
 20. In MS Word, the data that is being copied or moves is:
 - (a) temporarily stored in Recycle bin
 - (b) permanently stored in Recycle bin
 - (c) **temporarily stored in clipboard**
 - (d) permanently stored in clipboard

21. The keyboard shortcut for decreasing font size is:
(a) SHIFT + < (b) CTRL + SHIFT + <
(c) ALT + SHIFT + < (d) CTRL + ALT + <
22. All word processors provide the following basic features:
(a) Insert text, Delete text
(b) Cut and Paste, copy, Print
(c) Page size & Margins, Word Wrap, Search & Replace
(d) All of the above
23. The feature of a Word processor that allows you to search for Synonyms without leaving the word processor is:
(a) Spell Checker (b) Dictionary
(c) Thesaurus (d) None of the above
24. In Word, text can be selected by:
(a) dragging mouse over text with its left button pressed
(b) holding down SHIFT key while using arrow keys
(c) pressing F8 and use arrow key
(d) all of the above
25. The key board shortcut used to copy selected text or object is:
(a) CTRL + X (b) CTRL + V
(c) CTRL + C (d) CTRL + Y
26. The keyboard shortcut used to undo the last action is:
(a) CTRL + Y (b) CTRL + Z
(c) CTRL + V (d) CTRL + X
27. Which of the following function keys is used to choose GOTO command?
(a) F3 (b) F4
(c) F5 (d) F6
28. Which of the following function keys is used to choose the save as command?
(a) F2 (b) F4
(c) F10 (d) F12
29. SHIFT+F2 command is used to:
(a) copy text (b) repeat a find or go to action
(c) change the case of characters
(d) move to the last change
30. Which of the following commands is used to choose the Print command?
(a) CTRL + SHIFT + F12 (b) ALT + SHIFT + F12
(c) CTRL + ALT + F12 (d) none of the above
31. Which of the following commands opens a document?
(a) CTRL + S (b) CTRL + W
(c) CTRL + O (d) CTRL + N

32. Which of the following command is used to switch to normal layout view?
(a) ALT + CTRL + P (b) ALT + CTRL + O
(c) ALT + CTRL + N (d) none of the above
33. Change case command is found in the:
(a) Edit menu (b) **Format menu**
(c) File menu (d) Insert menu
34. To execute UNDO command you should:
(a) press CTRL + Z
(b) Select UNDO from the Edit menu
(c) click UNDO icon on the standard toolbar
(d) **any of the above**
35. The direction in which document is printed on paper is called:
(a) page alignment (b) page print view
(c) page orientation (d) header and footer

Data Base

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

1. Which of the following represents a collection of concepts that are used to describe the structure of a database?
(A) data warehouse (B) **data model**
(C) data structure (D) data type
2. Which of the following data model is more flexible?
(A) Network data model (B) Hierarchical data model
(C) Relational data model (D) **Object data model**
3. Which of the following type of file requires largest processing time?
(A) **Sequential file** (B) Random file
(C) Indexed sequential file (D) Direct access file
4. Which of the following may be a temporary file?
(A) Master file (B) **Transaction file**
(C) Backup file (D) None of these
5. SQL is a (n):
(A) Unstructured language (B) **Structured language**
(C) Object oriented language (D) Software
6. Data base is a collection of
(A) Data (B) Information
(C) Files (D) **All of these**
7. Information is stored with:
(A) Maximum repetitions (B) **Minimum repetitions**
(C) Repetitions (D) None of these

8. Retrieval of information with databases is:
(A) Slow (B) Normal
(C) **Faster** (D) Both (A) & (B)
9. DBMS is better than
(A) Usual filing system (B) **Ordinary filing system**
(C) Manual filing system (D) Automatically filing system
10. With database data can be checked for
(A) **Different conditions** (B) Fixed conditions
(C) Some conditions (D) Specific conditions
11. In database data is
(A) **Persistent** (B) Random
(C) Redundant (D) Precise
12. Which of the following is correct for data in a database system?
(A) Inconsistent (B) Redundant
(C) **Integrated** (D) Normal
13. Data item is a
(A) Files (B) **Small Unit**
(C) Information (D) Record
14. Which of the following operation are adopted with data in a database system?
(A) **Normalize** (B) Efficient
(C) Complete (D) Unnormalize
15. A record is a collection of
(A) Files (B) **Data items**
(C) Data files (D) Information
16. Data value is a
(A) Files (B) Records
(C) Data files (D) **Information**
17. Which of the following is correct for DBMS?
(A) Process (B) **Software**
(C) Technique (D) Hardware
18. With database, data is in
(A) **Standard form** (B) Unnormalize form
(C) Complete (D) Integrated
19. Which of the following does not support the data in data base management system?
(A) Standard (B) **Redundant**
(C) Complete (D) Integrated
20. Integrity of data means data is
(A) Efficient (B) Redundant
(C) **Correct** (D) Complete

Basic Concepts and Terminology

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

1. Insert command is used to insert:
(A) a new table
(B) a new record
(C) a view
(D) dependencies
2. Create command is used to create a:
(A) Table
(B) view
(C) Report
(D) query
3. SQL is used for:
(A) data definition
(B) data manipulation
(C) data definition and manipulation
(D) searching records
4. The foreign key is found in:
(A) parent table
(B) dependant table
(C) Pivot table
(D) index table
5. A table must have:
(A) Primary key
(B) Secondary key
(C) Composite key
(D) Sort key
6. How many components are present in data base?
(A) Two
(B) Three
(C) Four
(D) Five
7. DBA is a
(A) Programmer
(B) Database user
(C) Database Manager
(D) Client
8. IDE is a (an)
(A) Hardware
(B) Interface
(C) Software
(D) Administrator
9. Which of the following is a database object?
(A) File
(B) Record
(C) Table
(D) Information
10. Which of the following is used to store the data in database?
(A) Files
(B) Tables
(C) Data files
(D) Information
11. Which of the following is the responsibility of DBA?
(A) Records
(B) Data files
(C) Performance
(D) Software

12. DBA defines
(A) Errors (B) **Security**
(C) Information (D) Objects
13. DBMS must include a
(A) Micro processor (B) **DML processor**
(C) Interpreted (D) Compiler
14. DBMS must provide a
(A) Filing system (B) Hardware functions
(C) **Data Dictionary functions** (D) Normal functions
15. An example of a database IDE is
(A) Visual Basic (B) **MS Access**
(C) MS Front Page (D) MS Word
16. The output of a query is the form of
(A) **Table** (B) Reports
(C) Files (D) Forms
17. Data exists in a database in the form of
(A) **Tables** (B) Queries
(C) Reports (D) Files
18. Which of the following package is used by the application programmer in order to write a program?
(A) Low Level Language (B) **High Level Language**
(C) Machine Language (D) Assembly Language
19. DBMS must be able to accept
(A) **Data definitions** (B) Programs
(C) Data Records (D) Information
20. From database, data is accessed through
(A) **Queries** (B) Functions
(C) Reports (D) Information

Database Design Process

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

1. Which of the following keys does not hold uniqueness property?
(A) candidate key (B) foreign key
(C) primary key (D) **secondary key**
2. An entity related to itself in an ERD model refers to:
(A) **recursive relationship** (B) one-to-many relationship
(C) many-to-many relationship (D) one-to-one relationship

3. Database development process involves mapping of conceptual data model into:
(A) Object oriented data model (B) Network data model
(C) **Implementation model** (D) Hierarchical data model
4. In ERD model, the relationship between two entities is represented by a:
(A) diamond symbol (B) rectangular box
(C) oval symbol (D) **line**
5. In hybrid distribution which kind of fragments are stored at only one site?
(A) critical fragments (B) **non-critical fragments**
(C) critical and non-critical fragments
(D) only large fragments
6. Database system can be divided into _____ broad categories.
(A) 5 (B) 4
(C) 7 (D) 3
7. A relation corresponds to the concept of a
(A) **Table** (B) Data structure
(C) Procedure (D) View
8. A Tuple is the relational term representing a
(A) Column (B) Field
(C) **Row** (D) Record
9. The number of tuples is called the:
(A) **Cardinality** (B) Record
(C) Table (D) Degree
10. An attribute corresponds to a
(A) Record (B) Cardinality
(C) Row (D) **Column**
11. The degree of a table is the total number of
(A) Tuple (B) **Attribute**
(C) Records (D) Fields
12. Which of the following is not a broad category of the database system?
(A) Relational (B) Hierarchies
(C) Inverted list (D) **Semantic**
13. Which of the following is a broad category of database systems?
(A) Objects (B) Options
(C) **Network** (D) Data structure
14. Hierarchy system presents the data to the user in the form of a set of
(A) Table (B) Tuple
(C) **Tree structure** (D) Stored procedure

15. Which of the following are the systems which have focused on the latest research about the relational database model?
- (A) Deduction (B) Expert
(C) Semantic (D) **All of these**
16. Object-oriented is a
- (A) Broad category of relational database model.
(B) **Latest research on the relational database model.**
(C) Principles of the relational database model.
(D) None of the above.
17. A relational database system is a system in which
- (A) The user views all the data as being stored in the form of tables.
(B) **The operations are operate on tables only.**
(C) The operations are produced as their output, data in form of tables.
(D) All the above.
18. How many tables are present in a database?
- (A) 1 (B) 10
(C) 100 (D) **As required**
19. Primary key is used
- (A) To sort the data speedy (B) Searching is speeded up.
(C) Not allows duplicate entities (D) **All the above.**
20. In first normal form
- (A) **Tables are break down.** (B) Tables are re-joined
(C) Tables are maked (D) None of the above

Data Integrity and Normalization

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

1. In 3NF, which form of dependency is removed?
- (A) functional (B) non-functional
(C) associative (D) **transitive**
2. In relational database, a table is also called a:
- (A) tuple (B) **relation**
(C) file (D) schema
3. In 3NF, a non-key attribute must not depend on a(n):
- (A) **non-key attribute** (B) key attribute
(C) composite key (D) sort key
4. Different attributes in two different tables having same name are referred to as:
- (A) synonym (B) **homonym**
(C) acronym (D) mutually exclusive

5. Every relation must have a:
(A) **primary key** (B) candidate key
(C) secondary key (D) composite key
6. Relationships between in a database management system.
(A) Views (B) **Objects**
(C) Stored procedures (D) Reports
7. To make the task of designing a database easier computer scientists first create a model of the real world problem and then converts that model into specifications that represents the logic structure of the desired database. The model is called.
(A) Relationship model (B) Object-relationship model
(C) **Entity-relationship model** (D) OSI model
8. An is a thing in the real world that is distinguishable from all other objects.
(A) Object (B) **Entity**
(C) Data (D) Class
9. If an entity is connected to many other entities then the relationship is called
(A) One to one relationship (B) **One to many relationship**
(C) Many to many relationship (D) Bubble Chart
10. If an entity is related to more than one entity, then the relationship is called
(A) One to one relationship (B) One to many relationship
(C) **Many to many relationship** (D) Bubble Chart
11. If an entity is connected directly to another object/entity, then the relationship is called
(A) **One to one relationship** (B) One to many relationship
(C) Many to many relationship (D) Bubble chart
12. When queries are made over multiple tables, the related tables will be
(A) Broken down automatically (B) Broken down manually
(C) **Joined automatically** (D) Joined manually
13. Indexes, on fields of the table, are used
(A) To speed up the sorting process
(B) To speed up the searching process
(C) To speed down the sorting and searching process
(D) **Both (a) & (b)**
14. Each attribute of an entity set has a particular value. The set of possible values that a given attribute can take is called its
(A) Range (B) **Domain**
(C) Relationship (D) Association
15. Sometime, a record could not be identified by a single primary key. In this case two keys are combined to identifying a particular record. The join key is called
(A) Composite key (B) Foreign key
(C) **Concatenated key** (D) Secondary key

16. Which of the following is the reverse association?
(A) One to one association (B) One to many association
(C) Many to many association (D) **All the above**
17. If there are two possibilities, either one value of data or not, this type of association is called
(A) One to one association (B) One to many association
(C) Many to many association (D) **Conditional**

Introduction to Microsoft Access

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

- A database consists of various components called the:
(A) Tool (B) Properties
(C) Entities (D) **Object**
- Which of the following object of database is used to retrieve data from database?
(A) **Queries** (B) Forms
(C) Reports (D) Tables
- The output of a query is in the form of a:
(A) **Table** (B) Form
(C) Report (D) Query
- Which of the following object is used to retrieve data from database and present in a formatted way?
(A) **Report** (B) Form
(C) Table (D) Query
- Microsoft Access saves the database with the extension:
(A) **.mdb** (B) .msdb
(C) .madb (D) None of these
- A record is a complete set of _____ field.
(A) Distinct (B) **Related**
(C) Designed (D) All of these
- In access, the structure of a table is created in _____ view.
(A) **Design View** (B) Datasheet View
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
- Access IDE is a (an)
(A) Program (B) **Interface**
(C) Database files (D) Database problems
- To view or change table structure go into
(A) Data sheet view (B) Print view
(C) **Design view** (D) Report view

10. In a table cursor is moved to next field by
(A) Single click (B) Double click
(C) Esc key (D) **Enter key**
11. To move between files use button
(A) **Tab** (B) Esc
(C) Ctrl (D) Alt
12. To enter current time, which of the following key is used?
(A) **Ctrl+:** (B) Ctrl+:
(C) Ctrl+p (D) Ctrl+w
13. To enter current data, which of the followings is key used
(A) Ctrl+t (B) Ctrl+w
(C) **Ctrl+:** (D) Ctrl+:
14. To enter the same data into current record
(A) **Ctrl+*** (B) Ctrl+""
(C) Ctrl+: (D) Ctrl+:
15. In Access data can be sorted in
(A) Ascending order (B) Descending order
(C) **Normal order** (D) Both a and b
16. The short cut used to find and replace data is
(A) Ctrl+L (B) **Ctrl+h**
(C) Ctrl+w (D) Ctrl+T
17. In Access table background color option is
(A) **Yes** (B) No
(C) Little (D) Not good
18. Deranging in the table design are made from
(A) Design view (B) Temp view
(C) **Datasheet view** (D) Quick view
19. In Access the insertion is possible with which of the following?
(A) Columns only (B) Rows only
(C) Title (D) **Columns and Rows**
20. In new column description field is
(A) **Optional** (B) Must
(C) Temporary (D) Permanent

Table and Query

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

1. The data in table is entered in:
(A) Design View (B) Normal View

- (C) **Datasheet View** (D) Layout View
2. How many types of relationships are?
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5
3. In a relational database, a single piece of information is called:
(A) **Field** (B) Record
(C) Entity (D) **Attribute**
4. The rule that a record from a table cannot be deleted if its associated record exists in a related table is called _____ rule.
(A) **Referential integrity** (B) Entity – relationship
(C) Normalization (D) All of them
5. How many table views are available in Microsoft Access?
(A) **4** (B) 3
(C) 2 (D) 1
6. To find a four-character name that starts with H, the criteria is specified as:
(A) H*4 (B) H?4
(C) H???? (D) H####
7. Which of the following buttons of Find and Replace dialog box is clicked to start the search process?
(A) Find (B) **Find next**
(C) Search (D) Next
8. As in Design View, you can move from field to field in the Table window in Datasheet view using _____ button.
(A) **Tab** (B) Esc
(C) Enter (D) Spacebar
9. To relationship between countries and their capitals is an example of relationships.
(A) **one-to-one** (B) one to many
(C) many to many (D) none of them
10. The wildcard _____ sal[ei]ma.
(A) Saleema (B) **Salima**
(C) both a and b (D) none of them
11. In database data exists only in the form of
(A) Files (B) Records
(C) Data items (D) **Tables**
12. In a table each element is called
(A) **Entity** (B) Data file
(C) Record (D) Value

13. To create a new database from the main menu, which of the following key is pressed?
(A) Ctrl+p (B) **Ctrl+n**
(C) Ctrl+w (D) Ctrl+s
14. Extension of access database is
(A) .ndb (B) .wdb
(C) .adb (D) **.mdb**
15. The data item which uniquely identifies a record is called
(A) Foreign key (B) Attribute key
(C) **Primary key** (D) Secondary key
16. With primary key two rows in a table are
(A) Same (B) Not same
(C) Light same (D) **Identical**
17. Without primary key in a table, data is
(A) Unique (B) Integrated
(C) **Redundant** (D) Complete
18. A table may have attributes as primary key
(A) **two** (B) only one
(C) foreign key (D) all the above
19. When more than one attributes act as primary key, then each is called
(A) foreign key (B) secondary key
(C) concatenated key (D) **composite key**
20. Candidate key is also called
(A) non key (B) combined key
(C) **alternative key** (D) foreign key

Forms and Reports

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

1. Forms are designed for:
(A) Input data (B) **manipulate data**
(C) accepting change (D) all of these
2. A form that contains the sub form is called _____.
(A) Form (B) **Main form**
(C) Report (D) None of them
3. You can drag the _____ to move the property sheet window around on your screen.
(A) **Title bar** (B) Status bar
(C) Scroll bar (D) all of them
4. How many are basic layouts _____ of forms in Microsoft Access.
(A) 2 (B) **3**

- (C) 4 (D) 5
5. The forms are the _____ of our database in Microsoft Access.
(A) Back end (B) **Front end**
(C) Both (a) and (b) (D) None of them
6. A _____ Auto form displays one record at a time.
(A) Tabular (B) **Columnar**
(C) Data sheet (D) Justified
7. A report provides a column for each field of the records in rows under the column header is known as:
(A) **Tabular** (B) Columnar
(C) Data Sheet (D) Justified
8. _____ can be previewed on the screen before printing.
(A) **Report** (B) form
(C) Subform (D) none of them
9. Which of the following is used to retrieve data from one or more tables of database and to present it to the user in a formatted way?
(A) **Report** (B) Form
(C) Query (D) Table
10. How many are the layouts of report?
(A) 2 (B) **3**
(C) 4 (D) 5
11. Displays OLE objects such as a series of images, which of the following toolbox is used?
(A) Unbound object form (B) **Found object form**
(C) Sub form (D) Option group
12. Which of the following toolbox is used for attention = getting graphic effects?
(A) Line (B) label
(C) select object (D) **rectangle**
13. Which of the following is not unbound control used to accept user input in a custom dialogue box, or part of an option button?
(A) **Combo box** (B) Toggle button
(C) Option button (D) Check box
14. To display a static picture on a form or report, which of the following control is used?
(A) sub form (B) sub report
(C) **image** (D) label
15. A control that displays description text is called
(A) Control wizard (B) **Label**
(C) Text box (D) Option group

16. Auto format
(A) Opens or closes toolbox
(B) Applies predefined formats to a report
(C) Applies predefined formats to a form
(D) **Both (b) and (c)**
17. Undo is used to
(A) Reverse the selected text or item and places of on the clipboard
(B) Insert an item or text from the clipboard into an active database object from the clipboard
(C) **Reverse the most recent action if it can be reversed**
(D) Print the selected reports
18. Which of the following toolbox is used to display a builder for the selected item or property?
(A) properties
(B) **build**
(C) help
(D) code
19. Page break is used to
(A) Begin a new screen on a form
(B) A new page on a printed form
(C) a new page on a report
(D) **All the above**
20. _____ retrieve data from the database and present it to the user in a formatted way.
(A) form
(B) macros
(C) **reports**
(D) query

Getting Started with C

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

1. C is a:
(A) **high level language**
(B) low level language
(C) assembly language
(D) machine language
2. Turbo C++ can compile
(A) C++ programs only
(B) **C and C++ programs**
(C) Turbo C programs only
(D) Turbo C++ programs only
3. Debug is the process of:
(A) Creating bugs in program
(B) **Identifying and removing errors**
(C) Identifying errors
(D) Removing errors
4. C was designed to write programs for:
(A) Windows operating system
(B) Solaris operating system
(C) **Unix operating system**
(D) OS/2 operating system

5. Preprocessor directives are commands for:
(A) Microprocessor (B) language processor
(C) **C preprocessor** (D) Loader
6. The expression in define directive:
(A) can only be changed at the end of the program
(B) **cannot be changed**
(C) cannot be changed but can be redefine
(D) cannot be assigned a value
7. Which of the following language requires no translator to execute the program?
(A) C (B) C++
(C) **Machine language** (D) Assembly language
8. .exe file is produced by the:
(A) **Linker** (B) Loader
(C) Compiler (D) Interpreter
9. Which of the following key is used to save a file?
(A) F2 (B) **F3**
(C) F5 (D) F9
10. Void occupy how many bytes in memory?
(A) **zero** (B) one
(C) two (D) four
11. C language has been developed by
(A) **Ken Thompson** (B) Dennis Ritchie
(C) Peter Norton (D) Martin Richards
12. C language has been developed at
(A) Microsoft Corp. USA (B) AT and T Bell Labs. USA
(C) Borland International USA (D) **IMB, USA**
13. C language came into existence in the year
(A) 1971 (B) **1957**
(C) 1972 (D) 1983
14. C is a
(A) Middle level language (B) High level language
(C) Low level language (D) **None of the above**
15. C programs are converted into machine language with the help of
(A) An interpreter (B) **A compiler**
(C) An operating system (D) None of the above
16. The real constant in C can be expressed in which of the following forms?
(A) Fractional form only (B) **Exporential form only**
(C) ASCII form only (D) Both a and b

17. A character variable can at a time store
(A) **1 character** (B) 4 characters
(C) 8 characters (D) 256 characters
18. The maximum value that an integer constant can have is
(A) -32767 (B) **32767**
(C) 1.7014e38 (D) -1.7014e38
19. The maximum width of a C variable name can be
(A) **6 characters** (B) 8 characters
(C) 10 characters (D) 20 characters
20. In $b = 6.6 / a + (2 * a + (3 * c) / a * d) / (2 / n)$; which operation will be performed first
(A) $6.6 / a$ (B) $2 * a$
(C) $3 * c$ (D) $2 / n$

Elements of C

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

1. Variables are created in:
(A) **RAM** (B) ROM
(C) Hard Disk (D) Cache
2. Which of the following is a valid character constant?
(A) a (B) "b"
(C) '6' (D) =
3. Which of the following data type offers the highest precision?
(A) float (B) long int
(C) **long double** (D) unsigned long int
4. When the result of the computation of two very small numbers is too small to be represented, this phenomenon is called:
(A) Arithmetic overflow (B) **Arithmetic underflow**
(C) Truncation (D) Round off
5. The symbol '=', represents
(A) Comparison operator (B) **Assignment operator**
(C) Equal-to operator (D) None of these
6. Which of the following operators has lowest precedence?
(A) ! (B) +
(C) = (D) ==
7. Rational operators are used to:
(A) Establish a relationship among variables
(B) **Compare two values**
(C) Construct compound condition

- (D) Perform arithmetic operations
8. C is a strongly typed language, this means that:
(A) Every program must be compiled before execution
(B) **Every variable must be declared before it is being used**
(C) The variable declaration also defines the variable
(D) Sufficient data types are available to manipulate each type of data
9. The logical not operator, denoted by !, is a:
(A) Ternary operator
(B) **Unary Operator**
(C) Binary Operator
(D) Bitwise operator
10. $a += b$ is equivalent to:
(A) $b += a$
(B) $a += b$
(C) **$a = a + b$**
(D) $b = b + a$
11. If you write a comment in C program, then which of the following character is used?
(A) // and //
(B) /* and /*
(C) **/* and */**
(D) ** and **
12. a b c ----- z are
(A) **Lower case letters**
(B) Upper case letters
(C) Digit
(D) White space
13. The words that have been predefined by the inventors of the C language, are called
(A) special words
(B) alphabets
(C) escape sequence
(D) **keywords**
14. Which of the following is not a keyword?
(A) case
(B) **close**
(C) char
(D) const
15. The words that are made up of a sequence of characters, letters and digits are called
(A) constants
(B) operators
(C) **variables**
(D) punctuators
16. A variable name is any combination of _____ alphabets, digits or underscore.
(A) 1 to 2
(B) 1 to 4
(C) **1 to 8**
(D) 1 to 16
17. Some compilers allow variable names whose length could be up to
(A) 1 to 20 characters
(B) 1 to 40 characters
(C) **1 to 60 characters**
(D) 1 to 80 characters
18. Which of the following special symbol is used within a variable?
(A) +
(B) @
(C) -
(D) %
19. The six kinds of words: keywords, variables, constants, string constants, operators and punctuators are also called
(A) Group
(B) **Token**

- (C) Identifiers (D) All the above
20. The character "{}" is a
(A) keyword (B) constant
(C) punctuators (D) operator

Input/Output

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

- The function `getche()` is defined in:
(A) `stdio.h` (B) `string.h`
(C) `math.h` (D) **`conio.h`**
- The escape sequence for backslash is:
(A) `\` (B) `\b`
(C) `\\` (D) `\t`
- The format specifier `%u` is used for:
(A) integer (B) unsigned short
(C) **unsigned float** (D) unsigned long int
- To print the value on the screen, which of the following function is used?
(A) `getche()` (B) `getch()`
(C) **`printf()`** (D) `scanf()`
- The format `'c'` is print corresponding argument as
(A) a real number (B) a string
(C) a decimal integar (D) **a character**
- `"%x"` is represented the following corresponding argument as
(A) Floating point (B) unsigned decimal integer
(C) **unsigned hexadecimal integer**
(D) unsigned octal integer
- The floating point argument in exponential notation is representation as
(A) `%c` (B) `%g`
(C) **`%e`** (D) `%f`
- `%10.5d`, where 15 is a
(A) Integer (B) Precision
(C) **Field where** (D) Format symbol
- `printf("\n This is a new book\n");` the output is
(A) This is a new book (B) `\n this is a new book \n`
(C) "this is a new book" (D) **"This is a new book"**
- Which of the following function allows us to enter the data from the keyboard?
(A) `Printf()` (B) **`Scanf()`**
(C) `getch()` (D) `getche()`

11. If scanf function (&) represented as
(A) Relational operator (B) logical operator
(C) **address operator** (D) precedence operator
12. \w causes the output as
(A) Horizontal tab (B) **Vertical tab**
(C) New line (D) Alert
13. Which of the following format is used for the white space?
(A) %c (B) %w
(C) %s (D) %f
14. %u. is a format specifier that represents the
(A) **Unsigned decimal integer**
(B) Unsigned octal integer
(C) Unsigned hexadecimal integer
(D) Signed decimal integer
15. The function that is used to read only one string at a time is called
(A) scanf() (B) **puts()**
(C) gets() (D) getchar()
16. Which of the following function that is used to generate the output of a string to the screen is called
(A) printf() (B) **puts()**
(C) gets() (D) putchar()
17. Which of the following function is used for scanf() function preceding the variable name used as an argument?
(A) % (B) \$
(C) & (D) @
18. 23 is an integer and would occupy two bytes, whereas 23L is a long integer and would occupy
(A) two bytes (B) three bytes
(C) **four bytes** (D) six bytes
19. Which of the following is correct?
(A) sort unsigned int I (B) unsigned int I
(C) **unsigned I** (D) all the above
20. When we declare the integer as unsigned int num_students, then what will be the range of integers?
(A) -32768 to +32767 (B) -65535 to 0
(C) **0 to 5535** (D) 0 to 4294967295

Decision Constructs

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

1. A is a series of declarations and statements surrounded by braces.
(A) **Compound statement** (B) if statement
(C) if-else statement (D) Switch statement
2. The main difference in operation between an if statement and while statement is
(A) The conditional expression following the keyword is evaluated differently.
(B) The while loop body is always executed, the if loop body only when the if condition is true.
(C) **The body of the while statement maybe executed many times, the body of an if statement only once.**
(D) The conditional expression is evaluated before the while loop body is executed but after the if loop body.
3. The statements following else in an if-else construction are executed when
(A) **The conditional expression following if is false**
(B) The conditional expression following if is true
(C) The conditional expression following else is false
(D) The conditional expression following else is true
4. What keyword does the C language to implement the decision control instruction use?
(A) if (B) else
(C) if-else (D) **Both (A) and (C)**
5. Which of the following operators are used to express the condition?
(A) Arithmetic operator (B) **Relational operator**
(C) Assignment operator (D) Logical operator
6. Which of the following is not a relational operator?
(A) == (B) =
(C) != (D) <=
7. The statements following a particular else-if in an else-if ladder are executed when
(A) The conditional expression following the else-if is true and all previous conditions are true.
(B) **The conditional expression following the else-if is true and all previous conditions are false.**
(C) The conditional expression following the else-if is false and all previous conditions are true.
(D) The conditional expression following the else-if is false and all previous conditions are false.
8. Consider the following if-else statement If (expression)
Statement1;
Else
Statement2;

- If expression is nonzero, what will be the output?
- (A) Statement 1 and statement 2 is execute(d)
 - (B) Statement is executed
 - (C) **Statement 2 is executed**
 - (D) Both statements are not executed
9. 'if block' is called
- (A) The group of it and else statement
 - (B) **The group of statements after the if up to and not including the else**
 - (C) The group of statements after the else up to and not including the if
 - (D) All the above
10. If we dropped the pair of braces, then what would happen?
- (A) Only one statement to be executed in the if block
 - (B) Only one statement to be executed in the else block
 - (C) **Only one statement to be executed in the if block and only one statement to be executed in the else block**
 - (D) No statement to be executed in if and else block
11. If we write an entire if-else construct within either the body of the if statement or the body of an else statement, this is called
- (A) Dangling else
 - (B) Multiple statements with if-else
 - (C) **Nested if-else**
 - (D) Switch statement
12. Conditional operators are
- (A) Unary operator
 - (B) Binary operator
 - (C) **Ternary operator**
 - (D) None
13. The purpose of the unary operator is to
- (A) Select the highest of two values
 - (B) Select the more equal of two values
 - (C) Select one of two values alternately
 - (D) **Select one of two values depending on a condition**
14. The general form of the conditional operator is
- (A) Expression1? Expression2? Expression3;
 - (B) Expression1; Expression2; Expression3;
 - (C) **Expression1? Expression2: Expression3;**
 - (D) Expression 1? Expression2: Expression3;
15. A conditional expression can be used to do the work of an
- (A) if statement
 - (B) **if-else statement**
 - (C) Switch statement
 - (D) Dangling statement
16. Which of the following is a conditional operator?
- (A) ? and :
 - (B) : and ;
 - (C) **? and :**
 - (D) ! and ?
17. How many arguments does conditional operator take?
- (A) One argument
 - (B) Two arguments

- (C) **Three arguments** (D) Four arguments
18. Expression1? Expression2: Expression3;
If the expression1 is true, then which of the following is correct?
(A) The value returned will be expression1
(B) **The value returned will be expression2**
(C) The value returned will be expression3
(D) No value return
19. A decision-making operator is called
(A) Arithmetic operator (B) Assignment operator
(C) **Conditional operator** (D) Logical operator
20. Which of the following symbol is represented as unary operator?
(A) + (B) !
(C) / (D) ~

Loop Constructs

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

- What mechanism is used to execute a set of operations repeatedly?
(A) Goto statement (B) Switch statement
(C) **Loops** (D) Functions
- The method by way of which we can repeat a part of program is
(A) Using a for statement (B) Using a do-while statement
(C) Using a While statement (D) **Using a if-then-else statement**
- In case of programming, when you want to do something a fixed number of times, then which of the following statement is used?
(A) for statement (B) **while statement**
(C) do-while statement (D) continue statement
- The statement associated with the while statement can be a
(A) Unary statement (B) **Compound statement**
(C) Binary statement (D) Ternary statement
- To associate a group of statements with the while statement, enclose them between a pair of
(A) { . } (B)
(C) () (D)
- The condition being tested may use which of the following operations?
(A) Relational operators (B) Assignment operators
(C) Logical operator (D) **Both (A) and (B)**
- As a rule, the while must a condition that will eventually become false, otherwise the loop will be executed
(A) Zero times (B) One time

- (C) One hundred times (D) Indefinitely
8. The lone variable is initialized
(A) Inside the loop (B) Outside the loop
(C) Either inside or outside the loop
(D) At the end of loop
9. A is used to separate the three parts of the loop expression in a for loop.
(A) : (B) ;
(C) " (D) |
10. A multiple statement while loop is terminated with a
(A) Right brace (B) Right bracket
(C) Coma (D) Semicolon
11. A while loop is more appropriate than a for loop when
(A) The terminating condition occurs unexpectedly
(B) The body of the loop will be executed at least once
(C) The program will be executed at least once
(D) The number of times the loop will be executed is known before the loop is executed
12. The initialize expression and increment expression are contained in the loop expression in a
(A) While loop (B) For loop
(C) Do-while loop (D) Mathematical while loop
13. The break statement is used to exit from which part of a loop?
(A) Beginning (B) Middle
(C) End (D) None of the above
14. The test expression in for loop may contain several conditions linked together using
(A) Relational operator (B) Arithmetic operator
(C) Logical operator (D) Assignment operator
15. It is not possible to count in descending order in other language, but in C-language it is possible to count in descending order with the help of
(A) for loop (B) while loop
(C) do-while loop (D) odd loop
16. Many languages do not support real variables in a loop, but in C-language we can do this with the help of
(A) for loop (B) While loop
(C) do-while loop (D) odd loop
17. Comma operator is also called
(A) Update operator (B) Sequential evaluation operator
(C) Unary operator (D) None

18. The for loop contains the
(A) Initialize expression (B) Test expression
(C) Increment expression (D) **All the above**
19. In the do while loop the test condition is evaluated
(A) **After the loop is executed** (B) Before the loop is executed
(C) Between the loop is executed (D) All the above
20. A do-while loop is useful when
(A) The body of the loop will never be executed
(B) **The body of the loop will be executed at least once**
(C) The body of loop may never be execute
(D) The body of the executed loop was found by the butler

Functions in C

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

1. Function prototypes for built-in functions are specified in:
(A) source files (B) **header files**
(C) object files (D) image files
2. Global variables are created in:
(A) **RAM** (B) ROM
(C) Hard disk (D) Cache
3. Which of the following is true about a function call?
(A) Stops the execution of the program
(B) **Transfers control to the called function**
(C) Transfers control to the main function
(D) Resumes the execution of the program
4. Which of the following looks for the prototypes of functions are used in a program?
(A) linker (B) loader
(C) **compiler** (D) parser
5. Memory is allocated to a local variable at the time of its:
(A) declaration (B) destructions
(C) **definition** (D) first reference
6. The name of actual and formal parameters:
(A) **may or may not be same** (B) must be same
(C) must be different (D) must be in lowercase
7. Formal arguments are also called:
(A) actual arguments (B) **dummy arguments**
(C) original arguments (D) referenced arguments

8. printf() is a:
(A) **built-in function** (B) user-defined function
(C) local function (D) keyword
9. A built-in function:
(A) cannot be redefined (B) **can be redefined**
(C) cannot return a value (D) should be redefined
10. In a C program, two functions can have:
(A) same name
(B) same parameters
(C) same name and same parameters
(D) **same name but different parameters**
11. A function is a self-contained that perform a coherent task of some kind.
(A) Group of statements (B) **Block of statements**
(C) Specific statements (D) Special statements
12. How many functions are present in a C program?
(A) One function (B) Less than ten functions
(C) **More than one** (D) Specific function
13. How many types of functions are present in C-language?
(A) One (B) **Two**
(C) Three (D) Four
14. Which of these are valid reasons for using functions?
(A) **They use less memory than repeating the same code**
(B) They run faster
(C) They keep different program activities separate
(D) They keep variables safe from other parts of the program
15. To return from a function you must use the keyword
(A) Goto (B) **Return**
(C) Back (D) Jump
16. The variables commonly used in C functions are accessible
(A) **To all other functions** (B) To only one function
(C) To specific functions (D) To special functions
17. Which of the following can be passed to a function via arguments?
(A) Constants (B) **Variables (with values)**
(C) Expressions (D) Preprocessor directives
18. Which of the following is true?
(A) C functions are all equal
(B) **C functions can be nested within each other**
(C) C functions are arranged in a strict hierarchy
(D) C functions can only be called from main()

19. An external variable is defined in a declaration
 (A) in main () only (B) in the first function that uses it
 (C) in any function that uses it (D) outside of any function
20. An external variable can be referenced in a declaration
 (A) in main() only (B) in the first function that uses it
 (C) in any function that uses it (D) outside of any function

File Handling in C

Multiple Choice Questions: Four answers are given to each statement.

- A file is stored in:
 (A) RAM (B) hard disk
 (C) ROM (D) cache
- Which of the following mode open only an existing file for both reading and writing?
 (A) "w" (B) "w+"
 (C) "r+" (D) "a+"
- Which of the following functions is used to write a string to a file?
 (A) puts() (B) putc()
 (C) fputs() (D) fgets()
- On successfully closing a file, the fclose() returns:
 (A) NULL (B) 0 (zero)
 (C) 1 (one) (D) File pointer
- An array subscript should be:
 (A) int (B) float
 (C) double (D) an array
- A text Stream is a sequence of:
 (A) characters (B) bytes
 (C) bits (D) nibbles
- A binary stream is a sequence of bytes with a correspondence to those on the external devices.
 (A) one-to-many (B) many-to-many
 (C) many-to-one (D) one-to-one
- A text file has size.
 (A) 20 bits (B) 20 bytes
 (C) fixed (D) no fixed
- All standard file handling functions of C are declared in:
 (A) stdio.h (B) string.h
 (C) math.h (D) conio.h

10. The `fopen()` function returns the pointer if it fails to open the file for some reason.
(A) 0 (zero) (B) NULL
(C) 1 (one) (D) File
11. A file pointer is a(n) of type `FILE` that is defined in `stdio.h`.
(A) string (B) constant
(C) variable (D) array
12. The `getc()` functions reads the next character from the file and returns it as a(n) and if error occurs returns EOF
(A) float (B) integer
(C) string (D) double
13. We can declare an array in C in the general as:
(A) `data_type array_name[n]`
(B) `data_type array_name`
(C) `array_name[n] data_type`
(D) `data_type array_size[n]`
14. Which is used to copy a string to an array of characters?
(A) `constpy` (B) `strepy`
(C) `charepy` (D) `strcpy`
15. Which of the following separates the name and telephone number fields in each record?
(A) / (B) \
(C) # (D) !
16. The function is used to open a file.
(A) **fopen** (B) popes
(C) fgets (D) pgets
17. An opened file must be before terminating the program.
(A) closed (B) saved
(C) compiled (D) retrieved
18. A cannot be stored in a text file.
(A) picture (B) numbers
(C) symbols (D) characters
19. In C, every valid string ends with
(A) **null character** (B) 0 (zero)
(C) 1 (one) (D) string
20. EOF stands for:
(A) execution of file (B) end of file
(C) extermination of file (D) exit of file

END OF THE SECTION