UPKAR'S

MCQs ON
COMPUTER

(Multiple Choice Questions on Computer
Fundamental, Application and Advance Topics)

DR. ALOK KUMAR

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Fundamental, Application and Advance Topics

By
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UPKAR PRAKASHAN, AGRA–2

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A Word to Reader

This book will be useful of all those who are preparing for interviews and various competitive examinations, where the most basic and also in-depth understanding of computers is required. The book is divided in three parts—

* **Fundamental**—Cover basic questions on computers from day to day awareness of computers.

* **Application**—Cover questions related to computer applications, it includes Windows Operating System and Keyboard Shortcuts, Microsoft Office, Microsoft Word, PowerPoint, Access and Excel.

* **Advance**—Covers questions on advance topics on computer, it includes Operating system, Software Engineering, Data Structures and Algorithms, Electronics Data Processing, Data Mining and Data ware house, Parallel Computing and Window Programming, Data Base Management Systems.

Author hopes that this book will fulfil the needs of those who are in search of relevant questions on computers.

With best wishes,

— Dr. Alok Kumar

CONTENTS

COMPUTER : FUNDAMENTAL

☛ **Computer Awareness**

☛ **Computer Security**

COMPUTER AWARENESS

1. The following device allows the user to add external components to a computer system
   (A) Storage devices
   (B) Keyboards
   (C) Ports/ system boards
   (D) Diskettes

2. Software that manages data in more than one file at a time and these files are treated as tables with rows and columns rather than as lists of records is
   (A) Relational Data Base Management Package
   (B) Data Base Management Package
   (C) Documentation Package
   (D) None of these

3. A program that remains in the memory while other programs are executing
   (A) Resident Program
   (B) Non-Resident Program
   (C) Permanent Program
   (D) None of these

4. The total time elapsed between submission of command and data to a computer and getting the result of computation is the
   (A) Access time   (B) Response time
   (C) Entrance time (D) None of these

5. An automatic machine that is made to perform routine human tasks is
   (A) Computer   (B) Robot
   (C) Tanker   (D) None of these

6. The time required to complete a single, continuous execution of an object program is called
   (A) Run time   (B) Access time
   (C) Random time (D) Response time

7. Computer network is a
   (A) A distributed data processing system
   (B) Multiple computers are linked together for the purpose of data communication and resource sharing
   (C) Both A & B are false
   (D) Both A & B are true

8. A process of collecting, organizing, storing and otherwise maintaining a complete historical record of programs and other documents used or prepared during the different phases of the system is called
   (A) Documentation (B) Document reader
   (C) Data process   (D) None of these

9. What are connector symbol?
   (A) They are used in a flowchart
   (B) It represents a junction in a flow line
   (C) Often used to transfer flow between different pages of a lengthy chart
   (D) All the above

10. Console is
    (A) A device that enables human operators to communicate with the computer
    (B) A device that enables human operators not to communicate with the computer
    (C) Communication between computers
    (D) None of these

11. Constant is a value written into a program instruction
    (A) that does not change during the execution of the program
    (B) that can change during the execution of the program
    (C) that can vary during the execution of the program
    (D) none of these

12. A removable direct-access storage medium containing multiple magnetic disks mounted vertically on a single-shaft is referred as
    (A) Tape pack   (B) Disk pack
    (C) Cylinder   (D) None of these

13. Diskette is a
    (A) A low-cost, thin flexible magnetic disk storage device
    (B) High volume storage device
    (C) Primary storage device
    (D) None of these

14. An optical input device that is used to read documents printed in a special type font is known as
(A) Document reader (B) Documentation
(C) Printer (D) None of these

15. For checking spelling one uses
(A) Dictionary Disk (B) Index disk
(C) Directory (D) None of these

16. Process of finding/ correcting program errors is
(A) Bugs (B) Debugging
(C) Hacking (D) Cracking

17. Diagnostic routines is a
(A) Programs used to print error messages
(B) Indicates system problems and improper program instructions.
(C) Both A & B are true
(D) None of these

18. The term DBMS is referred to
(A) Data Base Management system
(B) The software used for the management, maintenance and retrieval of the data stored in a data base
(C) Both A & B are true
(D) None of these

19. The speed at which data is transferred from the main memory to another medium on which data are recorded is referred as
(A) Data transfer rate (B) Byte
(C) Buds (D) None of these

20. The time period during which a computer is malfunctioning or not operating correctly due to machine failures is referred as
(A) Downtime (B) Uptime
(C) Runtime (D) None of these

21. Automatic execution of high-priority computer programs that have been designed to pre-empt the use of computer resources is referred as
(A) Foreground processing
(B) background processing
(C) black processing
(D) white processing

22. Digitizer is an input device
(A) Used to convert graphic and pictorial data into binary inputs for a digital computer
(B) Used to convert graphic and pictorial data into analog inputs for a digital computer.
(C) Used for debugging
(D) None of these

23. A storage devices where the access time is effectively independent of the location of the data is referred as
(A) Direct access (B) Secondary storage
(C) Primary storage (D) None of these

24. A pictorial representation that uses pre-defined symbols to describe either the logic of a computer program or the data flow and processing steps of a system is referred as
(A) Flowchart (B) Algorithm
(C) Program (D) None of these

25. A flat, circular plate coated with a magnetic material on which data can be stored by magnetization of portions of the flat surface is
(A) Disk (B) Tape
(C) Pen drive (D) None of these

26. Disk operating system is referred for
(A) DOS
(B) Operating system which contains the disk-oriented commands and uses disk devices for permanent storage
(C) Both A & B
(D) None of these

27. Document reader is
(A) An optical input device used to read documents
(B) A device that arrange the documents
(C) A device that is used to edit document
(D) None of these

28. One or more identifying lines printed at the bottom of a page are referred as
(A) Header (B) Footer
(C) Index (D) None of these

29. FORTRAN is
(A) Formula Translation
(B) A high-level mathematically oriented programming language
(C) Both A & B
(D) None of these

30. A CPU designed specifically to handle the communications processing task with main purpose is to off-load communications processing task from the host computer so that the host computer can be dedicated for applications and data processing jobs.
(A) Backend processor
(B) Front-end processor
(C) Node processor
(D) None of these

31. An adder which adds three binary digits and outputs a result bit and a carry bit is referred as
    (A) Half adder (B) Quarter adder
    (C) Full adder (D) None of these

32. Emulator is a program that
    (A) Permits one computer to execute the machine-language instructions of another computer of a different make
    (B) Which is not broken down into smaller units
    (C) Permits one computer to execute the machine-language instructions of another computer of same make.
    (D) None of these

33. Emulator is a program that
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    (C) Permits one computer to execute the machine-language instructions of another computer of same make.
    (D) None of these

34. EDP is referred to
    (A) Electronic Data Processing
    (B) Data processing through equipment that is predominantly electronic such as digital computer
    (C) Both A & B
    (D) None of these

35. Internet banking is an example of
    (A) Electronic funds transfer (EFT)
    (B) EDP (Electronic Data Processing)
    (C) EBCDIC
    (D) ASCII

36. EBCDIC is
    (A) 6-bit coding system
    (B) 7-bit coding system
    (C) 8-bit coding system
    (D) 9-bit coding system

37. A data communication facility on which data can be transmitted in two directions is referred as
    (A) Duplex (B) Simplex
    (C) Triplex (D) None of these

38. Electronic Mail /Message System (EMMS) best suits to
    (A) Postal service
    (B) Telephone service
    (C) Telegraph service
    (D) None of these

39. Digital Computer is a computer
    (A) that works with discrete quantities
    (B) that works with analog quantities
    (C) Both A & B
    (D) None of these

40. The subdivision of fields
    (A) always done to give the programmer greater flexibility
    (B) dependent on programming language used
    (C) never accomplished on fields containing numeric data
    (D) all the above

41. The checking operation performed on input is called
    (A) validation of data (B) verification of data
    (C) vilification of data (D) control of data

42. A device that attaches to both ends of an electrical bus and prevents reflection of echoes of signals that reach the end of the bus is called
    (A) Terminator (B) Connector
    (C) Processor (D) None of these

43. A device mounted on a communication satellite which receives, amplifies and retransmits signals' from earth stations is called
    (A) Terminator (B) Connector
    (C) Processor (D) Transponder

44. Technique of using disk space to make programs believe that the system contains more random access memory (RAM) than is actually available is called
    (A) Virtual memory
    (B) Secondary memory
    (C) Primary memory
    (D) None of these

45. A term means that the application software is priced separately from the computer hardware is called
    (A) Unbundled (B) Bundled
    (C) Utility (D) None of these

46. Following is not the operating system
    (A) UNIX (B) DOS
    (C) WINDOWS (D) BASIC

47. Which of the following is true concerning personal computers?
    (A) They have been most successful in the home.
    (B) They are user friendly
    (C) No specific programming technique required
    (D) All the above.

48. While buying a PC system, one should first
    (A) identify hardware components
    (B) define computing needs
    (C) both A and B
    (D) None of these

49. The microcomputers which have the same operating characteristics as the IBM microcomputers are called
    (A) IBM desk top
    (B) IBM PC
    (C) IBM advanced computers
    (D) None of theses

50. The personal computers are also referred as
    (A) desk top micros
    (B) advanced computers
    (C) palmtop computers
    (D) all the above

51. POS data-entry system is used extensively by
    (A) banking industry
    (B) grocery industry
    (C) railroad industry
    (D) word-processing industry

52. Primary advantage of key-to-tape data-entry systems
    (A) A large percentage of editing can be performed at the time of data entry
    (B) Key verification is easily performed
    (C) The tape is reusable
    (D) Keying errors can be detected as they occur

53. Maximum character EBCDIC can code
    (A) 8   (B) 16
    (C) 64   (D) 256

54. The hexadecimal number system has a base of
    (A) 2   (B) 4
    (C) 8   (D) 16

55. The use of parity bit is for
    (A) coding   (B) indexing
    (C) error-detection (D) none of these

56. The following are basic types of record-access methods
    (A) sequential and random
    (B) direct and immediate
    (C) sequential and indexed
    (D) on-line and real-time

57. Which of the following is input/output device?
    (A) monitors   (B) punched cards
    (C) optical scanners (D) all the above

58. The following magazine covers only the IBM PC and its compatibles
    (A) Byte   (B) PC Magazine
    (C) Personal Computing (D) Interface Age

59. The word size of a microprocessor refers to:
    (A) the number of machine operations performed/ second
    (B) the amount of information that can be stored / cycle
    (C) the amount of information that can be stored in bytes
    (D) none of these

60. The primary memory of a personal computer consists
    (A) ROM only
    (B) RAM only
    (C) Both ROM and RAM
    (D) Memory module

61. Microsoft Excel is
    (A) financial planning package
    (B) electronic spreadsheet
    (C) graphics package
    (D) data-base management package

62. All the keys on the IBM PC keyboard repeat as long as one holds them down. These keys are known as
    (A) typematic keys (B) functional keys
    (C) automatic keys (D) alphabetic keys

63. Distributed data processing configuration where all activities passes through a centrally located computer is
    (A) ring network
    (B) spider network
    (C) hierarchical network
    (D) data control network

64. Communications device, combines transmissions from several devices into on line is
    (A) concentrator   (B) modifier
    (C) multiplexer   (D) full-duplex line

65. Data communications involving telegraph lines uses
    (A) simplex lines
    (B) wideband channels
    (C) narrowband channels
    (D) dialed service

66. An advantage of the laser printer respect to impact printer is
    (A) it is quieter/ faster
    (B) output is of a high quality
    (C) support wide range of type fonts
    (D) all the above

67. Data entry can be performed with all of the following except
    (A) OCR / OMR
    (B) COM
    (C) Voice-recognition systems
    (D) MICR

68. Magnetic tape can serve as
    (A) input media
    (B) output media
    (C) secondary-storage media
    (D) all the above

69. The advantages of COM are its_____and__.
    (A) compact size; readability
    (B) compact size; speed
    (C) readability; speed
    (D) compact size; low cost

70. Elementary data item are
    (A) data item which is not broken down into smaller units
    (B) data item that can be broken down into smaller units
    (C) data item which is not decomposed into smaller units
    (D) none of these

71. A semiconductor memory which allows the eraser of the information stared in it so that new information can be stared in it is referred as
    (A) EPROM   (B) ROM
    (C) RAM   (D) None of these

72. Extended ASCII uses
    (A) 8 bits for coding   (B) 9 bits for coding
    (C) 10 bits for coding   (D) 11 bits for coding

73. A device used for transmission of images scanned at a transmitting point and duplicated at a receiving point is
    (A) Facsimile (FAX)   (B) Telephone
    (C) Photocopier   (D) None of these

74. A data transmission medium made of tiny threads of glass or plastic that can transmit huge amount of information at the speed of light is
    (A) Fiber optic cable   (B) Copper cable
    (C) Twisted wire cable (D) None of these

75. A method of using a communication channel in which signals can be transmitted between a source and a destination in both directions simultaneously is called
    (A) Full duplex   (B) Half duplex
    (C) Quarter duplex   (D) None of these

76. A sequential electronic circuit which can be placed in one out of two stable states where each state may be used to represent a binary digit is stated as
    (A) Integrated circuit   (B) Firmware
    (C) Flip-flop   (D) None of these

77. A sequence of instruction (software) that is substituted for hardware and stored in read-only memory (ROM) is called
    (A) Integrated circuit   (B) Firmware
    (C) Flip-flop   (D) None of these

78. Anonymous FTP is the
    (A) Internet file transfer protocol
    (B) Protocol that requires password
    (C) None access files
    (D) None of these

79. EFF sites allows anonymous FTP that
    (A) Do not require a password or access
    (B) Requires password or access
    (C) Is a none access file
    (D) None of these

80. ANSI is
    (A) American National Standards Institute
    (B) A USA based national organization that establishes uniform standards in several fields of computers.
    (C) Both A & B are true
    (D) None is true

81. APL is
    (A) A high level language for specifying complex algorithms.
    (B) A real-time language primarily for scientific applications.
    (C) Only A is true
    (D) Both A & B are true

82. The overall design, construction, organization and interconnecting of the various components of a computer system is referred as
    (A) Computer Architecture
    (B) Computer Flow chart
    (C) Computer Algorithm
    (D) None of these

83. Asynchronous communication is
    (A) Communication between independently operating units
    (B) Communication between dependent operating units
    (C) Communication between independent and dependent operating units
    (D) None of these

84. Audio response is
    (A) output medium
    (B) produces verbal responses from the computer system
    (C) Both A & B true
    (D) None is true

85. Automated Office refers to the merger of _____ in an office environment.
    (A) Computers   (B) office
    (C) telecommunications (D) All the above

86. Auxiliary storage is
    (A) Secondary storage (B) Primary storage
    (C) Processing device (D) None of these

87. Archive is
    (A) Backup storage (B) Forward operation
    (C) Primary storage (D) None of these

88. A branch of computer science that deals with computers that possess reasoning, learning and thinking capabilities that resemble those of human beings is recognized as?
    (A) Software engineering
    (B) Artificial intelligence
    (C) Hardware engineering
    (D) None of these

89. ASCII is
    (A) A standard coding system for computers
    (B) Hardware device
    (C) Software
    (D) None of these

90. Following is true for Bandwidth
    (A) The wider the bandwidth of a communications system the more data it can transmit in a given period of time.
    (B) The narrow the bandwidth of a communications system the more data it can transmit in a given period of time.
    (C) The wider the bandwidth of a communications system the less data it can transmit in a given period of time.
    (D) None is true

91. ASCII-8 is
    (A) An extended version of ASCII-7
    (B) Is a 8-bit code
    (C) Both A & B are true
    (D) Both A & B are false

92. ASCII File is
    (A) document file in the universally recognized text format
    (B) Word processor
    (C) System file
    (D) None of these

93. A program that translates mnemonic statements into executable instructions is referred as
    (A) Software   (B) Assembler
    (C) Translator   (D) None of these

94. An assembler is a
    (A) Translator   (B) Hardware
    (C) Assembly language (D) None of these

95. In a disk system time required for a read/write head to move to the track where the record to be read or written is stored is
    (A) Access time   (B) Random time
    (C) Response time (D) Seek time

96. Computer output which is displayed on the screen of a terminal without a permanent copy is called
    (A) Soft copy   (B) Hard copy
    (C) Hardware   (D) None of these

97. A storage device or medium where the access time is dependent upon the location of the data is called
    (A) Serial access (B) Parallel access
    (C) Null access   (D) None of these

98. The set of computer programs, procedures, and associated documentation related to the effective operation of a computer system is referred as
    (A) Software   (B) Hardware
    (C) Hardcopy   (D) Softcopy

99. An adder in which the bits of the operands are added one after another is called
    (A) Serial adder (B) Parallel adder
    (C) Full adder   (D) Half adder

100. A method of providing virtual memory
    (A) Segmentation (B) De-fragmentation
    (C) Paging   (D) None of these

101. Transmission of data in one direction is called
    (A) Simplex   (B) Duplex
    (C) Triplex   (D) None of these

102. SNOBOL is
    (A) string oriented symbolic language
    (B) high-level language
    (C) both A & B
    (D) None of these

103. Speech recognition is
    (A) Ability to input data directly into a computer system by speaking to it
    (B) Ability to output data directly from a computer system by speaking.
    (C) Processing of voice in computer systems
    (D) None of these

104. Speech synthesis is
(A) The ability to input data directly into a computer system by speaking to it
(B) The ability to output data directly from a computer system in spoken words
(C) Processing of voice in computer systems
(D) None of these.

105. A technique used to reduce the speed mismatch between slow speed I/O devices and fast CPU is called
(A) Spooling   (B) Paging
(C) Segmentation (D) None of these

106. Storing programs on disk and then transferring these programs into main storage as and when they are needed. The technique is used to process large programs or several programs with limited memory is called
(A) Swapping   (B) Spooling
(C) Paging   (D) Segmentation

107. Terminals is
(A) An input device which allows a user to communicate directly with a computer system.
(B) An output device which allows a user to communicate directly with a computer system.
(C) Both A & B
(D) None of these

108. A symbol to indicate beginning (START), ending (STOP) and pauses (HALT) in program logic flow are referred as
(A) Terminal symbol   (B) Decision symbol
(C) Processing symbol(D) None of these

109. Portability is program ability to run on
(A) dissimilar machines with minimum modification
(B) similar machines with maximum modification
(C) dissimilar machines with maximum modification
(D) similar machines with maximum modification

110. A protocol that specifies how a personal computer can connect to a mail server on the Internet and download E-mail is known as
(A) Post office protocol
(B) System protocol
(C) Network protocol
(D) None of these

111. A unit of a computer system that interprets instructions and executes them is known as
(A) Processor   (B) Storage
(C) Peripherals   (D) None of these

112. A register in CPU used to store the address of the next instruction to be executed is known as
(A) Program counter (B) Program library
(C) Programmer   (D) None of these

113. One who designs, writes, tests and maintenance computer programs is called
(A) Programmer   (B) Operator
(C) User   (D) None of these

114. Which of the following terms applies to communication between two computer systems?
(A) computer literacy
(B) power supply
(C) applications software
(D) connectivity

115. A memory in CPU that holds program instructions, input data, intermediate results and the output information produced during processing is
(A) Secondary memory
(B) Primary memory
(C) Auxiliary memory
(D) None of these

116. A collection of complete programs, subroutines, and program modules that have already been developed, tested and documented to be used by programming projects.
(A) Program counter (B) Program library
(C) Programmer   (D) None of these

117. The following typically happens in the output phase of a computer based information system
(A) Data is put into the computer for processing
(B) Information is produced in hardcopy / softcopy form
(C) Mathematical calculations are performed
(D) All of the above.

118. Which of the following best describes a computer-based information system?
(A) system where computer is used to turn data into information
(B) inputting data
(C) processing data
(D) data is put into the computer for processing

119. The following piece of hardware is used as input phase of a computer-based information system
(A) Printer   (B) Diskette
(C) Monitor   (D) Keyboard

120. Software instructions intended to satisfy a user specific processing needs are called
(A) systems software
(B) microcomputer
(C) documentation
(D) applications software

121. A term used for diskette is
(A) disk cartridge   (B) disk pack
(C) floppy disk   (D) none of these

122. Following is true for the digital computer
(A) Information is in form of a string of binary digits
(B) It can be used as analog processor
(C) It is less accurate than the analog computer
(D) None of these.

123. Comparing with secondary storage, primary storage is
(A) slow and inexpensive
(B) fast and inexpensive
(C) fast and expensive
(D) slow and expensive

124. CPU performs read/write operations at any point in time in
(A) ROM   (B) PROM
(C) EPROM   (D) RAM

125. Following is not the from of secondary storage
(A) Magnetic tape   (B) CD's
(C) Disk   (D) Hard disk

126. Technique of placing software/programs in a ROM semiconductor chip is called
(A) PROM   (B) EPROM
(C) firm ware   (D) microprocessor

127. Following is not true for magnetic tape
(A) low cost
(B) direct-access storage medium
(C) compact and portable
(D) highly reliable

128. The following is an nonvolatile memory
(A) ROM   (B) RAM
(C) LSI   (D) VLSI

129. The _____ can be programmed one time by either the manufacturer or the computer user. Once programmed, it cannot be modified.
(A) RAM   (B) ROM
(C) PROM   (D) EPROM

130. Which of the following is not true of a magnetic disk?
(A) Users can update records by writing over the old data
(B) It provides sequential access to stored data
(C) It is slow relative to magnetic tape
(D) All of the above are true

131. Which of the following was (were) not used in first-generation computers?
(A) vacuum tubes   (B) punch cards
(C) magnetic core   (D) all of the above

132. Following is not true for Backup files
(A) These are the files which are generated automatically in when one saves a document.
(B) These files help in protecting the document due to out of order of the computer or power failure.
(C) These files delete as soon as computer is turned off
(D) None of these

133. An algebra that deals with logical propositions which are either true or false is referred as
(A) Boolean algebra   (B) Modern Algebra
(C) Abstract Algebra   (D) None of these

134. Bandwidth is
(A) The range of frequencies available for data transmission
(B) Data transmission rate
(C) Alternate for rubber band
(D) None is true

135. A coding structure in which characters are represented by means of a series of parallel bars is
(A) Bar Code   (B) Menu bar
(C) Numeric bar   (D) None of these

136. In Broadband system a network system
(A) Several analog signals share the same physical network channel.
(B) Only digital signals share the same physical network channel.
(C) Single analog signals share the same physical network channel.
(D) None of these.

137. Bit stands for
(A) binary digit
(B) one binary piece of information
(C) Both A and B are true
(D) None is true

138. Broadband channel is the
(A) The fastest carriers where data transfer rates is of 1 million baud (bits/secon(D) or more.
(B) The slower carriers where data transfer rates is of 56k baud
(C) Musical channel
(D) None of these

139. BLOB is
(A) Binary Large Object
(B) A long bit string representing complex data
(C) Object oriented language
(D) Only A & B are true

140. A group of related items / section of program coding treated as a unit is referred as
(A) Block
(B) Duplex
(C) Street
(D) None of these

141. An operation in which data is moved to a different location is referred as
(A) Block move
(B) Street move
(C) Delete
(D) None of these

142. The following is responsible for number of logical records in a physical record
(A) Blocking factor
(B) Block
(C) Boolean algebra
(D) None of these

143. Boolean variable assumes
(A) Values that are true only
(B) Values that are false only
(C) Values that are either true or false
(D) None of these

144. Bubble Memory is
(A) nonvolatile
(B) volatile
(C) permanent
(D) None of these

145. In Nonvolatile memory device
(A) Data contained in them is not lost when the power turned off
(B) Data contained in them is lost when the power turned off.
(C) data contained in them is permanent and not be rewrite
(D) None of these

146. Following is true for Bubble Memory
(A) A compact data storage device made of thin wafers of garnet (a semiconductor material) in a magnetic field.
(B) Nonvolatile memory
(C) Data contained in them is not lost when the power turned off
(D) All are true

147. Buffer is device/ storage area
(A) Where data are temporarily stored
(B) Where data is permanently stored
(C) Where data error occurs
(D) None of these

148. A network geometric arrangement in which a single connecting line is shared by a number of nodes is called
(A) Car Topology
(B) Bus Topology
(C) Truck Topology
(D) None of these

149. An error in a computer program is referred as
(A) Bug
(B) Bit
(C) Virus
(D) None of these

150. Circuits that provide a communication path between two or more devices of a digital computer system is
(A) Car
(B) Bus
(C) Truck
(D) None of these

151. A fixed number of adjacent bits that represent a particular character or symbol are referred as
(A) Byte
(B) Octal
(C) Bubble
(D) None of these

152. Cache memory is a
(A) Small buffer storage
(B) Permanent storage
(C) Main memory
(D) None of these

153. The total number of digits (symbols) available to represent numbers in a positional number system is referred as
(A) Number system
(B) Base
(C) Power
(D) None of these

154. Cache memory is
(A) Smaller and faster than main storage
(B) Bigger and slower then main storage
(C) Smaller but slower than main memory
(D) Bigger and faster than main memory

155. Cache memory
(A) Is a Static RAM
(B) Increases the speed of processing by making current programs and data available to the CPU at a rapid rate
(C) Both A & B are true
(D) Both A & B are false

156. Following is false for BASIC
(A) Beginners All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
(B) High-level interactive programming language

(C) Works in timesharing environment
(D) Low level object oriented language

157. A unit for measuring data transmission speed that describes the capacity of a carrier is referred as
(A) Baud (B) Bit
(C) Bond (D) Batch

158. A process of trying out a new product by independent users before it is finally manufactured/ developed
(A) Alpha test (B) Beta Test
(C) Gamma test (D) None of these

159. A selection, choice, or condition involving two possibilities is referred as
(A) Unary (B) Binary
(C) Octal (D) None of these

160. Base band System is
(A) A networking system
(B) Where the channel support. a single digital signal.
(C) Both A & B are true
(D) None is true

161. One of the early coding systems, based on the idea of converting each digit of a decimal number into its binary equivalent rather than converting the entire decimal value into a pure binary form is
(A) ASCII code (B) BCD
(C) ASCII-8 (D) None of these

162. In Batch processing
(A) Several computer programs runs one after another without human interaction to run each program individually.
(B) Several computer programs runs one after another with human interaction to run each program individually
(C) Selected computer programs runs one after another with human interaction to run each program individually
(D) None is true

163. BISYNC is
(A) Binary synchronous
(B) A process of transmitting data
(C) A half-duplex, character-oriented, synchronous data communications transmission method
(D) All the above

164. A device that is used to transmit data from one location to another is referred as
(A) Storage (B) Memory
(C) Carrier (D) None of these

165. Programs developed by an outside supplier and provided to the user in a machine readable form is known as
(A) Canned Programs
(B) Beta program
(C) Alpha program
(D) None of these

166. A binary numbers are represented by
(A) Digits 0 and 1 (B) Digits 0,1,....,8
(C) Digits A,B, C,... (D) None of these

167. BIOS is responsible for
(A) handling the particulars of input/output operations
(B) output operations
(C) input operations
(D) None of these

168. BIOS is an abbreviation for
(A) Binary Input/Binary Output
(B) Binary synchronous
(C) Binary digit
(D) None of these

169. BISYNC is an abbreviation for
(A) Binary Input/Binary Output
(B) Binary synchronous
(C) Binary digit
(D) None of these

170. The overall design, construction, organization and interconnecting of the various components of a computer system is referred as
(A) Computer Architecture
(B) Computer Flow chart
(C) Computer Algorithm
(D) None of these

171. A number system with a base of two is referred as
(A) Unary number system
(B) Binary number system
(C) Octal number system
(D) None of these

172. In the IBM PC's, the CPU, the device drives, memory, expansion slots and active components are mounted on a single board referred as
(A) Motherboard (B) Breadboard
(C) Daughter board (D) Father board.

173. Instead of buying new computer, productivity of old one can be economically enhanced with the help of?
(A) Motherboard
(B) Breadboard
(C) Daughter board
(D) Grandmother board.

174. Following communications lines, best suites to interactive processing applications
   (A) narrowband channels
   (B) simplex lines
   (C) full-duplex lines
   (D) mixed-band channels

175. Advantage of a multiprogramming system is
   (A) simultaneous execution of program instructions from two applications
   (B) concurrent processing of two or more programs
   (C) single processing at a time
   (D) none of these

176. A remote batch-processing operation where data is solely input to a central computer would require
   (A) telegraph line
   (B) simplex lines
   (C) mixed-band channel
   (D) none of these

Answer Sheet

1. (C)	2. (A)	3. (A)	4. (B)	5. (B)
6. (A)	7. (D)	8. (A)	9. (D)	10. (A)
11. (A)	12. (B)	13. (A)	14. (A)	15. (A)
16. (B)	17. (C)	18. (C)	19. (A)	20. (A)
21. (A)	22. (A)	23. (A)	24. (A)	25. (A)
26. (C)	27. (A)	28. (B)	29. (C)	30. (B)
31. (C)	32. (A)	33. (A)	34. (C)	35. (A)
36. (C)	37. (A)	38. (A)	39. (A)	40. (B)
41. (A)	42. (A)	43. (D)	44. (A)	45. (A)
46. (D)	47. (D)	48. (C)	49. (B)	50. (A)
51. (B)	52. (C)	53. (D)	54. (D)	55. (C)
56. (A)	57. (D)	58. (B)	59. (B)	60. (C)
61. (B)	62. (A)	63. (B)	64. (C)	65. (C)
66. (D)	67. (B)	68. (D)	69. (B)	70. (A)
71. (A)	72. (A)	73. (A)	74. (A)	75. (A)
76. (C)	77. (B)	78. (A)	79. (A)	80. (C)
81. (D)	82. (A)	83. (A)	84. (C)	85. (D)
86. (A)	87. (A)	88. (B)	89. (A)	90. (A)
91. (A)	92. (A)	93. (B)	94. (A)	95. (D)
96. (A)	97. (A)	98. (A)	99. (A)	100. (A)
101. (A)	102. (C)	103. (A)	104. (B)	105. (A)
106. (A)	107. (C)	108. (A)	109. (A)	110. (A)
111. (A)	112. (A)	113. (A)	114. (D)	115. (B)
116. (B)	117. (B)	118. (A)	119. (D)	120. (D)
121. (C)	122. (A)	123. (C)	124. (C)	125. (D)
126. (C)	127. (B)	128. (A)	129. (C)	130. (B)
131. (C)	132. (C)	133. (A)	134. (A)	135. (A)
136. (A)	137. (C)	138. (A)	139. (D)	140. (A)
141. (A)	142. (A)	143. (C)	144. (A)	145. (A)
146. (D)	147. (A)	148. (B)	149. (A)	150. (B)
151. (A)	152. (A)	153. (B)	154. (A)	155. (C)
156. (D)	157. (A)	158. (B)	159. (B)	160. (C)
161. (B)	162. (A)	163. (D)	164. (A)	165. (A)
166. (A)	167. (A)	168. (A)	169. (A)	170. (A)
171. (B)	172. (A)	173. (C)	174. (C)	175. (B)
176. (B)				

COMPUTER SECURITY

1. A vulnerability scanner is
   (A) a prepared application that takes advantage of a known weakness.
   (B) a tool used to quickly check computers on a network for known weaknesses.
   (C) an application that captures TCP/IP data packets, which can maliciously be used to capture passwords and other data while it is in transit either within the computer or over the network.
   (D) a situation in which one person or program successfully masquerades as another by falsifying data and thereby gaining illegitimate access.

2. A packet sniffer is
   (A) a prepared application that takes advantage of a known weakness.
   (B) a tool used to quickly check computers on a network for known weaknesses.
   (C) an application that captures TCP/IP data packets, which can maliciously be used to capture passwords and other data while it is in transit either within the computer or over the network.
   (D) a situation in which one person or program successfully masquerades as another by falsifying data and thereby gaining illegitimate access.

3. These hacker breaks security for altruistic or at least non-malicious reasons.
   (A) White hat   (B) Grey hat
   (C) Blue hat   (D) None of these

4. This hacker is a hacker of ambiguous ethics and/or borderline legality, often frankly admitted.
   (A) White hat   (B) Grey hat
   (C) Blue hat   (D) None of these

5. This hacker is someone outside computer security consulting firms that are used to bug test a system prior to its launch, looking for exploits so they can be closed.
   (A) White hat   (B) Grey hat
   (C) Blue hat   (D) None of these

6. It is a software program designed to record ('log') every keystroke on the machine on which it runs
   (A) Keylogger   (B) Worm
   (C) Virus   (D) Cracker

7. It is a self-replicating program that infects computer and spreads by inserting copies of itself into other executable code or documents.
   (A) Keylogger   (B) Worm
   (C) Virus   (D) Cracker

8. Like a virus, it is also a self-replicating program. The difference between a virus and it is that a worm does not create copies of itself on one system: it propagates through computer networks.
   (A) Keylogger   (B) Worm
   (C) Cracker   (D) None of these

9. Viruses that fool a user into downloading and/or executing them by pretending to be useful applications are also sometimes called?
   (A) Trojan horses   (B) Keylogger
   (C) Worm   (D) Cracker

10. These are program designed as to seem to being or be doing one thing, but actually being or doing another.
    (A) Trojan horses   (B) Keylogger
    (C) Worm   (D) Cracker

11. It is a toolkit for hiding the fact that a computer's security has been compromised, is a general description of a set of programs which work to subvert control of an operating system from its legitimate (in accordance with established rules) operators.
    (A) Rootkit   (B) Keylogger
    (C) Worm   (D) Cracker

12. Packet Sniffer is
   (A) an application that captures TCP/IP data packets, which can maliciously be used to capture passwords and other data while it is in transit either within the computer or over the network.
   (B) a situation in which one person or program successfully masquerades as another by falsifying data and thereby gaining illegitimate access.
   (C) a toolkit for hiding the fact that a computer's security has been compromised, is a general description of a set of programs which work to subvert control of an operating system from its legitimate (in accordance with established rules) operators.
   (D) None of these

13. Rootkit is
   (A) an application that captures TCP/IP data packets, which can maliciously be used to capture passwords and other data while it is in transit either within the computer or over the network.
   (B) a situation in which one person or program successfully masquerades as another by falsifying data and thereby gaining illegitimate access.
   (C) a toolkit for hiding the fact that a computer's security has been compromised, is a general description of a set of programs which work to subvert control of an operating system from its legitimate (in accordance with established rules) operators.
   (D) None of these

14. Spoofing attack is
   (A) an application that captures TCP/IP data packets, which can maliciously be used to capture passwords and other data while it is in transit either within the computer or over the network.
   (B) a situation in which one person or program successfully masquerades as another by falsifying data and thereby gaining illegitimate access.
   (C) a toolkit for hiding the fact that a computer's security has been compromised, is a general description of a set of programs which work to subvert control of an operating system from its legitimate (in accordance with established rules) operators.
   (D) None of these

15. Security exploit is
   (A) a prepared application that takes advantage of a known weakness.
   (B) a tool used to quickly check computers on a network for known weaknesses.
   (C) an application that captures TCP/IP data packets, which can maliciously be used to capture passwords and other data while it is in transit either within the computer or over the network.
   (D) a situation in which one person or program successfully masquerades as another by falsifying data and thereby gaining illegitimate access.

16. A spoofing attack is
   (A) a prepared application that takes advantage of a known weakness.
   (B) a tool used to quickly check computers on a network for known weaknesses.
   (C) an application that captures TCP/IP data packets, which can maliciously be used to capture passwords and other data while it is in transit either within the computer or over the network.
   (D) a situation in which one person or program successfully masquerades as another by falsifying data and thereby gaining illegitimate access.

17. White hat is
   (A) hacker breaks security for altruistic or at least non-malicious reasons.
   (B) hacker of ambiguous ethics and/or borderline legality, often frankly admitted.
   (C) someone outside computer security consulting firms that are used to bug test a system prior to its launch, looking for exploits so they can be closed.
   (D) None of these

18. Grey hat is
   (A) hacker breaks security for altruistic or at least non-malicious reasons.
   (B) hacker of ambiguous ethics and/or borderline legality, often frankly admitted.
   (C) someone outside computer security consulting firms that are used to bug test a system prior to its launch, looking for exploits so they can be closed.
   (D) None of these

19. Blue hat is
    (A) hacker breaks security for altruistic or at least non-malicious reasons.
    (B) hacker of ambiguous ethics and/or borderline legality, often frankly admitted.
    (C) someone outside computer security consulting firms that are used to bug test a system prior to its launch, looking for exploits so they can be closed.
    (D) None of these

20. Black hat is
    (A) someone who subverts computer security without authorization or who uses technology (usually a computer or the Internet) for terrorism, vandalism (malicious destruction), credit card fraud, identity theft, intellectual property theft, or many other types of crime.
    (B) a person, usually not an expert in computer security, who breaks into computer systems by using pre-packaged automated tools written by others.
    (C) hacker who utilizes technology to announce a political message.
    (D) None of these

21. Script kiddie is
    (A) someone who subverts computer security without authorization or who uses technology (usually a computer or the Internet) for terrorism, vandalism (malicious destruction), credit card fraud, identity theft, intellectual property theft, or many other types of crime.
    (B) a person, usually not an expert in computer security, who breaks into computer systems by using pre-packaged automated tools written by others.
    (C) hacker who utilizes technology to announce a political message.
    (D) None of these

22. Hacktivism is
    (A) someone who subverts computer security without authorization or who uses technology (usually a computer or the Internet) for terrorism, vandalism (malicious destruction), credit card fraud, identity theft, intellectual property theft, or many other types of crime.
    (B) a person, usually not an expert in computer security, who breaks into computer systems by using pre-packaged automated tools written by others.
    (C) hacker who utilizes technology to announce a political message.
    (D) None of these

23. It is a prepared application that takes advantage of a known weakness.
    (A) security exploit
    (B) vulnerability scanner
    (C) packet sniffer
    (D) rootkit

24. It is a tool used to quickly check computers on a network for known weaknesses.
    (A) security exploit
    (B) vulnerability scanner
    (C) packet sniffer
    (D) rootkit

25. It is an application that captures TCP/IP data packets, which can maliciously be used to capture passwords and other data while it is in transit either within the computer or over the network.
    (A) security exploit
    (B) vulnerability scanner
    (C) packet sniffer
    (D) rootkit

26. It is a situation in which one person or program successfully masquerades as another by falsifying data and thereby gaining illegitimate access.
    (A) security exploit
    (B) vulnerability scanner
    (C) packet sniffer
    (D) rootkit

Answer Sheet

1. (B)	2. (C)	3. (A)	4. (B)	5. (C)
6. (A)	7. (C)	8. (B)	9. (A)	10. (A)
11. (A)	12. (A)	13. (B)	14. (C)	15. (A)
16. (D)	17. (A)	18. (B)	19. (C)	20. (A)
21. (B)	22. (C)	23. (A)	24. (B)	25. (C)
26. (A)				

COMPUTER : APPLICATION

☛ **Microsoft Windows Operating System**

☛ **Microsoft Windows Keyboard Shortcuts**

☛ **Microsoft Office**

☛ **Microsoft Word**

☛ **Microsoft Excel**

☛ **Microsoft Powerpoint**

☛ **Microsoft Access**

MICROSOFT WINDOWS OPERATING SYSTEM

1. In Windows operating system the ———————— is the main screen area that one sees after he turn on a computer and log on to Windows.
   (A) Desktop   (B) Icons
   (C) Taskbar   (D) None of these

2. In Windows operating system it sits at the bottom of windows desktop screen. It shows you which programs are running and allows you to switch between them. It also contains the Start button which one can use to access programs, folders, and computer settings.
   (A) Sidebar   (B) Icons
   (C) Taskbar   (D) None of these

3. In Windows operating system these are small pictures that represent files, folders, programs, and other items. Each one is used to make the computer do something.
   (A) Sidebar   (B) Icons
   (C) Taskbar   (D) None of these

4. In Windows operating system it is the long horizontal bar at the bottom of a screen. Unlike the desktop, which can get obscured by the windows on top of it, it is visible almost all the time.
   (A) Sidebar   (B) Icons
   (C) Taskbar   (D) None of these

5. In Windows operating system it is a very important part of Windows, clicking on it opens up what is called the start menu
   (A) Start button   (B) Sidebar
   (C) Icons   (D) None of these

6. In Windows operating system when you delete a file or folder, it doesn't actually get deleted right away, it goes to the ————.
   (A) Recycle Bin   (B) Dust Bin
   (C) Cycle Bin   (D) None of these

7. In Windows operating system the clock in windows xp sits on the ————— and displays the system time.
   (A) Taskbar   (B) Start menu
   (C) Desktop   (D) None of these

8. Word Processors that is the part of Windows operating system
   (A) Wordpad
   (B) Notepad
   (C) Adobe Photoshop
   (D) Jasc Paint Shop

9. Microsoft Windows provides a graphics application named
   (A) Paint   (B) Adobe Photoshop
   (C) Jasc Paint Shop (D) None of these

10. Text Editor that is the part of Windows operating system
    (A) Wordpad
    (B) Notepad
    (C) Adobe Photoshop
    (D) Jasc Paint Shop

11. It is a visual aspect that indicates that a control is ready to receive input from you in Windows operating system
    (A) Control's Focus
    (B) Dialog Boxes
    (C) Command Buttons
    (D) Text Boxes

12. In Windows operating system it is a window that is used to display text or to receive text from you. The type of text it displays or the type of text you are asked to provide depends on the application or the situation.
    (A) Control's Focus   (B) Dialog Boxes
    (C) Command Buttons (D) Text Boxes

Answer Sheet

1. (A)   2. (C)   3. (B)   4. (C)   5. (A)
6. (A)   7. (A)   8. (A)   9. (A)   10. (B)
11. (A)   12. (D)

MICROSOFT WINDOWS
KEYBOARD SHORTCUTS

1. In Windows operating system to display or hide the Start menu
   (A) Windows Logo
   (B) Windows Logo + BREAK
   (C) Windows Logo + D
   (D) Windows Logo + M

2. In Windows operating system the shortcut key Windows Logo+SHIFT+M is used for
   (A) Restore the minimized windows
   (B) Open My Computer
   (C) Search for a file or a folder
   (D) Search for computers

3. In Windows operating system the shortcut key Windows Logo+E is used for
   (A) Restore the minimized windows
   (B) Open My Computer
   (C) Search for a file or a folder
   (D) Search for computers

4. In Windows operating system the shortcut key Windows Logo+F
   (A) Restore the minimized windows
   (B) Open My Computer
   (C) Search for a file or a folder
   (D) Search for computers

5. In Windows operating system shortcut key CTRL+Windows Logo+F
   (A) Restore the minimized windows
   (B) Open My Computer
   (C) Search for a file or a folder
   (D) Search for computers

6. In Windows operating system shortcut key Windows Logo+F1
   (A) Display Windows Help
   (B) Lock the keyboard
   (C) Open the Run dialog box
   (D) Open Utility Manager

7. In Windows operating system shortcut key Windows Logo+ L
   (A) Display Windows Help
   (B) Lock the keyboard
   (C) Open the Run dialog box
   (D) Open Utility Manager

8. In Windows operating system shortcut key Windows Logo+R
   (A) Display Windows Help
   (B) Lock the keyboard
   (C) Open the Run dialog box
   (D) Open Utility Manager

9. In Windows operating system to Display the System Properties dialog box
   (A) Windows Logo
   (B) Windows Logo + BREAK
   (C) Windows Logo + D
   (D) Windows Logo + M

10. In Windows operating system to Display the desktop
    (A) Windows Logo
    (B) Windows Logo + BREAK
    (C) Windows Logo + D
    (D) Windows Logo + M

11. In Windows operating system to minimize all of the windows
    (A) Windows Logo
    (B) Windows Logo + BREAK
    (C) Windows Logo + D
    (D) Windows Logo + M

12. In Windows operating system to move forward through the tabs
    (A) CTRL+TAB   (B) CTRL+SHIFT+TAB
    (C) SHIFT+TAB   (D) None of these

13. In Windows operating system to move backward through the tabs
    (A) CTRL+TAB   (B) CTRL+SHIFT+TAB
    (C) SHIFT+TAB   (D) None of these

14. In Windows operating system to move backward through the options
    (A) CTRL+TAB   (B) CTRL+SHIFT+TAB
    (C) SHIFT+TAB   (D) None of these

15. In Windows operating system one press F1 key to
    (A) Display help   (B) Cut
    (C) Paste   (D) None of these

16. In Windows operating system after you double-click a character on the grid of characters, keyboard shortcut DOWN ARROW is used for
    (A) Move to the right or to the beginning of the next line
    (B) Move to the left or to the end of the previous line
    (C) Move up one row
    (D) Move down one row

17. In Windows operating system after you double-click a character on the grid of characters, keyboard shortcut PAGE UP is used for
    (A) Move up one screen at a time
    (B) Move down one screen at a time
    (C) Move to the beginning of the line
    (D) Move to the end of the line

18. In Windows operating system after you double-click a character on the grid of characters, keyboard shortcut PAGE DOWN is used for
    (A) Move up one screen at a time
    (B) Move down one screen at a time
    (C) Move to the beginning of the line
    (D) Move to the end of the line

19. In Windows operating system after you double-click a character on the grid of characters, keyboard shortcut HOME is used for
    (A) Move up one screen at a time
    (B) Move down one screen at a time
    (C) Move to the beginning of the line
    (D) Move to the end of the line

20. In Windows operating system after you double-click a character on the grid of characters, keyboard shortcut END is used for
    (A) Move up one screen at a time
    (B) Move down one screen at a time
    (C) Move to the beginning of the line
    (D) Move to the end of the line

21. In Windows operating system after you double-click a character on the grid of characters, keyboard shortcut CTRL+HOME is used for
    (A) Move to the first character
    (B) Move to the last character
    (C) Switch between Enlarged and Normal mode when a character is selected
    (D) None of these

22. In Windows operating system after you double-click a character on the grid of characters, keyboard shortcut CTRL+END is used for
    (A) Move to the first character
    (B) Move to the last character
    (C) Switch between Enlarged and Normal mode when a character is selected
    (D) None of these

23. In Windows operating system after you double-click a character on the grid of characters, keyboard shortcut SPACEBAR is used for
    (A) Move to the first character
    (B) Move to the last character
    (C) Switch between Enlarged and Normal mode when a character is selected*
    (D) None of these

24. In Windows operating system to copy something the following shortcut is used
    (A) CTRL+C   (B) CTRL+X
    (C) CTRL+V   (D) None of these

25. In Windows operating system to cut something the following shortcut is used-
    (A) CTRL+C   (B) CTRL+X
    (C) CTRL+V   (D) None of these

26. In Windows operating system Shortcut CTRL+Z is for
    (A) Undo something
    (B) Delete something
    (C) Paste something
    (D) None of these

27. In Windows operating system shortcut DELETE is for
    (A) Undo something
    (B) Delete something
    (C) Paste something
    (D) None of these

28. In Windows operating system shortcut SHIFT+DELETE is used for
    (A) Delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in the Recycle Bin
    (B) Copy the selected item
    (C) Rename the selected item
    (D) Create a shortcut to the selected item

29. In Windows operating system shortcut CTRL while dragging an item
    (A) Delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in the Recycle Bin
    (B) Copy the selected item
    (C) Rename the selected item
    (D) Create a shortcut to the selected item

30. In Windows operating system shortcut CTRL+SHIFT while dragging an item
    (A) Delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in the Recycle Bin
    (B) Copy the selected item
    (C) Rename the selected item
    (D) Create a shortcut to the selected item

31. In Windows operating system to delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in the Recycle Bin
    (A) Shortcut SHIFT+DELETE
    (B) Shortcut CTRL while dragging an item
    (C) Shortcut CTRL+SHIFT while dragging an item
    (D) None of these

32. In Windows operating system move the insertion point to the beginning of the next word.
    (A) Shortcut CTRL+RIGHT ARROW
    (B) Shortcut CTRL+LEFT ARROW
    (C) Shortcut CTRL+DOWN ARROW
    (D) None of these

33. In Windows operating system move the insertion point to the beginning of the previous word
    (A) Shortcut CTRL+RIGHT ARROW
    (B) Shortcut CTRL+LEFT ARROW
    (C) Shortcut CTRL+DOWN ARROW
    (D) None of these

34. In Windows operating system move the insertion point to the beginning of the next paragraph
    (A) Shortcut CTRL+RIGHT ARROW
    (B) Shortcut CTRL+LEFT ARROW
    (C) Shortcut CTRL+DOWN ARROW
    (D) None of these

35. In Windows operating system move the insertion point to the beginning of the previous paragraph
    (A) CTRL+RIGHT ARROW
    (B) CTRL+LEFT ARROW
    (C) CTRL+DOWN ARROW
    (D) None of these

36. In Windows operating system move the insertion point to the beginning of the previous paragraph
    (A) CTRL+RIGHT ARROW
    (B) CTRL+LEFT ARROW
    (C) CTRL+DOWN ARROW
    (D) CTRL+UP ARROW

37. In Windows operating system CTRL+SHIFT with any of the arrow keys
    (A) Highlight a block of text
    (B) Delete something
    (C) Paste something
    (D) None of these

38. In Windows operating system SHIFT with any of the arrow keys
    (A) Highlight a block of text
    (B) Delete something
    (C) Paste something
    (D) Select more than one item in a window or on the desktop, or select text in a document

39. In Windows operating system shortcut CTRL+A is to
    (A) Select all
    (B) Highlight a block of text
    (C) Delete something
    (D) Paste something

40. In Windows operating system shortcut for paste is
    (A) CTRL+C
    (B) CTRL+X
    (C) CTRL+V
    (D) None of these

41. In Windows operating system Shortcut for copy is
    (A) CTRL+C
    (B) CTRL+X
    (C) CTRL+V
    (D) None of these

42. In Windows operating system to paste something after cutting the following shortcut is used
    (A) CTRL+C
    (B) CTRL+X
    (C) CTRL+V
    (D) None of these

43. In Windows operating system shortcut CTRL+C is used for
    (A) Cut
    (B) Paste
    (C) Copy
    (D) None of these

44. In Windows operating system the shortcut key CTRL+B is used for
    (A) Open the Organize Favorites dialog box
    (B) Open the Search bar
    (C) Start the Find utility
    (D) Open the History bar

45. In Windows operating system the shortcut key CTRL+E is used for
    (A) Open the Organize Favorites dialog box
    (B) Open the Search bar
    (C) Start the Find utility
    (D) Open the History bar

46. In Windows operating system the shortcut key CTRL+F is used for
    (A) Open the Organize Favorites dialog box
    (B) Open the Search bar
    (C) Start the Find utility
    (D) Open the History bar

47. In Windows operating system the shortcut key CTRL+H is used for
    (A) Open the Organize Favorites dialog box
    (B) Open the Search bar
    (C) Start the Find utility
    (D) Open the History bar

48. In Windows operating system the shortcut key CTRL+I is used for
    (A) Open the Favorites bar
    (B) Open the Open dialog box
    (C) Start another instance of the browser with the same Web address
    (D) Open the Open dialog box, the same as CTRL+L

49. In Windows operating system the shortcut key CTRL+L is used for
    (A) Open the Favorites bar
    (B) Open the Open dialog box
    (C) Start another instance of the browser with the same Web address
    (D) Open the Open dialog box, the same as CTRL+L

50. In Windows operating system the shortcut key CTRL+N is used for
    (A) Open the Favorites bar
    (B) Open the Open dialog box
    (C) Start another instance of the browser with the same Web address
    (D) Open the Open dialog box, the same as CTRL+L

51. In Windows operating system the shortcut key CTRL+O is used for
    (A) Open the Favorites bar
    (B) Open the Open dialog box
    (C) Start another instance of the browser with the same Web address
    (D) Open the Open dialog box, the same as CTRL+L

52. In Windows operating system the shortcut key CTRL+P is used for
    (A) Open the Print dialog box
    (B) Update the current Web page
    (C) Close the current window
    (D) None of these

53. In Windows operating system the shortcut key CTRL+R is used for
    (A) Open the Print dialog box
    (B) Update the current Web page
    (C) Close the current window
    (D) None of these

54. In Windows operating system the shortcut key CTRL+W is used for
    (A) Open the Print dialog box
    (B) Update the current Web page
    (C) Close the current window
    (D) None of these

Answer Sheet

1. (A)	2. (A)	3. (B)	4. (C)	5. (D)
6. (A)	7. (B)	8. (C)	9. (B)	10. (C)
11. (D)	12. (A)	13. (B)	14. (C)	15. (A)
16. (D)	17. (A)	18. (B)	19. (C)	20. (D)
21. (A)	22. (B)	23. (C)	24. (A)	25. (B)
26. (A)	27. (B)	28. (A)	29. (B)	30. (D)
31. (A)	32. (A)	33. (B)	34. (A)	35. (D)
36. (D)	37. (A)	38. (D)	39. (A)	40. (C)
41. (C)	42. (C)	43. (A)	44. (A)	45. (B)
46. (C)	47. (D)	48. (A)	49. (B)	50. (C)
51. (D)	52. (A)	53. (B)	54. (C)	

MICROSOFT OFFICE

1. Microsoft Office is
   (A) Desktop applications
   (B) Operating system
   (C) Command window
   (D) None of these

2. Microsoft Office is an office suite, for the
   (A) Microsoft Windows operating systems
   (B) Mac OS X operating systems
   (C) Both A and B are true
   (D) None is true

3. Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, and Microsoft PowerPoint are the part of
   (A) Microsoft Office Suite
   (B) Microsoft Windows
   (C) Mac OS X
   (D) None of these

4. The very first version of Microsoft Office was released for
   (A) Windows operating system
   (B) Apple Macintosh OS
   (C) Unix
   (D) None of these

5. The first version of MS Office to be released for the Microsoft Windows operating system is
   (A) Microsoft Office 3.0
   (B) Microsoft Office 2003
   (C) Microsoft Office 2007
   (D) Microsoft Office XP

6. The word processor in MS office suite is
   (A) Microsoft Word
   (B) Microsoft Excel
   (C) Microsoft PowerPoint
   (D) None of these

7. Microsoft Word is a word processor that saves in its proprietary————format.
   (A) .doc   (B) .pdf
   (C) .txt   (D) None of these

8. Microsoft Office Suite spreadsheet program is
   (A) Microsoft Excel
   (B) Microsoft Word
   (C) Microsoft Powerpoint
   (D) None of these

9. A competitor to the dominant Lotus 1-2-3 is
   (A) Microsoft Excel
   (B) Microsoft Word
   (C) Microsoft PowerPoint
   (D) None of these

10. A personal information manager and e-mail communication software in MS Office is
    (A) Microsoft Outlook
    (B) Microsoft Word
    (C) Microsoft PowerPoint
    (D) None of these

11. A popular presentation program for Windows and Mac in Microsoft Office is
    (A) Microsoft Word
    (B) Microsoft PowerPoint
    (C) Microsoft Access
    (D) None of these

12. To create slideshows, composed of text, graphics, movies and other objects, which can be displayed on-screen and navigated through by the presenter or printed out on transparencies or slides one uses
    (A) Microsoft Word
    (B) Microsoft PowerPoint
    (C) Microsoft Access
    (D) None of these

13. For Database management one uses
    (A) Microsoft Access
    (B) Microsoft PowerPoint
    (C) Microsoft Access
    (D) None of these

14. It is software for creating newsletters, business cards, flyers, greeting cards or post-cards.
    (A) Microsoft Publisher
    (B) Microsoft PowerPoint
    (C) Microsoft Access
    (D) None of these

15. It is a Note-taking software for use with tablet PCs or regular PCs.
    (A) Microsoft OneNote
    (B) Microsoft PowerPoint
    (C) Microsoft Access
    (D) None of these

16. Microsoft Office SharePoint Designer is used for
    (A) A WYSIWYG HTML editor and web design program for customizing SharePoint applications, it replaces Microsoft Office FrontPage
    (B) Project management software to keep track of events and to create network charts and Gantt charts
    (C) Diagram and flowcharting software
    (D) None of these

17. Microsoft Project is
    (A) A WYSIWYG HTML editor and web design program for customizing Share Point applications, it replaces Microsoft Office FrontPage
    (B) Project management software to keep track of events and to create network charts and Gantt charts
    (C) Diagram and flowcharting software
    (D) None of these

18. Microsoft Visio is a
    (A) A WYSIWYG HTML editor and web design program for customizing SharePoint applications, it replaces Microsoft Office FrontPage
    (B) Project management software to keep track of events and to create network charts and Gantt charts
    (C) Diagram and flowcharting software
    (D) None of these

19. Microsoft Office Accounting is
    (A) A tool for managing business finances
    (B) Project management software to keep track of events and to create network charts and Gantt charts
    (C) Diagram and flowcharting software
    (D) None of these

20. Microsoft Office Communicator is
    (A) Integrated communications client for conferences and meetings in real time
    (B) Project management software to keep track of events and to create network charts and Gantt charts
    (C) Diagram and flowcharting software
    (D) None of these

21. Microsoft Office Document Imaging is
    (A) An application that supports editing scanned documents
    (B) A scanning and OCR application
    (C) Diagram and flowcharting software
    (D) None of these

22. Microsoft Office Document Scanning is
    (A) An application that supports editing scanned documents
    (B) A scanning and OCR application
    (C) Diagram and flowcharting software
    (D) None of these

23. Microsoft Office Groove is
    (A) A proprietary peer-to-peer software package aimed at businesses
    (B) An application that supports editing scanned documents
    (C) A scanning and OCR application
    (D) Diagram and flowcharting software

24. Microsoft Office InterConnect is
    (A) Business-relationship database
    (B) An application that supports editing scanned documents
    (C) A scanning and OCR application
    (D) None of these

25. Microsoft Office Picture Manager is
    (A) Basic photo management software
    (B) An application that supports editing scanned documents
    (C) A scanning and OCR application
    (D) None of these

Answer Sheet

1. (A)	2. (C)	3. (A)	4. (B)	5. (A)
6. (A)	7. (A)	8. (A)	9. (A)	10. (A)
11. (B)	12. (B)	13. (A)	14. (A)	15. (A)
16. (A)	17. (B)	18. (C)	19. (A)	20. (A)
21. (A)	22. (B)	23. (B)	24. (A)	25. (A)

MICROSOFT WORD

1. In Microsoft Word to cut something the following shortcut is used
   (A) CTRL+C   (B) CTRL+X
   (C) CTRL+V   (D) None of these

2. In Microsoft Word shortcut CTRL+Z is for
   (A) Undo something
   (B) Delete something
   (C) Paste something
   (D) None of these

3. In Microsoft Word shortcut DELETE is for
   (A) Undo something
   (B) Delete something
   (C) Paste something
   (D) None of these

4. A program which helps to create written document and lets you go back and make corrections as necessary
   (A) Home row keys (B) Tool bar
   (C) Spreadsheet   (D) Word processor

5. Graphics for word processor
   (A) Peripheral   (B) Clip art
   (C) Highlight   (D) Execute

6. What type of software is used for creating letters papers and other documents?
   (A) Database
   (B) Word Processor
   (C) Spreadsheet
   (D) Operating Program

7. What does the Ctrl + I shortcut key accomplish in Ms-Word?
   (A) It converts selected text into the next larger size of the same font
   (B) It adds a line break to the document
   (C) It makes the selected text bold
   (D) It applies Italic formatting t the selected text.

8. What is the file extension of Ms-Word97-2003 document?
   (A) Dot   (B) Doc
   (C) Dom   (D) Txt

9. Why are headers and footers used in document?
   (A) To enhance the overall appearance of the document
   (B) To mark the starting and ending of a page
   (C) To make large document more readable
   (D) To allow page headers and footers to appear on document when it is printed

10. Which of the following shortcut key is used to check spelling?
    (A) F1   (B) F2
    (C) F7   (D) F9

11. What does Ctrl + B shortcut accomplish in Ms-Word?
    (A) It converts selected text into the next larger size of the same font
    (B) It adds a line break to the document
    (C) It makes the selected text bold
    (D) It applies Italic formatting t the selected text.

12. What is the minimum number of rows and columns that a word table can have?
    (A) Zero
    (B) 2 rows and 1 column
    (C) 2 rows and 2 column
    (D) 1 row and 1 column

13. In Microsoft Word shortcut key CTRL+R is used for
    (A) Open the Print dialog box
    (B) Update the current Web page
    (C) Close the current window
    (D) None of these

14. In Microsoft Word shortcut key CTRL+W is used for
    (A) Open the Print dialog box
    (B) Update the current Web page
    (C) Close the current window
    (D) None of these

15. In Microsoft Word system to copy something the following shortcut is used
    (A) CTRL+C   (B) CTRL+X
    (C) CTRL+V   (D) None of these

16. In Microsoft Word shortcut SHIFT+DELETE is used for
    (A) Delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in the Recycle Bin
    (B) Copy the selected item
    (C) Rename the selected item
    (D) Create a shortcut to the selected item

17. In Microsoft Word shortcut CTRL while dragging an item
    (A) Delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in the Recycle Bin
    (B) Copy the selected item
    (C) Rename the selected item
    (D) Create a shortcut to the selected item

18. In Microsoft Word shortcut CTRL+SHIFT while dragging an item
    (A) Delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in the Recycle Bin
    (B) Copy the selected item
    (C) Rename the selected item
    (D) Create a shortcut to the selected item

19. In Microsoft Word to delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in the Recycle Bin
    (A) Shortcut SHIFT+DELETE
    (B) Shortcut CTRL while dragging an item
    (C) Shortcut CTRL+SHIFT while dragging an item
    (D) None of these

20. In Microsoft Word move the insertion point to the beginning of the next word
    (A) Shortcut CTRL+RIGHT ARROW
    (B) Shortcut CTRL+LEFT ARROW
    (C) Shortcut CTRL+DOWN ARROW
    (D) None of these

21. In Microsoft Word move the insertion point to the beginning of the previous word
    (A) Shortcut CTRL+RIGHT ARROW
    (B) Shortcut CTRL+LEFT ARROW
    (C) Shortcut CTRL+DOWN ARROW
    (D) None of these

22. In Microsoft Word move the insertion point to the beginning of the next paragraph
    (A) Shortcut CTRL+RIGHT ARROW
    (B) Shortcut CTRL+LEFT ARROW
    (C) Shortcut CTRL+DOWN ARROW
    (D) None of these

23. In Microsoft Word move the insertion point to the beginning of the previous paragraph
    (A) CTRL+RIGHT ARROW
    (B) CTRL+LEFT ARROW
    (C) CTRL+DOWN ARROW
    (D) None of these

24. In Microsoft Word move the insertion point to the beginning of the previous paragraph
    (A) CTRL+RIGHT ARROW
    (B) CTRL+LEFT ARROW
    (C) CTRL+DOWN ARROW
    (D) CTRL+UP ARROW

25. In Microsoft Word using CTRL+SHIFT with any of the arrow keys
    (A) Highlight a block of text
    (B) Delete something
    (C) Paste something
    (D) None of these

26. In Microsoft Word using SHIFT with any of the arrow keys
    (A) Highlight a block of text
    (B) Delete something
    (C) Paste something
    (D) Select more than one item in a window or on the desktop, or select text in a document

27. In Microsoft Word shortcut CTRL+A is to
    (A) Select all
    (B) Highlight a block of text
    (C) Delete something
    (D) Paste something

28. In Microsoft Word shortcut for paste is
    (A) CTRL+C   (B) CTRL+X
    (C) CTRL+V   (D) None of these

29. In Microsoft Word shortcut for copy is
    (A) CTRL+C   (B) CTRL+X
    (C) CTRL+V   (D) None of these

30. In Microsoft Word to paste something after cutting the following shortcut is used
    (A) CTRL+C   (B) CTRL+X
    (C) CTRL+V   (D) None of these

31. In Microsoft Word shortcut CTRL+C is used for
    (A) Cut   (B) Paste
    (C) Copy   (D) None of these

32. In Microsoft Word shortcut key CTRL+B is used for
    (A) Open the Organize Favorites dialog box
    (B) Open the Search bar
    (C) Start the Find utility
    (D) Open the History bar

33. In Microsoft Word shortcut key CTRL+E is used for
    - (A) Open the Organize Favorites dialog box
    - (B) Open the Search bar
    - (C) Start the Find utility
    - (D) Open the History bar

34. In Microsoft Word shortcut key CTRL+F is used for
    - (A) Open the Organize Favorites dialog box
    - (B) Open the Search bar
    - (C) Start the Find utility
    - (D) Open the History bar

35. In Microsoft Word shortcut key CTRL+H is used for
    - (A) Open the Organize Favorites dialog box
    - (B) Open the Search bar
    - (C) Start the Find utility
    - (D) Open the History bar

36. In Microsoft Word shortcut key CTRL+I is used for
    - (A) Open the Favorites bar
    - (B) Open the Open dialog box
    - (C) Start another instance of the browser with the same Web address
    - (D) Open the Open dialog box, the same as CTRL+L

37. In Microsoft Word shortcut key CTRL+L is used for
    - (A) Open the Favorites bar
    - (B) Open the Open dialog box
    - (C) Start another instance of the browser with the same Web address
    - (D) Open the Open dialog box, the same as CTRL+L

38. In Microsoft Word shortcut key CTRL+N is used for
    - (A) Open the Favorites bar
    - (B) Open the Open dialog box
    - (C) Start another instance of the browser with the same Web address
    - (D) Open the Open dialog box, the same as CTRL+L

39. In Microsoft Word shortcut key CTRL+O is used for
    - (A) Open the Favorites bar
    - (B) Open the Open dialog box
    - (C) Start another instance of the browser with the same Web address
    - (D) Open the Open dialog box, the same as CTRL+L

40. In Microsoft Word shortcut key CTRL+P is used for
    - (A) Open the Print dialog box
    - (B) Update the current Web page
    - (C) Close the current window
    - (D) None of these

Answer Sheet

1. (B)	2. (A)	3. (B)	4. (D)	5. (B)
6. (B)	7. (D)	8. (B)	9. (D)	10. (C)
11. (B)	12. (D)	13. (B)	14. (C)	15. (A)
16. (A)	17. (B)	18. (D)	19. (A)	20. (A)
21. (B)	22. (A)	23. (D)	24. (D)	25. (A)
26. (D)	27. (A)	28. (C)	29. (C)	30. (C)
31. (A)	32. (A)	33. (B)	34. (C)	35. (D)
36. (A)	37. (B)	38. (C)	39. (D)	40. (A)

MICROSOFT EXCEL

1. In Excel default header for a worksheet is
   (A) Your name
   (B) The date and time
   (C) None
   (D) The sheet tab name

2. In Excel which of the following is not an option in the spelling dialog box
   (A) Edit   (B) Ignore
   (C) Ignore all   (D) Change

3. Excel uses the …. Function when creating a data table
   (A) Average   (B) Count
   (C) Sum   (D) Table

4. In Excel you can copy cell formats from one cell to another by using the
   (A) Backspace key (B) Default font
   (C) Format painter (D) Formatting toolbar

5. In Excel accounting style shows negative numbers in
   (A) Bold   (B) Brackets
   (C) Parentheses (D) Quotes

6. In Excel you can use drag and drop to embed excel worksheet data in a word document
   (A) By dragging a range of excel data to the word button on the taskbar while pressing the Ctrl key
   (B) By dragging a range of excel data to the Word button on the taskbar while pressing Shift key
   (C) By displaying both applications side-by-side and dragging a selected range of Excel data into the word application window while pressing the Ctrl key
   (D) (A) and (C)

7. In Excel the chart wizard
   (A) Can place a chart on a new chart sheet or on any sheet in the workbook
   (B) Can only place a chart on new chart sheet
   (C) Can only place a chart on a new blank worksheet
   (D) Can only be used to create embedded charts

8. In Excel which functions will calculate the number of workdays between 6/9/2004 and 8/12/2004
   (A) Workday   (B) Date
   (C) Networkdays (D) All of the above

9. In Excel data marker on a chart are linked to data points in a worksheet, therefore,
   (A) You can automatically apply formatting to a data series
   (B) You can change the position of a data marker and automatically change the data point value in the worksheet
   (C) You can change a data print value and automatically are draw the chart
   (D) (A) and (B)

10. In Excel when you group worksheets
    (A) You can enter variable data on multiple worksheets at one time
    (B) You can print more than one worksheet at a time
    (C) You can enter common data, formats, and formulas on multiple worksheets at one time
    (D) (B) and (C)

11. In Excel you can zoom a worksheet
    (A) With the mouse pointer in Print Preview
    (B) With the zoom button on the Print Preview toolbar
    (C) With the Zoom command on the view menu
    (D) All of the above

12. You cannot link Excel worksheet data to a Word document
    (A) With the right drag method
    (B) With a hyperlink
    (C) With the copy and paste special commands
    (D) With the copy and paste buttons on the standard toolbar

13. In Excel this type of software is similar to an accountant's worksheet
    (A) Word processing   (B) Database
    (C) Spreadsheets   (D) Graphics

14. In Excel you can use the format painter multiple times before you turn it off by
    (A) You can use the format painter button only one time when you click it
    (B) Double clicking the format painter button
    (C) Pressing the Ctrl key and clicking the format painter button
    (D) Pressing Alt key and clicking the format painter button

15. In Excel default header for a worksheet is
    (A) Your name   (B) The date and time
    (C) None   (D) The sheet tab name

16. In Excel which of the following is not an option in the spelling dialog box
    (A) Edit   (B) Ignore
    (C) Ignore all   (D) Change

17. In Excel you can quickly change the appearance of your work by choosing Auto Format from the ……….. Menu
    (A) Edit   (B) View
    (C) Format   (D) Tools

18. In Excel….. is a group of cells that form a rectangle on the screen.
    (A) Calculation   (B) Formula
    (C) Range   (D) Range address

19. In Excel following term describes explanatory text attached to a cell
    (A) Callout   (B) Comment
    (C) Dialog   (D) Extension

20. In Excel the drag and drop method of copying or moving
    (A) Can be used between worksheets but not workbooks
    (B) Can be used between workbooks but not worksheets
    (C) Can be used between workbooks but not worksheets
    (D) None

21. In Excel 3-D reference in a formula
    (A) Cannot be modified
    (B) Only appears on summary worksheets
    (C) Limits the formatting options
    (D) Spans worksheets

22. In Excel the auto calculate feature
    (A) Can only add values in a range of cells
    (B) Provides a quick way to view the results of an arithmetic operation on a range of cells

(C) Automatically creates formulas and adds them to a worksheet
    (D) None of the above

23. In Excel to protect a worksheet, you can choose Protection and the Protect Sheet from the ….. ……menu
    (A) Edit   (B) Format
    (C) Tools   (D) Data

24. In Excel you can open the Highlight Changes dialog box by choosing Track Changes from the …. Menu.
    (A) Edit   (B) Insert
    (C) Format   (D) Tools

25. In Excel which of the following is not a worksheet design criterion
    (A) Efficiency
    (B) Auditability
    (C) Description
    (D) Clarity Correct Answer:

26. In Excel to copy cell contents using drag and drop, press the
    (A) End key   (B) Shift key
    (C) Esc key   (D) None of above

27. In Excel if you press …….., the cell accepts your typing as its contents.
    (A) Enter   (B) Ctrl + Enter
    (C) TAB   (D) Insert

28. In Excel the auto fill feature
    (A) Extends a sequential series of data
    (B) Automatically adds a range of cell values
    (C) Applies a boarder around selected cells
    (D) None of above

29. In Excel the keyboard shortcut (button or buttons to be presse(D) for creating a chart from the selected cells
    (A) F3   (B) F5
    (C) F7   (D) F11

30. In Excel you can use the formula palette to
    (A) Format cells containing numbers
    (B) Create and edit formulas containing functions
    (C) Entered assumptions data
    (D) Copy a range of cells

31. What excel feature can you use if you want to work with one record at a time?
    (A) Auto Complete (B) Auto Filter
    (C) Data Form   (D) Sub Totals

32. In Excel what chart object is horizontal or vertical line that extends across the plot area to make it easier to read and follow the values?
(A) Category axis
(B) Data marker
(C) Data point
(D) Gridline

33. In Excel value used in a formula that does not change is called a
(A) Cell address
(B) Constant
(C) Function
(D) Range

34. In Excel which elements of worksheet can be protected from accidental modification ?
(A) Contents
(B) Objects
(C) Scenarios
(D) All of above

35. In Excel you can use the drag and drop method to
(A) Copy cell contents
(B) Move cell contents
(C) Add cell contents
(D) (A) and (B)

36. In Excel it is acceptable ot let long text flow into adjacent cells on a worksheet when
(A) Data will be entered in the adjacent cells
(B) No data will be entered in the adjacent cells
(C) There is nt suitable abbreviation of the text
(D) There is not time to format the next

37. In Excel how can you delete a record?
(A) Delete the column from the worksheet
(B) Select Data > Form from the menu to open the Data Form dialog box, find the record and Click the Delete button
(C) Select Data > Delete Record from the menu
(D) Click the Delete button on the Standard toolbar

38. Right clicking something in Excel
(A) Deletes the object
(B) Nothing the right mouse button is there for left handed people
(C) Opens a shortcut menu listing everything you can do to the object
(D) Selects the object

39. In Excel Documentation should include
(A) Destination and users of the output data
(B) Source of input data
(C) Information on the purpose of the workbook
(D) All of the above

40. Files created with Lotus 1-2-3 have an extension
(A) DOC
(B) XLS
(C) 123
(D) WK1

41. In Excel to delete an embedded objects, first
(A) Double click the object
(B) Select the object by clicking it
(C) Press the Shift + Delete keys
(D) Select it and then press the delete key

42. In Excel comments can be added to cells using
(A) Edit > Comments
(B) Insert > Comments
(C) File > Comments
(D) View > Comments

43. In Excel which of the following is not a worksheet design criterion?
(A) Efficiency
(B) Aditibility
(C) Description
(D) Clarity

44. In Excel suppose you have columns of data that span more than one printed page. How can you automatically print the column headings on each page?
(A) Click page setup on the file menu, click the sheet tab, and enter the row that contains these column headings under print titles.
(B) Click page setup on the file menu, click the page tab, click the options button, then enter your choices.
(C) Click page setup on the finle menu, click the sheet tab, and make a selection under the print heading.
(D) All of above

45. In Excel a fast way to add up this column of number is to click in the cell below the numbers and then
(A) Click subtotals on the data menu
(B) View the sum in the formula bar
(C) Click the autosum button on the standard toolbar, then press enter
(D) All of above

46. In Excel which of the following is an absolute cell reference?
(A) !A!1
(B) A1
(C) #a#1
(D) A1

47. In Excel what symbol is used before a number to make it a label?
(A) " (quote)
(B) = (equal)
(C) _ (underscore)
(D) ' (apostrophe)

48. In Excel which symbol must all formula begin with?
(A) =   (B) +
(C) ((D) @

49. In Excel which of the following formulas is not entered correctly?
(A) =10+50   (B) =B7*B1
(C) =B7+14   (D) 10+50

50. In Excel which of the following formulas will Excel not be able to calculate?
(A) =SUM(Sales)-A3
(B) =SUM(A1:A5)*.5
(C) =SUM(A1:A5)/(10-10)
(D) =SUM(A1:A5)-10

51. In Excel typical worksheet has …. Number of columns
(A) 128   (B) 256
(C) 512   (D) 1024

52. In Excel how many characters can be typed in a single cell?
(A) 256   (B) 1024
(C) 32,000   (D) 65,535

53. In Excel worksheet can have a maximum of …. Number of rows
(A) 256   (B) 1024
(C) 32,000   (D) 65,535

54. In Excel the following is not an example of a value
(A) 350   (B) May 10, 2001
(C) 57&per cent;(D) Serial Number 50771

55. In Excel chart wizard term data series refers to
(A) A chart legend
(B) A collection of chart data markers
(C) A set of values you plot in a chart
(D) A data label

56. In Excel Chart wizard term data categories refers to
(A) A chart plot area
(B) A horizontal axis
(C) The organization of individual values with a chart's data series
(D) The data range that supply chart data

57. In Excel worksheet range is a
(A) A command used for data modeling
(B) A range of values such as from 23 to 234
(C) A group of cells
(D) A group of worksheets

58. In Excel getting data from a cell located in a different sheet is called
(A) Accessing   (B) Referencing
(C) Updating   (D) Functioning

59. In Excel Tab scrolling button
(A) Allow you to view a different worksheet
(B) Allow you to view additional worksheet rows down
(C) Allow you to view additional worksheet columns to the right
(D) Allow you to view additional sheets tabs

60. In Excel numeric value can be treated as a label value if it precedes with
(A) Apostrophe (') (B) Exclamation (!)
(C) Hash (#)   (D) Ampersand (&)

61. In Excel concatenation of text can be done using
(A) Apostrophe (') (B) Exclamation (!)
(C) Hash (#)   (D) Ampersand (&)

62. In Excel data can be arranged in a worksheet in a easy to understand manner using
(A) Auto formatting (B) Applying styles
(C) Changing fonts (D) All of above

63. In Excel you can use drag-and-drop to embed excel worksheet data in a word document
(A) By dragging a range of excel data to the word button on the taskbar while pressing the Ctrl key
(B) By dragging a range of excel data to the word button on the taskbar while pressing Shift key
(C) By dragging a range of excel data to the word button on the taskbar while pressing Alt key
(D) None of above

64. In Excel the auto calculate feature
(A) Can only add values in a range of cells
(B) Provides a quick way to view the result of an arithmetic operation on a range of cells
(C) Automatically creates formulas and adds them to a worksheet
(D) (A) and (C)

65. In Excel to view a cell comment
(A) Click the edit comment commands on the Insert menu
(B) Click the Display comment command on the window menu
(C) Position the mouse pointer over the cell
(D) Click the comment command on the view menu

66. In Excel say that you want to paste a formula result – but not the underlying formula – to another cell. In excel 2002, you would copy the cell with the formula, then place the insertion point in the cell you want to copy to what next?
    (A) Click the Paste button on the standard toolbar
    (B) Click the arrow on the paste button on the standard toolbar, then click formulas
    (C) Click the arrow on the paste button on the standard toolbar, then click values.
    (D) All of above

67. In Excel you can select a single range of cells by
    (A) Clicking the upper-left cell in a group of cells and then pressing the Shift key while clicking the lower right cell in a group of cells
    (B) Pressing the Ctrl key while dragging over the desired cells
    (C) Pressing the Shift key and an arrow key
    (D) Dragging over the desired cells

68. All formula in Excel start with
    (A) &percent;   (B) +
    (C) =   (D) -

69. In Excel you can use a function to combine text from two cells into one cell. But you can use an operator to do the same thing. Which operator is that?
    (A) & (ampersan(D)   (B) = (equal sign)
    (C) (space)   (D) All of the above

70. In Excel two common wildcard characters that Excel recognizes are
    (A) * and ?   (B) < and >
    (C) ^ and /   (D) + and -

71. In Excel divide symbol is
    (A) /   (B) D
    (C) \   (D))

72. In Excel to add two cells (A1 and A2) together you use the following formula
    (A) =A1 + A2   (B) =Add(A1+A2)
    (C) =together(A1:A2) (D) A1 plus A2

73. In Excel on an excel sheet the active cell in indicated by
    (A) A dark wide boarder
    (B) A dotted border
    (C) A blinking border
    (D) None of above

74. In Excel on an Excel sheet the active cell in indicated by
    (A) A dark wide border
    (B) A dotted border
    (C) A blinking border
    (D) None of above

75. In Excel using the F11 shortcut key to create a chart on chart sheet creates
    (A) A default chart
    (B) A 2-dimensional column chart
    (C) A 2-dimensional bar chart
    (D) A 3-dimensional line chart

76. In Excel you can print
    (A) A range of cells by range name
    (B) An entire worksheet
    (C) A single worksheet
    (D) All of the above

77. In Excel you can create only a horizontal page break by first selecting
    (A) A row below the row where you want the page break to occure
    (B) A cell in row 1
    (C) A cell in column A
    (D) (A) and (C)

78. In Excel you can create hyperlinks from the Excel workbook to
    (A) A webpage on company internet
    (B) A web page on the internet
    (C) Other Office application documents
    (D) All

79. In Excel cell reference for a range of cells that starts in cell B1 and goes over to column G and down to row 10 is
    (A) B1-G10   (B) B1.G10
    (C) B1;G10   (D) B1:G10*

80. In Excel advantage of using a spreadsheet is
    (A) calculations can be done automatically.
    (B) changing data automatically updates calculations
    (C) more flexibility
    (D) all of the above

81. In Excel intersection of a row and column is called :
    (A) Cata   (B) A field.
    (C) A cell   (D) An equation.

82. There are three types of data found in a spreadsheet
    (A) data, words, numbers
    (B) equations, data, numbers
    (C) words, numbers, labels
    (D) numbers formulas, labels

83. In Excel to select a column the easiest method is to
    (A) Double click any cell in the column
    (B) Drag from the top cell in the column to the last cell in the column
    (C) Click the column heading
    (D) Click the column label

84. In Excel if you press ……, the cell accepts your typing as its contents.
    (A) Enter
    (B) Ctrl+Enter
    (C) Tab
    (D) Insert

85. In Excel to view a cell comment
    (A) Click the edit comment command on the insert menu
    (B) Click the display comment command on the window menu
    (C) Position the mouse pointer over the cell
    (D) Click the comment command on the view menu

86. In Excel when you want to insert a blank imbedded excel object in a word document you can
    (A) Click the object command on the insert menu
    (B) Click the office links button on the standard toolbar
    (C) Click the create worksheet button on the formatting toolbar
    (D) Click the import excel command on the file menu

87. In Excel to save a workbook, you
    (A) Click the save button on the standard toolbar from the menu
    (B) Press Ctrl+F5
    (C) Click Save on the Windows Start button
    (D) Select Edit>Save

88. In Excel you can edit a cell by
    (A) Clicking the formula button
    (B) Double clicking the cell to edit it in-place
    (C) Selecting Edit>Edit Cell from the menu
    (D) None of above

89. In Excel you can select a single range of cells by
    (A) Clicking the upper-left cell in a group of cells and then pressing the Shift key while clicking the lower right cell in a group of cells
    (B) Pressing the Ctrl key while dragging over the desired cells
    (C) Pressing the Shift key and an arrow key
    (D) Dragging over the desired cells

90. In Excel to copy cell contents using drag and drop press the
    (A) End key   (B) Shift key
    (C) Ctrl key   (D) Esc key

91. In Excel when you copy a formula
    (A) Excel erases the original copy of the formula
    (B) Excel edits cell references in the newly copied formula
    (C) Excel adjusts absolute cell references
    (D) Excel doesn't adjust relative cell references

92. In Excel autofill feature
    (A) Extends a sequential series of data
    (B) Automatically adds range of cell values
    (C) Applies a boarder around the selected cells
    (D) None of the above

93. In Excel which menu option can be sued to split windows into two
    (A) Format > window
    (B) View > window > split
    (C) Window > split
    (D) View > split

94. In Excel which of the following special function keys allow the content in cell
    (A) Esc   (B) Shift
    (C) Return   (D) Tab

95. In Excel which is not an advantage of using computerized spreadsheets?
    (A) Flexibility of moving entries
    (B) Speed of calculation
    (C) Ability of generate tables
    (D) Cost of initial setup

96. In Excel To hold row and column titles in place so that they do not scroll when you scroll a worksheet click the
    (A) Unfreeze panes command on the window menu
    (B) Freeze panes command on the window menu
    (C) Hold titles command on the edit menu
    (D) Split command on the window menu

97. In Excel the following will not cut information
    (A) Pressing Ctrl + C
    (B) Selecting Edit>Cut from the menu
    (C) Clicking the Cut button on the standard
    (D) Pressing Ctrl+X

98. In Excel which of the following is not a way to complete a cell entry?
    (A) Pressing enter
    (B) Pressing any arrow key on the keyboard
    (C) Clicking the Enter button on the Formula bar
    (D) Pressing spacebar

99. In Excel you can activate a cell by
    (A) Pressing the Tab key
    (B) Clicking the cell
    (C) Pressing an arrow key
    (D) All of the above

100. In Excel Text formulas
    (A) Replace cell references
    (B) Return ASCII values of characters
    (C) Concatenate and manipulate text
    (D) Show formula error value

101. In Excel how do you insert a row?
    (A) Right-click the row heading where you want to insert the new row and select Insert from the shortcut menu
    (B) Select the row heading where you want to insert the new row and select Edit >Row from the menu
    (C) Select the row heading where you want to insert the new row and click the Insert Row button on the standard toolbar
    (D) All of the above

102. In Excel the following is not a basic step in creating a worksheet
    (A) Save workbook
    (B) Modifiy the worksheet
    (C) Enter text and data
    (D) Copy the worksheet

103. In Excel how do you select an entire column?
    (A) Select Edit > Select > Column from the menu
    (B) Click the column heading letter
    (C) Hold down the shift key as you click anywhere in the column.
    (D) Hold down the Ctrl key as you click anywhere in the column

104. In Excel how can you print three copies of a workbook?
    (A) Select File>Properties form the menu and type 3 in the Copies to print text box.
    (B) Select File >Print from the menu and type 3 in the Number of copies text box.
    (C) Click the Print button on the standard toolbar to print the document then take it to Kinko's and have 2 more copies made
    (D) Press Ctrl+P+3

105. In Excel to create a formula, you first
    (A) Select the cell you want to place the formula into
    (B) Type the equals sign (=) to tell Excel that you're about to enter a formula

    (C) Enter the formula using any input values and the appropriate mathematical operators that make up your formula
    (D) Choose the new command from the file menu

106. In Excel to center worksheet titles across a range of cells, you must
    (A) Select the cells containing the title text plus the range over which the title text is to be centered
    (B) Widen the columns
    (C) Select the cells containing the title text plus the range over which the title text is to be enfettered
    (D) Format the cells with the comma style

107. In Excel how do you delete a column?
    (A) Select the column heading you want to delete and select the Delete Row button on the standard toolbar
    (B) Select the column heading you want to delete and select Insert Delete from the menu
    (C) Select the row heading you want to delete and select Edit>Delete from the menu
    (D) Right click the column heading you want to delet and select delete from the shortcut menu

108. In Excel how can you find specific information in a list?
    (A) Select Tools > Finder from the menu
    (B) Click the Find button on the standard toolbar
    (C) Select Insert > Find from the menu
    (D) Select Data > Form from the menu to open the Data Form dialog box and click the Criteria button

109. In Excel when integrating word and excel, word is usually the
    (A) Server   (B) Destination
    (C) Client   (D) Both (A) and (C)

110. In Excel when a label is too long to fit within a worksheet cell, you typically must
    (A) Shorten the label
    (B) Increase the column width
    (C) Decrease the column width
    (D) Adjust the row height

111. In Excel name box
    (A) Shows the location of the previously active cell
    (B) Appears to the left of the formula bar
    (C) Appears below the status bar
    (D) Appears below the menu bar

112. In Excel Comments put in cells are called
(A) Smart tip   (B) Cell tip
(C) Web tip   (D) Soft tip

113. In Excel which is used to perform what if analysis?
(A) Solver   (B) Goal seek
(C) Scenario Manager (D) All of above

114. In Excel you can use the horizontal and vertical scroll bars to
(A) Split a worksheet into two panes
(B) View different rows and columns edit the contents of a cell
(C) Edit the contents of a cell
(D) View different worksheets

115. In Excel Multiple calculations can be made in a single formula using
(A) standard formulas
(B) array formula
(C) complex formulas
(D) smart formula

116. In Excel To select several cells or ranges that are not touching each other, you would … while selecting
(A) hold down the Ctrl key
(B) hold down the Shift key
(C) hold down the Alt key
(D) hold down Ctrl + Shift key

117. In Excel A certain spreadsheet shows in Page Break Preview that cells in Rows 1-25 have white background. The cells in row 26 that contain data have a dark grey background, when you click the Print button
(A) nothing will print because some cells with data have been omitted
(B) only the cells with gray background will print
(C) the whole sheet will print
(D) only the cells with white background will print

118. In Excel constant is another name for this type of data
(A) number   (B) equation
(C) formula   (D) description

119. In Excel the view that puts a blue a blue line around each page that would be printed is the
(A) Print Preview   (B) Normal View
(C) Page Break Preview (D) Split View

120. In Excel AutoCalculate will quickly add selected cells if you
(A) right click on the status bar and select Sum
(B) click the AutoCalculate button on the toolbar

(C) use the key combination Ctrl+$
(D) double click the selection

121. In Excel the cell labeled F5 refers to
(A) row F column 5
(B) column F row 5
(C) function available in cells
(D) function key F4

122. In Excel when you are typing an equation into a cell the first thing that must be entered is
(A) the first cell referenced
(B) parenthesis
(C) quotation marks
(D) an equal sign

123. In Excel using the AutoSum button will replace in the selected cell
(A) the sum of values in the cell's column
(B) nothing until you select a range of cells
(C) the sum of the cell's row unless you change the range
(D) a formula which will add values in the range Excel guesses you want to add

124. In Excel Book1 is an example of how … are numbered and named during each work session
(A) Active cell   (B) Formula bar
(C) Menu bar   (D) Name box

125. In Excel the following displays the contents of the active cell
(A) Active cell   (B) Formula bar
(C) Menu bar   (D) Name box

126. In Excel Graphics objects on a chart are used to
(A) Add emphasis to chart data
(B) Add interest to a chart
(C) Help explain the chart data
(D) All the above

127. In Excel to select a column the easiest method is to
(A) Double click any cell in the column
(B) Drag from the top cell in the column to the last cell in the column
(C) Click the column heading
(D) Click the column label

128. In Excel to select an individual data marker or data label, you must
(A) Double click the data series
(B) Right click selected marker
(C) Click once to select the series markers or labels and click the desired marker or label again
(D) Double click the marker or label

129. In Excel to delete and embedded object, first
(A) Double click the object
(B) Select the object by clicking it
(C) Press the Shift + Delete keys
(D) Select it and then press Delete key

130. This type of software contains rows and columns.
(A) Drawing   (B) Spreadsheet
(C) Database   (D) Word processing

131. In Excel to open an existing workbook, you can click the Open button on the …… toolbar.
(A) Drawing   (B) Formatting
(C) Forms   (D) Standard

132. In Excel you can activate a cell by
(A) Pressing the Tab key
(B) Clicking the cell
(C) Pressing an arrow key
(D) All of above

133. In Excel the following setup options cannot be set in the page setup dialog box?
(A) Printer selection
(B) Vertical or horizontal placement
(C) Orientation
(D) Row and column titles

134. In Excel term refers to a specific set of values saved with the workbook
(A) Range   (B) Scenario
(C) Trend line   (D) What-if analysis

135. In Excel got functions? No? You need the insert function dialog box. How do you get it?
(A) Right click a cell and then click insert
(B) Click the insert menu and then click function
(C) Type = in a cell
(D) All of the above

136. In Excel the following describes how to select all the cells in a single column?
(A) Right click on column and select Pick from list
(B) Use data – text to columns menu item
(C) Left click on the gray column title button
(D) Pressing Ctrl + A on the keyboard

137. In Excel when you use the fill effects in the format data series dialog box, you cannot
(A) Rotate text on the chart
(B) Select a fore ground color
(C) Select a pattern
(D) Select a background color

138. In Excel Paper spreadsheets can have all the same advantages as an electronic spreadsheet except which of the following?
(A) Rows and columns (B) Headings
(C) Speed   (D) None

139. In Excel the following is not a basic step in creating a worksheet
(A) Save the workbook
(B) Modify the worksheet
(C) Enter text and data
(D) Copy the worksheet

140. In Excel what does SUMIF function do?
(A) Adds up cell values based on a condition
(B) Adds all the numbers in a range of cells
(C) Returns a subtotal in a list or database
(D) All of above

141. In Excel you can insert labels for
(A) All the data markers on a chart
(B) A data series
(C) A selected data marker
(D) All of the above

142. In Excel Tab scrolling buttons
(A) Allow you to view a different worksheet
(B) Allow you to view additional worksheet row down
(C) Allow you to view additional worksheet columns to the right
(D) Allow you to view additional sheet tabs

143. In Excel All macro keyboard shortcuts include the ….. key
(A) Alt   (B) Ctrl
(C) F11   (D) Shift

144. In Excel to open the Format Cells dialog box, press
(A) Alt + 1   (B) Ctrl + 1
(C) Ctrl + Shift + 1 (D) F1

145. In Excel you can add a hyperlink to your worksheet by pressing
(A) Alt + K   (B) Ctrl + H
(C) Ctrl + K   (D) Ctrl + Shift + K

146. In Excel to move to the previous worksheet, press
(A) Alt + PgUp   (B) Ctrl + PgUp
(C) Ctrl + PgDn   (D) Shift + Tab

147. In Excel you can select a single range of cells by
(A) Clicking the upper-left cell in a group of cells and then pressing the Shift key while clicking the lower right cell in a group of cells
(B) Pressing the Ctrl key while dragging over the desired cells
(C) Pressing the Shift key and an arrow key
(D) Dragging over the desired cells

148. In Excel which of these will not select all the cells in a document?
    (A) Clicking three times with the right mouse button in the spreadsheet
    (B) Using the Edit – Select All menu
    (C) Pressing Ctrl + A on the keyboard
    (D) Pressing Ctrl + A on the keyboard

149. In Excel you can use the formula palette to
    (A) Format cells containing numbers
    (B) Create and edit formulas containing functions
    (C) Enter assumptions data
    (D) Copy a range of cells

150. In Excel you can convert existing excel worksheet data an charts to an HTML document by using
    (A) FTP wizard
    (B) Internet assistant wizard
    (C) Intranet wizard
    (D) Import wizard

151. In Excel circular reference is
    (A) Geometric modeling tool
    (B) A cell that points to a drawing object
    (C) A formula that either directly or indirectly depends on itself
    (D) Always erroneous

152. In Excel when you insert an excel file into a word document. The data are
    (A) Hyperlinked placed in a word table
    (B) Linked
    (C) Embedded
    (D) Use the word menu bar and toolbars

153. In Excel the following is not information you can specify using the solver
    (A) Input cells   (B) Constraints
    (C) Target cell   (D) Changing cells

154. In Excel each excel file is called a workbook because
    (A) It can contain text and data
    (B) It can be modified
    (C) It can contain many sheets including worksheets and chart sheets
    (D) You have to work hard to create it

155. In Excel you can enter which types of data into worksheet cells?
    (A) Labels, values, and formulas
    (B) Labels and values but not formulas
    (C) Values and formulas but not labels
    (D) Formulas only

156. In Excel all worksheet formula
    (A) Manipulate values
    (B) Manipulate labels
    (C) Return a formula result
    (D) Use the addition operator

157. In Excel which of the following is a correct order of precedence in formula calculation?
    (A) Multiplication and division exponentiation positive and negative values
    (B) Multiplication and division, positive and negative values, addition and subtraction
    (C) Addition and subtraction, positive and negative values, exponentiation
    (D) All of above

158. In Excel the Paste Special command lets you copy and paste
    (A) Multiply the selection by a copied value
    (B) Cell comments
    (C) Formatting options
    (D) The resulting values of a formula instead of the actual formula

159. In Excel the numbers in our worksheet look like this: 1000. You want them to look like this: $1,000.00. How can you accomplish this?
    (A) None of these
    (B) Select Format > Money from the menu
    (C) Click the Currency Style button on the formatting toolbar
    (D) You have to retype everything and manually add the dollar signs, commas, and decimals.

160. In Excel which of the following is not a valid data type in excel
    (A) Number   (B) Character
    (C) Label   (D) Date/time

161. Excel worksheet cells work very similarly to what common element of the windows graphical user interface
    (A) Option buttons (B) List boxes
    (C) Text boxes   (D) Combo boxes

162. In Excel which of the following options is not located in the Page Setup dialog box?
    (A) Page Break Preview.
    (B) Page Orientation
    (C) Margins
    (D) Headers and Footers

163. In Excel one want to track the progress of the stock market on a daily basis. Which type of chart should one use?
    (A) Pie chart   (B) Row chart
    (C) Line chart   (D) Column chart

164. In Excel without using the mouse or the arrow keys, what is the fastest way of getting to cell A1 in a spreadsheet?
(A) Press Ctrl +Home
(B) Press Home
(C) Press Shift + Home
(D) Press Alt + Home

165. Which of the following methods cannot be used to edit the contents of a cell In Excel?
(A) Press the Alt key
(B) Clicking the formula bar
(C) Pressing the F2 key
(D) Double clicking the cell

166. In Excel if you begin typing an entry into a cell and then realize that you don't want your entry placed into a cell, you
(A) Press the Erase key
(B) Press Esc
(C) Press the Enter button
(D) Press the Edit Formula button

167. In Excel default style for new data keyed in a new workbook is
(A) Comma   (B) Currency
(C) Normal   (D) Per cent

168. In Excel LEN function does what?
(A) Compares the content in two cells
(B) Counts the numbers of characters in a cell
(C) Deletes extra space in text
(D) All of above

169. In Excel this function converts miles to kilometers, kilograms to pounds, and so on
(A) Convert   (B) Product
(C) Change   (D) All of above

170. In Excel you can use the drag and drop method to
(A) Copy cell contents
(B) Delete cells contents
(C) Add cell contents
(D) All of above

171. In Excel to balance your checkbook, your best method is
(A) Copy your check amounts into Excel so that you'll have a neat printout to work on
(B) Use Excel to check your arithmetic
(C) Download the Checkbook register templates from Templates on Microsoft Office Online
(D) All of above

172. In Excel which formula can add the all the numeric values in a range of cells, ignoring those which are not numeric, and place the resulting a difference cell
(A) Count   (B) Average
(C) Sum   (D) None of above

173. In Excel to name a constant, you use the …… dialog box
(A) Create names (B) Define name
(C) Paste name   (D) Format cells

174. In Excel to cancel the marquee, press
(A) Ctrl + End   (B) End
(C) Esc   (D) Shift + Esc

175. In Excel the function calculates depreciation at the same amount each year over an asset's useful life
(A) DB (fixed-declining balance)
(B) SLN (straight line)
(C) DDB (double-declining)
(D) All of above

176. In Excel the following is not an underline option in the format cells dialog box
(A) Double
(B) Single Engineering
(C) Single Accounting
(D) Double Accounting

177. In Excel to center worksheet titles across a range of cell, you must
(A) Select the cells containing the title text and use the fill handle to center the text across a range of cells
(B) Widen the columns
(C) Select the cells containing the title text and use the fill handle to center the text across a range of cells
(D) Widen the column

178. In Excel when integrating Ms-Word and Excel, Word is usually the
(A) Server   (B) Source
(C) Client   (D) None

179. In Excel Charts tips can
(A) Show the formatting of a data label
(B) Show the name of a data series
(C) Show the value of data point
(D) Both (B) and (C)

180. In Excel the Name box
(A) Shows the location of the previously active cell
(B) Appears t the left of the formula bar
(C) Appears below the status bar
(D) Appears below the menu bar

181. In Excel how do you change column width to fit the contents?
 (A) Single-click the boundary to the left to the column heading
 (B) Double click the boundary to the right of the column heading
 (C) Press Alt and single click anywhere in the column
 (D) All of above

182. In Excel when you work with large worksheets, you may need to
 (A) Size the worksheet to fit on the specific number of pages
 (B) Add and remove page breaks
 (C) Specify only certain print areas
 (D) All of above

183. In Excel Hyperlinks cannot be
 (A) Special shapes like stars and banners
 (B) Drawing objects like rectangles ovals
 (C) Pictures
 (D) All can be hyperlinks

184. In Excel you can use the horizontal and vertical scroll bars to
 (A) Split a worksheet into two panes
 (B) View different rows and columns
 (C) Edit the contents of a cell
 (D) View different worksheets

185. What do we call a computer program that organizes data in rows and columns of cells? You might use this type of program to keep a record of the money you earned moving lawns over the summer.
 (A) Spreadsheet program
 (B) Database program
 (C) Word processor program
 (D) Desktop publisher program

186. In Excel you can add an image to a template by clicking the Insert Picture From File button on the …. Toolbar.
 (A) Standard   (B) Formatting
 (C) Drawing   (D) Picture

187. In Excel to drag a selected range of data to another worksheet in the same workbook, use the
 (A) Tab key   (B) Alt key
 (C) Shift key   (D) Ctrl key

188. In Excel when creating a vertical page break
 (A) The active cell must be A1
 (B) The active cell can be anywhere in the worksheet
 (C) The active cell must be in row 1
 (D) The active cell must be in column A

189. In Excel to activate the previous cell in a pre-selected range, press
 (A) The Alt key   (B) The Tab key
 (C) The Enter key   (D) None of above

190. In Excel when the formula bar is activated, you can see
 (A) The Edit Formula button
 (B) The Cancel button
 (C) The Enter button   (D) All of above

191. In a worksheet you can select
 (A) Etire worksheet   (B) Rows
 (C) Columns   (D) All of the above

192. When you print preview a worksheet
 (A) the entire worksheet is displayed
 (B) the selected range is displayed
 (C) the active portion of the worksheet is displayed
 (D) All of the above

193. In Excel to access the Go To Special feature, you can press
 (A) Ctrl + G   (B) Ctrl + O
 (C) Ctrl + Shift + G (D) Ctrl + 1

194. In Excel which do you press to enter the current date in a cell?
 (A) Ctrl + Shift + : (B) Ctrl + ;
 (C) Ctrl + F10   (D) All of above

195. In Excel it is acceptable to let long text flow into adjacent cells on a worksheet when
 (A) Data will be entered in the adjacent cells
 (B) No data will be entered in the adjacent cells
 (C) There is no suitable abbreviation for the text
 (D) There is not time to format the text

196. In Excel you can group noncontiguous worksheets with
 (A) The group button on the standard toolbar
 (B) The shift key and the mouse
 (C) The ctrl key and mouse
 (D) The alt+enter key

197. In Excel Weight refers to
 (A) The print density of characters
 (B) The height of the printed character
 (C) Upright or slanted shape
 (D) The design and appearance of characters

198. When you link data maintained in Excel workbook to a Word document
 (A) The Word document cannot be edited
 (B) The Word document contains a reference to the original source application
 (C) The word document must contain a hyperlink
 (D) The word document contains a copy of the actual data

199. In Excel when you see a cell with a red triangle in the top right corner, what does this signify?
 (A) There is an error in the cell
 (B) There is a comment associated with the cell
 (C) The font color for text in the cell is red
 (D) A formula cannot be entered into the cell

200. In Excel to hold row and column titles in places so that they do not scroll when you scroll a worksheet, click the
(A) Unfreeze panes command on the window menu
(B) Freeze panes command on the window menu
(C) Hold titles command on the edit menu
(D) Split command on the window menu

201. In Excel which of these is a quick way to copy formatting from a selected cell to two other cells on the same worksheet?
(A) Use Ctrl to select all three cells, then click the paste button on the standard toolbar
(B) Copy the selected cell, then select the other two cells, click style on the Format menu, then click Modify
(C) Click format painter on the Formatting toolbar twice then click in each cell you want to copy the formatting to
(D) All of above

202. To edit data in an embedded Excel worksheet object in a Word document
(A) Use the Excel menu bar and toolbars inside the word application
(B) Edit the hyperlink
(C) Edit the data in a Excel source application
(D) Use the Word menu bar and toolbars

203. In Excel Status indicators are located on the
(A) Vertical scroll bar
(B) Horizontal scroll bar
(C) Formula bar
(D) Standard toolbar

204. In Excel Rounding errors can occur
(A) When you use multiplication, division, or exponentiation in a formula
(B) When you use addition and subtraction in a formula
(C) Because excel uses hidden decimal places in computation
(D) When you show the results of formulas with different decimal places that the calculated results

205. In Excel one can copy data or formulas
(A) With the copy, paste and cut commands on the edit menu
(B) With commands on ta shortcut menu
(C) With buttons on the standard toolbars
(D) All of the above

206. In Excel you cannot link excel worksheet data to a word document
(A) With the right drag method
(B) With a hyperlink
(C) With the copy and paste special commands
(D) With the copy and paste buttons on the standard toolbar

207. An excel workbook is a collection of
(A) Workbooks
(B) Worksheets
(C) Charts
(D) Worksheets and charts

208. Excel files have a default extension of
(A) Xls
(B) Xlw
(C) Wk1
(D) 123

209. In Excel one can use the format painter multiple times before one turn it off by
(A) You can use the format painter button on ly one time when you click it
(B) Double clicking the format painter button
(C) Pressing the Ctrl key and clicking the format painter button
(D) Pressing the Alt key and clicking the format painter button

210. In Excel Status indicators are located on the
(A) Vertical scroll bar
(B) Horizontal scroll bar
(C) Formula bar
(D) Formatting toolbar

211. In Excel you can open the scenario Manager dialog box by choosing scenarios from the ….. menu.
(A) View
(B) Insert
(C) Format
(D) Tools

212. In Excel you can open the Sort dialog box by choosing Sort from the ….. menu
(A) View
(B) Format
(C) Tools
(D) Data

213. In Excel to edit in an embedded excel worksheet object in a word document
(A) Use the excel menu bar and toolbars inside the word application
(B) Edit the hyperlink
(C) Edit the data in a excel source application
(D) Use the word menu bar and toolbars

214. In Excel to create a formula, you can use
(A) Values but not cell references
(B) Cell references but not values
(C) Values or cell references although not both at the same time
(D) Value and cell references

215. In Excel when working in the page break preview, you can
(A) View exactly where each page break occurs
(B) Add or remove page breaks
(C) Change the print area
(D) All of above

216. In Excel A data map is helpful
(A) When you have too much data to chart
(B) To show a geographic distribution of data

(C) To compare data points
(D) To show changes in data over time

217. In Excel Rounding errors can occur
(A) When you use multiplication, division or exponentiation in a formula
(B) When you use addition and subtraction in a formula
(C) Because Excel uses hidden decimal places in computation
(D) When you show the results of formulas with different decimal places than the calculated results

218. In Excel you can copy data or formulas
(A) With the copy, paste and cut commands on the edit menu
(B) With commands on a shortcut menu
(C) With buttons on the standard toolbar
(D) All of the above

219. In Excel Hyperlinks can be
(A) Text   (B) Drawing objects
(C) Pictures   (D) All of above

220. In Excel to activate the previous cell in a pre-selected range, press
(A) The Alt key   (B) The Tab key
(C) The Enter key   (D) None of the above

221. In Excel when the formula bar is active, you can see
(A) The edit formula button
(B) The cancel button
(C) The enter button
(D) All of the above

222. To copy formatting from one area in a worksheet and apply it to another area you would use
(A) The Edit>Copy Format and Edit>Paste Format commands form the menu.
(B) The Copy and Apply Formatting dialog box, located under the Format>Copy and Apply menu.
(C) There is no way to copy and apply formatting in Excel – You have to do it manually
(D) The Format Painter button on the standard toolbar

223. In Excel In a worksheet you can select
(A) The entire worksheet
(B) Rows
(C) Columns
(D) All of the above

224. When you link data maintained in an excel workbook to a word document
(A) The word document cannot be edit
(B) The word document contains a reference to the original source application

(C) The word document must contain a hyperlink
(D) The word document contains a copy of the actual data

225. Which area in an excel window allows entering values and formulas ?
(A) Title bar   (B) Menu bar
(C) Formula bar   (D) Standard toolbar

Answer Sheet

1. (C)	2. (A)	3. (D)	4. (C)	5. (C)
6. (D)	7. (B)	8. (D)	9. (B)	10. (D)
11. (D)	12. (D)	13. (C)	14. (B)	15. (C)
16. (A)	17. (C)	18. (C)	19. (B)	20. (C)
21. (D)	22. (B)	23. (C)	24. (D)	25. (C)
26. (D)	27. (A)	28. (D)	29. (D)	30. (B)
31. (C)	32. (D)	33. (B)	34. (D)	35. (D)
36. (B)	37. (B)	38. (C)	39. (D)	40. (C)
41. (D)	42. (B)	43. (C)	44. (A)	45. (C)
46. (B)	47. (B)	48. (A)	49. (D)	50. (A)
51. (B)	52. (D)	53. (D)	54. (D)	55. (B)
56. (B)	57. (C)	58. (B)	59. (D)	60. (A)
61. (D)	62. (D)	63. (A)	64. (B)	65. (C)
66. (C)	67. (D)	68. (D)	69. (A)	70. (A)
71. (A)	72. (A)	73. (A)	74. (A)	75. (B)
76. (D)	77. (D)	78. (D)	79. (D)	80. (D)
81. (C)	82. (D)	83. (C)	84. (A)	85. (C)
86. (A)	87. (A)	88. (B)	89. (D)	90. (D)
91. (B)	92. (B)	93. (C)	94. (C)	95. (D)
96. (B)	97. (A)	98. (D)	99. (D)	100. (C)
101. (A)	102. (D)	103. (A)	104. (B)	105. (A)
106. (A)	107. (D)	108. (D)	109. (D)	110. (B)
111. (B)	112. (B)	113. (D)	114. (B)	115. (B)
116. (A)	117. (D)	118. (A)	119. (C)	120. (B)
121. (B)	122. (D)	123. (D)	124. (D)	125. (B)
126. (D)	127. (C)	128. (D)	129. (D)	130. (B)
131. (D)	132. (D)	133. (A)	134. (B)	135. (B)
136. (C)	137. (A)	138. (C)	139. (D)	140. (A)
141. (D)	142. (D)	143. (A)	144. (B)	145. (C)
146. (D)	147. (D)	148. (A)	149. (B)	150. (B)
151. (C)	152. (B)	153. (A)	154. (C)	155. (A)
156. (C)	157. (D)	158. (D)	159. (C)	160. (B)
161. (C)	162. (A)	163. (C)	164. (A)	165. (A)
166. (B)	167. (C)	168. (A)	169. (A)	170. (A)
171. (C)	172. (C)	173. (B)	174. (C)	175. (B)
176. (B)	177. (A)	178. (C)	179. (D)	180. (B)
181. (B)	182. (D)	183. (D)	184. (B)	185. (A)
186. (D)	187. (D)	188. (C)	189. (D)	190. (D)
191. (D)	192. (D)	193. (A)	194. (B)	195. (B)
196. (C)	197. (A)	198. (B)	199. (B)	200. (B)
201. (C)	202. (A)	203. (C)	204. (A)	205. (D)
206. (D)	207. (D)	208. (A)	209. (B)	210. (C)
211. (D)	212. (D)	213. (A)	214. (D)	215. (D)
216. (B)	217. (A)	218. (D)	219. (D)	220. (D)
221. (D)	222. (D)	223. (B)	224. (B)	225. (C)

MICROSOFT POWERPOINT

1. In Microsoft PowerPoint to add a header or footer to your handout, you can use
   (A) The title master
   (B) The slide master
   (C) The handout master
   (D) All of above

2. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following will not advance the slides in a slide show view
   (A) Esc key
   (B) The spacebar
   (C) The Enter key
   (D) The mouse button

3. In Microsoft PowerPoint to select all of the boxes of an organization chart
   (A) Clicking and edit and select all
   (B) Right click the chart background and then click select all
   (C) Press and hold the SHIFT key and click each box
   (D) All of above

4. In Microsoft PowerPoint what are lines, curve, freeform, and scribble
   (A) Emphasis effects that can be applied to animations
   (B) Types of custom motion paths
   (C) Predefined entrance and exit effects
   (D) All of the above

5. When using PowerPoint, to play a PowerPoint show for previewing the show, select
   (A) View, slide sorter
   (B) View, slide
   (C) View, slide show
   (D) View outline

6. In Microsoft PowerPoint in order to see all the slides on one screen use
   (A) View, slide sorter
   (B) View, slide
   (C) View, master
   (D) View, slide show

7. In Microsoft PowerPoint the best place to find animated images for your presentation
   (A) Microsoft online
   (B) Word clipart
   (C) PowerPoint tools and ins
   (D) All of the above

8. In Microsoft PowerPoint the easy way to apply varied animations to test on slides
   (A) Apply effects in the custom animation text pane
   (B) Apply an animation scheme
   (C) Customize bullets with animated clipart
   (D) All of above

9. In Microsoft PowerPoint using a custom animation effect, how do you make text appear on a slide by letter
   (A) Apply the animation scheme fade in one by one.
   (B) Apply an entrance effect, and then set it to by letter in the effect option dialog box*
   (C) Apply the fly in entrance to the text, and then set its speed to very slow.
   (D) All of above

10. In Microsoft PowerPoint to exit the PowerPoint application, you should
    (A) Click the application minimize button
    (B) Click the document close button
    (C) Double click the application control menu icon
    (D) Double click the document control menu icon

11. In Microsoft PowerPoint you can create a new presentation by completing all of the following except
    (A) Clicking the new button on the standard toolbar
    (B) Clicking file, new
    (C) Clicking file open
    (D) Pressing Ctrl + N

12. In Microsoft PowerPoint you have customized a design template in one presentation and you want to use it in another presentation. What the best way to do this?
    (A) Use the browse feature in the slide design task pane to find the file that has your design template and apply it to the current file.
    (B) Copy and paste the slide with the design template you want to include the new presentation; inserted slide will inherit the design

(C) Save the presentation that has the design template with a new name, and then use a new file to your presentation
(D) All of the above.

13. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following displays when an image is selected
(A) Add clip art only if it relates to your topic
(B) Be sure to place at least one clipart image per slide
(C) Resize the image so it takes up as much space as your text
(D) Both (A) and (B)

14. The Microsoft clip gallery allows you to
(A) Add word art images to a slide
(B) Spell check your presentation
(C) Add clip art images to a slide or slides
(D) Add slides to a presentation

15. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following command select all object at one time when selecting multiple objects to be deleted
(A) Alt + A   (B) Ctrl + A
(C) Shift + Enter   (D) Edit, Select All

16. In Microsoft PowerPoint to edit the text within the boxes of an organization chart, you
(A) Select the box and text, then make changes
(B) Select the box, then make the dchanges
(C) Highlight the text, them make the changes
(D) (A) and (B) both

17. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following allow you to select more than one slide in a presentation
(A) Alt + Click each slide
(B) Shift + drag each slide
(C) Shift + Click each slide
(D) Ctrl + Click each slide

18. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following options in the printer dialog box would you select to prit slides 5 and 12 in a presentation?
(A) Slides   (B) Custom shows
(C) Current slide   (D) All of the above

19. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following toolbars provides different options in various master views
(A) Common tasks toolbar
(B) Drawing toolbar
(C) Formatting toolbar
(D) Standard toolbar

20. In Microsoft PowerPoint you can tell when an object is active because
(A) The object is highlighted
(B) Eight small sizing handles appear surrounding the text
(C) A box frame appears surrounding the text
(D) (B) and (C) both

21. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following is not an option when printing handouts
(A) Six slides per page
(B) Five slides per page
(C) Three slides per page
(D) Two slides per page

22. In Microsoft PowerPoint the best way to design the layout for your slides
(A) Create layouts for slides, handouts and notes using the Master Layout dialog box in slide master view
(B) For each new slide, select a layout from the Slide Layout task pane
(C) Apply templates from the Slide Design task pane
(D) None of above

23. In Microsoft PowerPoint any and every command can be found on the
(A) Drawing toolbar (B) Formatting toolbar
(C) Standard toolbar (D) Menu bar

24. In Microsoft PowerPoint slide that is used to introduce a topic and set the tone for the presentation is called the
(A) Table slide   (B) Graph slide
(C) Bullet slide   (D) Title slide

25. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following features should you use when typing in he notes text box
(A) Slide shows   (B) Insert
(C) Slide master   (D) Zoom

26. In Microsoft PowerPoint following should be used when you want to add a slide to an existing presentation
(A) File, add a new slide
(B) Insert, new slide
(C) File, open
(D) File, new

27. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following is the default page setup orientation for notes pages, outlines and handouts
(A) Vertical   (B) Landscape
(C) Portrait   (D) None of above

28. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following is the default page setup orientation for slides in PowerPoint
    (A) Vertical
    (B) Landscape
    (C) Portrait
    (D) None of above

29. In Microsoft PowerPoint are symbols used to identify items in a list
    (A) Icons
    (B) Markers
    (C) Bullets
    (D) Graphics

30. In Microsoft PowerPoint toolbars that are displayed by default in the PowerPoint window includes
    (A) Menu bar, standard toolbar, formatting toolbar, drawing toolbar, status bar
    (B) Menu bar, standard toolbar, formatting toolbar, drawing toolbar, status bar
    (C) Standard toolbar, formatting toolbar, drawing toolbar, status bar
    (D) Menu bar, standard toolbar, status bar, drawing toolbar

31. In Microsoft PowerPoint view that displays the slides on a presentation as miniature representations of the slides is called
    (A) Slide show
    (B) Slide sorter view
    (C) Notes page view
    (D) Outline view

32. In Microsoft PowerPoint view that displays only text (title and bullets) is
    (A) Slide show
    (B) Slide sorter view
    (C) Notes page view
    (D) Outline view

33. In Microsoft PowerPoint the entry effect as one slide replaces another in a show is called
    (A) Animation
    (B) Slide transition
    (C) Custom animation
    (D) Preset animation

34. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following presentation elements can you modify using the slide master
    (A) Slide comments
    (B) Slide transitions
    (C) Speaker note font and color
    (D) All of above

35. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following provides a printed copy of your presentation
    (A) Outline
    (B) Speaker notes
    (C) Audience handouts
    (D) All of the above

36. In Microsoft PowerPoint slide show options available to the presenter include all of the following except
    (A) Transitions command
    (B) Speaker notes command
    (C) Meeting reminder command
    (D) Navigation commands

37. In Microsoft PowerPoint presentation designs regulate the formatting and layout for the slide and are commonly called
    (A) Design plates
    (B) Templates
    (C) Placeholders
    (D) Blueprints

38. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following bypasses the print dialog box when printing individual slides or an entire presentation
    (A) File, print, preview
    (B) The print button
    (C) File, print
    (D) Ctrl + P

39. In Microsoft PowerPoint you can show the shortcut menu during the slide show by
    (A) Clicking the shortcut button on the formatting toolbar
    (B) Right clicking the current slide
    (C) Clicking an icon on the current slide
    (D) (A) and (B) both

40. In Microsoft PowerPoint auto clipart is a feature that
    (A) Automatically places clipart in your presentation
    (B) Scans your presentation for incorrect spelling in your words on each slide
    (C) Scans your presentation for incorrect spelling in Word Arts objects
    (D) All of above

41. Which file format can be added to a PowerPoint show?
    (A) .jpg
    (B) .giv
    (C) .wav
    (D) All of the above

42. In Microsoft PowerPoint two kind of sound effects files that can be added to the presentation are
    (A) .wav files and .mid files
    (B) .wav files and .gif files
    (C) .wav files and .jpg files
    (D) .jpg files and .gif files

43. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following includes special effects that can be applied to drawing objects
    (A) Gradient fills
    (B) Line color and style
    (C) Rotating
    (D) All of above

44. In Microsoft PowerPoint the term used when a clip art image changes the direction it faces
(A) Group   (B) Flip
(C) Rotate   (D) (A) and (B) both true

45. In Microsoft PowerPoint the term used when you press and hold the left mouse key and move the mouse around the slide
(A) Highlighting   (B) Dragging
(C) Selecting   (D) (B) and (C) both true

46. In Microsoft PowerPoint size of a table object
(A) Is dependent on the amount of text within the table
(B) Is determined by the presentation design but can be changed
(C) Is determined by the presentation design and cannot be changed
(D) (A) and (C) both are true

47. In Microsoft PowerPoint size of an organization chart object
(A) Is determined by the presentation design and cannot be changed
(B) Is determined by the presentation design but can be changed in PowerPoint
(C) Is dependent on the amount of text within the organization chart
(D) Both (A) and (C) are true

48. In Microsoft PowerPoint special effects used to introduce slides in a presentation are called
(A) Effects   (B) Custom animations
(C) Transitions   (D) Present animations

49. In Microsoft PowerPoint you can edit an embedded organization chart object by
(A) Clicking edit object
(B) Double clicking the organization chart object
(C) Right clicking the chart object, then clicking edit MS-Organizaiton Chart object
(D) (B) and (C) are true

50. In Microsoft PowerPoint the term used when you press and hold the left mouse key and more the mouse around the slide
(A) Highlighting   (B) Dragging
(C) Selecting   (D) Moving

51. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following is not one of PowerPoint's views
(A) Slide show view   (B) Slide view
(C) Presentation view (D) Outline view

52. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following format options should be used to display dollars on an axis
(A) Normal   (B) Percentage
(C) Currency   (D) Comma

53. In Microsoft PowerPoint to maintain the perspective (height and width ratio) of an object when resizing, you need to
(A) Press and hold the shift key while dragging a corner sizing handle
(B) Press and hold the alt + ctrl keys while dragging a middle handle
(C) Drag a corner sizing handle
(D) (A) and (C) both true

54. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following is/are true about rulers and guides
(A) Rulers and guides can be turned on or off
(B) Rulers and guides print on the slide
(C) Rulers and guides help place objects on the slide
(D) (A) and (C) both true

55. In Microsoft PowerPoint to edit the text within the boxes of an organization chart, you
(A) Select the box and text, then make the changes
(B) Select the box, then make the changes
(C) Highlight the text, then make the changes
(D) Highlight the text then make the change

56. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following best describes serifs
(A) Serifs on characters help to differentiate between similar looking letters
(B) Serifs fonts are best for viewing test at a distance
(C) Serifs are fine cross strokes that appear at the bottom and top of a letter
(D) Serif font are very simple in appearance

57. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following options changes the fill color of an object back to the default color
(A) Template   (B) Automatic
(C) Patterns   (D) Fill colors

58. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following you use to add shading to a drawing object on or an auto shape object
(A) Text box tool   (B) Line tool
(C) Fill color   (D) (B) and (C) both true

59. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following tools enable you to add text to a slide without using the standard placeholders
    (A) Text box tool   (B) Line tool;
    (C) Fill color   (D) Auto shapes tool

60. In Microsoft PowerPoint cell is defined as
    (A) The intersection of a column and a row
    (B) An input box
    (C) A rectangular marker
    (D) All of the above

61. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following must be used with the mouse when you want to resize an image from the center and keep it proportioned
    (A) The space bar (B) The alt key
    (C) The ctrl key   (D) The shift key

62. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following should be used with the mouse when you want to draw a perfect shape
    (A) The spacebar (B) The alt key
    (C) The ctrl key   (D) The shift key

63. In Microsoft PowerPoint on which part of the chart are the values entered in a data sheet displayed
    (A) The title area   (B) The legend
    (C) The y-axis   (D) The x-axis

64. In Microsoft PowerPoint one way to make a PowerPoint slide display animations is to
    (A) Select the slide in normal view; and click Format, Animation
    (B) Click the PowerPoint window and move it around vigorously with the mouse for a manual animation effect
    (C) Select the slide in slide sorter view, right click and choose preset animations from the shortcut menu
    (D) PowerPoint does not have an animation feature

65. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following is not a way to cut ext
    (A) Select the text and press the delete button
    (B) Select the text and select Edit, Cut from the menu
    (C) Select the text and click the Cut button on the toolbar
    (D) Select the text and press Ctrl + X

66. In Microsoft PowerPoint which of the following can you use to add times to the slides in a presentation
    (A) Slice Show menu
    (B) Rehearse timing button
    (C) Slide transition button
    (D) All of the above

67. In Microsoft PowerPoint in order to edit a chart, you can
    (A) Triple click the chart object
    (B) Click and drag the chart object
    (C) Double click the chart object
    (D) Click the chart objects

68. In Microsoft PowerPoint an image is selected, it displays which of the following?
    (A) Two corner handles
    (B) Six middle handles
    (C) Eight sizing handles
    (D) Six boxes

69. In Microsoft PowerPoint material consisting of text and numbers is best presented as
    (A) A table slide   (B) A bullet slide
    (C) A title slide   (D) All of the above

70. In Microsoft PowerPoint is a motion path
    (A) A type of animation entrance effect
    (B) A method of advancing slides
    (C) A method of moving items on a slide
    (D) All of the above

71. In Microsoft PowerPoint what is a slide-title master pair?
    (A) The title area and text area of a specific slide
    (B) A slide master and title master merged into a single slide
    (C) A slide master and title master for a specific design template
    (D) All of above

72. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following should you use if you want all the slide in the presentation to have the same "look"
    (A) The slide layout option
    (B) Add a slide option
    (C) Outline view
    (D) A presentation design template

73. In Microsoft PowerPoint in the context of animations, what is a trigger?
    (A) An action button that advances to the next slide
    (B) An item on the slide that performs an action when clicked
    (C) The name of a motion path
    (D) All of above

74. In Microsoft PowerPoint if you have a PowerPoint show you created and want to send using email to another teacher you can add the show to your email message as
    (A) Inclusion   (B) Attachment
    (C) Reply   (D) Forward

75. In Microsoft PowerPoint in order to edit a chart, you can
    (A) Triple click the chart object
    (B) Click and drag the chart object
    (C) Double click the chart object
    (D) Click the chart object

76. In Microsoft PowerPoint to exit the PowerPoint
    (A) Click the application minimize button
    (B) Click the document close button
    (C) Double click the applications control menu icon
    (D) Double click the document control menu icon

77. In Microsoft PowerPoint to preview a motion path effect using the custom animation task pane, you should
    (A) Click the play button
    (B) Click the show effect button
    (C) Double click the motion path
    (D) All of above

78. In Microsoft PowerPoint you can create a new presentation by completing all of the following except
    (A) Clicking the new button on the standard toolbar
    (B) Clicking file, new
    (C) Clicking file open
    (D) Pressing Ctrl + N

79. Which of the following will not advance the slides in a slide show view?
    (A) The esc key   (B) The space bar
    (C) The enter key (D) The mouse button

80. To import text from a word document that uses headings into a PowerPoint presentation:
    (A) This can not be done in PowerPoint
    (B) Click Insert, Slides from Outline
    (C) Click Import, Word Document Headings
    (D) Click File, New, Presentation from Word Headings

81. Format painter
    (A) To paint pretty pictures on your slides
    (B) To copy formatting from one object or piece of text and then apply it elsewhere
    (C) To change the background color of your slides
    (D) To paint pretty pictures on background of slides

82. Slide show options available to the presenter include all of the following except
    (A) Transitions command
    (B) Speaker notes command
    (C) Meeting minder command
    (D) Navigation commands

83. Which of the following is an example for automatic text formatting
    (A) Underlining hyperlink
    (B) Adjusting extra space
    (C) Replacing two -'s with an em hyphens
    (D) All of above

84. Which of the following is not a way to create a new presentation?
    (A) Using the Scan-In Slides feature
    (B) From scratch (create a blank presentation
    (C) Using a template
    (D) Using the auto content wizard

85. The quickest way to create a PowerPoint presentation is to use the
    (A) Word for windows templates
    (B) Auto creation wizard
    (C) Auto content wizard
    (D) Presentation wizard

86. Which of the following toolbars provide different options in various master views?
    (A) Common tasks toolbar
    (B) Drawing toolbar
    (C) Formatting toolbar
    (D) Standard toolbar

87. How can you create a uniform appearance by adding a background image to all slides?
    (A) Create a template
    (B) Edit the slide master
    (C) Use the autocorrect wizard
    (D) All of the above

88. How do you create speaker note pages that show the slides, related notes, and your company logo on each page?
    (A) Edit the notes master and add your company logo
    (B) Edit the slide master and insert your company logo and notes pane
    (C) Edit the handout master to include your company logo and one slide per page with additional note space
    (D) All of the above

89. Which option on the custom animation task pane allows you to apply a preset or custom motion path?
    (A) Add effect   (B) Emphasis
    (C) Animate now   (D) All of the above

90. What is the term used when a clip art image changes the direction of faces?
    (A) Group   (B) Flip
    (C) Rotate   (D) All of the above

91. The slide that is used to introduce a topic and set the tone for the presentation is called the
    (A) Table slide   (B) Graph slide
    (C) Bullet slide   (D) Title slide

92. Which of the following features should you use when typing in the notes text box?
    (A) Slide show   (B) Insert
    (C) Slide maser   (D) Zoom

93. Which option allows you to select line, curve, freeform or scribble tools?
    (A) Create effect
    (B) Insert motion path
    (C) Draw custom path
    (D) All of the above

94. In Microsoft PowerPoint you can embed a MS-Organization Chart in a slide by
    (A) Clicking the object command on the edit menu
    (B) Clicking the object command on the edit menu
    (C) Clicking the insert new slide button the standard toolbar, then double click the organization chart button on the formatting toolbar
    (D) Clicking the MS-Organization Chart button on the standard toolbar

95. In Microsoft PowerPoint to select one hyperlink after another during a slide presentation, what do you press?
    (A) Tab   (B) Ctrl + K
    (C) Ctrl + h   (D) All of above

96. In Microsoft PowerPoint which application view works best for adding slide transitions?
    (A) Slide show view(B) Slide sorter view
    (C) Slide view   (D) Notes view

97. Which of the following views is the best view to use when setting transition effects for all slides in a presentation ?
    (A) Slide sorter view (B) Notes page view
    (C) Slide view   (D) Outline view

98. Which option can be used to set custom timings for slides in a presentation?
    (A) Slider Timings (B) Slider Timer
    (C) Rehearsal   (D) Slide Show Setup

99. Which of the following should be used when you want to add a slide to an existing presentation?
    (A) File, add a new slide
    (B) Insert, New slide
    (C) File Open
    (D) File, New

100. Which of the following tool enables you to add text to a slide without using the standard placeholders?
    (A) Text tool box   (B) Line tool
    (C) Drawing tool   (D) Auto shapes tool

101. Want your logo in the same position on every slide, automatically. Insert it on the
    (A) Handout master   (B) Notes master
    (C) Slide master   (D) All of the above

102. Which of the following views is the best view to use when setting transition effects for all slides in a presentation?
    (A) Slide sorter view (B) Notes pages view
    (C) Slide view   (D) Outline view

103. Objects on the slide that hold text are called
    (A) Placeholders   (B) Object holders
    (C) Auto layouts   (D) Text holders

104. Which of the following provides a means of printing out feature notes with a miniature slide on a printed page?
    (A) Slide with animation
    (B) Outline view
    (C) Notes page
    (D) Audience handout

105. Which command brings you to the first slide in your presentation?
    (A) Next slide button (B) Page up
    (C) Ctrl + Home   (D) Ctrl + End

106. In normal view, how can you quickly change to handout master view?
    (A) Click the outline tab and select handout master view
    (B) Press the shift key and click the handout master view button
    (C) On the view menu, click slide sorter, and click handouts.
    (D) All of above

107. How can you quickly reinstate a deleted footer placeholder in master view?
    (A) Create a new slide master
    (B) Re-apply the footer placeholder
    (C) Re-apply the slide layout
    (D) All of the above

108. Which of the following can you use to add times to the slides in a presentation?
    (A) Slide show menu
    (B) Rehearse timings button
    (C) Slide transition button
    (D) All of the above

109. Objects on the slide that hold text are called
    (A) Placeholders   (B) Object holders
    (C) Auto layout   (D) Text holders

110. You have got a bunch of digital holiday photo you want to put into a slide show. What the quickest method?
    (A) Apply a multiple-picture layout to several slides, and use the clipart icon on the slides to import your picture
    (B) On the insert menu, point to the picture, click from file, and select your picture in a group for each slide
    (C) On the insert menu, point the picture and click new photo album
    (D) All of the above

111. In Microsoft PowerPoint Line spacing refers to
    (A) The space between the lines of text
    (B) The height of the line
    (C) The length of the line
    (D) (A) and (C) both

112. In Microsoft PowerPoint which of the following uses the spelling and grammar feature to indicate an incorrect spelling?
    (A) The incorrect word appears in all capital letters
    (B) The incorrect word has a wavy red line under it
    (C) The incorrect word appears italicized
    (D) The incorrect word appears bold

113. In Microsoft PowerPoint in Microsoft PowerPoint which of the following bypasses the print dialog box when printing individual slides or an entire presentation?
    (A) File, Print Preview (B) The print button
    (C) File, print   (D) Ctrl + P

114. In Microsoft PowerPoint how do you add degrees of transparency to shapes such as arrows, so that the slide background shows though?
    (A) Use #D style 4 button on the drawing toolbar
    (B) Use the Set Transparent Color button on the Picture toolbar
    (C) Use the Transparency slider in the Format AutoShapes dialog box
    (D) All of above

115. In Microsoft PowerPoint material consisting of text and numbers is best presented as
    (A) A table slide   (B) A bullet slide
    (C) A title slide   (D) All of above

116. In Microsoft PowerPoint auto clip art is a feature that
    (A) Automatically places clip art in your presentation
    (B) Scans your presentation for incorrect spelling of words on each slide

    (C) Scans your presentation for incorrect spelling in word art objects
    (D) All of the above

117. In Microsoft PowerPoint to select all the boxes of an organization chart
    (A) Click edit, select all
    (B) Right click the chart background click select all
    (C) Press and hold the shift key and click each box
    (D) All of the above

118. In Microsoft PowerPoint to adjust the width of table columns, you
    (A) Click table menu. Column width, then make adjustments
    (B) Drag the vertical gridline between two columns
    (C) Drag the column markers on the table ruler bar
    (D) Both (B) and (C)

119. In Microsoft PowerPoint to add a new row to a table you would
    (A) Click the insert rows command on the insert menu
    (B) Press the enter key
    (C) Click the insert rows button on the standard toolbar
    (D) None of the above

120. In Microsoft PowerPoint after moving a clip art image to a particular location on the slide, you can immediately reverse the action using the
    (A) Click the not do move object command on the edit menu
    (B) Click on the undo button
    (C) Click on redo button
    (D) All of above

121. In Microsoft PowerPoint you can edit an embedded organization chart object by
    (A) Clicking the edit object
    (B) Double clicking the organization chart object
    (C) Right clicking the chart object, then clicking edit MS-Organization Chart object
    (D) (B) and (C) both are true

122. You edit an embedded table object by
    (A) Clicking the edit sub command of the document object command on the edit menu
    (B) Double clicking the table object
    (C) Right clicking the table object, then clicking edit document on the edit menu
    (D) All of above

123. In Microsoft PowerPoint you can embed a Microsoft Word tale in a slide by
(A) Clicking the insert new slide button on the standard toolbar, then double clicking table
(B) Clicking the insert Microsoft word table button on the formatting toolbar
(C) Clicking the insert Microsoft word table button on the standard toolbar
(D) Both (A) and (C)

124. In Microsoft PowerPoint you can embed a organization chart in a slide by
(A) Clicking the object command on the edit menu
(B) Clicking the insert new slide button on the standard toolbar, then double clicking the organization chart auto layout
(C) Clicking the ms organization chart button on the formatting toolbar
(D) Clicking the ms organization chart button on the standard toolbar

125. In Microsoft PowerPoint you can add multiple subordinates to a position by
(A) Clicking the subordinate button as you press and hold shift
(B) Clicking the subordinate button each and every time you add a subordinate
(C) Clicking the subordinate button as many times as the desired boxes
(D) All of above

126. How would you create the following diagram in PowerPoint
(A) Use auto shapes and the drawing toolbar to create the diagram and design it
(B) Open the diagram gallery from the drawing toolbar and choose this diagram type
(C) Use the chart command on the insert menu to import the diagram
(D) All of above

127. Which of the following provides a means of printing out features notes with a miniature slide on a printed page?
(A) Slides with animation
(B) Outline view
(C) Notes page
(D) Audience handout

128. Which command brings you to the first slide in your presentation?
(A) Next slide button   (B) Page up
(C) Ctrl + home   (D) Ctrl + end

129. In Microsoft PowerPoint you were giving your presentation, and you need to click a slide that's few slides back. How do you get there?
(A) Press ESC to get back into a normal view; click the slide thumbnail in normal view; then click the resume slide show button
(B) Press backspace until your desired slide
(C) Right click, point to go on the shortcut menu, point to by title, and click the slide you want to go to
(D) All of above

130. In Microsoft PowerPoint which of the following should you do to bring a bullet back to a previous level?
(A) Press the shift + tab keys
(B) Press the shift key
(C) Press the enter key
(D) Press the tab key

131. In Microsoft PowerPoint good design determines
(A) Credibility   (B) Readability
(C) First impression   (D) All of above

132. In Microsoft PowerPoint your presentation is ready to go, but you don't know if PowerPoint is installed on the computer, you will use to present with what's the safe way
(A) Save your presentation as a web page
(B) Set up your presentation to be "browse as a kiosk"
(C) Use the Pack and Go wizard
(D) All of the above

133. In Microsoft PowerPoint view that displays the slides of a presentation as miniature representations of the slides is called
(A) Slide show   (B) Slide sorter view
(C) Notes page view   (D) Outline view

134. In Microsoft PowerPoint view that displays only text (title and bullets) is
(A) Slide show   (B) Slide sorter view
(C) Notes page view   (D) Outline view

135. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following provides a printed copy of your presentation
(A) Outlines   (B) Speaker notes
(C) Audience handouts (D) All of above

136. In Microsoft PowerPoint presentation designs regulate the formatting and layout for the slide and are commonly called
(A) Design templates   (B) Templates
(C) Placeholders   (D) Blueprints

137. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following should you use if you want all the slides in the presentation to have the same look
(A) The slid layout option
(B) The add a slide option
(C) Outline view
(D) A presentation design template

138. In Microsoft PowerPoint the key deletes text before, or the left of, the insertion point
(A) Backspace   (B) Page up
(C) Delete   (D) Page down

139. Which of the following is not a transition effect?
(A) Blinks diagonal   (B) Dissolve
(C) Fade through black (D) Blinds vertical

140. In Microsoft PowerPoint to create a PowerPoint presentation from a template
(A) Click File, New, select the presentations tab and choose a template
(B) Click File, New Template and choose a template
(C) Import a presentation template from PowerPoint's template wizard
(D) Click Create Template from scratch, Now

141. In Microsoft PowerPoint to save a presentation you
(A) click save on the windows start button
(B) press Ctrl + F5
(C) select File, Save from the menu
(D) click the saver button on the formatting toolbar

142. In Microsoft PowerPoint to change font size of a selected slide title, you
(A) Click the toolbars font dropdown arrow and choose the font you prefer
(B) Click format, title and choose a font from the font tab
(C) Click the toolbar's increase font size button
(D) Click title, new font, ok.

143. In Microsoft PowerPoint to change font size of a selected slide title, you
(A) Click the toolbars Font dropdown arrow and choose the font you prefer
(B) Click Format, Title and choose a font from the font tab
(C) Click the toolbar's Increase Font Size button
(D) Click Title, New Font, OK

144. In Microsoft PowerPoint you can show the shortcut menu during the slide show by
(A) Clicking the shortcut button in the formatting toolbar
(B) Right clicking the current slide
(C) Clicking an icon on the current slide
(D) A and b

145. In Microsoft PowerPoint to insert a new slide in the current presentation, we can choose
(A) Ctrl + M   (B) Ctrl + N
(C) Ctrl + O   (D) Ctrl + F

146. Microsoft PowerPoint is a
(A) Database program
(B) Spreadsheet program
(C) Presentation program
(D) Word processing program

147. In Microsoft PowerPoint the name of the form used to input chart values
(A) Datasheet   (B) Microsoft Excel
(C) Microsoft graph (D) Auto form

148. In Microsoft PowerPoint Right clicking something in PowerPoint
(A) Deletes the object
(B) Selects the object
(C) Opens a shortcut menu listing for the object
(D) Nothing he right mouse button for operation

149. In Microsoft PowerPoint after choosing a predefine template, …………. option has to be chosen to change a background color
(A) Design template   (B) Color scheme
(C) Animation scheme (D) Color effects

150. In Microsoft PowerPoint ellipse Motion is a predefined
(A) Design template   (B) Color scheme
(C) Animation scheme (D) None of these

151. In Microsoft PowerPoint we can replace a font on all slides with another font using the …. option
(A) Edit, Fonts
(B) Tools, Fonts
(C) Tools, Replace Fonts
(D) Format, Replace Fonts

152. In Microsoft PowerPoint special effects used to introduce slides in a presentation are called
(A) Effects   (B) Custom animations
(C) Transitions   (D) Preset animations

153. In Microsoft PowerPoint the key on the keyboard can be used to view slide show
(A) F1   (B) F2
(C) F5   (D) F10

154. In Microsoft PowerPoint it is the name of the form used to input chart values
(A) Datasheet
(B) Microsoft Excel
(C) Microsoft graph
(D) Auto form

155. Which of the following you must first complete in order to delete an object?
(A) Double click the image
(B) Select the image
(C) Resize the image
(D) Move the image to a new location

156. In Microsoft PowerPoint the term used to describe the separation of a clip art object into different parts so that it becomes a PowerPoint object
(A) Embedding
(B) Regrouping
(C) Ungrouping
(D) Grouping

157. In Microsoft PowerPoint auto shapes tool provides you with
(A) Fancy text to place on your slide
(B) usually found shapes
(C) Any shape you want to add on a slide
(D) Clip art that is related to your presentation

158. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following should be used when you want to add a slide to an existing presentation
(A) File, add a new slide
(B) Insert, new slide
(C) File, open
(D) File, new

159. An organization has a president, vice president, managers and supervisors. On what level of an organization chart are the vice presidents
(A) Fourth level
(B) Third level
(C) Second level
(D) First level

160. In Microsoft PowerPoint press animation effects allows you to
(A) Add clip art images to your slides
(B) Create a custom transition to the nect slide
(C) Show bullet items as they are discussed
(D) None of above

161. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following features allows you to view slides in a slide show without manually advancing each slide
(A) Adding build effects
(B) Setting slide times
(C) Adding transitions
(D) All of these

162. In Microsoft PowerPoint Animation schemes can be applied to ….. in the presentation
(A) All slides
(B) Select slides
(C) Current slide
(D) All of the above

163. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following feature allows you to select more than one slide in slide sorter view
(A) Alt + Click each slide
(B) Shift + drag each slide
(C) Shift + Click each slide
(D) Ctrl + Click each slide

164. In Microsoft PowerPoint one thing the common tasks button allows you to do is
(A) Apply a design template to a slide
(B) Insert a new slide
(C) Choose a new layout for a slide
(D) All of above

165. In Microsoft PowerPoint file which contains readymade styles that can be used for a presentations is called
(A) Auto style
(B) Template
(C) Wizard
(D) Pre-formatting

166. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following fill effects can you use for the slide background
(A) Gradient
(B) Texture
(C) Picture
(D) All of the above

167. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following statements is not true
(A) Holding down the Shift key while you draw an object creates perfect squares, circles and straight lines
(B) The text in a text box can't be formatted
(C) The drawing toolbar contains tools for drawing shapes, lines, arrows, and more
(D) Ctrl + S save the document

168. In Microsoft PowerPoint chart can be put as a part of the presentation using
(A) Insert -> Chart
(B) Insert -> Pictures -> Chart
(C) Edit -> Chart
(D) View -> Chart

169. The arrangement of elements such as Title and Subtitle text, pictures, tables etc. is called
(A) Layout
(B) Presentation
(C) Design
(D) Scheme

170. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following are types of sound files
(A) LOG files
(B) DAT files
(C) WAV files
(D) DRV files

171. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following can you use to add times to the slides in a presentation
(A) Microsoft graph (B) Microsoft Table
(C) Microsoft Excel (D) Microsoft Word

172. In Microsoft PowerPoint view can be used to enter speaker comments
(A) Normal (B) Slide show
(C) Slide sorter (D) Notes page view

173. In Microsoft PowerPoint best way to insert a new slide in a presentation is to use the
(A) Normal view
(B) Special view
(C) Slide show view
(D) Slide sorter view

174. In Microsoft PowerPoint the best view for getting your thoughts for a presentation out on the computer
(A) Outline view (B) Notes page view
(C) Slide sorter view (D) Slide view

175. In Microsoft PowerPoint boxes that are displayed to indicate that the text, pictures or objects are placed in it is called
(A) Placeholder (B) Auto text
(C) Text box (D) Word art

176. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following is not a feature of PowerPoint
(A) Printing transparencies
(B) Printing the speaker's notes along with slide images
(C) Linking a slide transition with a laser pointer
(D) Drawing with a pen

177. In Microsoft PowerPoint the option can be used to create a new slide show with the current slides but presented in a different order
(A) Rehearsal
(B) Custom slider show
(C) Slide show setup
(D) Slide show view

178. In Microsoft PowerPoint the following are actions you can assign to an action button or slide object
(A) Run a macro (B) Play a sound
(C) Hyper link (D) All of above

179. Which option in PowerPoint allows to carry slides from one computer to another?
(A) Save As (B) Save and Go
(C) Pack and Go (D) Web and Go

180. In Microsoft PowerPoint the handout master contains placeholders fro all of the following except
(A) Slide number (B) Title
(C) Footer (D) Header

Answer Sheet

1. (C)	2. (A)	3. (D)	4. (B)	5. (C)
6. (A)	7. (B)	8. (B)	9. (B)	10. (C)
11. (C)	12. (A)	13. (D)	14. (C)	15. (D)
16. (A)	17. (C)	18. (A)	19. (A)	20. (A)
21. (B)	22. (B)	23. (D)	24. (D)	25. (D)
26. (B)	27. (C)	28. (B)	29. (C)	30. (B)
31. (B)	32. (D)	33. (B)	34. (B)	35. (C)
36. (A)	37. (B)	38. (D)	39. (B)	40. (D)
41. (D)	42. (A)	43. (D)	44. (D)	45. (D)
46. (B)	47. (D)	48. (C)	49. (D)	50. (B)
51. (C)	52. (C)	53. (A)	54. (D)	55. (A)
56. (C)	57. (B)	58. (D)	59. (A)	60. (A)
61. (C)	62. (D)	63. (C)	64. (C)	65. (A)
66. (B)	67. (C)	68. (C)	69. (A)	70. (C)
71. (C)	72. (D)	73. (B)	74. (B)	75. (C)
76. (C)	77. (A)	78. (C)	79. (A)	80. (B)
81. (B)	82. (A)	83. (D)	84. (A)	85. (C)
86. (A)	87. (B)	88. (A)	89. (B)	90. (C)
91. (D)	92. (D)	93. (C)	94. (B)	95. (B)
96. (B)	97. (A)	98. (C)	99. (B)	100. (C)
101. (C)	102. (A)	103. (A)	104. (D)	105. (C)
106. (B)	107. (B)	108. (B)	109. (A)	110. (A)
111. (D)	112. (B)	113. (B)	114. (C)	115. (A)
116. (D)	117. (D)	118. (D)	119. (D)	120. (B)
121. (D)	122. (D)	123. (D)	124. (B)	125. (D)
126. (B)	127. (D)	128. (C)	129. (C)	130. (A)
131. (D)	132. (C)	133. (B)	134. (D)	135. (C)
136. (B)	137. (D)	138. (A)	139. (A)	140. (A)
141. (C)	142. (C)	143. (C)	144. (B)	145. (A)
146. (C)	147. (A)	148. (C)	149. (B)	150. (C)
151. (D)	152. (C)	153. (C)	154. (A)	155. (B)
156. (C)	157. (B)	158. (B)	159. (C)	160. (C)
161. (B)	162. (D)	163. (C)	164. (D)	165. (B)
166. (D)	167. (B)	168. (B)	169. (A)	170. (C)
171. (A)	172. (D)	173. (D)	174. (A)	175. (A)
176. (C)	177. (B)	178. (D)	179. (B)	180. (B)

MICROSOFT ACCESS

1. In Access to open new database press
   (A) CTRL+N   (B) CTRL+O
   (C) ALT+F4   (D) None of these

2. In Access to open an existing database press
   (A) CTRL+N   (B) CTRL+O
   (C) ALT+F4   (D) None of these

3. In Access, to Exit Office Access 2007Access
   (A) CTRL+N   (B) CTRL+O
   (C) ALT+F4   (D) None of these

4. In Access press CTRL+N to
   (A) Open a new database
   (B) Open an existing database
   (C) Exit Office Access 2007Access
   (D) None of these

5. In Access press CTRL+O to
   (A) Open a new database
   (B) Open an existing database
   (C) Exit Office Access 2007Access
   (D) None of these

6. In Access press ALT+F4 to
   (A) Open a new database
   (B) Open an existing database
   (C) Exit Office Access 2007Access
   (D) None of these

7. Press the following keys in Access to Print the current or selected object
   (A) CTRL+P   (B) P or CTRL+P
   (C) S   (D) C or ESC

8. Press the following keys in Access to Open the Print dialog box from Print Preview
   (A) CTRL+P   (B) P or CTRL+P
   (C) S   (D) C or ESC

9. Press the following keys in Access to Open the Page Setup dialog box from Print Preview
   (A) CTRL+P   (B) P or CTRL+P
   (C) S   (D) C or ESC

10. Press the following keys in Access to Cancel Print Preview or Layout Preview
    (A) CTRL+P   (B) P or CTRL+P
    (C) S   (D) C or ESC

11. Press the following keys in Access to Save a database object
    (A) CTRL+P
    (B) P or CTRL+P
    (C) CTRL+S or SHIFT+F12
    (D) F12

12. Press the following keys in Access to Open the Save As dialog box
    (A) CTRL+P
    (B) P or CTRL+P
    (C) CTRL+S or SHIFT+F12
    (D) F12

13. In Access to Open a combo box
    (A) F4 or ALT+DOWN ARROW
    (B) DOWN ARROW
    (C) PAGE DOWN
    (D) F9

14. In Access to Refresh the contents of a Lookup field (Lookup field: A field, used on a form or report in an Access database, that either displays a list of values retrieved from a table or query, or stores a static set of values.) list box or combo box
    (A) F4 or ALT+DOWN ARROW
    (B) DOWN ARROW
    (C) PAGE DOWN
    (D) F9

15. In Access to Move down one page
    (A) F4 or ALT+DOWN ARROW
    (B) DOWN ARROW
    (C) PAGE DOWN
    (D) F9

16. When using Access Database, use this feature to have Access select only certain records in the database to prepare form letters.
    (A) Report   (B) Table
    (C) Query   (D) Tools

17. In Access to Move down one line
    (A) F4 or ALT+DOWN ARROW
    (B) DOWN ARROW
    (C) PAGE DOWN
    (D) F9

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18. In Access press.........................to Move the selected control to the left (except controls that are part of a layout)
    (A) CTRL+C   (B) CTRL+X
    (C) CTRL+V   (D) None of these

19. In Access press ....to Move the selected control to the right (except controls that are part of a layout)
    (A) CTRL+C   (B) CTRL+X
    (C) CTRL+V   (D) None of these

20. In Access press ....to Paste the contents of the Clipboard in the upper-left corner of the selected section
    (A) CTRL+C   (B) CTRL+X
    (C) CTRL+V   (D) None of these

21. In Access press ....to Cut the selected control and copy it to the Clipboard
    (A) CTRL+C   (B) CTRL+X
    (C) CTRL+V   (D) None of these

22. In Access press ....to Copy the selected control to the Clipboard
    (A) CTRL+C   (B) CTRL+X
    (C) CTRL+V   (D) None of these

23. In Access press RIGHT ARROW or CTRL+RIGHT ARROW
    (A) Move the selected control to the right (except controls that are part of a layout)
    (B) Move the selected control to the left (except controls that are part of a layout)
    (C) Move the selected control up
    (D) None of these

24. In Access press LEFT ARROW or CTRL+LEFT ARROW
    (A) Move the selected control to the right (except controls that are part of a layout)
    (B) Move the selected control to the left (except controls that are part of a layout)
    (C) Move the selected control up
    (D) None of these

25. In Access press ALT+F11 to
    (A) Display the Control menu
    (B) Display the shortcut menu
    (C) Close the active window
    (D) None of these

26. In Access press ALT+F11 to
    (A) Display the Control menu
    (B) Display the shortcut menu
    (C) Close the active window
    (D) Switch between the Visual Basic Editor and the previous active window

27. In Access press to Toggle the focus forward between controls in the wizard
    (A) TAB   (B) ALT+N
    (C) ALT+B   (D) ALT+F

28. In access press to Move to the next page of the wizard
    (A) TAB   (B) ALT+N
    (C) ALT+B   (D) ALT+F

29. In Access press UP ARROW to
    (A) Move up one line
    (B) Move up one page
    (C) Exit the combo box or list box
    (D) None of these

30. In Access press PAGE UP
    (A) Move up one line
    (B) Move up one page
    (C) Exit the combo box or list box
    (D) None of these

31. In Access press TAB
    (A) Move up one line
    (B) Move up one page
    (C) Exit the combo box or list box
    (D) None of these

32. In Access to find the next occurrence of the text specified in the Find and Replace dialog box when the dialog box is closed (Datasheet view and Form view only)
    (A) CTRL+F   (B) CTRL+H
    (C) SHIFT+F4   (D) None of these

33. In Access to open the Find tab in the Find and Replace dialog box (Datasheet view and Form view only)
    (A) CTRL+F   (B) CTRL+H
    (C) SHIFT+F4   (D) None of these

34. In Access to open the Replace tab in the Find and Replace dialog box (Datasheet view and Form view only)
    (A) CTRL+F   (B) CTRL+H
    (C) SHIFT+F4   (D) None of these

35. In Access to switch between Edit mode (with insertion point display(D)
    (A) F2   (B) F4
    (C) F5   (D) F6

36. In Access to switch to the property sheet (Design view in forms and reports in both Access databases and Access projects)
    (A) F2   (B) F4
    (C) F5   (D) F6

37. In Access to switch between the upper and lower portions of a window (Design view of queries, and the Advanced Filter/Sort window)
(A) F2   (B) F4
(C) F5   (D) F6

38. In Access to switch to Form view from form Design view
(A) F2   (B) F4
(C) F5   (D) F6

39. In Access press to Cycle through the field grid, field properties, Navigation Pane, access keys in the Keyboard Access System, Zoom controls, and the security bar (Design view of tables)
(A) F6   (B) F7
(C) F8   (D) None of these

40. In Access press to Open the Choose Builder dialog box (Design view window of forms and reports)
(A) F6   (B) F7
(C) F8   (D) None of these

41. In Access press to Open the Visual Basic Editor from a selected property in the property sheet for a form or report
(A) F6   (B) F7
(C) F8   (D) None of these

42. In Access press to Switch from the Visual Basic Editor back to form or report Design view
(A) F6   (B) F7
(C) F8   (D) None of these

43. Switch from the Visual Basic Editor back to form or report Design view in Access press
(A) ALT+F11
(B) SHIFT+F7
(C) A and B both are true
(D) None is true

44. In Access press to Move to the previous page of the wizard
(A) TAB   (B) ALT+N
(C) ALT+B   (D) ALT+F

45. In Access press to Complete the wizard
(A) TAB   (B) ALT+N
(C) ALT+B   (D) ALT+F

46. In Access press UP ARROW or CTRL+UP ARROW
(A) Move the selected control to the right (except controls that are part of a layout)
(B) Move the selected control to the left (except controls that are part of a layout)
(C) Move the selected control up
(D) None of these

47. In Access press DOWN ARROW or CTRL+ DOWN ARROW
(A) Move the selected control to the right (except controls that are part of a layout)
(B) Move the selected control to the left (except controls that are part of a layout)
(C) Move the selected control up
(D) None of these

48. In Access to Increase the height of the selected control
(A) SHIFT+RIGHT ARROW
(B) SHIFT+DOWN ARROW
(C) DOWN ARROW or CTRL+DOWN ARROW
(D) None of these

49. In Access press F11 to
(A) Toggle the Navigation Pane
(B) Cycle between open windows
(C) Restore the selected minimized window when all windows are minimized
(D) Turn on Resize mode for the active window when it is not maximized; press the arrow keys to resize the window

50. In Access press CTRL+F6 to
(A) Toggle the Navigation Pane
(B) Cycle between open windows
(C) Restore the selected minimized window when all windows are minimized
(D) Turn on Resize mode for the active window when it is not maximized; press the arrow keys to resize the window

51. In Access press ENTER to
(A) Toggle the Navigation Pane
(B) Cycle between open windows
(C) Restore the selected minimized window when all windows are minimized
(D) Turn on Resize mode for the active window when it is not maximized; press the arrow keys to resize the window

52. In Access press CTRL+F8 to
(A) Toggle the Navigation Pane
(B) Cycle between open windows
(C) Restore the selected minimized window when all windows are minimized
(D) Turn on Resize mode for the active window when it is not maximized; press the arrow keys to resize the window

53. In Access press ALT+SPACEBAR to
(A) Display the Control menu
(B) Display the shortcut menu
(C) Close the active window
(D) None of these

54. In Access press SHIFT+F10 to
    (A) Display the Control menu
    (B) Display the shortcut menu
    (C) Close the active window
    (D) None of these

55. In Access press CTRL+W or CTRL+F4 to
    (A) Display the Control menu
    (B) Display the shortcut menu
    (C) Close the active window
    (D) None of these

56. In Access to reduce the height of the selected control
    (A) SHIFT+RIGHT ARROW
    (B) SHIFT+DOWN ARROW
    (C) DOWN ARROW or CTRL+DOWN ARROW
    (D) None of these

57. In Access to increase the width of the selected control
    (A) SHIFT+RIGHT ARROW
    (B) SHIFT+DOWN ARROW
    (C) DOWN ARROW or CTRL+DOWN ARROW
    (D) None of these

58. In Access to move the selected control down
    (A) SHIFT+RIGHT ARROW
    (B) SHIFT+DOWN ARROW
    (C) DOWN ARROW or CTRL+DOWN ARROW
    (D) None of these

59. A- Press DOWN ARROW or CTRL+DOWN ARROW , B- Press SHIFT+LEFT ARROW: 1- Move the selected control down, 2- Reduce the width of the selected control.
    (A) A-1, B-2   (B) A-2, B-2
    (C) A-1, B-1   (D) A-2, B-1

60. According to Access Help, what's a good way to design a database?
    (A) Start from data access pages and work backward
    (B) Sketch the design of your database using a pencil and paper
    (C) Use the Table Analyzer to reverse-engineer your flat source data.
    (D) None of above

61. Which editor was provided for use with Access Basic?
    (A) The Visual Basic 1.0 editor
    (B) Notepad
    (C) The QuickBasic editor
    (D) All of above

62. You add a table to the query design window
    (A) Select Edit>Add Table from the menu
    (B) Select Tools>Add table from the menu
    (C) Click the Show Table button on the toolbar
    (D) Select the table from the Table list on the toolbar

63. Which of the following type s of queries are action queries?
    (A) Update queries.
    (B) Crosstab Queries
    (C) Parameter queries
    (D) Append Queries

64. A query prompts a user for a data and then displays only records that contain the specified date. The type of of query is this
    (A) A parameter query
    (B) A crosstab query
    (C) An update query
    (D) An action query

65. Which of the following is NOT a report section?
    (A) Report Header section
    (B) Summary section
    (C) Page header section
    (D) Details section

66. You can display a database object in design view by
    (A) Opening the database object and clicking the view button on the toolbar
    (B) Selecting the database object and clicking the design button on the database window
    (C) Selecting the database object and press Ctrl + V
    (D) Opening the database object and selecting Tools>Design view

67. How can you display the relationship in a database?
    (A) Select View > Relationship form the menu
    (B) Click the Relationship button on the toolbar
    (C) Select Edit >Relationship from the menu
    (D) All the above are true

68. If you are creating a cross tab query, what must table you are querying contain?
    (A) Lots of confusing information
    (B) More than 100 records
    (C) At least one field
    (D) None of the above

69. A query summarizes information in a grid, organized by regions and months. Which type of query is this?
    (A) A cross tab query
    (B) An update query
    (C) A parameter query
    (D) An action query

70. What type of text box does the toolbox and to a form?
    (A) Unbound   (B) Bound
    (C) Rebound   (D) Calculated

71. The filter by selection feature allows you to filter
    (A) Those records that match an entity in a field
    (B) Records based on a criterion you specify
    (C) Records that meet any of several criteria you specify
    (D) All of above

72. What is the memo data type field used for?
    (A) To add table
    (B) To store objects created in other programs
    (C) For long text entries
    (D) For shout text entries of no more than 255 characters

73. What is the purpose of the description column in Table Design View?
    (A) To define the data type applied to each field within the table
    (B) To describe the data that should be entered in each field
    (C) To enter lookup data that the field should refer to.
    (D) None of the above

74. What is the propose to a sub datasheet?
    (A) To provide a hierarchial view of related tables or queries in a single window
    (B) To display grouped data in a report
    (C) To display summarized data.
    (D) All of the above

75. Which of the following is not a selection technique ?
    (A) To select a word, double click the word
    (B) To select an entire table click the empty bosx to the left of the field names
    (C) To select a row, click the record selector box to the left of the row
    (D) To select a column, double click anywhere in the column

76. How can you display Pivot Table report summary data in a currency format?
    (A) Use custom calculation
    (B) Type in the currency symbol
    (C) Modify the field settings
    (D) None of the above

77. What method can you use to add a new table to your database?
    (A) Use Design View to create a table
    (B) Enter data directly by using a datasheet
    (C) Both of above
    (D) All of the above

78. Which action do you use in a a macro to automatically send a report snapshot in an email message?
    (A) Use mail   (B) Send object
    (C) Run macro   (D) All of the above

79. How can you display sales grouped by country, region, and salesperson, all at the same time?
    (A) Use the Sort Descending command.
    (B) Use the Pivot table view command
    (C) Use the find command on specified groups
    (D) All of above

80. The checking operation performed on input data is called the
    (A) Validation of data
    (B) Verification of data
    (C) Cross check
    (D) Control of data

81. A form defines
    (A) Where data is placed on the screen
    (B) The width of each field
    (C) Both (A) and (B)
    (D) All of the above

82. The following method you can use to add a new table to your database
    (A) Use Design View to create a table
    (B) Enter data directly by using a datasheet
    (C) Both of above
    (D) All of the above

83. The following you can use in a macro to automatically send a report snapshot in an email message
    (A) Use mail   (B) Send object
    (C) Run macro   (D) All of the above

84. To display sales grouped by country, region, and salesperson, all at the same time
    (A) Use the Sort Descending command.
    (B) Use the Pivot table view command
    (C) Use the find command on specified groups
    (D) All of above

85. The checking operation performed on input data is called the
    (A) Validation of data (B) Verification of data
    (C) Cross check   (D) Control of data

86. A form defines
    (A) Where data is placed on the screen
    (B) The width of each field
    (C) Both (A) and (B)
    (D) All of the above

87. To insert a graphic of your company's logo on a report
    (A) Click the image button on the toolbox and drag on the report to draw a place holder for the graphics
    (B) You can't. Microsoft Access won't let you insert graphics files.
    (C) Select Insert > Picture from the menu
    (D) Select Tools > Insert Picture from the menu

88. The Fill/Back Color button on the formatting toolbar applies color to:
    (A) The border fo the selected control
    (B) The text in the selected control
    (C) All aspects of the control
    (D) The background of the selected control

89. The type of query extract the data and put them into separate table
    (A) A parameter query
    (B) A make-table query
    (C) An update query
    (D) A crosstab query

90. The following criterion is NOT written using the proper syntax?
    (A) "Haris"   (B) <500
    (C) NO VALUE
    (D) Between #1/1/2000# and #12/31/2000#

91. (IF [Age]>65, "Senior","Adult") This expression is an example of:
    (A) A conditional expression
    (B) Algebraic expression
    (C) Something that belongs in a Microsoft Excel book
    (D) A financial expression

92. The following property determines what is displayed in a control.
    (A) The control source property
    (B) The display property
    (C) The comes from property
    (D) The data property

93. You view the properties of a form
    (A) Select View>Form properties form the menu
    (B) Right click anywhere on the form and select properties from the shortcut menu
    (C) Double click the form selector box in the upper left corner of the form
    (D) All of the above

94. You can keep the sum([Sales]) to calculate the totals for each month in
    (A) the report footer section
    (B) the page footer section
    (C) the month group footer section
    (D) the summary section

95. The procedure for selecting multiple controls on a report?
    (A) Hold down the Shift key as you click each object that you want to select
    (B) If the controls are aligned along a horizontal or vertical line, click the horizontal or vertical ruler above or to the left of the controls
    (C) Hold down the Ctrl key as you click each object that you want to select
    (D) All of these above are true

96. The following database object can you import from one Microsoft Access database to another?
    (A) Queries   (B) Tables
    (C) Forms   (D) All of the above

97. What field type is used to store picture in a table?
    (A) Memo   (B) OLE
    (C) Hyperlink   (D) None

Answer Sheet

1. (A)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (A)	5. (B)
6. (C)	7. (A)	8. (B)	9. (C)	10. (D)
11. (C)	12. (D)	13. (A)	14. (D)	15. (C)
16. (C)	17. (B)	18. (D)	19. (D)	20. ()
21. (B)	22. (A)	23. (A)	24. (B)	25. (D)
26. (D)	27. (A)	28. (B)	29. (A)	30. (B)
31. (C)	32. (C)	33. (A)	34. (A)	35. (A)
36. (B)	37. (D)	38. (C)	39. (A)	40. (B)
41. (B)	42. (D)	43. (C)	44. (C)	45. (D)
46. (C)	47. (D)	48. (B)	49. (A)	50. (B)
51. (C)	52. (A)	53. (A)	54. (B)	55. (C)
56. (D)	57. (A)	58. (C)	59. (A)	60. (B)
61. (B)	62. (C)	63. (D)	64. (A)	65. (B)
66. (B)	67. (B)	68. (C)	69. (A)	70. (A)
71. (A)	72. (C)	73. (B)	74. (A)	75. (D)
76. (C)	77. (C)	78. (B)	79. (B)	80. (A)
81. (C)	82. (C)	83. (B)	84. (B)	85. (A)
86. (C)	87. (A)	88. (B)	89. (B)	90. (C)
91. (A)	92. (A)	93. (B)	94. (C)	95. (A)
96. (D)	97. (B)			

COMPUTER : ADVANCE

- ☛ Operating System
- ☛ Software Engineering
- ☛ Data Structures & Algorithms
- ☛ Data Mining and Data Ware House
- ☛ Electronics Data Processing
- ☛ Parallel Computing
- ☛ Window Programming
- ☛ Data Base Management System (DBMS)

OPERATING SYSTEM

1. The main memory of the computer
   (A) Controls the operations of computer.
   (B) Performs data processing functions.
   (C) Stores data and programs.
   (D) None of these.

2. Program counter (P(C) contains
   (A) Address of an instruction to be fetched
   (B) Instructions most recently fetched
   (C) Data to be written into memory
   (D) Data to be read from memory

3. MAR (memory address register)
   (A) Contains data to be written into memory.
   (D) Contains data to be read from memory.
   (C) Specifies location in memory for next read/or writer.
   (D) Contains address of next instruction to be fetched.

4. IR (Instruction register)
   (A) Contains the address of an instruction to be fetched.
   (B) Contains the instruction most recently fetched
   (C) Specifies memory addresses.
   (D) None of these.

5. Which of the following is not an address register?
   (A) Index register   (B) Segment pointer
   (C) Stack pointer   (D) Data register.

6. Following is not the state of Five-State process model
   (A) Ready   (B) Running
   (C) Not Running   (D) New.

7. Memory table is used
   (A) To allocate main memory to processes
   (B) To allocate secondary memory to processes
   (C) To manage virtual memory
   (D) A, B and C are true.

8. I/O tables are used
   (A) To assign I/O devices of computer
   (B) To manage I/O devices of computer system
   (C) A and B both true
   (D) A and B both false.

9. The operating system control tables maintains file table, because
   (A) These tables manage I/O devices and channels of the computer system.
   (B) These tables provide information about the existence of files, their location on secondary memory and their current status.
   (C) These tables provide information to manage process.
   (D) None of these.

10. Processor in computer
    (A) Controls the operations of the computer/processes data functions.
    (B) Stores data and program.
    (C) Moves data between computer and its external environment.
    (D) None of these.

11. Memory buffer register (MBR) contains
    (A) Data that is to be written into memory
    (B) A particular I/O device.
    (C) Exchange data between I/O module and the processor.
    (D) The instruction most recently fetched.

12. I/O modules move data
    (A) Between external environment and computer.
    (B) In the computer main memory.
    (C) In Processors
    (D) None of these.

13. I/O OBR (I/O Buffer register) is
    (A) Used for the exchange of data between an I/O module and the processor.
    (B) Specifies particular I/O device.

(C) (A) and (B) both true.

(D) (A) and (B) both false.

14. User-visible register

(A) Enables machine language programmer to minimize main memory reference by optimizing register use.

(B) Enables assembly language programmer to minimize main memory reference by optimizing register use.

(C) A and B both true.

(D) A and B both false.

15. The operations of the processor are supervised by

(A) Control and Status register

(B) Data register.

(C) Address register.

16. User-Visible register Which of the following do not support GUI (Graphical User Interface)

(A) DOS   (B) WINDOWS

(C) Linux   (D) None of these.

17. In the given operating system match the correct

(i) Thread   (ii) Process

(A) The unit of resource ownership.

(B) The unit of dispatching.

(A) (i) A and (ii) B   (C) (i) B and (ii) A

(D) (i) A, B   (E) (ii) A, B.

18. The MS-DOS an operating system supports

(A) Single user process and multiple threads

(B) Multiple user process and single thread

(C) Single user process and single thread

(D) Multiple user processes and multiple threads.

19. The UNIX, an operating system supports

(A) Multiple user processes and single thread per process.

(B) Multiple user processes and multiple threads per process.

(C) Single user process and single thread per process.

(D) Single user process and multiple threads per process.

20. The Java run time environment is an example of

(A) Single user process with multiple threads

(B) Multiple user processes with single thread per process.

(C) Multiple user processes with multiple threads per process.

(D) None of these.

21. The Windows 2000, operating system supports

(A) Multiple user processes with single thread per process.

(B) Multiple processes with multiple thread per process.

(C) Single process with single thread.

(D) Single process with multiple threads.

22. In the pure User Level Threads (ULT)

(i) Thread management is done by application,

(ii) Thread management is done by kernel,

(iii) Kernel is not aware of the existence of thread,

(iv) Application program interface (API) to the kernel thread facility.

(A) i, iii are true

(B) i, ii and iii are true

(C) All are false

(D) None of these are true

23. The Window 2000 (W2K) and Linux are the example of

(A) User Level Thread (ULT)

(B) Kernel Level Thread (KLT)

(C) A and B both

(D) None of these.

24. The following is not an advantage of User Level Threads (ULT).

(A) Thread switching does not requires kernel mode privileges because all of the thread management are within the user address space of a single process.

(B) Here scheduling can be application specific.

(C) ULT can be run an any operating system.

(D) When ULT executes a system call, not only that thread blocked, but all of the threads within the process are blocked.

25. The Linux operating system supports

(A) Single thread per process and single process.

(B) Multiple thread per process and single process.

(C) Single thread per process and multiple processes.

(D) Multiple thread per process and multiple processes.

26. The Vector and array processors fall into
    (A) Single Instruction Single Data (SIS(D) stream
    (B) Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIM(D) stream.
    (C) Multiple Instruction Single Data (MIS(D) stream.
    (D) Multiple Instruction Multiple Data (MIM(D) system.

27. In cluster
    (A) Computers communicate with each other's via fixed paths or via some network facilities
    (B) Computer communicates with each other's via a shared memory.
    (C) Both (A) and (B)
    (D) None of these.

28. The cluster is a case of
    (A) Distributed memory
    (B) Shared memory
    (C) Master/slave architecture
    (D) Symmetric multi processor.

29. The master/slave architecture is an example of
    (A) Distributed memory processing
    (B) Shared memory processing
    (C) Symmetric multi processing
    (D) None of these.

30. I/O modules in computer
    (A) Controls the operation of the computer.
    (B) Stores data and program.
    (C) Move data between the computer and external environment.
    (D) Provides communication among processors and main memory.

31. Instruction register contains
    (A) The address of an instruction to be fetched.
    (B) The instructions most recently fetched.
    (C) The data to be written into memory.
    (D) The data to be read from memory.

32. The following
    (A) Start? Fetch next instruction? Execute Instruction ? Halt, represents
    (B) Instruction cycle with interrupt
    (C) Instruction cycle without interrupt
    (D) Instruction cycle with two interrupts
    (E) None of these.

33. Instruction processing consists of
    (A) Fetch cycle only
    (B) Execution cycle only
    (C) Fetch and Execution cycle both
    (D) None of these.

34. Operating System is
    (A) Software
    (B) Hardware
    (C) Software and Hardware both
    (D) None of these.

35. The concept used to support multi programming environment on a computer is
    (A) Virtual memory
    (B) Hierarchy of physical memory
    (C) Display of multiple windows
    (D) None the above.

36. Which combination of the following features will suffice to characterize an OS as a multi programmed OS ?
    (i) More than one program may be loaded into main memory at the same time for execution.
    (ii) If a program waits for certain events such as I/O, another program is immediately scheduled for execution.
    (iii) If the execution of a program terminates, another program is immediately scheduled for execution.
    (A) (i) only   (B) (ii) and (iii)
    (C) (i) and (iii)   (D) (i), (ii) and (iii).

37. Turnaround time is defined as
    (A) Delay between job submission and job completion
    (B) A waiting time
    (C) Both (A) and (B) above
    (D) None of these

38. The only state transition initiated by the user process itself in an operating system is
    (A) Block   (B) Timer run out
    (C) Dispatch   (D) Wake up

39. Window 98 is a
    (A) Single user system
    (B) Multi user system
    (C) Single tasking system
    (D) None of these.

40. OS/390 is a
    (A) Single user system
    (B) Multi user system
    (C) Single tasking system
    (D) None of these.

41. Thread is
    (A) Dispatch able unit of work
    (B) Can be interrupted
    (C) A and B both true
    (D) A and B both false.

42. Multithreading allows
    (A) To run threads concurrently
    (B) To run threads independently
    (C) A is true, B is false
    (D) A and B both true.

43. For multithreading
    (A) Tasks to be performed can be independent
    (B) Task to be performed is essentially serialized.
    (C) Tasks cannot be divided into number of threads.
    (D) None is true.

44. The principal function of a process is
    (A) To execute machine instructions residing in main memory.
    (B) To execute assembly instructions residing outside main memory.
    (C) A and B both true.
    (D) A and B both false.

45. The trace of the process is
    (A) A set of instructions that execute process
    (B) A listing of sequence of instructions that execute process
    (C) A track of network
    (D) None of these.

46. The two state process models have the following states
    (A) Running and Not Running
    (B) Running and Ready
    (C) Ready and Blocked
    (D) New and Ready.

47. The process control blocks are referred for
    (A) Process control
    (B) I/O devices
    (C) Memory allocation
    (D) None of these.

48. Given three switch processes, when they occur match them
    (1) Clock Interrupt A- The processor encounters a virtual memory address reference for a word that is not in the main memory.
    (2) I/O Interrupt B- The operating system determines whether the currently running process has been executed for the maximum allowable time slice.
    (3) Memory fault C- The operating system determines the I/O action that occurs.
    (A) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C   (B) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A
    (C) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C   (D) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A.

49. With trap in process control
    (A) Operating system determines the error or exception condition that is fatal.
    (B) Operating system interrupted for maximum allowable time.
    (C) Are tables that manage information process
    (D) None of these.

50. Process control block is also referred as
    (A) Fast control block
    (B) Process descriptor
    (C) Task descriptor
    (D) A, B, C are all true.

51. The operating system control tables maintain process tables, because
    (A) These tables manages I/O devices
    (B) These tables manages files
    (C) These tables manages memory
    (D) None of these.

52. Windows XP is
    (A) Uni-programming processes
    (B) Multi programming processes
    (C) Hardware
    (D) None of these.

53. The OS/2 is the operating system that support
    (A) Single thread per process
    (B) Multiple thread per process
    (C) Single process
    (D) None of these.

54. In shared memory multi processor
    (A) Computer communicate to each other by fixed paths
    (B) Computer communicates to each other via a shared memory.
    (C) Each processing element is a self contained computer.
    (D) None of these.

55. The following is not true for master/slave architecture
    (A) A failure of master brings down the whole system
    (B) Operating system kernel runs on master processor only.

(C) Operating system kernel can run on any processor either master or slave.

(D) All scheduling and process management is done on master processor.

56. In monolithic operating system
(A) Virtually any procedure can call any other procedure.
(B) Virtually specific procedure can call any other procedure.
(C) Virtually specific procedure can call specific procedure.
(D) None of these.

57. In Layered operating system following statement is false
(A) Most or all the layers execute in kernel mode.
(B) Interaction only takes place between adjacent layers.
(C) Functions are organized hierarchically.
(D) None of these.

58. When operating system always run on a particular processor and that particular processor do all scheduling and process management then this is an example of
(A) Master/slave architecture
(B) Symmetric multiprocessor
(C) Cluster
(D) None of these.

59. In micro kernel architecture following is false.
(A) Intersection takes place only between adjacent layers.
(B) Intersection takes place via micro kernel.
(C) It supports portability.
(D) It supports object-oriented operating system.

60. In the following processes: a = a + 1; b = 2 × b; b = b + 1; a = 2 × a;the output is.
(A) a > b   (B) a < b
(C) a = b   (D) None of these.

61. A Semaphore is initialized to
(A) Negative integer value
(B) Positive integer value
(C) Non-negative integer value
(D) Non-positive integer value.

62. The wait operation
(A) Decrements the semaphore value
(B) Increments the semaphore value
(C) Fixes the semaphore value
(D) None of these.

63. In semaphore, the process executing the wait is blocked if
(A) The semaphore value becomes negative
(B) The semaphore value become positive

(C) The semaphore value becomes non-positive
(D) The semaphore value becomes non-negative.

64. In semaphore when the order of processes that are waiting to be removed from the queue is first in first out (FIFO) then it is called
(A) Weak semaphore
(B) Strong semaphore
(C) Binary semaphore
(D) None of these.

65. In semaphore the process blocked by wait operation is unblocked if
(A) Semaphore value becomes non-negative
(B) Semaphore value becomes non-positive
(C) Semaphore value is negative
(D) Semaphore value is positive.

66. The compaction is the technique in memory management that is used to over come
(A) Internal fragmentation
(B) External fragmentation
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of these.

67. Physical address (absolute address) in memory partitioning is
(A) Actual location in main memory
(B) A reference to memory location independent of current assignment
(C) A logical address
(D) None of these.

68. The frame
(A) Can hold exactly one page of data
(B) Can hold more than one page of data
(C) Can hole two page of data
(D) None of these.

69. The page table that is maintained by operating system
(A) Shows frame location for each page of the process
(B) Shows actual address in main memory
(C) Referrer memory location to memory
(D) None of these.

70. Match the following pairs
A. Logical address
(1) An actual location in main memory
B. Relative address
(2) An address is expressed as a location relative to some known point.
C. Physical address
(3) A memory location independent of the current assignment of data to memory

(A) A – 3, B – 2, C–1
(B) A – 2, B – 1, C – 3
(C) A – 3, B – 1, C – 2
(D) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3

71. The resident set of process is
    (A) A process that are actually in main memory at anytime.
    (B) A process that are actually in virtual memory at any time.
    (C) A process that are actually in disk.
    (D) None of these.

72. Physical address in memory management is
    (A) Actual location in main memory
    (B) Memory location independent of current assignment of data to memory.
    (C) Memory location dependent to some known point.
    (D) None of these.

73. Relative address in memory management is
    (A) Independent of some known point
    (B) Dependent to some known point
    (C) Actual location in the main memory
    (D) None of these.

74. A Absolute loading B Re-locatable loading C Dynamic Run-Time loading; 1. For loader, load module, either is an absolute main memory address or specific address reference. 2. For loader, load modules have no absolute address. 3. For loader, load modules have all memory reference in relative form.
    (A) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3
    (B) A – 2, B – 3 , C – 1
    (C) A – 1, B – 3, C – 2
    (D) A – 3, B – 2, C – 1

75. For Load-time dynamic linking
    (A) Load module (application module) to be loaded is read into memory.
    (B) Some of the linking is postponed until execution time.
    (C) External references to target modules remain in the loaded program.
    (D) None of these.

76. In thread scheduling, load sharing is referred to
    (A) Simultaneous scheduling of threads that make up a single process.
    (B) Implicit scheduling defined by the assignment of threads to processors.

(C) A global queue of ready thread is maintained and each processor, when idle, selects a thread from queue.
(D) None of these.

77. The real time task
    (A) The tasks that reacts to events that take place in out side world.
    (B) The tasks that do not reacts to the outside world events.
    (C) The tasks are independent of the time when it occurs.
    (D) None of these.

78. Hard real-time tasks are
    (A) A real time task that do not require dead line constraints.
    (B) A real time task that requires dead line constraints.
    (C) A task independent to time when it occurs.
    (D) None of these.

79. The deterministic operating system
    (A) Where operations are performed with in pre-determined time interval.
    (B) Where operations can be performed with out pre-determined time interval.
    (C) The operating time can not be determined.
    (D) None of these.

80. In Responsive real time operating system
    (A) The interruption is acknowledge and operating system response to interrupt.
    (B) Once the operation starts no interrupt is acknowledge.
    (C) The operation completes in fixed inter of time.
    (D) None of these.

81. In multi processor scheduling; A: Gang scheduling, B: Dynamic scheduling, C: Dedicated processor management.; 1- The number of threads in a process can be altered during the course of execution. 2- This provides implicit scheduling defined by the assignment of threads to processors, 3- It is applied to the simultaneous scheduling of threads that make up a single process.
    (A) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3
    (B) A – 2, B – 1, C – 3
    (C) A – 1, B – 3, C – 2
    (D) A – 3, B – 1, C – 1

82. In real time computing
    (A) The result of computation does not depend on the time at which computation is done.
    (B) The result of computation also depends on the time at which computation is done.
    (C) The results are independent of the time considered.
    (D) None of these.

83. In soft real time tasks
    (A) The dead line is always mandatory.
    (B) The dead line is desirable but not mandatory.
    (C) The results are independent of the time, when it took place.
    (D) None of these.

84. In real time scheduling: A: Static table driven approach, B: Static priority driven preemptive approach, C: Dynamic planning based approach; 1- A static analysis of feasible scheduler of dispatching is done and implemented. 2- A static analysis of feasible schedules of dispatching is done and assigns priorities to tasks. 3- Feasibility is determined at run time.
    (A) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3
    (B) A – 2, B – 3, C – 1
    (C) A – 3, B – 1, C – 2
    (D) None of these.

85. Match the following I/O devices : A- Keyboard, 1- Human readable, B- Disk and tape drives, 2- Communication, C- Modems, 3-Machine readable
    (A) A – 1, B – 3, C – 2
    (B) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3
    (C) A – 3, B – 2, C – 1
    (D) A – 2, B – 1, C – 3

86. Arrange the following I/O device in increasing data rate Hard disk, Floppy disk, Key board
    (A) Key board, Floppy disk, Hard disk
    (B) Floppy disk, Key board, Hard disk
    (C) Key board, Hard disk, Floppy disk
    (D) Hard disk, Floppy disk, Key board.

87. In I/O management when buffering is allowed then : Statement A: Input transfer is performed before request is made. Statement B: Output transfer is performed after request is made. Statement A and B are both true
    (A) Statement A and B are both false
    (B) Statement A is true but Statement B is false

(C) Statement B is true but statement A is false.
(D)

88. Resident set of process is
    (A) Portion of a process that is actually in main memory at any time.
    (B) Portion of a process that is actually in virtually memory at any time.
    (C) A and b both true.
    (D) None of these.

89. Main memory is referred as
    (A) Virtual memory   (B) Real memory
    (C) A and B both   (D) None of these.

90. Memory that is located on the disk either Hard or floppy is referred as
    (A) Virtual memory
    (B) Real memory
    (C) Main memory
    (D) None of these.

91. The principle of locality states
    (A) The program and data references within a process tend to cluster.
    (B) The program and data references within a process do not tend to cluster.
    (C) A process actually referred in virtual memory.
    (D) None of these.

92. In memory management : A- Fetch Policy B- Cleaning Policy C- Placement Policy: 1- It determines when a modified page should be written out to secondary memory. 2- It determines when a page should be bought into main memory. 3- It determines where in real memory a process piece is to be reside.
    (A) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3
    (B) A – 2, B – 1, C – 3
    (C) A – 2, B – 1, C – 3
    (D) A – 3, B – 1, C – 2

93. In memory management when demand cleaning policy is applied
    (A) A modified page is written before their page frames are needed to so that pages can be written out in batches.
    (B) A page is written out to secondary memory only when it has been selected for replacement.
    (C) A and B both true.
    (D) None of these.

94. In two level scheme for page table, if one assume byte-level addressing and 4-kbyte (2^{12} pages) then the 4-Gbyte (2^{32}) virtual address space is composed of
    (A) 2^{10} pages   (B) 2^{20} pages
    (C) 2^{30} pages   (D) 2^{40} pages

95. When pre cleaning policy is applied in memory management
    (A) A page is written out to secondary memory only when it has been selected for replacement.
    (B) Modified pages are written before their page frames are needed so that can be written out in batches.
    (C) A and B both true.
    (D) None of these.

96. In virtual memory management, when local control policy is applied
    (A) It determines the number of processes that are to be resident in main memory.
    (B) It determines the number of processes that are to be resident in virtual memory.
    (C) It determines when a modified page should be written out to secondary memory.
    (D) None of these.

97. In two level scheme if each page is mapped by 4-byte (2^2) page table entry then to create a page table composed of 2^{20} page table entry one requires
    (A) 2^{22} bytes   (B) 2^{12} bytes
    (C) 2^{16} bytes   (D) None of these.

98. In defining page table structure in virtual memory, A page number portion of a virtual address is mapped into a hash table using simple hash function, where hash table contains a pointer to the inverted page table, which contains page table entries, this approach is referred as
    (A) One page table per process structure.
    (B) Two level page table structure.
    (C) Inverted page table structure.
    (D) None of these.

99. A fetch policy for virtual memory determines
    (A) When a page should be bought into main memory.
    (B) Where in real memory a process piece is to be reside.
    (C) The selection of a page in memory that is to replaced.
    (D) The page in memory that is not been referenced for long time.

100. The demand paging and pre paging of virtual memory management are
    (A) Fetch policy for virtual memory management.
    (B) Placement policy for virtual memory management.

    (C) Replacement policy for virtual memory management.
    (D) None of these.
    (i) A- Fetch, B-Demand paging, C-Pre-paging; 1-Determines when a page should be bought into main memory. 2-A page is bought into main memory only when a reference is made to a location on that page. 3-Pages other than the one demanded by a page fault are bought in.
    (E) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3
    (F) A – 3, B – 2, C – 1
    (G) A – 2, B – 3, C – 1
    (H) A – 3, B – 1, C – 2

101. When process is swapped out of main memory and put in a suspended state
    (A) All of its resident pages are moved out.
    (B) All of the pages that were previously in main memory are returned to main memory.
    (C) Pages other than the one demanded by a page fault are bought in main memory.
    (D) None of these.

102. Statement A: The placement policy determines where in real memory a process piece is to reside. Statement B: The fetch policy determines when a page should be bought into main memory.
    (A) A and B both true
    (B) A and B both false
    (C) A is true, B is false
    (D) A is false, B is true

103. When a frame in main memory is locked
    (A) The page currently stored in that frame can be replaced.
    (B) The page currently stored in that frame cannot be replaced.
    (C) Pages currently in frame can be removed in round-robin style.
    (D) None of these.

104. Statement A : In memory management, the replacement policy deals with the selection of pages in memory to be replaced by arrived new page. Statement B: In memory management, the policy the fetch policy determines when a page should be bought into main memory.
    (A) A and B both false
    (B) A and B both true
    (C) A is true, B is false
    (D) A is false, B is true

105. The Least Recently Used (LRU) policy
(A) Replaces the page in memory that has not been referenced for the least time.
(B) Replaces the page in memory that has not been referenced for the longest time.
(C) Replaces the page in memory in round robin fashion.
(D) None of these.

106. In memory management where replacement is allowed in First-in-First-out (FIFO) fashion
(A) The page frames are allocated to a process as circular buffer and pages are removed in random order.
(B) The page frames are allocated to a process as circular buffer and pages are removed in round-robin order.
(C) Replaces the pages that are least referred.
(D) Replaces the pages that are most referred.

107. By principle of locality, in least recently used policy, in memory management
(A) The page replaced in memory is least likely to be referenced in the near future.
(B) The page replaced in memory is most likely to be referenced in the near future.
(C) The pages replaced in memory in round-robin fashion.
(D) None of these.

108. In First-In-First-out (FIFO) replacement policy used in memory management, the page frames to allocated to a process as circular buffer and
(A) The most recent page is removed at first
(B) The most recent page is removed at the last
(C) The most recent page is removed any time
(D) None of these

109. The memory management, y one clock policy is applied then the page first loaded into a frame in memory its use bit is set to
(A) Zero   (B) One
(C) Two   (D) Three

110. In memory management Free page list is: A- A list of page frames available for reading in pages. B- A list where replaced page is assigned without modification. C-A list where replaced page is assigned with modification.
(A) A, B, C are true   (B) A and B are true
(C) A and C are true   (D) B and C are true.

111. A policy in memory management referred as clock policy because one can visualize the page frames as laid out in
(A) Straight line   (B) Rectangle
(C) Circle   (D) Square

112. In memory management :A-Fixed allocation policy, B-Variable allocation policy: 1-It gives a process a fixed number of frames in main memory within which to execute. 2-It allows the number of page frames allocated to a process to be varied over the life time of the process. 3-In it a number of allocated frames are decided at initial load time.
(A) A – 1, 3, B – 2   (B) A – 1, B – 3
(C) A – 2, B – 1, 3   (D) A – 1, 2, B – 3

113. In uni-processor scheduling :A : Turnaround time, B : Response time, 1: A time interval between the submission of a process and its completion. 2: For interactive process, it is a time from the submission of a request until the response begins to received. 3: It includes actual execution time plus time spent waiting for resources.
(A) A – 2, 2, B – 3   (B) A – 1, 3, B – 2
(C) A – 2, B – 1, 2   (D) A – 2, B – 1, 3

114. In uni-processor management processor through put
(A) Is a measure of how much work is being performed
(B) Is the percentage of time that the processor is busy
(C) Is a time interval between the submission of a process and its completion
(D) None of these

115. In uni-processor scheduling, a priorities enforcement is
(A) When processes are assigned priorities and scheduling policy favor higher priority processes.
(B) The scheduling keeps resources of system busy.
(C) Here currently running process can be interrupted and moved to ready state by the operating system.
(D) None of these.

116. In uni-processor scheduling, if non-preemptive policy is applied then
(A) Once a process is in running state, it continues to execute until it terminates or block itself.
(B) Currently running process can be interrupted and moved to ready state by the operating system.

(C) The clock interrupt is generated at periodic intervals.
(D) None of these.

117. In aperiodic (real time) tasks
(A) The dead line for start is mandatory, but for finish it is not.
(B) The dead line for finish is mandatory, but for start it is not.
(C) The dead line for finish and start is mandatory.
(D) The dead line for finish and start is not mandatory.

118. The time table of railway, and airline which defines arrival and departure can be considered as
(A) Hard real time scheduling
(B) Soft real time scheduling
(C) None real time scheduling.
(D) None of these.

119. When preemptive policy is applied to uni-processor scheduling then
(A) Once a process is in running state, it continues to execute until it terminates or block itself.
(B) Currently running process can be interrupted and moved to ready state by the operating system.
(C) The processes are assigned priorities.
(D) None of these.

120. The normalized turnaround time is
(A) Ratio of turnaround time to service time
(B) Ratio of turnaround time to waiting time
(C) Ratio of service time to waiting time
(D) Ratio of waiting time to service time.

121. In uni-processor scheduling, shortest process next policy is
(i) A: Non-preemptive policy
(ii) B: Preemptive policy
(iii) C: A policy where the process with shortest expected processing time is selected next.
(iv) D: A policy where the process with shortest expected processing time is not selected.
(B) A and D are true (C) B and C are true
(D) A and C are true (e) B and D are true.

122. In uni-processor scheduling, shortest remaining time policy is
(A) A policy where scheduler chooses the process that has the shortest expected remaining processing time.
(B) A policy where scheduler discards the process that has the shortest expected remaining process time.

(C) A policy where process with shortest expected processing time is selected next.
(D) None of these.

123. In round robin (time slicing) policy applied on uni-processor scheduling
(A) When interrupt occurs, the currently running process is placed in ready queue, and next ready job is selected in First come First serve basis.
(B) When interrupt occurs, the currently running process is placed in ready queue and next ready job is selected in random order.
(C) No interruption is entertained.
(D) None of these.

124. If normalized turnaround time of different process are given. Then Highest response ratio next policy in uni-processor scheduling policy selects.
(A) The ready process with lowest normalized turnaround time.
(B) The ready process with highest normalized turnaround time.
(C) The process with shortest expected processing time.
(D) The process with highest expected processing time.

125. In multi processor scheduling, independent parallelism indicates
(A) There is synchronization among processes at gross level.
(B) There is no explicit synchronization among processes.
(C) A parallel processing or multi tasking is done within a single application.
(D) None of these.

126. In multi processor scheduling : A: Course gained parallelism, B: Medium grained parallelism, C: Fine grained parallelism; 1-Concurrent processes running on a multi programmed uni-processor. 2- Parallel processing or multi tasking is done within a single application. 3- Parallel processing is done within a single instruction stream.
(A) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3
(B) A – 2, B – 3, C – 1
(C) A – 3, B – 2, C – 1
(D) A – 1, B – 3, C – 2

127. In round robin (time slicing) policy applied on uni processor scheduling
 (A) When interrupt occurs, the currently running process is placed in ready queue, and next ready job is selected in First come First serve basis.
 (B) When interrupt occurs, the currently running process is placed in ready queue and next ready job is selected in random order.
 (C) No interruption is entertained.
 (D) None of these.

128. If normalized turnaround time of different process are given. Then Highest response ratio next policy in uni processor scheduling policy selects
 (A) The ready process with lowest normalized turnaround time.
 (B) The ready process with highest normalized turnaround time.
 (C) The process with shortest expected processing time.
 (D) The process with highest expected processing time.

129. In multi processor scheduling, independent parallelism indicates
 (A) There is synchronization among processes at gross level.
 (B) There is no explicit synchronization among processes.
 (C) A parallel processing or multi tasking is done within a single application.
 (D) None of these.

130. In multi processor scheduling; A: Coarse gained parallelism, B: Medium grained parallelism, C: Fine grained parallelism; 1- Concurrent processes running on a multi programmed uni processor, 2 Parallel processing or multi tasking is done within a single application, 3-Parallel processing is done within a single instruction stream.
 (A) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3
 (B) A – 2, B – 3, C – 1
 (C) A – 3, B – 2, C – 1
 (D) A – 1, B – 3, C – 2

131. A situation where two or more processes coordinate their activities based on a condition is referred as
 (A) Synchronization   (B) Dead lock
 (C) Starvation   (D) Par begin

132. Par begin (P1)
 (A) Suspends main program, execute procedure P1 and after execution resume main program.
 (B) Procedure P1 is delayed infinitely due to other procedure are given preference.
 (C) Procedure P1 is not considered for execution.
 (D) None of these.

133. The mail box and ports are examples of
 (A) Indirect process communication
 (B) Direct process communication.
 (C) Both A and B true
 (D) None is true

134. In Dynamic partition of main memory in memory management, the sized of process and memory partition is
 (A) of exactly same size
 (B) of different size.
 (C) Both A and B true
 (D) None is true

135. In the simple paging in memory management where
 (A) Process can be loaded into a partition of equal or greater size.
 (B) Process is loaded into a partition of exactly same size.
 (C) Process is divided into a number of equal size pages of same length as of frames.
 (D) None of these.

136. A. Absolute Loading B. Relocatable Loading C. Dynamic Run-Time Loading; 1- It requires that a load module always be loaded into some location in main memory. 2- A load module can be located anywhere in main memory.
 (A) A – 2, B – 1, C – 1
 (B) A – 1, B – 1, C – 2
 (C) A – 1, B – 2, C – 2
 (D) A – 1, B – 2, C – 1

137. The disk and tape devices are referred as
 (A) Block oriented I/O devices
 (B) Stream oriented I/O devices
 (C) Logical I/O devices
 (D) None of these

138. Which of the following is not human readable I/O device ?
 (A) Video display terminals
 (B) Key board
 (C) Printers
 (D) Disk drives

139. Following is not the stream oriented I/O device
    (A) Printer
    (B) Mouse
    (C) Communication modules
    (D) Disk/tape

140. The direct memory access (DM(A) module
    (A) Controls the data exchange between main memory and I/O module.
    (B) The processor issues I/O command, execute subsequent instructions and interrupt I/O module.
    (C) The processor issues I/O commands to an I/O module.
    (D) None of these.

141. In disk scheduling, the seek time is
    (A) The time taken to position the head at the track.
    (B) The time taken to reach the beginning of sector once the track is selected.
    (C) A and B both.
    (D) None of these.

142. The access time in disk scheduling is
    (A) The time taken to position the head at the track.
    (B) The time taken to reach the beginning of the sector of the track.
    (C) The sum of seek time and rotational delay.
    (D) None of these.

143. The transfer time in disk scheduling is
    (A) Proportional to rotation speed.
    (B) Inversely proportional to rotation speed.
    (C) Equal to rotation speed.
    (D) None of these.

144. In last- in-first- out, disk scheduling policy
    (A) Recently received request is entertained at the last.
    (B) Recently received request is entertained first.
    (C) Requests are selected at random
    (D) None of these.

145. In disk scheduling, SCAN algorithm states
    (A) The arm is required to move in one direction only.
    (B) The arm can be moved in any direction.
    (C) The arm is fixed.
    (D) None of these.

146. RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) scheme consists of
    (A) Five levels from one to six.
    (B) Six levels, from zero to five.
    (C) Seven levels, from zero to six.
    (D) None of these.

147. In RAID scheme, which of the RAID level does not use parity calculation in redundancy achievement
    (A) RAID 4   (B) RAID 3
    (C) RAID 2   (D) RAID 1

148. In system buffer cache, used in UNIX, following not true
    (A) It is a disk cache
    (B) It is not a disk cache
    (C) Data transfer between buffer cache and user process space always occurs using DMA.
    (D) I/O operations with disk are handled through buffer code.

149. In disk scheduling, the shortest service time first policy selects the disk request that
    (A) In cure the maximum seek time
    (B) In cure the minimum seek time
    (C) Is received first
    (D) Is received at last.

150. The C–SCAN, in disk scheduling states
    (A) The arm movement is uni directional
    (B) The arm movement is bidirectional
    (C) The are is to be state fixed
    (D) None of these.

151. RAID-O does not support the following characteristics: A: RAID is a set of physical disk drives viewed by the operating system as a single logical drive. B: Data distributed across the physical drives of an array. C: Re-demdant disk capacity is used to store parity information, which guarantees data recoverability in case of a disk failure.
    (A) A and B   (B) A only
    (C) B only   (D) C only

252. The UNIX scheduling gives
    (A) Highest preference to real time processes
    (B) Highest preference to kernel mode processes
    (C) Highest preference to user mode processes
    (D) Highest preference to shared processes.

153. In disk scheduling when SCAN (Look) policy is applied and when last track reached in one direction
    (A) The service direction is reversed and scan proceeds in opposite direction.
    (B) The arm returns to the opposite end of the disk and scan begins again.
    (C) A and B both true.
    (D) None of these.

154. In RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) scheme, which of the following RAID level does not include redundancy to improve performance ?
(A) RAID level 0
(B) RAID level 1
(C) RAID level 2
(D) RAID level 4

155. In which of the following RAID scheme, redundancy is achieved by the simple expedient of duplicating all the data ?
(A) RAID level 0
(B) RAID level 1
(C) RAID level 2
(D) RAID level 3

156. In shortest service time first policy, applied on disk scheduling, the disk request is selected
(A) That requires the least movement of disk arm from its current position.
(B) That requires the maximum movement of disk arm from its current position.
(C) That is recently received.
(D) On random.

157. The RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) level one requires
(A) Same disk space of the logical disk that it support.
(B) Twice disk space of the logical disk that it support.
(C) Thrice disk space of the logical disk that it support.
(D) Half disk space of the logical disk that it support.

158. Match the following in RAID scheme : A-Parallel access array, B-Independent access array, 1- All member disks participate in the execution of every I/O request. 2- Each member disk participates separately in the execution of every I/O request. 3- Here spindles of the individual drives are synchronized so that each disk head is in the same position on each disk at any given time.
(A) A – 1, 3 and B – 2
(B) A – 1, and B – 2, 3
(C) A – 2 and B – 1, 3
(D) A – 1, 2 and B – 3

159. The following RAID level employer parallel access technique and single redundant disk
(A) RAID level 0
(B) RAID level 1
(C) RAID level 2
(D) RAID level 3

160. The RAID scheme indicate
(A) Random access of information data.
(B) Random array of independent disks.
(C) Redundant array of independent disks.
(D) Redundant access of information data.

161. Which of the RAID level does not employ independent access technique ?
(A) RAID 6
(B) RAID 5
(C) RAID 4
(D) RAID 3

162. Which of the following RAID level uses independent access technique and distributes the parity strips across all disks?
(A) Two
(B) Three
(C) Four
(D) Five

163. Cache memory is
(A) Bigger and slower than main memory
(B) Bigger and faster that main memory
(C) Smaller and slower than main memory
(D) Smaller and faster than main memory

164. By principle of locality, cache memory
(A) Increases average memory access time.
(B) Reduces average memory access time
(C) Does not affect the average memory access time
(D) None of these

165. Following is not true for disk cache
(A) It is a buffer in main memory for disk sector
(B) It contains the copy of some of the sector on the disk
(C) It is bigger is size than main memory
(D) It is smaller is size than main memory

166. In disk storage devices, data are recorded on and later retrieved from disk via a conducting coil named
(A) Tail
(B) Foot
(C) Head
(D) Hand.

167. In disk storage devices during read and write operation
(A) Head is rotate while platter is stationary
(B) Head is stationary while platter rotates
(C) Head and platter are both stationary
(D) None is true

168. In magnetic disk, density that is in bits per linear inch
(A) Increases in moving from the outer most track to the inner most track.
(B) Decreases in moving from the outer most track to the inner most track.
(C) Remains same in moving from the outer most track to the inner most track.
(D) Randomly distributed in moving from the outer most track to the inner most track.

169. Data from and to magnetic disk is transformed in
     (A) Continuation
     (B) Blocks
     (C) Block and Continuation both
     (D) None of these.

170. On magnetic disks, the data on the platter is organized in a concentric sets of rings called
     (A) Sectors   (B) Gaps
     (C) Rings   (D) Tracks

171. In disk storage devices the width of head is:
     (A) Same of the track
     (B) More than of the track
     (C) Less than of the track
     (D) None is true.

172. In a fixed head disk, the number of read/write head per track are
     (A) One   (B) Two
     (C) Three   (D) Four.

173. CD defines
     (A) Computer device
     (B) Computer disk
     (C) Compact disk
     (D) None of these

174. A-Fixed-Head disk, B-Movable-Head disk, 1- One head per track and al head are mounted on rigid arm that extends across all tracks. 2- Only one head and head is mounted on the arm, such that it can position the track.
     (A) A – 1, B – 2   (B) A – 2, B – 1
     (C) A – 1, B – 1   (D) A – 2, B – 2

175. The record is the collection of
     (A) Fields   (B) Files
     (C) Data base   (D) None of these.

176. In File system architecture which is the correct arrangement from lower level to higher.
     (A) Device drives, basic file system, basic I/O supervisor, logical I/O.
     (B) Basic file system, basic I/O, logical I/O, device drives.
     (C) Basic I/O, basic file system, logical I/O, device drives.
     (D) None of these.

177. In file management system the following communicate directly with periphing I/O devices.
     (A) Device drives
     (B) Basic file system
     (C) Basic I/O supervisor
     (D) Logical I/O.

178. For file management, in file operations device drivers are
     (A) Disk drivers   (B) Tape drivers
     (C) A and B both   (D) None of these.

179. In file management, the primary interface of computer system with external environment is done through
     (A) Device drivers
     (B) Basic file system
     (C) Basic I/O supervisor
     (D) Logical I/O.

180. In file management, users and applications access records via
     (A) Physical I/O   (B) Basic I/O supervisor
     (C) Logical I/O   (D) None of these.

181. Match the following for file system architecture : A-Basic file system, B-Logical I/O module, 1- Deals with blocks of data, 2- Deals with file records, 3- Provides general purpose record I/O capacity.
     (A) A – 1, B – 2, 3   (B) A – 1, 2, B – 3
     (C) A – 2, 3, B – 1   (D) A – 1, 3, B – 2

182. Match the following access rights :A-Specific user, B-User group, C-All ; 1- Individual user who are designated by user I, 2-A set of users who are individually defined, 3-Every user has access to the system.
     (A) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3
     (B) A – 2, B – 1, C – 3
     (C) A – 1, B – 3, C – 2
     (D) A – 3, B – 2, C – 1

183. In file management, the pile
     (A) The collection of data in order which they arrive.
     (B) A fixed format used for records.
     (C) Records keep with some key sequence.
     (D) None of these.

184. In file management, in the following record blocking method, the optional use of space is made, without unused space left
     (A) Fixed blocking
     (B) Variable-length spanned blocking
     (C) Variable-length un-spanned blocking
     (D) None of these.

185. In secondary storage management, "If allocation of file is made on an individual block basis and each block contains a pointer to the next block in the chain" then it is referred as
     (A) Contiguous allocation
     (B) Chained allocation
     (C) Indexed allocation
     (D) None of these.

186. In secondary storage management, bit table, for each block on disk a vector contains
    (A) One bit each block
    (B) Two bit each block
    (C) Three bit each block
    (D) Four bit each block.

187. In bit table used for Free space management in secondary storage
    (A) Bit zero corresponds to free block
    (B) Bit one corresponds to free block
    (C) Bit zero corresponds to block in use
    (D) None of these

188. The amount of memory (in bytes) required for a block bitmap is
    (A) Disk size × 8
    (B) Disk size/ (8 × file system block size)
    (C) File system block size/disk size
    (D) None of these.

189. In 16 G byte disk with 512-bit block, the bit table requires
    (A) 1 M bytes   (B) 2 M bytes
    (C) 3 M bytes   (D) 4 M bytes.

190. Application Programming Interface is
    (A) A set of function and call programs that allows clients and servers to intercommunicate.
    (B) A database, where information access is limited to the selection of rows that satisfy all search criteria.
    (C) A computer usually a high powered work station.
    (D) None of these.

191. If in a computer networking environment when all the processing is done on single computer can be referred as
    (A) Host based processing
    (B) Server based processing
    (C) Client based processing
    (D) None of these.

192. In three tier client/server architecture application software match the following: A-User machine, 1-Client, B- Middle-tier, 2-Application server, C- Backend server, 3 Data servers.
    (A) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3
    (B) A – 1, B – 3, C – 2
    (C) A – 2, B – 1, C – 3
    (D) A – 3, B – 2, C – 1

193. UNIX was developed by
    (A) Bell Labs for PDP-7 in 1970
    (B) Microsoft for IBM computers
    (C) Macintosh
    (D) None of these.

194. UNIX is a
    (A) Operating system
    (B) Hardware
    (C) Programming language
    (D) None of these.

195. In UNIX process management, the system process runs in
    (A) Kernel mode only
    (B) Kernel and user mode both
    (C) User mode only
    (D) None of these.

196. In UNIX process management, the user processes runs in
    (A) Kernel mode only
    (B) Kernel and user mode both
    (C) User mode only
    (D) None of these.

197. In UNIX process management, the following is true
    (A) User process enters kernel mode by issuing a system call when interrupt occurs.
    (B) Kernel mode is executed in user process.
    (C) User process enters kernel mode with out issuing a system call when interrupt occurs.
    (D) None of these.

198. The number of process states recognized by UNIX
    (A) Two   (B) Nine
    (C) Eight   (D) Seven.

199. In process management of UNIX system, which of the following process states are running states in respect of whether the process is executing in user or kernel mode
    (A) Ready to run (in memory) state
    (B) Ready to run (in swappe(D) state
    (C) Preempted state
    (D) A and C are true

200. A task in a blocked state is
    (A) Executable
    (B) Waiting for some temporarily unavailable resource
    (C) Running
    (D) None of these

201. Semaphores
    (A) are used to do I/O
    (B) Synchronize critical resources to prevent contention
    (C) synchronize critical resources to prevent deadlock.
    (D) allow processes to communicate with one another.

202. Priorities
    (A) are used to schedule processes
    (B) increase as a process remains in the processor
    (C) are attached to each page in the system
    (D) are assigned by the user.

203. Dijkstra's banker's algorithm in an operating-system solves the problem of
    (A) deadlock avoidance
    (B) deadlock recovery
    (C) mutual exclusion
    (D) context switching

204. Which structure prohibits the sharing of files and directories
    (A) tree structure
    (B) one level structure
    (C) two level structure
    (D) none of these

205. With round-robin CPU scheduling in a time shared system
    (A) using very large time slices degenerates into First-Come First Served Algorithm
    (B) using extremely small time slices improves performance
    (C) using very small time slices degenerate into Last-In-First-Out algorithm
    (D) using medium sized time slices leades to Shortest Request Time First algorithm.

206. The portion of the process scheduler in an operating system that dispatches processes is concerned with
    (A) activating suspended I/O-bound processes
    (B) temporarily suspending processes when CPU load is too great
    (C) assigning ready processes to the CPU
    (D) all of the above

207. Following is the correct definition of a valid process transition within an operating system
    (A) wake up : ready – running
    (B) dispatch: ready – running
    (C) block: ready – blocked
    (D) timer run out : ready – blocked

208. I/O redirection
    (A) implies changing the name of a file
    (B) can be employed to use an exiting file as input file for a program
    (C) implies connection to programs through a pipe
    (D) none of the above

209. When an interrupt occurs, an operating system
    (A) ignores the interrupt
    (B) always changes state of interrupted process after processing the interrupt
    (C) always resumes execution of interrupted process after processing the interrupt
    (D) may change state of interrupted process to blocked and schedule another process

210. Thrashing
    (A) reduces page I/O
    (B) decreases the degree of multi-programming
    (C) implies excessive page I/O
    (D) improve the system performance

211. Dirty bit for a page in a page table
    (A) helps avoid unnecessary writes on a paging device
    (B) helps maintain LRU information
    (C) allows only read on a page
    (D) none of the above

212. A set of resources allocations such that the system can allocate resources to each process is some order, and still avoid a dead lock is called
    (A) unsafe state   (B) safe state
    (C) Starvation   (D) Greedy allocation

213. A disk scheduling algorithm in an operating system causes the disk arm to seek back and forth access the disc surface servicing all request in its path, this is a
    (A) first come first served
    (B) shortest seek time first
    (C) scan
    (D) None of these

214. An attached processor
    (A) is used one only a few computers
    (B) causes all processor to function equally
    (C) is more difficult to implement than a co-processor
    (D) is used only for limited, specific functions

215. Process is
    (A) a program in high level language kept on disk
    (B) contents of main memory
    (C) a program in execution
    (D) a job in secondary memory

216. Situations where two or more processes are reading or writing some shared data and the final result depends on who runs precisely which are called
    (A) race condition
    (B) critical sections
    (C) mutual exclusions
    (D) message passing

217. Producer consumer problem can be solved using
    (A) Semaphores   (B) Event counters
    (C) Monitors   (D) All of the above

218. The strategy of allowing process that are logically run able to be temporarily suspended is called
    (A) preemptive scheduling
    (B) non preemptive scheduling
    (C) shortest job first
    (D) first come first served

219. Moving process from main memory to disk is called
    (A) Scheduling   (B) Cache
    (C) Swapping   (D) Spooling

220. Banker's algorithm for resource allocation deals with
    (A) deadlock prevention
    (B) deadlock avoidance
    (C) deadlock recovery
    (D) mutual exclusion

221. The dispatcher
    (A) actually schedules the tasks into the processor
    (B) is always very small and simple
    (C) puts tasks in wait
    (D) None of these

222. A set or resource allocations such that the system can allocate resources to each process in some order, and still avoids a deadlock is called
    (A) unsafe state   (B) safe state
    (C) starvation   (D) greedy allocation

223. Processor-bound tasks
    (A) use the processor more often
    (B) use more processor time
    (C) use less processor time
    (D) always take longer to execute

224. The following resources can cause deadlocks
    (A) Read only files   (B) Shared programs
    (C) Printers   (D) All of the above

225. Complex scheduling algorithms
    (A) use more resources than they gain
    (B) recover more resources than they use
    (C) always use many resources
    (D) are most appropriate for very large computers

226. The intensive jobs
    (A) use less processor time than most jobs
    (B) you are constrained by their I/O requirements
    (C) run more quickly than processor-intensive jobs
    (D) should all be executed at the same time

227. The FIFO algorithm
    (A) executes first the job that last entered the queue
    (B) executes first the job that first entered the queue
    (C) executes first the job with the least processor needs
    (D) executes first the job that has been in the queue the longest

228. Check pointing a job
    (A) allows it to be completed successfully
    (B) allows it to continue executing later
    (C) prepares it for finishing
    (D) occurs only when there is an error in it

229. Windows is an
    (A) operating system
    (B) operating environment
    (C) user interface
    (D) programming platform

230. Following is/are operating system used in computers
    (A) MS-DOS   (B) OS/2
    (C) UNIX   (D) All of the above

231. The following operating system writes through catches?
    (A) UNIX   (B) DOS
    (C) ULTRIX   (D) XENIX

232. Which is/are the most important features of Microsoft windows program?
    (A) Windows   (B) Pull-down menus
    (C) Icons   (D) All of the above

233. Multiprocessing models have
    (A) symmetric multiprocessing model
    (B) asymmetric multiprocessing model
    (C) both (A) and (B) above
    (D) None of these

234. Real-time systems are
    (A) primarily used on mainframe computers
    (B) used for monitoring events as they occur
    (C) used for program development
    (D) used for real-time interactive users.

235. Multiprogramming systems
    (A) are easier to develop than single programming systems
    (B) execute each job faster
    (C) execute more jobs in the same time period
    (D) are used only one large mainframe computers

236. Virtual memory is
    (A) simple to implement
    (B) used on all major commercial operating systems
    (C) less efficient in utilization of memory
    (D) useful when fast I/O devices are not available

237. Memory management is
    (A) not used in modern operating systems
    (B) replaced with virtual memory on current systems
    (C) not used on multiprogramming systems
    (D) critical for even the simplest operating systems

238. Scheduling is
    (A) allowing job to use the processor
    (B) making proper use of processor
    (C) Both A and B
    (D) None of these

239. Following is true for Multiprocessing
    (A) It makes the operating system simpler
    (B) It allows multiple processes to run simultaneously
    (C) It allows the same computer to have multiple processors
    (D) None of these

240. A monitor program is a program that
    (A) interprets the interrupt calls
    (B) restores the status of the CPU after a function call
    (C) interprets the input from a keyboard and converts the input into its binary equivalent
    (D) checks the status of the I/O devices

241. The process scheduler in the processor management unit
    (A) gives all jobs to the job scheduler
    (B) selects a job to run
    (C) selects a process to run
    (D) co-ordinates the process synchronization

242. Round robin is a
    (A) kind of magnetic drum
    (B) process scheduling policy
    (C) process synchronization policy
    (D) memory allocation policy

243. Which is the correct definition of a valid process transition in an operating system?
    (A) Wake up: ready ? running
    (B) Dispatch: ready? running
    (C) Block: ready ? running
    (D) Timer runout : ready ? blocked

244. A critical section is a program segment
    (A) which should run in a certain specified amount of time
    (B) which avoids deadlocks
    (C) where shared resources are accessed
    (D) which must be enclosed by a pair of semaphore operations.

245. Which of the following is an example of a spooled device?
    (A) A line printer used to print the output of a number of jobs
    (B) A terminal used to enter input data to a running program
    (C) A secondary storage device in a virtual memory system
    (D) A graphic display device

246. A solution to the Dining Philosophers Problem which avoids deadlock is
    (A) ensure that all philosophers pick up the left fork before the right fork.
    (B) ensure that all philosophers pick up the right fork before the left fork.
    (C) ensure that one particular philosopher picks up the left fork before the right fork, and all other philosophers pick up the right fork before the left fork.
    (D) none of the above

247. Locality of reference implies that the page reference being made by a process
    (A) will always be to the page used in the previous page reference
    (B) is likely to be to one of the pages used in the last few page references
    (C) will always be to one of the pages existing in memory
    (D) will always lead to a page fault

248. The correct matching for the following pairs is - (A) Disk sucheduling, (1) Round robin, (B) Batch processing, (2) SCAN ,(C) Time sharing, (3) LIFO, (D) Interrupt processing, (4) FIFO,
    (A) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
    (B) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
    (C) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
    (D) None of these

249. Shared sub-directories and files are example of
(A) cyclic graph directory
(B) tree structured direction
(C) one level directory
(D) none of these

250. The lowest level of I/O control consists of
(A) device drivers
(B) interrupt handlers
(C) both A and B above
(D) none of the above

251. Which type of design problem in file system
(A) how the file system should look to the user
(B) algorithm and data structure must be created to map the logical file system onto the secondary storage device
(C) Both A and B above
(D) none of the above

252. Of the following which is the methods for allocating disks
(A) Contiguous   (B) Linked
(C) Indexed   (D) All of the above

253. External fragmentation solved by which allocation?
(A) contiguous allocation
(B) linked allocation
(C) index allocation
(D) both B and C

254. Which O/I are best method for allocating?
(A) Contiguous   (B) Linked
(C) Index   (D) All of the above

255. Allocate the first hole that is big enough is called
(A) first fit   (B) best fit
(C) worst fit   (D) all of the above

256. Allocate the smallest hole that. is big enough is called
(A) first fit   (B) best fit
(C) worst fit   (D) all of the above

257. The most efficient data set organization is
(A) a sequential file
(B) an ISAM file
(C) variable depending upon the usage of the data set
(D) a partitioned data set

258. A partitioned data set is most used for
(A) storing program data
(B) storing ISAM files
(C) a program or source library
(D) storing backup information

259. Fragmentation of the file system
(A) can always be prevented
(B) occurs only if the file system is used improperly
(C) can be temporarily removed by compaction
(D) is a characteristic of all file systems

260. File record length
(A) should always be fixed
(B) should always be variable
(C) depends upon the size of the file
(D) should be chosen to match the data character

261. Disaster recovery
(A) is needed by every installation
(B) is never needed
(C) varies in degree between installations
(D) requires off-site computer for immediate use

262. Wild-card specifies
(A) provide an easy way of finding groups of related files
(B) are only used when printing the contents of files
(C) can be used when writing a file
(D) allow several files to be read simultaneously

263. The allocation map
(A) is used to store program data
(B) specifies which blocks are used by which file
(C) is updated by applications programs
(D) allows programs to erase files

264. The activity of a file
(A) is a low percentage of number of records that are added to or deleted from a file
(B) is a measure of the percentage of existing records updated during a run
(C) refers to how closely the files fit into the allocated space
(D) is a measure of the number of records added or deleted from a file compassed with the original number of records

265. The volatility of a file refers to
(A) The number of records added or deleted from a file composed to the original number of records in that file
(B) Efficiency with which non-sequential files are processed

(C) The extent where the records of the file are contiguous and in proximity to others

(D) Percentage of records that has changed in a given time period

266. Which types of file organization are supported by magnetic tape?
(A) random files
(B) contiguous sequential file
(C) indexed sequential file
(D) all of the above

267. Address Binding is defined as
(A) Compiler will typically bind these symbolic addresses to relocatable addressees
(B) Each binding is a mapping from one address space to another
(C) The linkage editor or loader win in turn bind these relocatable addresses to absolute addresses
(D) All of the above

268. Compile time
(A) where the process will reside in memory, then absolute code can be generated
(B) where the process will reside in memory, then the compiler must generate relocatable code
(C) if the process can be moved during its execution from one memory segment to another,the binding must be delayed until run time
(D) all of the above

269. Load time
(A) where the process will reside in memory, then absolute code can be generated
(B) where the process will reside in memory, then the compiler must generate relocatable memory
(C) if the process can be moved during its execution from one memory segment to another, then binding must be delayed until run time
(D) all of the above

270. Execution time
(A) where the process will reside in memory, then absolute code can be generated
(B) where the process will reside in memory, then the compiler must generate relocatable code

(C) if the process can be moved during its execution from one memory segment to another
(D) all of the above

271. In dynamic loading
(A) for better memory utilization use dynamic loading
(B) it does not requires special support from the operating system
(C) disadvantage is unused routine is never loaded
(D) all of the above

272. Fragmentation of the file system
(A) occurs only if the file system is used improperly
(B) can always be prevented
(C) can be temporarily removed by compaction
(D) is the characteristic of all files system

273. Stub
(A) is included in the image for each library routine reference
(B) is small piece of code that indicates how to locate the appropriate memory resident library routine
(C) how to load the library if the routine is not already present
(D) all of the above

274. Local replacement
(A) allows a process to select a replacement frame from the set of all frames
(B) requires that each process selects from only its own set of allocated frames
(C) both (A) and (B) above
(D) none of the above

275. Thrashing
(A) the high paging activity
(B) is spending more time in paging than executing
(C) both A and B above
(D) none of the above

276. Thrashing can be avoided if
(A) the pages, belonging to the working set of the programs are in main memory
(B) the speed of CPU is increased
(C) the speed of I/O processor is increased
(D) all of the above

277. The memory allocation scheme subject to external fragmentation is
(A) segmentation
(B) swapping
(C) pure demand paging
(D) multiple contiguous fixed partitions

278. In virtual memory systems, dynamic address translation
  (A) is the hardware necessary to implement paging
  (B) stores pages at a specific location on disk
  (C) is useless when swapping is used
  (D) is the part of the operating system paging algorithm

279. Relocatable programs
  (A) cannot be used with fixed partitions
  (B) can be loaded almost anywhere in memory
  (C) do not need a linker
  (D) can be loaded only at one specific location

280. Fixed partitions
  (A) are very common in current operating systems
  (B) are very efficient in memory utilization
  (C) are very inefficient in memory utilization
  (D) are most used on large mainframe operating systems

281. Virtual system swapping
  (A) allocates all of memory to one program
  (B) pages working set pages in and out as a group
  (C) is never as efficient as normal paging
  (D) is used only on systems that are thrashing

282. The term paging refers to
  (A) boosting up the priority of a process in multilevel of queues without feedback
  (B) gradually increasing the priority of jobs that wait in the system for a long time to remedy infinite blocking
  (C) keeping track of the time a page has been in memory for the purpose of LRU replacement
  (D) letting job reside in memory for a certain amount of time, so that the number of pages required can be estimated accurately

283. With a segmentation, if there are 64 segments, and the maximum segment size is 512 words, the length of the logical address in bits is
  (A) 12   (B) 14
  (C) 15   (D) 16

284. High paging rate
  (A) may cause high I/O rate
  (B) keeps the systems running well
  (C) is a symptom of too much processor activity
  (D) always creates a slow system

285. The total time to prepare a disk drive mechanism for a block of data to be read from it is
  (A) seek time
  (B) Latency
  (C) latency plus seek time
  (D) transmission time

286. Following illustrates Associative Memory
  (A) The address of the data is supplied by the user
  (B) Same as the tracks associated with disk memory
  (C) No need for address; information is used as address
  (D) Data is accessed serially

287. A disk scheduling algorithm in an operating system causes the disk arm to seek back and forth across the disk surface servicing all requests in its path, based on
  (A) First Come First Served
  (B) Shortest Seek Time First
  (C) Sean
  (D) None of these

288. Access to moving head disks requires three periods of delay before information is brought into memory. The response that correctly lists the three time delays for the physical access of data in the order of the relative speed from the slowest to the fastest is
  (A) latency time, cache overhead time, seek time
  (B) transmission time, latency time, seek time
  (C) seek time, latency time, transmission time
  (D) cache overhead time, latency time, seek time

289. An unpaged cache associates disk domains with the address of the read and continues for a specific length. The major disadvantage of unpaged cache is that
  (A) it allows cache domain to contain redundant data
  (B) it does not allow writes to be cached
  (C) its access time is greater than that of paged caching
  (D) read ahead cache domain blocks are necessarily fixed in size

290. UNIX recognizes following I/O devices
     (A) Disk and Tape drives
     (B) Terminals
     (C) Communication lines
     (D) All the above.

Answer Sheet

1. (C)	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (B)	5. (D)
6. (C)	7. (D)	8. (C)	9. (B)	10. (A)
11. (A)	12. (A)	13. (A)	14. (C)	15. (A)
16. (A)	17. (C)	18. (C)	19. (C)	20. (A)
21. (B)	22. (A)	23. (B)	24. (D)	25. (D)
26. (B)	27. (A)	28. (A)	29. (B)	30. (C)
31. (B)	32. (C)	33. (C)	34. (A)	35. (C)
36. (D)	37. (A)	38. (A)	39. (A)	40. (B)
41. (C)	42. (D)	43. (A)	44. (A)	45. (B)
46. (A)	47. (A)	48. (B)	49. (A)	50. (D)
51. (D)	52. (B)	53. (B)	54. (B)	55. (C)
56. (A)	57. (D)	58. (A)	59. (A)	60. (D)
61. (C)	62. (A)	63. (A)	64. (B)	65. (B)
66. (B)	67. (A)	68. (A)	69. (A)	70. (A)
71. (A)	72. (A)	73. (B)	74. (A)	75. (A)
76. (C)	77. (A)	78. (B)	79. (A)	80. (A)
81. (D)	82. (B)	83. (B)	84. (A)	85. (A)
86. (A)	87. (D)	88. (A)	89. (B)	90. (A)
91. (A)	92. (C)	93. (B)	94. (B)	95. (B)
96. (A)	97. (A)	98. (C)	99. (A)	100. (A)
101. (A)	102. (A)	103. (B)	104. (B)	105. (B)
106. (B)	107. (A)	108. (B)	109. (B)	110. (B)
111. (C)	112. (A)	113. (B)	114. (A)	115. (A)
116. (A)	117. (C)	118. (A)	119. (B)	120. (A)
121. (D)	122. (A)	123. (A)	124. (B)	125. (B)

126. (A)	127. (A)	128. (B)	129. (B)	130. (A)
131. (A)	132. (A)	133. (A)	134. (A)	135. (C)
136. (C)	137. (A)	138. (D)	139. (D)	140. (A)
141. (A)	142. (C)	143. (A)	144. (B)	145. (A)
146. (C)	147. (D)	148. (B)	149. (B)	150. (C)
151. (D)	152. (A)	153. (A)	154. (A)	155. (B)
156. (A)	157. (B)	158. (A)	159. (D)	160. (D)
161. (D)	162. (D)	163. (D)	164. (B)	165. (C)
166. (C)	167. (B)	168. (A)	169. (B)	170. (D)
171. (A)	172. (A)	173. (C)	174. (A)	175. (A)
176. (A)	177. (A)	178. (C)	179. (B)	180. (C)
181. (A)	182. (A)	183. (A)	184. (B)	185. (B)
186. (A)	187. (A)	188. (B)	189. (D)	190. (A)
191. (A)	192. (A)	193. (A)	194. (A)	195. (A)
196. (B)	197. (A)	198. (B)	199. (D)	200. (B)
201. (C)	202. (A)	203. (A)	204. (D)	205. (A)
206. (C)	207. (B)	208. (B)	209. (D)	210. (C)
211. (A)	212. (B)	213. (C)	214. (D)	215. (C)
216. (A)	217. (D)	218. (A)	219. (C)	220. (B)
221. (A)	222. (B)	223. (B)	224. (C)	225. (D)
226. (B)	227. (B)	228. (B)	229. (C)	230. (D)
231. (B)	232. (D)	233. (C)	234. (B)	235. (C)
236. (C)	237. (B)	238. (C)	239. (C)	240. (C)
241. (C)	242. (B)	243. (B)	244. (C)	245. (A)
246. (C)	247. (B)	248. (A)	249. (A)	250. (C)
251. (C)	252. (B)	253. (D)	254. (B)	255. (A)
256. (B)	257. (C)	258. (C)	259. (C)	260. (C)
261. (C)	262. (A)	263. (B)	264. (A)	265. (A)
266. (B)	267. (D)	268. (A)	269. (B)	270. (C)
271. (D)	272. (C)	273. (D)	274. (B)	275. (C)
276. (A)	277. (A)	278. (A)	279. (B)	280. (C)
281. (D)	282. (B)	283. (C)	284. (A)	285. (C)
286. (C)	287. (C)	288. (C)	289. (A)	290. (D)

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

1. Computer system is a
   (A) Hardware
   (B) Software
   (C) Bioware
   (D) Virtual ware

2. Object model is a
   (A) Rule
   (B) Process guidance
   (C) System model
   (D) Entity

3. Software engineering is an engineering discipline concerned with
   (A) Software development
   (B) Software production
   (C) Software implementation
   (D) All the above

4. A workflow model represents
   (A) Sequence of activities
   (B) Role of users involved
   (C) Set of activities
   (D) None of these

5. Sensor component
   (A) Causes changes in system environment
   (B) Communicate with other components
   (C) Collects information from system environment
   (D) Coordinate the operation of other components.

6. Which is the correct order ?
   (A) System development ? system installation ? system operation
   (B) System installation ? system operation? system development
   (C) System decomposition? system installation ? system design
   (D) None of these.

7. Sensor component is a
   (A) Functional component
   (B) Non-functional component
   (C) Reliability component
   (D) None of these

8. Which one is not the non-functional activity ?
   (A) Reliability
   (B) Performance
   (C) Coordination
   (D) Maintainability

9. Sub system is
   (A) Dependent system
   (B) Independent system
   (C) Component
   (D) None of these

10. System architecture model identifies
    (A) Hardware components
    (B) Software components
    (C) Virtual components and software components
    (D) Hardware and software components both

11. Which one is functional component ?
    (A) Reliability
    (B) Maintainability
    (C) Computation
    (D) Performance

12. A class room in a school is a
    (A) System
    (B) Sub-system
    (C) Module
    (D) None of these

13. Floating point process is a
    (A) Communication component
    (B) Computation component
    (C) Coordination component
    (D) Sensor component

14. Digital-analog converter that converter digital input into analog output is a
    (A) Communication component
    (B) Computation component
    (C) Sensor component
    (D) Interface component

15. In software system requirements, the functional requirement for the system describes
    (A) Services the system is expected to provide
    (B) Factors of system development
    (C) Reliability, response time or system capacity
    (D) None of these

16. In software system requirements, the interface requirements are
    (A) Requirements that are derived from the interface of existing system
    (B) Requirements that are derived from the interface of proposed system
    (C) Requirements that are derived from the interface of existing and proposed systems
    (D) None of these

17. Validation plan describes
    (A) Quality procedure
    (B) Schedule procedure
    (C) Management procedure
    (D) None of these

18. Software requirement specification is
    (A) The official statement of what is required of the system developers
    (B) The non official statement of system interface
    (C) Non specified format of system working
    (D) None of these

19. What is Ethnography
    (A) A graphic tool
    (B) Observational technique used to understand social and organizational requirements
    (C) A graph with nodes
    (D) None of these

20. In Data Processing model
    (A) Here data-flow diagram show, how data is processed at different stages in the system. These are behavioral models
    (B) It registers all/ selected activities of a computer system.
    (C) Technique used to transform raw data into a more useful form.
    (D) Data is shifted to modern data base management system.

21. In Data recording
    (A) Here data-flow diagram show, how data is processed at different stages in the system.
    (B) It registers all/ selected activities of a computer system.
    (C) Technique used to transform raw data into a more useful form.
    (D) Data is shifted to modern data base management system.

22. Thermo couple in furnace is a
    (A) Communication component
    (B) Computation component
    (C) Sensor component
    (D) Interface component

23. In block diagrams, relationship between components is shown by
    (A) Boxes   (B) Ovals
    (C) Circular   (D) Lines/Arrows

24. Cities, states and country can be defined as
    (A) Subsystem – Cities, states: System – country
    (B) Subsystem – state :System– country, cities
    (C) Subsystem – Country: System– cities, state
    (D) Subsystem– Country, state: System– Cities

25. Which of the following is correct system design process ?
    (A) Identify system requirement – define system – develop system
    (B) Define system – develop system – identify system
    (C) Identify system – develop system – operate system
    (D) None of these

26. Making different sub-system to work together is
    (A) System definition
    (B) System operation
    (C) System integration
    (D) System decomposition

27. System procurement process involves
    (A) Specifying system requirement
    (B) Choosing suppliers
    (C) A and B both
    (D) None of these

28. System decommissioning normally takes place
    (A) At the beginning of the development process
    (B) At the middle of the development process
    (C) After the end of useful operational time
    (D) At the beginning of the useful operational time

29. System operation takes place after
    (A) System specification
    (B) System design
    (C) System installation
    (D) System decomposition

30. Software processes are
    (A) Activities involved in producing software system
    (B) Activities involved in selling software systems

(C) Activities involved in system design
(D) Activities involved in managing systems

31. Iterative model includes
   (A) Waterfall model
   (B) Sequential model
   (C) Incremental development
   (D) Random model

32. In iterative process model, software process represents
   (A) Sequential activities
   (B) Cycle of activities
   (C) Random activities
   (D) None of these

33. In spiral development the software process form
   (A) Sequences   (B) Loops
   (C) Zigzag   (D) None of these

34. Spiral development involves
   (A) Risk assessment
   (B) Reduction of risk
   (C) A and B both
   (D) None of these

35. Requirement Engineering involves
   (A) Feasibility studies
   (B) Requirement analysis
   (C) Requirement validation
   (D) All the above

36. Analysis and design workbench
   (A) It supports system modeling during the analysis and design stages of the software process
   (B) Organization responsible for approving U.S. standards
   (C) Stimuli that occurs irregularly
   (D) Formalized set of software calls and routines that can be referenced by an application program in order to access supporting system or network services

37. ANSI (American National Standards Institute) is
   (A) It supports system modeling during the analysis and design stages of the software process
   (B) Organization responsible for approving U.S. standards
   (C) Stimuli that occurs irregularly
   (D) Formalized set of software calls and routines that can be referenced by an application program in order to access supporting system or network services

38. Aperiodic stimuli is
   (A) It supports system modeling during the analysis and design stages of the software process
   (B) Organization responsible for approving U.S. standards
   (C) Stimuli that occurs irregularly
   (D) Formalized set of software calls and routines that can be referenced by an application program in order to access supporting system or network services

39. Which is not the part of software process ?
   (A) Software specification
   (B) Software design
   (C) Software evolution
   (D) Software selling

40. Which one is not the generic process model ?
   (A) Waterfall model
   (B) Evolutionary development
   (C) Re-use oriented development
   (D) Marketing model

41. Spiral model is
   (A) Iterative model
   (B) Non-iterative model
   (C) Random model
   (D) None of these

42. Software design activities involved
   (A) System programming
   (B) System operations
   (C) Component design
   (D) Component development

43. Software implementation converts system specifications into
   (A) Development system
   (B) System decomposition
   (C) Executable system
   (D) None of these

44. Which one is not be structured design model ?
   (A) Data flow model
   (B) Entity relation model
   (C) Object-oriented model
   (D) Debugging

45. Software process models are
   (A) Abstract representation of software process
   (B) Software running the systems
   (C) Software managing the systems
   (D) Software implementation

46. Debugging is a process of
   (A) Developing faults
   (B) Removing faults
   (C) Ignoring faults
   (D) None of these

47. Software validation is
    (A) Checking system conformations to its specifications
    (B) Developing system conformations to its specifications
    (C) Operating system
    (D) None of these

48. Unit testing process is
    (A) Software designing process
    (B) Software operating process
    (C) Software validation process
    (D) Software decomposition process

49. CASE environment supports
    (A) Individual process tasks
    (B) Individual process phases
    (C) Most process tasks and process phases
    (D) None of these

50. CASE work benches support
    (A) Individual process tasks
    (B) Process phases and activities
    (C) Development software
    (D) Operation software

51. Error location and repair is
    (A) System modeling process
    (B) System design process
    (C) System verification process
    (D) System decomposition process

52. Quality plan describes
    (A) Quality procedure and standards
    (B) Approaches, resources and schedules
    (C) Configuration management and structure
    (D) None of these

53. Which one is not true for risk analysis ?
    (A) It estimate risks (B) It removes risks
    (C) It reduces risks   (D) It develops risks

54. Project schedule can be illustrated in
    (A) Bar-charts   (B) Activity-networks
    (C) Figures   (D) None of these

55. Change in technology is a
    (A) Technology risk
    (B) People risk
    (C) Tool risk
    (D) Implementation risk

56. Under estimate of cost is
    (A) Technology risk
    (B) People risk
    (C) Estimation risk
    (D) Organizational risk

57. Maintenance plan describes
    (A) Quality procedure
    (B) Schedule procedure
    (C) Maintenance procedure
    (D) Configuration procedure

58. Failure of schedule is
    (A) People risk
    (B) Organizational risk
    (C) Estimation risk
    (D) Requirement risk

59. Risk planning involves
    (A) Avoidance strategies
    (B) Minimization strategies
    (C) Contingency plan
    (D) All the above

60. Which is not the part of scheduling process?
    (A) Creating project chart
    (B) Defining roles/activities
    (C) Estimating failures
    (D) Selling product

61. Use of Email instead of post & telegraph is due to
    (A) Technology changes
    (B) Requirement changes
    (C) Users access
    (D) All the above

62. Using P-IV instead of P-I is due to
    (A) Requirement change
    (B) Faster access
    (C) Technology improvement
    (D) All the above

63. The term user requirements
    (A) Are statements, made in natural language and diagrams of services that system is expected to provide and the constrains on the system
    (B) The system services and details, can serve as contract between buyer and software developers
    (C) An abstract description of software design
    (D) None of these

64. Software design specification
    (A) Are statements, made in natural language to specify the system specification and constraints
    (B) An abstract description of software design, which is an extension of system requirement specification
    (C) Discusses the market policy of the system
    (D) None of these

65. Software consists of
(A) Computer program only
(B) Computer program and associated documentations
(C) Documentation only
(D) Hardware

66. Software engineering deals with
(A) Software development
(B) Hardware development
(C) System development
(D) Network development

67. System engineering deals with
(A) Software development only
(B) Hardware development only
(C) Software and Hardware development
(D) Network development

68. Work flow model includes
(A) Inputs   (B) Out puts
(C) Dependencies (D) All the above

69. Rules are
(A) Constraints define for system models
(B) Input data
(C) Out put data
(D) Activities in involved in the system

70. Hardware represents
(A) Documentations
(B) Programs
(C) Computer systems
(D) Rules

71. The system failure due to power failure is considered under
(A) Hardware reliability
(B) Software reliability
(C) Operation reliability
(D) None of these

72. Components such as wheel, chain, handle etc are assembled to produce bicycle. The use of bicycle as transportation device is considered to be
(A) Functional property
(B) Non-functional property
(C) Software system
(D) None of these

73. A computer program is a
(A) Software   (B) Hardware
(C) System   (D) None of these

74. Software system consists of
(A) Programs
(B) Configuration files
(C) Documentation
(D) All of the above

75. User documentation defines
(A) Computer program
(B) Computer system
(C) Use of computer systems
(D) Structure of computer system

76. System documentation defines
(A) Computer programs
(B) Computer systems
(C) Use of computer systems
(D) Structure of computer system

77. System engineering is concerned with
(A) Hardware development
(B) System development
(C) Software engineering
(D) All of the above

78. Software process involves
(A) Software specification and developments
(B) Software validation and evolution
(C) A and B both
(D) None of these

79. Mutable requirements are
(A) Requirements that change due to the environment in which the organization is operating
(B) Emerges due to user's understanding of system
(C) Dependent on particular system
(D) None of these

80. Requirement Engineering process does not involves
(A) Feasibility study
(B) Requirement elicitation and an analysis
(C) Requirement validation and management
(D) Data processing

81. User requirements are written in
(A) Natural language
(B) FORTRAN
(C) Assembly language
(D) None of these

82. The system modeling is normally referred to
(A) An abstract viewing of a system
(B) The system running
(C) Programming language
(D) None of these

83. In system modeling : A-Complementary system model : B-Context model: C-Composition model
(1) Here entity-relation (E-R) diagram show how entities in the system are composed of other

entities.2-Shows how the system being modeled is positioned, in an environment with other systems and process. 3-Present different information about the system.
(A) A-1, B-2, C-3   (B) A-3, B-2, C-1
(C) A-2, B-3, C-1   (D) A-2, B-1, C-3

84. Operability is
(A) Extent to which a system or component complies with standards
(B) Trustworthiness of operating the software.
(C) Measures that estimates system cost to operate and maintain.
(D) None of these

85. In system modeling: A-Architectural model: B-Stimulus-response model: C-Behavioral models::1-Used to describe the overall behavior of the system: 2-State transition diagram show how the system reacts to internal and external events:3-Shows principal sub-systems which makes the system
(A) A-1, B-2, C-3   (B) A-2, B-3, C-1
(C) A-3, B-2, C-1   (D) C-2, B-1, A-3

86. In system modeling : A-Classification model; B-Stimulus-response model; C-Data processing model: 1-Here data-flow diagram show how data is processed at different stages; 2-Here object class/inheritance diagram show, how entities have the common characteristics;3-Here state transition diagram shows the how the system reader to internal and external events
(A) A-2, B-3, C-1   (B) A-3, B-1, C-2
(C) A-1, B-2, C-3   (D) A-1, B-3, C-2

87. In system modeling
Statement-1: State-machine model is used to model the behavior of a system in response to internal and external events.
Statement-2: Stimulus response model represents state transition diagram that show how system reacts to internal and external events.
(A) Statement-1 and 2 both correct
(B) Statement-1 and 2 both false
(C) Statement-1 is true and Statement-2 is false
(D) Statement-1 is false and Statement-2 is true

88. Taxonomy is
(A) Classification scheme, which shows who object class is related to other class through common attributes and services
(B) Standard modeling language, used for object oriented modeling
(C) Set of tools to support software process
(D) None of these

89. In system modeling : A-Model;B-Prototype;;1-it's an abstract view of a system that ignores system details; 2-It's an initial version of system software which givers end-users a concrete impression of the system capacities
(A) A-1, B-2   (B) A-1, B-1
(C) B-1, A-2   (D) A-2, B-2

90. Sub-systems in a system are
(A) Independent systems that compromises the system
(B) Dependent systems that compromises the system
(C) A and B both true
(D) None of these

91. The following is not true for client-server model
(A) It contains the set of stand alone servers
(B) A set of clients that can use services offered by servers
(C) A network which allows the clients to access these services
(D) An intersection between clients by passing the server

92. Computer Aided Software Engineering (CASE) is
(A) Extent to which all the parts of a software system or component are present and each of its parts is fully specified and developed.
(B) Testing of individual hardware/software components
(C) An Entity-relation (E-R) diagram show how entities in the system are composed of other entities
(D) It consists of wide range of different types of computer programs, which be used to support software process activities such as a requirement analysis, system modeling, debugging and testing.

93. A control model, where one system is designed as the system controller and has responsibility for managing the execution of other sub-systems can be referred as
(A) Centralized control model
(B) Call-return control model
(C) Object oriented model
(D) None of these

94. A sequential control model where control starts at the top of a subroutine hierarchy and through sub-routine calls, passes to lower levels is referred as
(A) Manager control model
(B) Call-return control model
(C) Object oriented model
(D) None of these

95. A control model where one system component is designed as system manager which controls the starting, stopping and coordination other system processes can be referred as
(A) Manager control model
(B) Object oriented model
(C) Event driven control model
(D) None of these

96. When is a system where each sub-system can respond to generated event are referred as ?
(A) Event driven control system
(B) Object oriented model
(C) Manager control model
(D) None of these

97. An event driven control system, when an event is transmitted to each sub-system and each sub-system that handles that event responds to it is referred as
(A) Broadcast model
(B) Manager control model
(C) Call-return control model
(D) None of these

98. Embedded system
(A) Run on single processor
(B) Run on integrated group of process linked by network
(C) Network models
(D) None of these

99. If all the application processing and data management is carried out on the server and client is only responsible for running the system then this is referred as
(A) Client-server model
(B) Thin client server model
(C) Thick client server model
(D) None of these

100. If the server is only responsible for data management and software on the client implements the application logic, then one can referrer this model as
(A) Client server model
(B) Fat client server model
(C) Thin client server model
(D) None of these

101. In system models, object is
(A) An entity that has a state and defined set of operations that operates on that state
(B) Software program
(C) Programming language, that develops any given program
(D) None of these

102. When the state of object changes by internal operations, executing within the object it self, then these objects are referred as
(A) Active object   (B) Inactive object
(C) Silent object   (D) None of these

103. The objects that are realized on call as parallel process with method corresponding to defined object operations can be referred as
(A) Active object   (B) Servers
(C) Modules   (D) None of these

104. For real time system following is not true
(A) Correct functioning of the system depends on the result produced by the system
(B) Correct functioning of the system depends on the time at which the results are produced
(C) The time of processing affects the system output
(D) The time of processing does not affects the system out-put

105. If in a software system, the operation is degraded if results are not produced according to the specified timing requirements then the software system is referred as
(A) Soft real time system
(B) hard real time system
(C) Real time system
(D) None of these

106. If in a software system, the operation is incorrect if results are not produced according to the specified timing requirements then the software system is referred as
    (A) Soft real time system
    (B) Hard real time system
    (C) Real time system
    (D) None of these

107. Degree to which a system or component performs only the necessary functions relevant to a particular purpose
    (A) Abstractness
    (B) Acceptable risk
    (C) Acceptance testing
    (D) None of these

108. Subject to probability of hazard, arising will not raise cost factors is referred as
    (A) Abstractness
    (B) Acceptable risk
    (C) Acceptance testing
    (D) None of these

109. Formal testing conducted to determine whether a system satisfies its acceptance criteria and to enable the customer to determine whether to accept the system
    (A) Abstractness
    (B) Acceptable risk
    (C) Acceptance testing
    (D) None of these

110. Truthfulness with which software satisfies differing system constraints and user needs is
    (A) Active objects (B) Activity
    (C) Adaptability   (D) None of these

111. Adaptive measures are
    (A) Quality measures that address how easily a system can evolve or migrate
    (B) Piece of software that acts to accomplish tasks on behalf of its user
    (C) A quantitative option analysis that allows the cost of various options to be computed, and options can be compared on objective basis
    (D) Extent to which a software system or component allows for or supports anonymous transactions

112. An accident is
    (A) Unplanned events, which results in injury, damage to property, or to the environment
    (B) Quantitative measure of the magnitude of error
    (C) Period that starts when a system is considered and ends when the product meets its initial operational capability
    (D) All the above

113. An Acquisition cycle time is
    (A) Unplanned events, which results in injury, damage to property, or to the environment
    (B) Quantitative measure of the magnitude of error
    (C) Period that starts when a system is considered and ends when the product meets its initial operational capability
    (D) All the above

114. An accuracy is
    (A) Unplanned events, which results in injury, damage to property, or to the environment
    (B) Quantitative measure of the magnitude of error
    (C) Period that starts when a system is considered and ends when the product meets its initial operational capability
    (D) All the above

115. Here the state of the object changes by internal operations executing within the object itself. And also object continually executes and operations never suspend itself is referred as
    (A) Active objects (B) Activity
    (C) Adaptability   (D) None of these

116. A clearly defined objective, entry and exit conditions which is normally is atomic is referred as
    (A) Active objects (B) Activity
    (C) Adaptability   (D) None of these

117. Agents are
    (A) Quality measures that address how easily a system can evolve or migrate
    (B) Piece of software that acts to accomplish tasks on behalf of its user
    (C) A quantitative option analysis that allows the cost of various options to be computed, and options can be compared on objective basis
    (D) Extent to which a software system or component allows for or supports anonymous transactions

118. Anonymity is
    (A) Quality measures that address how easily a system can evolve or migrate
    (B) Piece of software that acts to accomplish tasks on behalf of its user

(C) A quantitative option analysis that allows the cost of various options to be computed, and options can be compared on objective basis

(D) Extent to which a software system or component allows for or supports anonymous transactions

119. Algorithmic cost modeling is
(A) Quality measures that address how easily a system can evolve or migrate
(B) Piece of software that acts to accomplish tasks on behalf of its user
(C) A quantitative option analysis that allows the cost of various options to be computed, and options can be compared on objective basis
(D) Extent to which a software system or component allows for or supports anonymous transactions

120. Application program interface is
(A) It supports system modeling during the analysis and design stages of the software process
(B) Organization responsible for approving U.S. standards
(C) Stimuli that occurs irregularly
(D) Formalized set of software calls and routines that can be referenced by an application program in order to access supporting system or network services*

121. Method of defining a collection of hardware and software components and their interfaces to establish the framework for the development of a computer system
(A) As low as reasonably practical (ALARP) risk
(B) Architectural design
(C) Attack
(D) None of these

122. Probability of an accident arising because of hazard is minimum subject of other costs
(A) As low as reasonably practical (ALARP) risk
(B) Architectural design
(C) Attack
(D) None of these

123. Fault tolerance system are
(A) These system runs on a single processor or an integrated group of processors
(B) A system where each sub-system can respond to generated events where the events might be generated from other sub-systems or from the environment of the system.

(C) A system continues in operation after some system faults have manifested themselves.
(D) A system whose operation is incorrect, if results are not produced according to the timing specifications

124. The misuse of system vulnerability is
(A) As low as reasonably practical (ALARP) risk
(B) Architectural design
(C) Attack
(D) None of these

125. Attribute-based identification is
(A) Here each component has a unique name and an associated set of attribute, which differs for each version of component
(B) Extent to which a software system records information concerning transactions performed against the system.
(C) Extent to which a system or component is operational and accessible when required for use
(D) They are used to describe the over all behavior of the system.

126. Auditable is
(A) Here each component has a unique name and an associated set of attribute, which differs for each version of component
(B) Extent to which a software system records information concerning transactions performed against the system
(C) Extent to which a system or component is operational and accessible when required for use
(D) They are used to describe the over all behavior of the system

127. Availability is
(A) Here each component has a unique name and an associated set of attribute, which differs for each version of component
(B) Extent to which a software system records information concerning transactions performed against the system.
(C) Extent to which a system or component is operational and accessible when required for use
(D) They are used to describe the over all behavior of the system.

128. Behavioral models is
 (A) Here each component has a unique name and an associated set of attribute, which differs for each version of component
 (B) Extent to which a software system records information concerning transactions performed against the system.
 (C) Extent to which a system or component is operational and accessible when required for use
 (D) Used to describe the over all behavior of the system

129. In Bottom-up integration
 (A) The low-level components of a system are integrated and tested before the higher-level components have been developed
 (B) The testing process starts with modules at lower levels in the hierarchy and works up the hierarchy of modules until the final module is tested.
 (C) An event driven control system, where an event is broadcasted to each sub-system and any sub-system that can handle that event responds to it.
 (D) Control starts of the top of a sub routine hierarchy and through sub routine calls passes to lower levels.

130. In Broadcast models
 (A) The low-level components of a system are integrated and tested before the higher-level components have been developed.
 (B) The testing process starts with modules at lower levels in the hierarchy and works up the hierarchy of modules until the final module is tested
 (C) An event driven control system, where an event is broadcasted to each sub-system and any sub-system that can handle that event responds to it.
 (D) Control starts of the top of a sub routine hierarchy and through sub routine calls passes to lower levels.

131. Bottom-up testing
 (A) The low-level components of a system are integrated and tested before the higher-level components have been developed.
 (B) The testing process starts with modules at lower levels in the hierarchy and works up the hierarchy of modules until the final module is tested.

 (C) An event driven control system, where an event is broadcasted to each sub-system and any sub-system that can handle that event responds to it.
 (D) Control starts of the top of a sub routine hierarchy and through sub routine calls passes to lower levels.

132. In Call-return control model
 (A) The low-level components of a system are integrated and tested before the higher-level components have been developed.
 (B) The testing process starts with modules at lower levels in the hierarchy and works up the hierarchy of modules until the final module is tested.
 (C) An event driven control system, where an event is broadcasted to each sub-system and any sub-system that can handle that event responds to it.
 (D) Control starts of the top of a sub routine hierarchy and through sub routine calls passes to lower levels

133. Capacity is
 (A) A measure of the amount of work a system can perform
 (B) It provides automated support for software process.
 (C) Support individual process tasks
 (D) Set of tools to support a particular phase of software process such as design, implementation or testing.

134. CASE (Computer Aided Software Engineering) is
 (A) A measure of the amount of work a system can perform
 (B) It provides automated support for software process.
 (C) Support individual process tasks
 (D) Set of tools to support a particular phase of software process such as design, implementation or testing:

135. CASE Tools
 (A) A measure of the amount of work a system can perform
 (B) It provides automated support for software process.
 (C) Support individual process tasks
 (D) Set of tools to support a particular phase of software process such as design, implementation or testing

136. CASE Workbench
   (A) A measure of the amount of work a system can perform
   (B) It provides automated support for software process.
   (C) Support individual process tasks
   (D) Set of tools to support a particular phase of software process such as design, implementation or testing

137. Centralized control models
   (A) Here one system is designed as the system controller and has responsibility for managing the execution of other subsystems.
   (B) Each system is named as in attribute-based identification and associated with one or more change requests.
   (C) An object class inheritance diagram, how entities have common characteristics.
   (D) The objective of this software development is zero-defect software.

138. Change-oriented identification
   (A) One system is designed as the system controller and has responsibility for managing the execution of other subsystems.
   (B) Each system is named as in attribute-based identification and associated with one or more change requests.
   (C) An object class inheritance diagram, how entities have common characteristics.
   (D) The objective of this software development is zero-defect software.

139. Hard real time systems are
   (A) These system runs on a single processor or an integrated group of processors
   (B) A system where each sub-system can respond to generated events where the events might be generated from other sub-systems or from the environment of the system.
   (C) A system continues in operation after some system faults have manifested themselves.
   (D) A system whose operation is incorrect, if results are not produced according to the timing specifications

140. Classification model
   (A) One system is designed as the system controller and has responsibility for managing the execution of other subsystems.
   (B) Each system is named as in attribute-based identification and associated with one or more change requests.
   (C) An object class inheritance diagram, how entities have common characteristics.
   (D) The objective of this software development is zero-defect software.

141. Clean room software development
   (A) One system is designed as the system controller and has responsibility for managing the execution of other subsystems.
   (B) Each system is named as in attribute-based identification and associated with one or more change requests.
   (C) An object class inheritance diagram, how entities have common characteristics.
   (D) The objective is to develop zero-defect software.

142. COCOMO cost model
   (A) It takes project, product hardware and personnel attributes into account when formulating a cost estimate.
   (B) In it server provides set of services and set of clients uses these services.
   (C) Extent to which standards are used to achieve interoperability.
   (D) None of these

143. Client server architecture
   (A) It takes project, product hardware and personnel attributes into account when formulating a cost estimate.
   (B) In it server provides set of services and set of clients uses these services.
   (C) Extent to which standards are used to achieve interoperability.
   (D) None of these

144. Commonality
   (A) It takes project, product hardware and personnel attributes into account when formulating a cost estimate.
   (B) In it server provides set of services and set of clients uses these services.
   (C) Extent to which standards are used to achieve interoperability
   (D) None of these

145. Transforming of logic and data from design specifications (design descriptions) into a programming language
(A) Compatibility (B) Compactness
(C) Coding   (D) Communication

146. An inter change of information between computer systems and peoples or between people.
(A) Compatibility (B) Compactness
(C) Coding   (D) Communication

147. Extent to which a system or component makes efficient use of its data storage space- occupies a small volume.
(A) Compatibility (B) Compactness
(C) Code   (D) Communication

148. Entity-relation model is
(A) It describes the basic entities in the design and relation between them.
(B) Observational techniques used to understand social and organizational requirements.
(C) It is based on the idea of developing an initial implementation, exposing it uses on requirement and refining it through many versions until an adequate system has been developed.
(D) Based on an idea of developing an initial implementation, exposing this to uses comment and retiring it until and adequate system has been developed.

149. Ability of two or more systems or components to perform their required functions while sharing the same hardware or software environment
(A) Compatibility (B) Compactness
(C) Code   (D) Communication

150. Completeness in software system is referred as
(A) Extent to which all the parts of a software system or component are present and each of its parts is fully specified and developed.
(B) Testing of individual hardware/software components
(C) An Entity-relation (E-R) diagram show how entities in the system are composed of other entities.
(D) It consists of wide range of different types of computer programs, which be used to support software process activities such as a requirement analysis, system modeling, debugging and testing.

151. Composition model is
(A) Extent to which all the parts of a software system or component are present and each of its parts is fully specified and developed.
(B) Testing of individual hardware/software components
(C) An Entity-relation (E-R) diagram show how entities in the system are composed of other entities
(D) It consists of wide range of different types of computer programs, which be used to support software process activities such as a requirement analysis, system modeling, debugging and testing.

152. Match the following : A-Control metrics : B-Process metrics: C- Control: D-Correctness: 1- They are associated with software process. 2- They are associated with software products. 3- Protective measure that reduces system vulnerability. 4- Extent to which a system or component is free from faults in its specification, design, and implementation
(A) A-1, B-2,C-3,D-4   (B) A-4,B-3,C-2,D-1
(C) A-3, B-2,C-1,D-4   (D) None is true

153. Corrective maintenance is
(A) Maintenance performed to correct faults in hardware or software
(B) A failure of software-controlled systems in convenience, but there are source systems where system failure is resulted in significant critical losses.
(C) Failure that corrupts system state or data
(D) None is true

154. Corrupting failure is
(A) Maintenance performed to correct faults in hardware or software
(B) A failure of software-controlled systems in convenience, but there are source systems where system failure is resulted in significant critical losses.
(C) Failure that corrupts system state or data
(D) None is true

155. Cost estimation is
(A) Process of estimating the costs associated with software development projects that include the effort, time, and labor required.
(B) Overall cost of maintaining a computer system that includes the costs associated with personnel/training/ maintenance of hardware and software/ requirements growth.
(C) Overall cost of operating a computer system that includes the costs associated with personnel / training / system operations.
(D) Overall cost of a computer system to an organization that includes the costs associated with operating/ maintaining the system, and the lifetime of operational use of the system.

156. Cost of ownership is
(A) Process of estimating the costs associated with software development projects that include the effort, time, and labor required.
(B) Overall cost of maintaining a computer system that includes the costs associated with personnel/training/ maintenance of hardware and software/ requirements growth.
(C) Overall cost of operating a computer system that includes the costs associated with personnel / training / system operations.
(D) Overall cost of a computer system to an organization that includes the costs associated with operating/ maintaining the system, and the lifetime of operational use of the system.

157. Cost of maintenance
(A) Process of estimating the costs associated with software development projects that include the effort, time, and labor required.
(B) Overall cost of maintaining a computer system that includes the costs associated with personnel/training/ maintenance of hardware and software/ requirements growth.
(C) Overall cost of operating a computer system that includes the costs associated with personnel / training / system operations.
(D) Overall cost of a computer system to an organization that includes the costs associated with operating/ maintaining the system, and the lifetime of operational use of the system.

158. Event-driven control systems are
(A) These system runs on a single proce- ssor or an integrated group of processors
(B) A system where each sub-system can respond to generated events where the events might be generated from other sub-systems or from the environment of the system.
(C) A system continues in operation after some system faults have manifested themselves.
(D) A system whose operation is incorrect, if results are not produced according to the timing specifications

159. Cost of operation is
(A) Process of estimating the costs associated with software development projects that include the effort, time, and labor required.
(B) Overall cost of maintaining a computer system that includes the costs associated with personnel / training/ maintenance of hardware and software/ requirements growth.
(C) Overall cost of operating a computer system that includes the costs associated with personnel / training / system operations.
(D) Overall cost of a computer system to an organization that includes the costs associated with operating/ maintaining the system, and the lifetime of operational use of the system.

160. In Data reduction
(A) Here data-flow diagram show, how data is processed at different stages in the system.
(B) It registers all/ selected activities of a computer system.
(C) Technique used to transform raw data into a more useful form.
(D) Data is shifted to modern data base management system.

161. Ethnography is
(A) It describes the basic entities in the design and relation between them.
(B) Observational techniques used to understand social and organizational requirements.
(C) It is based on the idea of developing an initial implementation, exposing it uses on requirement and refining it through many versions until an adequate system has been developed.
(D) Based on an idea of developing an initial implementation, exposing this to uses comment and retiring it until and adequate system has been developed.

162. In Data migration
   (A) Here data-flow diagram show, how data is processed at different stages in the system.
   (B) It registers all/ selected activities of a computer system.
   (C) Technique used to transform raw data into a more useful form
   (D) Data is shifted to modern data base management system

163. In Data flow (Activity model)
   (A) It shows the software process as a set of activities each of which carries out data transformation.
   (B) Data and associated programs are re-engineered to remove limits on the data processing.
   (C) It is responsible for the definition, operation, protection, performance, and recovery of a database.
   (D) Development of a database to meet a user's requirements.

164. In Data tension
   (A) It shows the software process as a set of activities each of which carries out data transformation.
   (B) Data and associated programs are re-engineered to remove limits on the data processing
   (C) It is responsible for the definition, operation, protection, performance, and recovery of a database.
   (D) Development of a database to meet a user's requirements

165. Database administration
   (A) It shows the software process as a set of activities each of which carries out data transformation.
   (B) Data and associated programs are re-engineered to remove limits on the data processing.
   (C) It is responsible for the definition, operation, protection, performance, and recovery of a database.
   (D) Development of a database to meet a user's requirements

166. Database design
   (A) This model shows the software process as a set of activities each of which carries out data transformation.
   (B) Data and associated programs are re-engineered to remove limits on the data processing.

   (C) It is responsible for the definition, operation, protection, performance, and recovery of a database.
   (D) Development of a database to meet a user's requirements

167. Exploratory development is
   (A) Trustworthiness with which a system or component can be modified to take advantage of new software or hardware technologies.
   (B) An error of some kind or an unexpected event occurs during the execution of a program
   (C) Here the objective of the process is to work with uses to explore their requirement and deliver a final system.
   (D) Possible loss or harm in computing system.

168. Collection of logically related data stored together in one or more computerized files.
   (A) Database
   (B) Debugging
   (C) Defect testing
   (D) Defensive programming

169. Exception is
   (A) Trustworthiness with which a system or component can be modified to take advantage of new software or hardware technologies.
   (B) An error of some kind or an unexpected event occurs during the execution of a program
   (C) Here the objective of the process is to work with uses to explore their requirement and deliver a final system.
   (D) Possible loss or harm in computing system.

170. When the program is developed, it is to be tested and defects are to be removed from the program.
   (A) Database
   (B) Debugging
   (C) Defect testing
   (D) Defensive programming

171. Evolutionary Development
   (A) It describes the basic entities in the design and relation between them.
   (B) Observational techniques used to understand social and organizational requirements.

(C) It is based on the idea of developing an initial implementation, exposing it uses on requirement and refining it through many versions until an adequate system has been developed

(D) Based on an idea of developing an initial implementation, exposing this to uses comment and retiring it until and adequate system has been developed.

172. Exposure is
(A) Trustworthiness with which a system or component can be modified to take advantage of new software or hardware technologies.
(B) An error of some kind or an unexpected event occurs during the execution of a program
(C) Here the objective of the process is to work with uses to explore their requirement and deliver a final system.
(D) Possible loss or harm in computing system.

173. Fault tolerance is
(A) It is the process of modifying the state space of the system so that the effects of the fault are minimized and system can continue in operation in some degraded state.
(B) Capacity of a system or component to continue normal operation despite the presence of hardware or software faults.
(C) It is the widely used hazard technique
(D) Incorrect step, process, or data definition in a computer program

174. It is intended to find inconsistencies between a program and its specification. These inconsistencies are usually due to program faults or defects.
(A) Database
(B) Debugging
(C) Defect testing
(D) Defensive programming

175. It is a property of the system that equates to its trustworthiness. It is the degree of user's confidence that the system will operate as one expect, that the system would not fail in normal use.
(A) Dependability (B) Availability
(C) Maintainability (D) None of these

176. Fail safe is
(A) Trustworthiness with which a system or component can be modified to increase its storage or functional capacity
(B) Pertaining to a system/component that automatically places itself in a safe operating mode in the event of a failure.

(C) Pertaining to a system or component that continues to provide partial operational capability in the event of certain failures.
(D) None of these

177. Represents the number of discrete levers in the inheritance tree where subclasses inherit attributes and operations from super classes.
(A) Depth of inheritance tree
(B) Breath of inheritance tree
(C) Radius of inheritance tree
(D) None of these

178. Fan- out is referred to
(A) It is a measure of number of function that calls some other function.
(B) It is measure of number of functions that are called by a function.
(C) In it server is only responsible for data management.
(D) None of these

179. Fail soft is
(A) Trustworthiness with which a system or component can be modified to increase its storage or functional capacity
(B) Pertaining to a system/component that automatically places itself in a safe operating mode in the event of a failure.
(C) Pertaining to a system or component that continues to provide partial operational capability in the event of certain failures
(D) None of these

180. Embedded systems are
(A) These system runs on a single processor or an integrated group of processors
(B) A system where each sub-system can respond to generated events where the events might be generated from other sub-systems or from the environment of the system.
(C) A system continues in operation after some system faults have manifested themselves.
(D) A system whose operation is incorrect, if results are not produced according to the timing specifications

181. Fault is
    (A) It is the process of modifying the state space of the system so that the effects of the fault are minimized and system can continue in operation in some degraded state.
    (B) Capacity of a system or component to continue normal operation despite the presence of hardware or software faults.
    (C) It is the widely used hazard technique
    (D) Incorrect step, process, or data definition in a computer program

182. Emergent requirements
    (A) Emerges due to user's understanding of system develops, during system development
    (B) Requirements derived from the core activity of the organization and directly related to the domain of the system.
    (C) Extent to which a system allowed the user to intentionally or unintentionally introduce errors into or misuse the system.
    (D) None of these.

183. Fat-client model is
    (A) It is a measure of number of function that calls some other function.
    (B) It is measure of number of functions that are called by a function.
    (C) In it server is only responsible for data management.
    (D) None of these

184. Fault recovery is
    (A) It is the process of modifying the state space of the system so that the effects of the fault are minimized and system can continue in operation in some degraded state
    (B) Capacity of a system or component to continue normal operation despite the presence of hardware or software faults.
    (C) It is the widely used hazard technique
    (D) Incorrect step, process, or data definition in a computer program

185. Enduring requirements
    (A) Emerges due to user's understanding of system develops, during system development
    (B) Requirements derived from the core activity of the organization and directly related to the domain of the system*
    (C) Extent to which a system allowed the user to intentionally or unintentionally introduce errors into or misuse the system.
    (D) None of these.

186. Match the following : A- Error handling : B- Error proneness: C- Error tolerance:: 1- Extent to which a system or component to continue normal operation despite the presence of erroneous inputs.: 2- Extent to which a system allowed the user, to intentionally or unintentionally introduce errors into or misuse the system.: 3- Function of a computer system/ component that identify and respond to user or system errors to maintain normal or at the very least degraded operations.
    (A) A-3,B-2,C-1   (B) A-1,B-2,C-3
    (C) A-2,B-1,C-3   (D) None of these

187. Hazard avoidance
    (A) Hazard cannot arise due system design.
    (B) The probability of the event occurring which create a hazard.
    (C) An assessment of the worst possible damage, which could result from a particular hazard.
    (D) A condition with the potential for causing or contributing to an accident.

188. Evolutionary prototyping is
    (A) It describes the basic entities in the design and relation between them.
    (B) Observational techniques used to understand social and organizational requirements.
    (C) It is based on the idea of developing an initial implementation, exposing it uses on requirement and refining it through many versions until an adequate system has been developed.
    (D) Based on an idea of developing an initial implementation, exposing this to uses comment and retiring it until and adequate system has been developed.

189. Match the following : A- Managed device : B- Managed object: C- Managed processes: 1- Type of node residing on a network, such as a computer, printer or routers that contain a management agent. 2- Characteristic of a managed device that can be monitored, modified or controlled. 3- It is a defined process model. Procedures used are defined and scheduling and relationship between them is defined.
   (A) A-1, B-3,C-2   (B) A-1,B-2,C-3
   (C) A-2,B-3,C-1   (D) A-3,B-2,C-1

190. Goal is
   (A) Extent to which a system or component performs a broad range of functions.
   (B) The objective of an organization to achieve.
   (C) Methods and techniques for converting data to or from graphic display via computers.
   (D) None of these

191. Implementation phase is
   (A) Period in the software life cycle in which a software product is created from design documentation and debugged.*
   (B) Period in the software life cycle in which a software product is integrated in its operational environment, and tested in this environment to ensure it performs as required.
   (C) Period in the software life cycle during which the basic version of a software product is adapted to a specified set of operational environments and is distributed to a customer base.
   (D) None of these

192. Evolvability is
   (A) Trustworthiness with which a system or component can be modified to take advantage of new software or hardware technologies.
   (B) An error of some kind or an unexpected event occurs during the execution of a program
   (C) Here the objective of the process is to work with uses to explore their requirement and deliver a final system.
   (D) Possible loss or harm in computing system.

193. Match the following A- Functional requirements: B- Functional scope : C- Function-point count: D- Function-related measures: 1- It describe the functionality or services that system is expected to provide. 2- Range to which a system component is capable of being applied. 3- These are language independent productive measure.. 4- It is related to the overall functionality of the delivered software.
   (A) A-4,B-2,C-3,D-1 (B) A-2,B-1,C-3,D-4
   (C) A-1,B-3,C-2,D-4 (D) A-1,B-2,C-3,D-4

194. Lehman's Second Law (Lehman and Belady 1985) is
   (A) Continuing change: A program used in real-world environment must change necessarily or become progressively less useful in that environment.
   (B) Increase complexity: As an evolving program change, its strictures tend to become more complex. Extra resources must be devoted to preserving and simplifying the structure.
   (C) Large program evolution: Program evolution is a self-regulating process.
   (D) None of these

195. Hazard probability
   (A) Hazard cannot arise due system design.
   (B) The probability of the event occurring which create a hazard.
   (C) An assessment of the worst possible damage, which could result from a particular hazard.
   (D) A condition with the potential for causing or contributing to an accident.

196. Flexibility
   (A) The software and hardware system architectures that provide explicit support for tolerance, which includes software redundancy and fault-tolerance controller that detects problems and supports fault recovery
   (B) It is an initial step for requirements engineering process, includes the outline description of system, its use in an organization and recommending the system feasibility.
   (C) Trustworthiness with which a system or component can be modified for use in applications or environments other than those for which it was specifically designed.
   (D) None of these

197. Extendibility is
(A) Trustworthiness with which a system or component can be modified to increase its storage or functional capacity
(B) Pertaining to a system/component that automatically places itself in a safe operating mode in the event of a failure.
(C) Pertaining to a system or component that continues to provide partial operational capability in the event of certain failures.
(D) None of these

198. Generality is
(A) Extent to which a system or component performs a broad range of functions.
(B) The objective of an organization to achieve.
(C) Methods and techniques for converting data to or from graphic display via computers.
(D) None of these

199. Feasibility studies
(A) The software and hardware system architectures that provide explicit support for tolerance, which includes software redundancy and fault-tolerance controller that detects problems and supports fault recovery
(B) It is an initial step for requirements engineering process, includes the outline description of system, its use in an organization and recommending the system feasibility.
(C) Trustworthiness with which a system or component can be modified for use in applications or environments other than those for which it was specifically designed.
(D) None of these

200. Fan-in is referred to
(A) It is a measure of number of function that calls some other function.
(B) It is measure of number of functions, which are called by a function.
(C) In it server is only responsible for data management.
(D) None of these

201. Manufacturing phase is
(A) Period in the software life cycle in which a software product is created from design documentation and debugged.
(B) Period in the software life cycle in which a software product is integrated in its operational environment, and tested in this environment to ensure it performs as required.
(C) Period in the software life cycle during which the basic version of a software product is adapted to a specified set of operational environments and is distributed to a customer base.
(D) None of these

202. Human engineering is
(A) It is concerned with the design, evaluation, and implementation of interactive computing systems for human use and with the study of major phenomena surrounding them.
(B) Extent to which a software product fulfills its purpose without wasting user's time/energy/degrading their morale.
(C) Human behavior that results in the introduction of faults into a system.
(D) None of these

203. Hazard severity
(A) Hazard cannot arise due system design.
(B) The probability of the event occurring which create a hazard.
(C) An assessment of the worst possible damage, which could result from a particular hazard.
(D) A condition with the potential for causing or contributing to an accident.

204. Latency is
(A) Ability of two or more systems, to exchange information and to use the information that has been exchanged.
(B) Time taken to respond to an event.
(C) Either the hazard not arises, if arise; it will not result in an accident.
(D) None of these

205. Fault tree analysis is
(A) It is the process of modifying the state space of the system so that the effects of the fault are minimized and system can continue in operation in some degraded state.
(B) Capacity of a system or component to continue normal operation despite the presence of hardware or software faults.

(C) It is the widely used hazard technique
(D) Incorrect step, process, or data definition in a computer program

206. Lehman's Fourth Law (Lehman and Belady 1985) is
(A) Organizational stability: Over a program's lifetime, its rate of development is approximately constant and independent of the resources devoted to system development.
(B) Increase complexity: As an evolving program change, its strictures tend to become more complex. Extra resources must be devoted to preserving and simplifying the structure.
(C) Large program evolution: Program evolution is a self-regulating process.
(D) None of these

207. Human error is
(A) It is concerned with the design, evaluation, and implementation of interactive computing systems for human use and with the study of major phenomena surrounding them.
(B) Extent to which a software product fulfills its purpose without wasting user's time/ energy/degrading their morale.
(C) Human behavior that results in the introduction of faults into a system.
(D) None of these

208. Fault-tolerant architectures is
(A) The software and hardware system architectures that provide explicit support for tolerance, which includes software redundancy and fault-tolerance controller that detects problems and supports fault recovery*
(B) It is an initial step for requirements engineering process, includes the outline description of system, its use in an organization and recommending the system feasibility.
(C) Trustworthiness with which a system or component can be modified for use in applications or environments other than those for which it was specifically designed.
(D) None of these

209. Match the following: A- Formal mathematical transformation: B- Formal process model: C-Formal Specifications: D-Formal System development: 1- Here the formal mathematical representation of the system takes place. 2- It is a starting point for process analysis. It is abstract and only defines the principal process activities and deliverables. 3-Specifications expressed in a language whose vocabulary, syntax and semantics are formally defined. 4-It is more common to waterfall model, but here the development process is based on formal mathematical transformation of a system specification to an exactable program.
(A) A-1,B-2,C-3,D-4
(B) A-4,B-2,C-3,D-1
(C) A-2,B-1,C-3,D-4
(D) A-1,B-3,C-2,D-4

210. Lehman's First Law (Lehman and Belady 1985) is
(A) Continuing change: A program used in real-world environment must change necessarily or become progressively less useful in that environment.
(B) Increase complexity: As an evolving program change, its strictures tend to become more complex. Extra resources must be devoted to preserving and simplifying the structure.
(C) Large program evolution: Program evolution is a self-regulating process.
(D) None of these

211. Graphics
(A) Extent to which a system or component performs a broad range of functions.
(B) The objective of an organization to achieve.
(C) Methods and techniques for converting data to or from graphic display via computers.
(D) None of these

212. Intolerable risk is
(A) Ability of two or more systems, to exchange information and to use the information that has been exchanged.
(B) Time taken to respond to an event.
(C) Either the hazard not arises, if arise; it will not result in an accident.
(D) None of these

213. Hazard
(A) Hazard cannot arise due system design.
(B) The probability of the event occurring which create a hazard.
(C) An assessment of the worst possible damage, which could result from a particular hazard.
(D) A condition with the potential for causing or contributing to an accident.

214. Human Computer Interaction is
    (A) It is concerned with the design, evaluation, and implementation of interactive computing systems for human use and with the study of major phenomena surrounding them.
    (B) Extent to which a software product fulfills its purpose without wasting user's time/energy/degrading their morale.
    (C) Human behavior that results in the introduction of faults into a system.
    (D) None of these

215. Match the following : A- Maintenance control: B- Maintenance prediction: C- Maintenance process: 1-Cost of planning and scheduling hardware preventive maintenance, and software maintenance and upgrades, managing the hardware and software baselines, and providing response for hardware corrective maintenance. 2- Predicting the number of change requires a system understanding and the relationship between the system and external environment. 3- It is triggered by a set of change requests from system users, management or customers.
    (A) A-1, B-3,C-2   (B) A-1,B-2,C-3
    (C) A-2,B-3,C-1   (D) A-3,B-2,C-1

216. Installation and checkout phase
    (A) Period in the software life cycle in which a software product is created from design documentation and debugged.
    (B) Period in the software life cycle in which a software product is integrated in its operational environment, and tested in this environment to ensure it performs as required.
    (C) Period in the software life cycle during which the basic version of a software product is adapted to a specified set of operational environments and is distributed to a customer base.
    (D) None of these

217. A- Interface requirement: B-Interface testing: C-Interfaces design: 1- Requirements derived from the interfaces of existing system and developing system. 2- It detects faults that have been arise in the system because of interface errors or invalid assumptions about interface. 3-Activity concerned with the interfaces of the software system contained in the software requirements and software interface requirements documentation.
    (A) A-1,B-2,C-3   (B) A-2,B-1,C-3
    (C) A-2,B-3,C-1   (D) A-3,B-2,C-1

218. Software implementation is
    (A) It is concern with modification of existing system to meet changing requirements.
    (B) It is a process of converting system specifications into an executable system.
    (C) It analyzes and checks system representation such as the requirements document, design diagrams and program source code.
    (D) None of these

219. An object-oriented model of system architecture structures the system into a set of loosely coupled objects with well-defined interfaces.
    (A) Object design models
    (B) Object interface design
    (C) Object oriented models
    (D) None of these

220. Interoperability is
    (A) Ability of two or more systems, to exchange information and to use the information that has been exchanged.
    (B) Time taken to respond to an event.
    (C) Either the hazard not arises, if arise; it will not result in an accident.
    (D) None of these

221. Parkinson's Law is
    (A) The cost is determined by available resources rather than by objective assessment.
    (B) A program used in real-world environment must change necessarily or become progressively less useful in that environment.
    (C) As an evolving program change, its strictures tend to become more complex.
    (D) Program evolution is a self-regulating process.

222. An object-oriented model of system architecture structures the system into a set of loosely coupled objects with well-defined interfaces.
    (A) Object design models
    (B) Object interface design
    (C) Object oriented models
    (D) None of these

223. Retirement phase is
    (A) Reason for a computer program to resume execution after a failure, using status and results recorded at a checkpoint.
    (B) Period of time in the software life cycle during which support for a software product is terminated.

(C) The fault detection mechanism is initiated after the system state has been changed to check if a fault has occurred.
(D) None of these

224. Retrospective Fault detection is
(A) Reason for a computer program to resume execution after a failure, using status and results recorded at a checkpoint.
(B) Period of time in the software life cycle during which support for a software product is terminated.
(C) The fault detection mechanism is initiated after the system state has been changed to check if a fault has occurred*
(D) None of these

225. Risk planning process
(A) Extent to which a software module can be used in more than one computing program
(B) It involves regular monitoring of the risks identified and of new risks that develops.
(C) It considers each of the key risks that are identified and identifies strategies to manage the risk.
(D) None of these

226. Software engineering method is
(A) Associated with production of software as per specification
(B) Structured approach to software development, whose aim is to facilitate the production of high-quality software in a cost-effective way.
(C) An engineering discipline, concern with software development.
(D) None of these

227. Restart is
(A) Reason for a computer program to resume execution after a failure, using status and results recorded at a checkpoint.
(B) Period of time in the software life cycle during which support for a software product is terminated.
(C) The fault detection mechanism is initiated after the system state has been changed to check if a fault has occurred.
(D) None of these

228. Risk Management is
(A) Here each identified risk is analyzed and prioritized
(B) It begins after all hazards are identified. For each hazard, the outcome of the risk assessment process is a statement of acceptability.

(C) The anticipate risks which night affect the project schedule or the quality of the software being developed and to take action to avoid these risks.
(D) None of these

229. ROCOF (Rate of failure occurrence) is
(A) The probability that the system will cause an accident
(B) Extent to which a system or component can function correctly in the presence of invalid inputs or stressful environment conditions.
(C) The frequency of occurrence with which unexpected behavior is likely to occur
(D) None of these

230. Software system is
(A) Associated with functionality of software and constraints of operations defined.
(B) It consists of computer programs, configuration files that are used to set up these programs system documentation for describing to structure of the system and used documentation that describes use of the system.
(C) It involves executing an implementation of the software with test data and examines the outputs of the software and its operational behavior to check that it is performing as required
(D) None of these

231. Scalability is
(A) Avoiding catastrophic moment
(B) Ease with which a system or component are modified to fit the problem area.
(C) It is a bounded area of responsibility.
(D) None of these

232. Risk analysis process is
(A) Here each identified risk is analyzed and prioritized
(B) It begins after all hazards are identified. For each hazard, the outcome of the risk assessment process is a statement of acceptability.
(C) The anticipate risks which night affect the project schedule or the quality of the software being developed and to take action to avoid these risks.
(D) None of these

233. Reusability is
(A) Extent to which a software module can be used in more than one computing program.
(B) It involves regular monitoring of the risks identified and of new risks that develops.

(C) It considers each of the key risks that are identified and also identifies strategies to manage the risk.
(D) None of these

234. Safety argument is
(A) Associated with the role of people involved in software process and the activities for which they are responsible.
(B) The most effective technique for demonstrating the safety of a system is proof by contradiction.
(C) It is concerned with establishing a confidence level in the system that might vary from low to high
(D) None of these

235. Risk assessment is
(A) Here each identified risk is analyzed and prioritized
(B) It begins after all hazards are identified. For each hazard, the outcome of the risk assessment process is a statement of acceptability.
(C) The anticipate risks which night affect the project schedule or the quality of the software being developed and to take action to avoid these risks.
(D) None of these

236. Risk is
(A) The probability that the system will cause an accident
(B) Extent to which a system or component can function correctly in the presence of invalid inputs or stressful environment conditions.
(C) The frequency of occurrence with which unexpected behavior is likely to occur.
(D) None of these

237. Safety is
(A) Avoiding catastrophic moment
(B) Ease with which a system or component are modified to fit the problem area.
(C) It is a bounded area of responsibility.
(D) None of these

238. Role/action model is
(A) Associated with the role of people involved in software process and the activities for which they are responsible
(B) The most effective technique for demonstrating the safety of a system is proof by contradiction.

(C) It is concerned with establishing a confidence level in the system that might vary from low to high
(D) None of these

239. Role is
(A) Avoiding catastrophic moment
(B) Ease with which a system or component are modified to fit the problem area.
(C) It is a bounded area of responsibility
(D) None of these

240. Robustness is
(A) The probability that the system will cause an accident
(B) Extent to which a system or component can function correctly in the presence of invalid inputs or stressful environment conditions
(C) The frequency of occurrence with which unexpected behavior is likely to occur.
(D) None of these

241. Risk monitoring process
(A) Extent to which a software module can be used in more than one computing program
(B) It involves regular monitoring of the risks identified and of new risks that develops.
(C) It considers each of the key risks that are identified and identifies strategies to manage the risk.
(D) None of these

242. These objects can be realized as parallel process with method corresponding to defined object operations.
(A) Self-descriptiveness
(B) Servers
(C) Simplicity
(D) None of these

243. Safety validation is
(A) Associated with the role of people involved in software process and the activities for which they are responsible.
(B) The most effective technique for demonstrating the safety of a system is proof by contradiction.
(C) It is concerned with establishing a confidence level in the system that might vary from low to high
(D) None of these

244. Software process model
    (A) Time-period that begins when a software product is conceived and ends when the software is no longer available for use.
    (B) Adaptive maintenance, performed to make a computer program usable in a changed environment.
    (C) A simplified description of a software process that is presented from a particular perspective.
    (D) None of these

245. Extent to which a system or component contains enough information to explain its objectives and properties is referred as
    (A) Self-descriptiveness
    (B) Servers
    (C) Simplicity
    (D) None of these

246. Degree to which a system or component has a design and implementation that is straightforward and easy to understand is referred as
    (A) Self-descriptiveness
    (B) Servers
    (C) Simplicity
    (D) None of these

247. Software attributes are
    (A) Maintainability (B) Reliability
    (C) Portability   (D) All the above

248. Software measurement is
    (A) It is the general process of changing system after it has been delivered. The changes can be to correct coding error to correct design error, or adding new components to system.
    (B) It is concerned with deriving a numeric value for some attribute of a software product or a software process.
    (C) It is any type of measurement, which relates to software system, process and related documentation.
    (D) None of these

249. Software development is
    (A) Associated with production of software as per specification
    (B) Structured approach to software development, whose aim is to facilitate the production of high-quality software in a cost-effective way.
    (C) An engineering discipline, concern with software development.
    (D) None of these

250. Software evolution is
    (A) It is concern with modification of existing system to meet changing requirements.
    (B) It is a process of converting system specifications into an executable system.
    (C) It analyzes and checks system representation such as the requirements document, design diagrams and program source code.
    (D) None of these

251. Software maintenance is
    (A) It is the general process of changing system after it has been delivered. The changes can be to correct coding error to correct design error, or adding new components to system.
    (B) It is concerned with deriving a numeric value for some attribute of a software product or a software process.
    (C) It is any type of measurement, which relates to software system, process and related documentation.
    (D) None of these

252. Software Engineering is
    (A) Associated with production of software as per specification
    (B) Structured approach to software development, whose aim is to facilitate the production of high-quality software in a cost-effective way.
    (C) An engineering discipline, concern with software development.
    (D) None of these

253. Software inspection is
    (A) It is concern with modification of existing system to meet changing requirements.
    (B) It is a process of converting system specifications into an executable system.
    (C) It analyzes and checks system representation such as the requirements document, design diagrams and program source code.
    (D) None of these

254. Software life cycle is
    (A) Time-period that begins when a software product is conceived and ends when the software is no longer available for use.
    (B) Adaptive maintenance, performed to make a computer program usable in a changed environment.
    (C) A simplified description of a software process that is presented from a particular perspective.
    (D) None of these

255. Software requirements specification are
   (A) A set of activities and associated results that produce a software product.
   (B) It is concerned with re-implementing legacy system to make them more maintainable.
   (C) It is the official statement of what is required of the system developers; it includes uses requirements for a system and detailed specification of the system requirements
   (D) None of these.

256. Software migration and evolution is
   (A) Time-period that begins when a software product is conceived and ends when the software is no longer available for use.
   (B) Adaptive maintenance, performed to make a computer program usable in a changed environment.
   (C) A simplified description of a software process that is presented from a particular perspective.
   (D) None of these

257. Software process is
   (A) A set of activities and associated results that produce a software product
   (B) It is concerned with re-implementing legacy system to make them more maintainable.
   (C) It is the official statement of what is required of the system developers; it includes uses requirements for a system and detailed specification of the system requirements
   (D) None of these.

258. Software re-engineering is
   (A) A set of activities and associated results that produce a software product.
   (B) It is concerned with re-implementing legacy system to make them more maintainable
   (C) It is the official statement of what is required of the system developers; it includes uses requirements for a system and detailed specification of the system requirements
   (D) None of these.

259. Procedural interface
   (A) Trustworthiness with which a system are transferred from one hardware environment to another

   (B) Here one sub system encapsulates a set of procedures, which can be called by other sub-systems.
   (C) It is concerned with studying existing process to understand the relationship between different parts of the process.
   (D) None of these

260. Software metric is
   (A) It is the general process of changing system after it has been delivered. The changes can be to correct coding error to correct design error, or adding new components to system.
   (B) It is concerned with deriving a numeric value for some attribute of a software product or a software process.
   (C) It is any type of measurement, which relates to software system, process and related documentation.
   (D) None of these

261. Software specification is
   (A) Associated with functionality of software and constraints of operations defined.
   (B) It consists of computer programs, configuration files that are used to set up these programs system documentation for describing to structure of the system and used documentation that describes use of the system.
   (C) It involves executing an implementation of the software with test data and examines the outputs of the software and its operational behavior to check that it is performing as required
   (D) None of these

262. System is
   (A) The set of system services and constraints in details
   (B) System functions that restricts the use of objects to certain users.
   (C) Purposeful collection of interrelated components that work together to achieve some objective.
   (D) None of these

263. Software testing is
   (A) Associated with functionality of software and constraints of operations defined.
   (B) It consists of computer programs, configuration files that are used to set up these programs system documentation for describing to structure of the system and used documentation that describes use of the system.

(C) It involves executing an implementation of the software with test data and examines the outputs of the software and its operational behavior to check that it is performing as required
(D) None of these

264. It is concerned with making decision about the best way for an organization that acquire a system and deciding on the best suppliers of that system.
(A) System procurement
(B) System quality assessment
(C) System release management
(D) System reliability

265. It is responsible for deciding when the system can be released to customers, managing the process of creating the release and distribution media and documenting the release.
(A) System procurement
(B) System quality assessment
(C) System release management
(D) System reliability

266. Process analysis
(A) Trustworthiness with which a system are transferred from one hardware environment to another
(B) Here one sub system encapsulates a set of procedures, which can be called by other sub-systems.
(C) It is concerned with studying existing process to understand the relationship between different parts of the process.
(D) None of these

267. System requirements are
(A) The set of system services and constraints in details
(B) System functions that restricts the use of objects to certain users.
(C) Purposeful collection of interrelated components that work together to achieve some objective.
(D) None of these

268. System security is
(A) The set of system services and constraints in details
(B) System functions that restricts the use of objects to certain users
(C) Purposeful collection of interrelated components that work together to achieve some objective.
(D) None of these

269. Portability
(A) Trustworthiness with which a system are transferred from one hardware environment to another
(B) Here one sub system encapsulates a set of procedures, which can be called by other sub-systems.

(C) It is concerned with studying existing process to understand the relationship between different parts of the process.
(D) None of these

270. Lehman's Third Law (Lehman and Belady 1985) is
(A) Continuing change: A program used in real-world environment must change necessarily or become progressively less useful in that environment.
(B) Increase complexity: As an evolving program change, its strictures tend to become more complex. Extra resources must be devoted to preserving and simplifying the structure.
(C) Large program evolution: Program evolution is a self-regulating process.
(D) None of these

271. Model is
(A) These measurements need to be collected to help answers to the questions and to confirm whether process improvements have achieved the desired goal.
(B) Approximation, representation, or idealization of selected aspects of the structure, behavior, operation, or other characteristics of a real-world process
(C) Extent to which a system or component facilitates the incorporation of changes, once the nature of the desired change has been determined.
(D) None of these

272. Lehman's Fifth Law (Lehman and Belady 1985) is
(A) Organizational stability: Over a program's lifetime, its rate of development is approximately constant and independent of the resources devoted to system development.
(B) Conservation of familiarity: Over the lifetime of a system, the incremental change in each release is approximately constant.
(C) Large program evolution: Program evolution is a self-regulating process.
(D) None of these

273. Match the following : A- Maintenance control: B-Maintenance measures: C-Maintenance personnel : 1-Cost of planning and scheduling hardware preventive maintenance, and software maintenance and upgrades, managing the hardware and software baselines, and providing response for hardware corrective maintenance. 2-Measures that address how easily a system can be repaired or changed. 3-Number of

personnel needed to maintain all aspects of a computer system, including the support personnel and facilities needed to support that activity.
(A) A-1, B-3,C-2 (B) A-1,B-2,C-3
(C) A-2,B-3,C-1 (D) A-3,B-2,C-1

274. Organizational measures
(A) Extent to which a system or component complies with standards
(B) Trustworthiness of operating the software.
(C) Measures that estimates system cost to operate and maintain
(D) None of these

275. Metric is
(A) These measurements need to be collected to help answers to the questions and to confirm whether process improvements have achieved the desired goal.
(B) Approximation, representation, or idealization of selected aspects of the structure, behavior, operation, or other characteristics of a real-world process
(C) Extent to which a system or component facilitates the incorporation of changes, once the nature of the desired change has been determined.
(D) None of these

276. It shows the objects and object classes in a system and the relationship between these entities.
(A) Object design models
(B) Object interface design
(C) Object oriented models
(D) None of these

277. It is concerned with specifying the details of interface to an object or to a group of objects
(A) Object design models
(B) Object interface design
(C) Object oriented models
(D) None of these

278. Modifiability is
(A) These measurements need to be collected to help answers to the questions and to confirm whether process improvements have achieved the desired goal.
(B) Approximation, representation, or idealization of selected aspects of the structure, behavior, operation, or other characteristics of a real-world process*
(C) Extent to which a system or component facilitates the incorporation of changes, once the nature of the desired change has been determined.
(D) None of these

Answer Sheet

1. (A)	2. (C)	3. (D)	4. (A)	5. (C)
6. (A)	7. (A)	8. (C)	9. (B)	10. (D)
11. (C)	12. (B)	13. (B)	14. (D)	15. (B)
16. (C)	17. (B)	18. (A)	19. (B)	20. (A)
21. (B)	22. (C)	23. (D)	24. (A)	25. (C)
26. (C)	27. (C)	28. (C)	29. (C)	30. (A)
31. (D)	32. (B)	33. (B)	34. (C)	35. (D)
36. (A)	37. (B)	38. (C)	39. (D)	40. (D)
41. (A)	42. (C)	43. (C)	44. (D)	45. (A)
46. (B)	47. (A)	48. (C)	49. (D)	50. (B)
51. (C)	52. (A)	53. (D)	54. (D)	55. (A)
56. (C)	57. (C)	58. (C)	59. (D)	60. (D
61. (D)	62. (D)	63. (A)	64. (B)	65. (B)
66. (A)	67. (C)	68. (D)	69. (A)	70. (C)
71. (A)	72. (A)	73. (A)	74. (D)	75. (C)
76. (D)	77. (D)	78. (C)	79. (A)	80. (D)
81. (A)	82. (A)	83. (B)	84. (B)	85. (C)
86. (A)	87. (A)	88. (A)	89. (A)	90. (A)
91. (D)	92. (C)	93. (A)	94. (B)	95. (A)
96. (A)	97. (A)	98. (A)	99. (B)	100. (B)
101. (A)	102. (A)	103. (B)	104. (D)	105. (A)
106. (A)	107. (A)	108. (B)	109. (C)	110. (C)
111. (A)	112. (A)	113. (C)	114. (B)	115. (A)
116. (B)	117. (B)	118. (D)	119. (A)	120. (A)
121. (B)	122. (A)	123. (C)	124. (C)	125. (A)
126. (B)	127. (C)	128. (D)	129. (A)	130. (C)
131. (B)	132. (D)	133. (A)	134. (B)	135. (C)
136. (A)	137. (A)	138. (B)	139. (D)	140. (C)
141. (D)	142. (A)	143. (B)	144. (C)	145. (C)
146. (D)	147. (B)	148. (A)	149. (A)	150. (A)
151. (C)	152. (A)	153. (A)	154. (C)	155. (A)
156. (D)	157. (B)	158. (B)	159. (C)	160. (C)
161. (B)	162. (D)	163. (A)	164. (B)	165. (C)
166. (D)	167. (C)	168. (A)	169. (B)	170. (B)
171. (B)	172. (C)	173. (B)	174. (C)	175. (A)
176. (D)	177. (A)	178. (B)	179. (B)	180. (A)
181. (D)	182. (A)	183. (C)	184. (A)	185. (B)
186. (A)	187. (A)	188. (D)	189. (B)	190. (B)
191. (A)	192. (A)	193. (D)	194. (B)	195. (B)
196. (C)	197. (A)	198. (A)	199. (B)	200. (A)
201. (C)	202. (B)	203. (C)	204. (B)	205. (C)
206. (A)	207. (C)	208. (A)	209. (A)	210. (A)
211. (C)	212. (C)	213. (D)	214. (A)	215. (B)
216. (B)	217. ()	218. (B)	219. (C)	220. (A)
221. (A)	222. (C)	223. (B)	224. (C)	225. (C)
226. (B)	227. (A)	228. (C)	229. (C)	230. (B)
231. (B)	232. (A)	233. (A)	234. (B)	235. (B)
236. (A)	237. (A)	238. (A)	239. (C)	240. (B)
241. (B)	242. (B)	243. (C)	244. (C)	245. (A)
246. (C)	247. (D)	248. (B)	249. (A)	250. (A)
251. (A)	252. (C)	253. (A)	254. (A)	255. (C)
256. (B)	257. (A)	258. (B)	259. (B)	260. (A)
261. (A)	262. (C)	263. (C)	264. (A)	265. (C)
266. (C)	267. (A)	268. (B)	269. (A)	270. (C)
271. (B)	272. (B)	273. (B)	274. (C)	275. (A)
276. (A)	277. (B)	278. (C)		

DATA STRUCTURES & ALGORITHMS

1. Each data item in a record may be a group item composed of sub-items; those items which are indecomposable are called
   (A) Elementary items
   (B) Atoms
   (C) Scalars
   (D) All of above

2. Which of the following statement is false ?
   (A) Arrays are dense lists and static data structure
   (B) Data elements in linked list need not be stored in adjacent space in memory
   (C) Pointers store the next data element of a list
   (D) Linked lists are collection of the nodes that contain information part and next pointer

3. Binary search algorithm cannot be applied to
   (A) Sorted binary trees
   (B) Sorted linear array
   (C) Pointer array
   (D) Sorted linked list

4. When new data are to be inserted into a data structure, but there is no available space; this situation is usually called
   (A) Housefull   (B) Saturated
   (C) Underflow   (D) Overflow

5. The situation when in a linked list START=NULL is
   (A) Underflow   (B) Overflow
   (C) Housefull   (D) Saturated

6. The following is two-way list
   (A) Grounded header list
   (B) Circular header list
   (C) Linked list with header and trailer nodes
   (D) None of above

7. The following name does not relate to stacks
   (A) FIFO lists   (B) LIFO list
   (C) Piles   (D) Push-down lists

8. In a binary tree, certain null entries are replaced by special pointers which point to nodes higher in tree for efficiency. These special pointers are called
   (A) Leaf   (B) Branch
   (C) Path   (D) Thread

9. In a graph if e=(u, v) means
   (A) e begins at u and ends at v
   (B) u is processor and v is successor
   (C) both B and C are true
   (D) none is true

10. If every node u in G is adjacent to every other node v in G, A graph is said to be
   (A) Isolated   (B) Complete
   (C) Finite   (D) Strongly connected

11. A variable P is called pointer if
   (A) P points to the address of first element in DATA
   (B) P can store only memory addresses
   (C) P contain the DATA and the address of DATA
   (D) P contains the address of an element in DATA.

12. The Worst case occur in linear search algorithm when
   (A) Item is not in the array at all
   (B) Item is the last element in the array
   (C) Item is the last element in the array or is not there at all
   (D) None of above

13. The Average case occur in linear search algorithm
   (A) When Item is somewhere in the middle of the array
   (B) When Item is not in the array at all
   (C) When Item is the last element in the array
   (D) All the above

14. The complexity of the average case of an algorithm is
    (A) Much more complicated to analyze than that of worst case
    (B) Much more simpler to analyze than that of worst case
    (C) Sometimes more complicated and some other times simpler than that of worst case
    (D) None of the above

15. The following data structure allows deleting data elements from front and inserting at rear
    (A) Stacks   (B) Queues
    (C) Deques   (D) Binary search tree

16. This data structure allows deletions at both ends of the list but insertion at only one end.
    (A) Input-restricted deque
    (B) Output-restricted deque
    (C) Priority queues
    (D) None of the above

17. The following data structure is non-linear type
    (A) Strings   (B) Lists
    (C) Stacks   (D) None of the above

18. The following data structure is linear type
    (A) Strings   (B) Lists
    (C) Queues   (D) All of the above

19. To represent hierarchical relationship between elements, the following data structure is not suitable
    (A) Deque   (B) Priority
    (C) Tree   (D) All of above

20. A binary tree whose every node has either zero or two children is called
    (A) Complete binary tree
    (B) Binary search tree
    (C) Extended binary tree
    (D) None of above

21. The depth of a complete binary tree is given by
    (A) $D_n = n \log_2 n$ (B) $D_n = n \log_2 n+1$
    (C) $D_n = \log_2 n$ (D) $D_n = \log_2 n+1$

22. The complexity of Binary search algorithm is
    (A) $O(n)$ (B) $O(\log)$
    (C) $O(n \log n)$ (D) None of the above

23. The complexity of Bubble sort algorithm is
    (A) $O(n)$ (B) $O(n^2)$
    (C) $O(n \log n)$ (D) None of the above

24. When in order traversing a tree resulted E A C K F H D B G; the preorder traversal would return
    (A) FAEKCDBHG   (B) FAEKCDHGB
    (C) EAFKHDCBG   (D) FEAKDCHBG

25. When representing any algebraic expression E the following uses only binary operations in a 2-tree
    (A) the variable in E will appear as external nodes and operations in internal nodes
    (B) the operations in E will appear as external nodes and variables in internal nodes
    (C) the variables and operations in E will appear only in internal nodes
    (D) None of the above

26. When converting binary tree into extended binary tree, all the original nodes in binary tree are
    (A) internal nodes on extended tree
    (B) external nodes on extended tree
    (C) vanished on extended tree
    (D) None of the above

27. The post order traversal of a binary tree is DEBFCA. Find out the pre order traversal
    (A) ABFCDE   (B) ADBFEC
    (C) ABDECF   (D) None of the above

28. Which of the following data structure is linear data structure?
    (A) Trees   (B) Graphs
    (C) Arrays   (D) None of the above

29. The operation of processing each element in the list is known as
    (A) Merging   (B) Inserting
    (C) Traversal   (D) All the above

30. Finding the location of the element with a given value is called
    (A) Traversal   (B) Search
    (C) Sort   (D) All of the above

31. Arrays are best data structures for
    (A) relatively permanent collections of data
    (B) the size of the structure and the data in the structure are constantly changing
    (C) both of above situation
    (D) none of above situation

32. Linked lists are best suited for
    (A) relatively permanent collections of data
    (B) the size of the structure and the data in the structure are constantly changing
    (C) both of above situation
    (D) none of above situation

33. Each array declaration need not give, implicitly or explicitly, the information about the
    (A) name of array
    (B) data type of array
    (C) first data from the set to be stored
    (D) index set of the array

34. The complexity of merge sort algorithm is
    (A) O(n)   (B) O(log n)
    (C) O(n log n)   (D) None of these

35. The indirect change of the values of a variable in one module by another module is called
    (A) internal change
    (B) inter-module change
    (C) side effect
    (D) all the above

36. Two main measures for the efficiency of an algorithm are
    (A) Time and space
    (B) Processor and memory
    (C) Complexity and capacity
    (D) Data and space

37. The time factor when determining the efficiency of algorithm is measured by
    (A) Counting the number of key operations
    (B) Counting the number of statements
    (C) Counting the kilobytes of algorithm
    (D) None of the above

38. The space factor when determining the efficiency of algorithm is measured by
    (A) Counting the maximum memory needed by the algorithm
    (B) Counting the minimum memory needed by the algorithm
    (C) Counting the average memory needed by the algorithm
    (D) Counting the maximum disk space needed by the algorithm

39. All the above* Which of the following data structures are indexed structures
    (A) linear arrays   (B) linked lists
    (C) both of above   (D) none of above

40. Which of the following is not the required condition for binary search algorithm
    (A) there must be mechanism to delete and/or insert elements in list
    (B) the list must be sorted
    (C) there should be the direct access to the middle element in any sublist
    (D) none of the above

41. Which of the following is not a limitation of binary search algorithm ?
    (A) binary search algorithm is not efficient when the data elements are more than 1000.
    (B) must use a sorted array
    (C) requirement of sorted array is expensive when a lot of insertion and deletions are needed
    (D) there must be a mechanism to access middle element directly

42. Two dimensional arrays are also called
    (A) tables arrays
    (B) matrix arrays
    (C) both of the above
    (D) none of the above

43. The term "push" and "pop" is related to the
    (A) Array   (B) Lists
    (C) stacks   (D) all of above

44. A data structure where elements can be added or removed at either end but not in the middle is referred as
    (A) Linked lists   (B) Stacks
    (C) Queues   (D) Deque

45. The following sorting algorithm is of divide-and-conquer type
    (A) Bubble sort   (B) Insertion sort
    (C) Quick sort   (D) None of the above

46. An algorithm that calls itself directly or indirectly is known as
    (A) Recursion
    (B) Polish notation
    (C) Traversal algorithm
    (D) None of the above

47. The elements of an array are stored successively in memory cells because
    (A) by this way computer can keep track only the address of the first element and the addresses of other elements can be calculated
    (B) the architecture of computer memory does not allow arrays to store other than serially
    (C) A and B both false
    (D) A and B both true

48. The memory address of the first element of an array is called
    (A) base address   (B) floor address
    (C) foundation address (D) first address

49. The memory address of fifth element of an array can be calculated by the formula
    (A) LOC(Array[5])=Base(Array[5])+(5-lower boun(D), where w is the number of words per memory cell for the array
    (B) LOC(Array[5])=Base(Array[4])+(5-Upper boun(D), where w is the number of words per memory cell for the array
    (C) LOC(Array[5])=Base(Array)+w(5-lower boun(D), where w is the number of words per memory cell for the array
    (D) None of the above

50. The following data structure can't store the non-homogeneous data elements
    (A) Arrays   (B) Records
    (C) Pointers   (D) None of the above

51. The in order traversal of tree will yield a sorted listing of elements of tree in
    (A) Binary trees
    (B) Binary search trees
    (C) Heaps
    (D) None of above

52. In a Heap tree values in a node is greater than
    (A) every value in left sub tree and smaller than right sub tree
    (B) every value in children of it
    (C) Both of above conditions are true
    (D) None of above conditions are true

53. In a graph if e=[u, v], Then u and v are called
    (A) endpoints of e
    (B) adjacent nodes
    (C) neighbors
    (D) all of the above

54. A connected graph T without any cycles is called
    (A) tree graph   (B) free tree
    (C) tree   (D) All of the above

55. The difference between linear array and a record is
    (A) An array is suitable for homogeneous data but hte data items in a record may have different data type
    (B) In a record, there may not be a natural ordering in opposed to linear array.
    (C) A record form a hierarchical structure but a linear array does not
    (D) All of above

56. The following data structure store the homogeneous data elements
    (A) Arrays   (B) Records
    (C) Pointers   (D) None of the above

57. Which of the following data structure is not linear data structure?
    (A) Arrays   (B) Linked lists
    (C) A and B are true (D) None is true

Answer Sheet

1. (D)	2. (C)	3. (D)	4. (D)	5. (A)
6. (D)	7. (A)	8. (D)	9. (C)	10. (B)
11. (D)	12. (C)	13. (A)	14. (A)	15. (B)
16. (A)	17. (D)	18. (D)	19. (C)	20. (C)
21. (D)	22. (B)	23. (B)	24. (B)	25. (A)
26. (A)	27. (C)	28. (C)	29. (C)	30. (B)
31. (A)	32. (B)	33. (C)	34. (C)	35. (C)
36. (A)	37. (A)	38. (A)	39. (A)	40. (A)
41. (A)	42. (C)	43. (C)	44. (D)	45. (B)
46. (A)	47. (A)	48. (A)	49. (C)	50. (A)
51. (B)	52. (B)	53. (D)	54. (D)	55. (D)
56. (B)	57. (C)			

DATA MINING AND DATA WARE HOUSE

1. Adaptive system management is
   (A) It uses machine-learning techniques. Here program can learn from past experience and adapt themselves to new situations
   (B) Computational procedure that takes some value as input and produces some value as output.
   (C) Science of making machines performs tasks that would require intelligence when performed by humans
   (D) None of these

2. Algorithm is
   (A) It uses machine-learning techniques. Here program can learn from past experience and adapt themselves to new situations
   (B) Computational procedure that takes some value as input and produces some value as output
   (C) Science of making machines performs tasks that would require intelligence when performed by humans
   (D) None of these

3. Background knowledge referred to
   (A) Additional acquaintance used by a learning algorithm to facilitate the learning process
   (B) A neural network that makes use of a hidden layer.
   (C) It is a form of automatic learning.
   (D) None of these

4. Back propagation networks is
   (A) Additional acquaintance used by a learning algorithm to facilitate the learning process
   (B) A neural network that makes use of a hidden layer
   (C) It is a form of automatic learning.
   (D) None of these

5. Bayesian classifiers is
   (A) A class of learning algorithm that tries to find an optimum classification of a set of examples using the probabilistic theory.
   (B) Any mechanism employed by a learning system to constrain the search space of a hypothesis.
   (C) An approach to the design of learning algorithms that is inspired by the fact that when people encounter new situations, they often explain them by reference to familiar experiences, adapting the explanations to fit the new situation.
   (D) None of these

6. Bias is
   (A) A class of learning algorithm that tries to find an optimum classification of a set of examples using the probabilistic theory.
   (B) Any mechanism employed by a learning system to constrain the search space of a hypothesis.
   (C) An approach to the design of learning algorithms that is inspired by the fact that when people encounter new situations, they often explain them by reference to familiar experiences, adapting the explanations to fit the new situation.
   (D) None of these

7. Case-based learning is
   (A) A class of learning algorithm that tries to find an optimum classification of a set of examples using the probabilistic theory.
   (B) Any mechanism employed by a learning system to constrain the search space of a hypothesis.

(C) An approach to the design of learning algorithms that is inspired by the fact that when people encounter new situations, they often explain them by reference to familiar experiences, adapting the explanations to fit the new situation.

(D) None of these

8. Binary attribute are
   (A) This takes only two values. In general, these values will be 0 and 1 and they can be coded as one bit
   (B) The natural environment of a certain species
   (C) Systems that can be used without knowledge of internal operations
   (D) None of these

9. Biotope are
   (A) This takes only two values. In general, these values will be 0 and 1 and they can be coded as one bit.
   (B) The natural environment of a certain species
   (C) Systems that can be used without knowledge of internal operations
   (D) None of these

10. Black boxes
    (A) This takes only two values. In general, these values will be 0 and 1 and they can be coded as one bit.
    (B) The natural environment of a certain species
    (C) Systems that can be used without knowledge of internal operations
    (D) None of these

11. Artificial intelligence is
    (A) It uses machine-learning techniques. Here program can learn from past experience and adapt themselves to new situations
    (B) Computational procedure that takes some value as input and produces some value as output.
    (C) Science of making machines performs tasks that would require intelligence when performed by humans
    (D) None of these

12. Cache is
    (A) It is a memory buffer that is used to store data that is needed frequently by an algorithm in order to minimize input/output traffic
    (B) The number of different values that a given attribute can take

(C) A mathematical conception of space where the location of a point is given by reference to its distance from two or three axes intersecting at right angles

(D) None of these

13. Cardinality of an attribute is
    (A) It is a memory buffer that is used to store data that is needed frequently by an algorithm in order to minimize input/output traffic
    (B) The number of different values that a given attribute can take
    (C) A mathematical conception of space where the location of a point is given by reference to its distance from two or three axes intersecting at right angles
    (D) None of these

14. Cartesian space is
    (A) It is a memory buffer that is used to store data that is needed frequently by an algorithm in order to minimize input/output traffic
    (B) The number of different values that a given attribute can take
    (C) A mathematical conception of space where the location of a point is given by reference to its distance from two or three axes intersecting at right angles
    (D) None of these

15. Classification is
    (A) A subdivision of a set of examples into a number of classes
    (B) A measure of the accuracy, of the classification of a concept that is given by a certain theory
    (C) The task of assigning a classification to a set of examples
    (D) None of these

16. Classification accuracy is
    (A) A subdivision of a set of examples into a number of classes
    (B) Measure of the accuracy, of the classification of a concept that is given by a certain theory
    (C) The task of assigning a classification to a set of examples
    (D) None of these

17. Cluster is
    (A) Group of similar objects that differ significantly from other objects
    (B) Operations on a database to transform or simplify data in order to prepare it for a machine-learning algorithm

    (C) Symbolic representation of facts or ideas from which information can potentially be extracted

    (D) None of these

18. Data is

    (A) Group of similar objects that differ significantly from other objects

    (B) Operations on a database to transform or simplify data in order to prepare it for a machine-learning algorithm

    (C) Symbolic representation of facts or ideas from which information can potentially be extracte(D)

    (D) None of these

19. A definition of a concept is——if it recognizes all the instances of that concept.

    (A) Complete   (B) Consistent

    (C) Constant   (D) None of these

20. A definition or a concept is ——————if it does not classify any examples as coming within the concept

    (A) Complete   (B) Consistent

    (C) Constant   (D) None of these

21. Classification task referred to

    (A) A subdivision of a set of examples into a number of classes

    (B) A measure of the accuracy, of the classification of a concept that is given by a certain theory

    (C) The task of assigning a classification to a set of examples

    (D) None of these

22. Database is

    (A) Large collection of data mostly stored in a computer system

    (B) The removal of noise errors and incorrect input from a database

    (C) The systematic description of the syntactic structure of a specific database. It describes the structure of the attributes the tables and foreign key relationships.

    (D) None of these

23. Data cleaning is

    (A) Large collection of data mostly stored in a computer system

    (B) The removal of noise errors and incorrect input from a database

    (C) The systematic description of the syntactic structure of a specific database. It describes the structure of the attributes the tables and foreign key relationships.

    (D) None of these

24. Data dictionary is

    (A) Large collection of data mostly stored in a computer system

    (B) The removal of noise errors and incorrect input from a database

    (C) The systematic description of the syntactic structure of a specific database. It describes the structure of the attributes the tables and foreign key relationships.

    (D) None of these

25. Data mining is

    (A) The actual discovery phase of a knowledge discovery process

    (B) The stage of selecting the right data for a KDD process

    (C) A subject-oriented integrated time-variant non-volatile collection of data in support of management

    (D) None of these

26. Data selection is

    (A) The actual discovery phase of a knowledge discovery process

    (B) The stage of selecting the right data for a KDD process

    (C) A subject-oriented integrated time-variant non-volatile collection of data in support of management

    (D) None of these

27. Data warehouse is

    (A) The actual discovery phase of a knowledge discovery process

    (B) The stage of selecting the right data for a KDD process

    (C) A subject-oriented integrated time-variant non-volatile collection of data in support of management

    (D) None of these

28. Coding is

    (A) Group of similar objects that differ significantly from other objects

    (B) Operations on a database to transform or simplify data in order to prepare it for a machine-learning algorithm

    (C) Symbolic representation of facts or ideas from which information can potentially be extracted

    (D) None of these

29. DB/2 is
    (A) A family of relational database management systems marketed by IBM
    (B) Interactive systems that enable decision makers to use databases and models on a computer in order to solve ill-structured problems
    (C) It consists of nodes and branches starting from a single root node. Each node represents a test, or decision.
    (D) None of these

30. Decision support systems (DSS) is
    (A) A family of relational database management systems marketed by IBM
    (B) Interactive systems that enable decision makers to use databases and models on a computer in order to solve ill-structured problems
    (C) It consists of nodes and branches starting from a single root node. Each node represents a test, or decision.
    (D) None of these

31. Decision trees is
    (A) A family of relational database management systems marketed by IBM
    (B) Interactive systems that enable decision makers to use databases and models on a computer in order to solve ill-structured problems
    (C) It consists of nodes and branches starting from a single root node. Each node represents a test, or decision.
    (D) None of these

32. Deep knowledge referred to
    (A) It is hidden within a database and can only be recovered if one is given certain clues (an example IS encrypted information)
    (B) The process of executing implicit previously unknown and potentially useful information from dat(A)
    (C) An extremely complex molecule that occurs in human chromosomes and that carries genetic information in the form of genes.
    (D) None of these

33. Discovery is
    (A) It is hidden within a database and can only be recovered if one is given certain clues (an example IS encrypted information).
    (B) The process of executing implicit previously unknown and potentially useful information from dat(A)

    (C) An extremely complex molecule that occurs in human chromosomes and that carries genetic information in the form of genes.
    (D) None of these

34. DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid)
    (A) It is hidden within a database and can only be recovered if one is given certain clues (an example IS encrypted information).
    (B) The process of executing implicit previously unknown and potentially useful information from dat (A)
    (C) An extremely complex molecule that occurs in human chromosomes and that carries genetic information in the form of genes.
    (D) None of these

35. Enrichment is
    (A) A stage of the KDD process in which new data is added to the existing selection
    (B) The process of finding a solution for a problem simply by enumerating all possible solutions according to some pre-defined order and then testing them.
    (C) The distance between two points as calculated using the Pythagoras theorem.
    (D) None of these

36. Enumeration is referred to
    (A) A stage of the KDD process in which new data is added to the existing selection.
    (B) The process of finding a solution for a problem simply by enumerating all possible solutions according to some pre-defined order and then testing them
    (C) The distance between two points as calculated using the Pythagoras theorem.
    (D) None of these

37. Euclidean distance measure is
    (A) A stage of the KDD process in which new data is added to the existing selection.
    (B) The process of finding a solution for a problem simply by enumerating all possible solutions according to some pre-defined order and then testing them.
    (C) The distance between two points as calculated using the Pythagoras theorem
    (D) None of these

38. Heuristic is
    (A) A set of databases from different vendors, possibly using different database paradigms
    (B) An approach to a problem that is not guaranteed to work but performs well in most cases.
    (C) Information that is hidden in a database and that cannot be recovered by a simple SQL query.
    (D) None of these

39. Heterogeneous databases referred to
    (A) A set of databases from different vendors, possibly using different database paradigms
    (B) An approach to a problem that is not guaranteed to work but performs well in most cases.
    (C) Information that is hidden in a database and that cannot be recovered by a simple SQL query.
    (D) None of these

40. Hidden knowledge referred to
    (A) A set of databases from different vendors, possibly using different database paradigms
    (B) An approach to a problem that is not guaranteed to work but performs well in most cases.
    (C) Information that is hidden in a database and that cannot be recovered by a simple SQL query.
    (D) None of these

41. Hybrid is
    (A) Combining different types of method or information
    (B) Approach to the design of learning algorithms that is structured along the lines of the theory of evolution.
    (C) Decision support systems that contain an Information base filled with the knowledge of an expert formulated in terms of if-then rules.
    (D) None of these

42. Evolutionary computation is
    (A) Combining different types of method or information
    (B) Approach to the design of learning algorithms that is structured along the lines of the theory of evolution.
    (C) Decision support systems that contain an Information base filled with the knowledge of an expert formulated in terms of if-then rules.
    (D) None of these

43. Expert systems
    (A) Combining different types of method or information
    (B) Approach to the design of learning algorithms that is structured along the lines of the theory of evolution.
    (C) Decision support systems that contain an Information base filled with the knowledge of an expert formulated in terms of if-then rules
    (D) None of these

44. Extendible architecture is
    (A) Modular design of a software application that facilitates the integration of new modules
    (B) Showing a universal law or rule to be invalid by providing a counter example
    (C) A set of attributes in a database table that refers to data in another table
    (D) None of these

45. Falsification is
    (A) Modular design of a software application that facilitates the integration of new modules
    (B) Showing a universal law or rule to be invalid by providing a counter example
    (C) A set of attributes in a database table that refers to data in another table
    (D) None of these

46. Foreign key is
    (A) Modular design of a software application that facilitates the integration of new modules
    (B) Showing a universal law or rule to be invalid by providing a counter example
    (C) A set of attributes in a database table that refers to data in another table
    (D) None of these

47. Hybrid learning is
    (A) Machine-learning involving different techniques
    (B) The learning algorithmic analyzes the examples on a systematic basis and makes incremental adjustments to the theory that is learned
    (C) Learning by generalizing from examples
    (D) None of these

48. Incremental learning referred to
    (A) Machine-learning involving different techniques
    (B) The learning algorithmic analyzes the examples on a systematic basis and makes incremental adjustments to the theory that is learned

(C) Learning by generalizing from examples
(D) None of these

49. Information content is
(A) The amount of information with in data as opposed to the amount of redundancy or noise
(B) One of the defining aspects of a data warehouse
(C) Restriction that requires data in one column of a database table to the a sub-set of another-column.
(D) None of these

50. Inclusion dependencies
(A) The amount of information with in data as opposed to the amount of redundancy or noise
(B) One of the defining aspects of a data warehouse
(C) Restriction that requires data in one column of a database table to the a sub-set of another-column
(D) None of these

51. KDD (Knowledge Discovery in Databases) is referred to
(A) Non-trivial extraction of implicit previously unknown and potentially useful information from dat(A)
(B) Set of columns in a database table that can be used to identify each record within this table uniquely.
(C) collection of interesting and useful patterns in a database
(D) none of these

52. Key is referred to
(A) Non-trivial extraction of implicit previously unknown and potentially useful information from dat(A)
(B) Set of columns in a database table that can be used to identify each record within this table uniquely
(C) collection of interesting and useful patterns in a database
(D) none of these

53. Inductive learning is
(A) Machine-learning involving different techniques
(B) The learning algorithmic analyzes the examples on a systematic basis and makes incremental adjustments to the theory that is learned
(C) Learning by generalizing from examples
(D) None of these

54. Integrated is
(A) The amount of information with in data as opposed to the amount of redundancy or noise
(B) One of the defining aspects of a data warehouse
(C) Restriction that requires data in one column of a database table to the a sub-set of another-column.
(D) None of these

55. Knowledge engineering is
(A) The process of finding the right formal representation of a certain body of knowledge in order to represent it in a knowledge-based system
(B) It automatically maps an external signal space into a system's internal representational space. They are useful in the performance of classification tasks.
(C) A process where an individual learns how to carry out a certain task when making a transition from a situation in which the task cannot be carried out to a situation in which the same task under the same circumstances can be carried out.
(D) None of these

56. Kohonen self-organizing map referred to
(A) The process of finding the right formal representation of a certain body of knowledge in order to represent it in a knowledge-based system
(B) It automatically maps an external signal space into a system's internal representational space. They are useful in the performance of classification tasks
(C) A process where an individual learns how to carry out a certain task when making a transition from a situation in which the task cannot be carried out to a situation in which the same task under the same circumstances can be carried out.
(D) None of these

57. Learning is
(A) The process of finding the right formal representation of a certain body of knowledge in order to represent it in a knowledge-based system
(B) It automatically maps an external signal space into a system's internal representational space. They are useful in the performance of classification tasks.

(C) A process where an individual learns how to carry out a certain task when making a transition from a situation in which the task cannot be carried out to a situation in which the same task under the same circumstances can be carried out.
(D) None of these

58. Learning algorithm referrers to
(A) An algorithm that can learn
(B) A sub-discipline of computer science that deals with the design and implementation of learning algorithms.
(C) A machine-learning approach that abstracts from the actual strategy of an individual algorithm and can therefore be applied to any other form of machine learning.
(D) None of these

59. Meta-learning is
(A) An algorithm that can learn
(B) A sub-discipline of computer science that deals with the design and implementation of learning algorithms.
(C) A machine-learning approach that abstracts from the actual strategy of an individual algorithm and can therefore be applied to any other form of machine learning.
(D) None of these

60. Machine learning is
(A) An algorithm that can learn
(B) A sub-discipline of computer science that deals with the design and implementation of learning algorithms.
(C) An approach that abstracts from the actual strategy of an individual algorithm and can therefore be applied to any other form of machine learning.
(D) None of these

61. Inductive logic programming is
(A) A class of learning algorithms that try to derive a Prolog program from examples*
(B) A table with n independent attributes can be seen as an n- dimensional space.
(C) A prediction made using an extremely simple method, such as always predicting the same output.
(D) None of these

62. Multi-dimensional knowledge is
(A) A class of learning algorithms that try to derive a Prolog program from examples
(B) A table with n independent attributes can be seen as an n- dimensional space

(C) A prediction made using an extremely simple method, such as always predicting the same output.
(D) None of these

63. Naive prediction is
(A) A class of learning algorithms that try to derive a Prolog program from examples
(B) A table with n independent attributes can be seen as an n- dimensional space.
(C) A prediction made using an extremely simple method, such as always predicting the same output.
(D) None of these

64. Knowledge is referred to
(A) Non-trivial extraction of implicit previously unknown and potentially useful information from dat(A)
(B) Set of columns in a database table that can be used to identify each record within this table uniquely.
(C) collection of interesting and useful patterns in a database
(D) none of these

65. Node is
(A) A component of a network
(B) In the context of KDD and data mining, this refers to random errors in a database table.
(C) One of the defining aspects of a data warehouse
(D) None of these

66. Projection pursuit is
(A) The result of the application of a theory or a rule in a specific case
(B) One of several possible enters within a database table that is chosen by the designer as the primary means of accessing the data in the table.
(C) Discipline in statistics that studies ways to find the most interesting projections of multi-dimensional spaces
(D) None of these

67. Statistical significance is
(A) The science of collecting, organizing, and applying numerical facts
(B) Measure of the probability that a certain hypothesis is incorrect given certain observations.
(C) One of the defining aspects of a data warehouse, which is specially built around all the existing applications of the operational dat(A)
(D) None of these

68. Prediction is
    (A) The result of the application of a theory or a rule in a specific case
    (B) One of several possible enters within a database table that is chosen by the designer as the primary means of accessing the data in the table.
    (C) Discipline in statistics that studies ways to find the most interesting projections of multi-dimensional spaces.
    (D) None of these

69. Primary key is
    (A) The result of the application of a theory or a rule in a specific case
    (B) One of several possible enters within a database table that is chosen by the designer as the primary means of accessing the data in the table
    (C) Discipline in statistics that studies ways to find the most interesting projections of multi-dimensional spaces.
    (D) None of these

70. Noise is
    (A) A component of a network
    (B) In the context of KDD and data mining, this refers to random errors in a database table.
    (C) One of the defining aspects of a data warehouse
    (D) None of these

71. Quadratic complexity is
    (A) A reference to the speed of an algorithm, which is quadratically dependent on the size of the dat(A)
    (B) Attributes of a database table that can take only numerical values.
    (C) Tools designed to query a database.
    (D) None of these

72. Query tools are
    (A) A reference to the speed of an algorithm, which is quadratically dependent on the size of the dat(A)
    (B) Attributes of a database table that can take only numerical values.
    (C) Tools designed to query a database.
    (D) None of these

73. Prolog is
    (A) A programming language based on logic
    (B) A computer where each processor has its own operating system, its own memory, and its own hard disk.

    (C) Describes the structure of the contents of a database.
    (D) None of these

74. Massively parallel machine is
    (A) A programming language based on logic
    (B) A computer where each processor has its own operating system, its own memory, and its own hard disk
    (C) Describes the structure of the contents of a database.
    (D) None of these

75. Meta-data is
    (A) A programming language based on logic
    (B) A computer where each processor has its own operating system, its own memory, and its own hard disk.
    (C) Describes the structure of the contents of a database
    (D) None of these

76. n(log n) is referred to
    (A) A measure of the desired maximal complexity of data mining algorithms
    (B) A database containing volatile data used for the daily operation of an organization
    (C) Relational database management system
    (D) None of these

77. Operational database is
    (A) A measure of the desired maximal complexity of data mining algorithms
    (B) A database containing volatile data used for the daily operation of an organization
    (C) Relational database management system
    (D) None of these

78. Oracle is referred to
    (A) A measure of the desired maximal complexity of data mining algorithms
    (B) A database containing volatile data used for the daily operation of an organization
    (C) Relational database management system
    (D) None of these

79. Paradigm is
    (A) General class of approaches to a problem.
    (B) Performing several computations simultaneously.
    (C) Structures in a database those are statistically relevant.
    (D) Simple forerunner of modern neural networks, without hidden layers.

80. Patterns is
    (A) General class of approaches to a problem.
    (B) Performing several computations simultaneously.
    (C) Structures in a database those are statistically relevant
    (D) Simple forerunner of modern neural networks, without hidden layers.

81. Parallelism is
    (A) General class of approaches to a problem.
    (B) Performing several computations simultaneously
    (C) Structures in a database those are statistically relevant.
    (D) Simple forerunner of modern neural networks, without hidden layers.

82. Perceptron is
    (A) General class of approaches to a problem.
    (B) Performing several computations simultaneously.
    (C) Structures in a database those are statistically relevant.
    (D) Simple forerunner of modern neural networks, without hidden layers.

83. Shallow knowledge
    (A) The large set of candidate solutions possible for a problem
    (B) The information stored in a database that can be, retrieved with a single query.
    (C) Worth of the output of a machine-learning program that makes it under-standable for humans
    (D) None of these

84. Statistics
    (A) The science of collecting, organizing, and applying numerical facts
    (B) Measure of the probability that a certain hypothesis is incorrect given certain observations.
    (C) One of the defining aspects of a data warehouse, which is specially built around all the existing applications of the operational dat(A)
    (D) None of these

85. Subject orientation
    (A) The science of collecting, organizing, and applying numerical facts
    (B) Measure of the probability that a certain hypothesis is incorrect given certain observations.

    (C) One of the defining aspects of a data warehouse, which is specially built around all the existing applications of the operational dat(A)
    (D) None of these

86. Search space
    (A) The large set of candidate solutions possible for a problem
    (B) The information stored in a database that can be, retrieved with a single query.
    (C) Worth of the output of a machine-learning program that makes it understandable for humans
    (D) None of these

87. Transparency
    (A) The large set of candidate solutions possible for a problem
    (B) The information stored in a database that can be, retrieved with a single query.
    (C) Worth of the output of a machine-learning program that makes it under-standable for humans
    (D) None of these

88. Quantitative attributes are
    (A) A reference to the speed of an algorithm, which is quadratically dependent on the size of the dat(A)
    (B) Attributes of a database table that can take only numerical values.
    (C) Tools designed to query a database.
    (D) None of these

89. Unsupervised algorithms
    (A) It do not need the control of the human operator during their execution.
    (B) An arrow in a multi-dimensional space. It is a quantity usually characterized by an ordered set of scalars.
    (C) The validation of a theory on the basis of a finite number of examples.
    (D) None of these

90. Vector
    (A) It do not need the control of the human operator during their execution.
    (B) An arrow in a multi-dimensional space. It is a quantity usually characterized by an ordered set of scalars.
    (C) The validation of a theory on the basis of a finite number of examples.
    (D) None of these

91. Verification
    (A) It does not need the control of the human operator during their execution.
    (B) An arrow in a multi-dimensional space. It is a quantity usually characterized by an ordered set of scalars.
    (C) The validation of a theory on the basis of a finite number of examples
    (D) None of these

92. Visualization techniques are
    (A) A class of graphic techniques used to visualize the contents of a database
    (B) The division of a certain space into various areas based on guide points.
    (C) A branch that connects one node to another
    (D) None of these

93. Voronoi diagram
    (A) A class of graphic techniques used to visualize the contents of a database
    (B) The division of a certain space into various areas based on guide points.
    (C) A branch that connects one node to another
    (D) None of these

94. Synapse is
    (A) A class of graphic techniques used to visualize the contents of a database
    (B) The division of a certain space into various areas based on guide points.
    (C) A branch that connects one node to another
    (D) None of these

Answer Sheet

1. (A)	2. (B)	3. (A)	4. (B)	5. (A)
6. (B)	7. (C)	8. (A)	9. (B)	10. (C)
11. (C)	12. (A)	13. (B)	14. (A)	15. (A)
16. (B)	17. (A)	18. (C)	19. (A)	20. (B)
21. (C)	22. (A)	23. (B)	24. (C)	25. (A)
26. (B)	27. (C)	28. (B)	29. (A)	30. (B)
31. (C)	32. (A)	33. (B)	34. (C)	35. (A)
36. (B)	37. (C)	38. (B)	39. (A)	40. (C)
41. (A)	42. (B)	43. (C)	44. (A)	45. (B)
46. (C)	47. (A)	48. (B)	49. (A)	50. (C)
51. (A)	52. (B)	53. (C)	54. (B)	55. (A)
56. (B)	57. (C)	58. (A)	59. (C)	60. (B)
61. (A)	62. (B)	63. (C)	64. (C)	65. (A)
66. (C)	67. (B)	68. (A)	69. (B)	70. (B)
71. (A)	72. (C)	73. (A)	74. (B)	75. (C)
76. (A)	77. (B)	78. (C)	79. (A)	80. (C)
81. (B)	82. (D)	83. (B)	84. (A)	85. (C)
86. (A)	87. (C)	88. (B)	89. (A)	90. (B)
91. (C)	92. (A)	93. (B)	94. (C)	

ELECTRONICS DATA PROCESSING

1. The computers communicate by sending each other small ————of data
   (A) Packets   (B) Bags
   (C) Bunch   (D) None of these

2. Every computer in the network can communicate
   (A) directly with every other computer in the network
   (B) indirectly with other computer in the network
   (C) only to some computers in network
   (D) none of these

3. Every computer in a network has a network address, often called a
   (A) hardware address
   (B) software address
   (C) computer address
   (D) none of these

4. A computer can be joined to more than one network through
   (A) Gateways   (B) Passages
   (C) Connector   (D) None of these

5. The examples of TCP/IP are
   (A) HTTP (Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol)
   (B) FTP (File Tranfer Protocol),
   (C) SSH (Secure SHell)
   (D) All the above

6. It refers to a particular family of standards for expressing the structured data that represent electronic commerce transactions; and 'electronic auctions for a particular set of mechanisms for setting prices.
   (A) Electronic data interchange (EDI)
   (B) Electronic Publishing
   (C) Electronic Services Delivery (ES(D)
   (D) None of these

7. Electronic Business referred to
   (A) The conduct of business with the assistance of telecommunications and telecommunications-based tools
   (B) The conduct of commerce in goods and services, with the assistance of telecommunications and telecommuni-cations-based tools

   (C) It refers to means whereby sellers can communicate their offerings to potential buyers.
   (D) None of these

8. Electronic Commerce referred to
   (A) The conduct of business with the assistance of telecommunications and telecommunications-based tools
   (B) The conduct of commerce in goods and services, with the assistance of telecommunications and telecommuni-cations-based tools
   (C) It refers to means whereby sellers can communicate their offerings to potential buyers.
   (D) None of these

9. Electronic catalogues referred to
   (A) The conduct of business with the assistance of telecommunications and telecommunications-based tools
   (B) The conduct of commerce in goods and services, with the assistance of telecommunications and telecommuni-cations-based tools
   (C) It refers to means whereby sellers can communicate their offerings to potential buyers
   (D) None of these

10. It is an electronic commerce in digital goods and services, intended for consumption by the human senses. It encompasses a range of formats, including text, structured data, image, raster/bit-map and vector, moving image (animation and video), sound, and combinations of the above (multi-medi(A).
    (A) Electronic data interchange (EDI)
    (B) Electronic Publishing
    (C) Electronic Services Delivery (ESD)
    (D) None of these

11. It is an electronic commerce in services, i.e. the provision of services with the assistance of telecommunications and telecommunications-based tools. It excludes traffic in physical goods, and hence is concerned with applications of electronic business where, at least in principle, the entire activity can be performed electronically.
     (A) Electronic data interchange (EDI)
     (B) Electronic Publishing
     (C) Electronic Services Delivery (ES(D)
     (D) None of these

12. In The Pre-Contractual Phase
     (A) the buyer and seller are concerned with the gathering of market intelligence
     (B) a formal relationship is established between buyer and seller, including terms and conditions to be applied to transactions under the contract.
     (C) this involves the placement and processing of purchase orders (or, in contractual terms, an offer), and acknowledgement by the seller of its preparedness to deliver (in contractual terms, an acceptance).
     (D) deals with the delivery of goods and/or the performance of services. In addition, some post-delivery functions may be involved, in particular inspection, and acceptance or rejection.

13. In Contractual Phase
     (A) the buyer and seller are concerned with the gathering of market intelligence.
     (B) a formal relationship is established between buyer and seller, including terms and conditions to be applied to transactions under the contract.
     (C) this involves the placement and processing of purchase orders (or, in contractual terms, an offer), and acknowledgement by the seller of its preparedness to deliver (in contractual terms, an acceptance).
     (D) deals with the delivery of goods and/or the performance of services. In addition, some post-delivery functions may be involved, in particular inspection, and acceptance or rejection.

14. A physical item is one which may be delivered or performed
     (A) entirely through a telecommunications network
     (B) involves logistical activities such as the transportation of goods, or of the person and/or facilities whereby the service will be performed

15. In Ordering Phase
     (A) the buyer and seller are concerned with the gathering of market intelligence.
     (B) a formal relationship is established between buyer and seller, including terms and conditions to be applied to transactions under the contract.
     (C) this involves the placement and processing of purchase orders (or, in contractual terms, an offer), and acknowledgement by the seller of its preparedness to deliver (in contractual terms, an acceptance).
     (D) deals with the delivery of goods and/or the performance of services. In addition, some post-delivery functions may be involved, in particular inspection, and acceptance or rejection.

16. Services are referred as
     (A) an identifiable physical entity
     (B) an act, which is 'performed'.
     (C) (A) and (B) both false
     (D) (A) and (B) both true

17. In Logistics Phase
     (A) the buyer and seller are concerned with the gathering of market intelligence.
     (B) a formal relationship is established between buyer and seller, including terms and conditions to be applied to transactions under the contract.
     (C) this involves the placement and processing of purchase orders (or, in contractual terms, an offer), and acknowledgement by the seller of its preparedness to deliver (in contractual terms, an acceptance).
     (D) deals with the delivery of goods and/or the performance of services. In addition, some post-delivery functions may be involved, in particular inspection, and acceptance or rejection.

18. In Settlement Phase
     (A) the goods or services are paid for. Relevant transactions include invoicing, payment authorisation, payment, and remittance advice transmission.
     (B) the buyer and seller are concerned with the gathering of market intelligence.
     (C) a formal relationship is established between buyer and seller, including terms and conditions to be applied to transactions under the contract.

(D) this involves the placement and processing of purchase orders (or, in contractual terms, an offer), and acknowledgement by the seller of its preparedness to deliver (in contractual terms, an acceptance).

19. Goods are referred as
    (A) an identifiable physical entity
    (B) an act, which is 'performed'
    (C) (A) and (B) both true
    (D) None is true

20. A digital item is one which may be delivered or performed
    (A) entirely through a telecommunications network
    (B) involves logistical activities such as the transportation of goods, or of the person and/or facilities whereby the service will be performed
    (C) (A) and (B) both false
    (D) None is true

21. An audio-CD is
    (A) a physical good
    (B) a digital good
    (C) (A) is false, (B) is true
    (D) (A) and (B) both true

22. An audio-file downloaded over the Internet is
    (A) a physical good
    (B) a digital good
    (C) (A) is true, (B) is false
    (D) (A) and (B) both true

Answer Sheet

1. (A)	2. (A)	3. (A)	4. (A)	5. (D)
6. (A)	7. (A)	8. (B)	9. (C)	10. (B)
11. (C)	12. (A)	13. (B)	14. (B)	15. (C)
16. (B)	17. (D)	18. (A)	19. (A)	20. (A)
21. (A)	22. (B)			

PARALLEL COMPUTING

1. It is the simultaneous use of multiple compute resources to solve a computational problem
   (A) Parallel computing
   (B) Single processing
   (C) Sequential computing
   (D) None of these

2. Parallel Execution
   (A) A sequential execution of a program, one statement at a time
   (B) Execution of a program by more than one task, with each task being able to execute the same or different statement at the same moment in time
   (C) A program or set of instructions that is executed by a processor.
   (D) None of these

3. Scalability refers to a parallel system's (hardware and/or software) ability
   (A) To demonstrate a proportionate increase in parallel speedup with the removal of some processors
   (B) To demonstrate a proportionate increase in parallel speedup with the addition of more processors
   (C) To demonstrate a proportionate decrease in parallel speedup with the addition of more processors
   (D) None of these

4. Parallel computing can include
   (A) Single computer with multiple processors
   (B) Arbitrary number of computers connected by a network
   (C) Combination of both A and B
   (D) None of these

5. Serial Execution
   (A) A sequential execution of a program, one statement at a time
   (B) Execution of a program by more than one task, with each task being able to execute the same or different statement at the same moment in time

6. (C) A program or set of instructions that is executed by a processor.
   (D) None of these

6. Shared Memory is
   (A) A computer architecture where all processors have direct access to common physical memory
   (B) It refers to network based memory access for physical memory that is not common.
   (C) Parallel tasks typically need to exchange dat(A) There are several ways this can be accomplished, such as through, a shared memory bus or over a network, however the actual event of data exchange is commonly referred to as communications regardless of the method employe(D)
   (D) None of these

7. Distributed Memory
   (A) A computer architecture where all processors have direct access to common physical memory
   (B) It refers to network based memory access for physical memory that is not common
   (C) Parallel tasks typically need to exchange dat(A) There are several ways this can be accomplished, such as through, a shared memory bus or over a network, however the actual event of data exchange is commonly referred to as communications regardless of the method employe(D)
   (D) None of these

8. Parallel Overhead is
   (A) Observed speedup of a code which has been parallelized, defined as: wall-clock time of serial execution and wall-clock time of parallel execution
   (B) The amount of time required to coordinate parallel tasks. It includes factors such as: Task start-up time, Synchronizations, Data communications.

(C) Refers to the hardware that comprises a given parallel system - having many processors

(D) None of these

9. Massively Parallel
   (A) Observed speedup of a code which has been parallelized, defined as: wall-clock time of serial execution and wall-clock time of parallel execution
   (B) The amount of time required to coordinate parallel tasks. It includes factors such as: Task start-up time, Synchronizations, Data communications.
   (C) Refers to the hardware that comprises a given parallel system - having many processors
   (D) None of these

10. Fine-grain Parallelism is
    (A) In parallel computing, it is a qualitative measure of the ratio of computation to communication
    (B) Here relatively small amounts of computational work are done between communication events
    (C) Relatively large amounts of computational work are done between communication / synchronization events
    (D) None of these

11. In shared Memory
    (A) Changes in a memory location effected by one processor do not affect all other processors.
    (B) Changes in a memory location effected by one processor are visible to all other processors
    (C) Changes in a memory location effected by one processor are randomly visible to all other processors.
    (D) None of these

12. In shared Memory:
    (A) Here all processors access, all memory as global address space
    (B) Here all processors have individual memory
    (C) Here some processors access, all memory as global address space and some not
    (D) None of these

13. In shared Memory
    (A) Multiple processors can operate independently but share the same memory resources
    (B) Multiple processors can operate independently but do not share the same memory resources

(C) Multiple processors can operate independently but some do not share the same memory resources

(D) None of these

14. In designing a parallel program, one has to break the problem into discreet chunks of work that can be distributed to multiple tasks. This is known as
    (A) Decomposition   (B) Partitioning
    (C) Compounding   (D) Both A and B

15. Latency is
    (A) Partitioning in that the data associated with a problem is decompose(D) Each parallel task then works on a portion of the dat(A)
    (B) Partitioning in that, the focus is on the computation that is to be performed rather than on the data manipulated by the computation. The problem is decomposed according to the work that must be done. Each task then performs a portion of the overall work.
    (C) It is the time it takes to send a minimal (0 byte) message from one point to other point
    (D) None of these

16. Domain Decomposition
    (A) Partitioning in that the data associated with a problem is decompose(D) Each parallel task then works on a portion of the dat(A)
    (B) Partitioning in that, the focus is on the computation that is to be performed rather than on the data manipulated by the computation. The problem is decomposed according to the work that must be done. Each task then performs a portion of the overall work.
    (C) It is the time it takes to send a minimal (0 byte) message from point A to point (B)
    (D) None of these

17. Functional Decomposition:
    (A) Partitioning in that the data associated with a problem is decompose(D) Each parallel task then works on a portion of the dat(A)
    (B) Partitioning in that, the focus is on the computation that is to be performed rather than on the data manipulated by the computation. The problem is decomposed according to the work that must be done. Each task then performs a portion of the overall work.

(C) It is the time it takes to send a minimal (0 byte) message from point A to point (B)

(D) None of these

18. Synchronous communications

(A) It require some type of "handshaking" between tasks that are sharing dat(A) This can be explicitly structured in code by the programmer, or it may happen at a lower level unknown to the pro-grammer.

(B) It involves data sharing between more than two tasks, which are often specified as being members in a common group, or collective.

(C) It involves two tasks with one task acting as the sender/producer of data, and the other acting as the receiver/consumer.

(D) It allows tasks to transfer data independently from one another.

19. Collective communication

(A) It involves data sharing between more than two tasks, which are often specified as being members in a common group, or collective.

(B) It involves two tasks with one task acting as the sender/producer of data, and the other acting as the receiver/consumer.

(C) It allows tasks to transfer data independently from one another.

(D) None of these

20. Point-to-point communication referred to

(A) It involves data sharing between more than two tasks, which are often specified as being members in a common group, or collective.

(B) It involves two tasks with one task acting as the sender/producer of data, and the other acting as the receiver/consumer.*

(C) It allows tasks to transfer data independently from one another.

(D) None of these

21. Uniform Memory Access (UMA) referred to

(A) Here all processors have equal access and access times to memory

(B) Here if one processor updates a location in shared memory, all the other processors know about the update.

(C) Here one SMP can directly access memory of another SMP and not all processors have equal access time to all memories

(D) None of these

22. Asynchronous communications

(A) It involves data sharing between more than two tasks, which are often specified as being members in a common group, or collective.

(B) It involves two tasks with one task acting as the sender/producer of data, and the other acting as the receiver/consumer.

(C) It allows tasks to transfer data independently from one another.

(D) None of these

23. Granularity is

(A) In parallel computing, it is a qualitative measure of the ratio of computation to communication

(B) Here relatively small amounts of computational work are done between communication events

(C) Relatively large amounts of computa-tional work are done between communication / synchronization events

(D) None of these

24. Coarse-grain Parallelism

(A) In parallel computing, it is a qualitative measure of the ratio of computation to communication

(B) Here relatively small amounts of computational work are done between communication events

(C) Relatively large amounts of computa-tional work are done between communication / synchronization events

(D) None of these

25. Cache Coherent UMA (CC-UMA) is

(A) Here all processors have equal access and access times to memory

(B) Here if one processor updates a location in shared memory, all the other processors know about the update.

(C) Here one SMP can directly access memory of another SMP and not all processors have equal access time to all memories

(D) None of these

26. Non-Uniform Memory Access (NUMA) is

(A) Here all processors have equal access and access times to memory

(B) Here if one processor updates a location in shared memory, all the other processors know about the update.

(C) Here one SMP can directly access memory of another SMP and not all processors have equal access time to all memories
(D) None of these

27. It distinguishes multi-processor computer architectures according to how they can be classified along the two independent dimensions of Instruction and Dat(A) Each of these dimensions can have only one of two possible states: Single or Multiple.
(A) Single Program Multiple Data (SPMD)
(B) Flynn's taxonomy
(C) Von Neumann Architecture
(D) None of these

28. In the threads model of parallel programming
(A) A single process can have multiple, concurrent execution paths
(B) A single process can have single, concurrent execution paths.
(C) A multiple process can have single concurrent execution paths.
(D) None of these

29. These applications typically have multiple executable object files (programs). While the application is being run in parallel, each task can be executing the same or different program as other tasks. All tasks may use different data
(A) Single Program Multiple Data (SPMD)
(B) Multiple Program Multiple Data (MPMD)
(C) Von Neumann Architecture
(D) None of these

30. Here a single program is executed by all tasks simultaneously. At any moment in time, tasks can be executing the same or different instructions within the same program. These programs usually have the necessary logic programmed into them to allow different tasks to branch or conditionally execute only those parts of the program they are designed to execute.
(A) Single Program Multiple Data (SPMD)
(B) Multiple Program Multiple Data (MPMD)
(C) Von Neumann Architecture
(D) None of these

31. These computer uses the stored-program concept. Memory is used to store both program and data instructions and central processing unit (CPU) gets instructions and/ or data from memory. CPU, decodes the

instructions and then sequentially performs them.
(A) Single Program Multiple Data (SPMD)
(B) Flynn's taxonomy
(C) Von Neumann Architecture
(D) None of these

32. Load balancing is
(A) Involves only those tasks executing a communication operation
(B) It exists between program statements when the order of statement execution affects the results of the program.
(C) It refers to the practice of distributing work among tasks so that all tasks are kept busy all of the time. It can be considered as minimization of task idle time.
(D) None of these

33. Synchronous communication operations referred to
(A) Involves only those tasks executing a communication operation
(B) It exists between program statements when the order of statement execution affects the results of the program.
(C) It refers to the practice of distributing work among tasks so that all tasks are kept busy all of the time. It can be considered as minimization of task idle time.
(D) None of these

34. Data dependence is
(A) Involves only those tasks executing a communication operation
(B) It exists between program statements when the order of statement execution affects the results of the program.
(C) It refers to the practice of distributing work among tasks so that all tasks are kept busy all of the time. It can be considered as minimization of task idle time.
(D) None of these

Answer Sheet

1. (A)	2. (B)	3. (B)	4. (C)	5. (A)
6. (A)	7. (B)	8. (B)	9. (B)	10. (B)
11. (B)	12. (A)	13. (A)	14. (D)	15. (C)
16. (A)	17. (B)	18. (A)	19. (A)	20. (B)
21. (A)	22. (C)	23. (A)	24. (C)	25. (B)
26. (C)	27. (B)	28. (A)	29. (B)	30. (A)
31. (C)	32. (C)	33. (A)	34. (B)	

WINDOW PROGRAMMING

1. Frames is
   - (A) the exterior of a window.
   - (B) the interior of a frame window.
   - (C) windows used for input/output that are placed on a panel window
   - (D) None of these

2. Panels is
   - (A) the exterior of a window.
   - (B) the interior of a frame window
   - (C) windows used for input/output that are placed on a panel window
   - (D) None of these

3. Controls are
   - (A) the exterior of a window.
   - (B) the interior of a frame window.
   - (C) windows used for input/output that are placed on a panel window
   - (D) None of these

4. In frame windows
   - (A) One can put another frame windows
   - (B) One can not put another frame windows

5. A panel window is a window
   - (A) which can only exist inside a frame window
   - (B) which can not exist inside a frame window
   - (C) which can exist outside the frame window
   - (D) none of these

6. These exist ——— panel windows inside the same frame window.
   - (A) Several   (B) Only one
   - (C) None   (D) None of these

7. Button in window programming
   - (A) displays text and can be clicked with the mouse or spacebar
   - (B) a checkmark which the user can select
   - (C) a list from which one item can be selected.
   - (D) area in which text may be entered.

8. Checkbox in window programming
   - (A) displays text and can be clicked with the mouse or spacebar
   - (B) a checkmark which the user can select
   - (C) a list from which one item can be selected.
   - (D) area in which text may be entered.

9. Combobox in window programming
   - (A) displays text and can be clicked with the mouse or spacebar
   - (B) a checkmark which the user can select
   - (C) a list from which one item can be selected.
   - (D) area in which text may be entered.

10. Edit in window programming
    - (A) displays text and can be clicked with the mouse or spacebar
    - (B) a checkmark which the user can select
    - (C) a list from which one item can be selected.
    - (D) area in which text may be entered

11. Groupbox in window programming
    - (A) does nothing except draw a rectangle, it is used to visually group controls together
    - (B) displays text
    - (C) for input of multiple lines of text
    - (D) none of these

12. Label in window programming
    - (A) does nothing except draw a rectangle, it is used to visually group controls together
    - (B) displays text
    - (C) for input of multiple lines of text
    - (D) none of these

13. Memo in window programming
    - (A) does nothing except draw a rectangle, it is used to visually group controls together
    - (B) displays text
    - (C) for input of multiple lines of text
    - (D) none of these

14. All the classes necessary for Windows programming are in the module
    (A) win.txt   (B) win.std
    (C) win.main   (D) none of these

15. Window class, onCreate/1 ,defines
    (A) is executed when a visible window is being created
    (B) is executed when a window is being closed, it is possible to prevent the window from closing
    (C) when the background of a window must be erased this event is executed
    (D) when a window must be re-painted this event is executed

16. Window class, on Close/2
    (A) is executed when a visible window is being created
    (B) is executed when a window is being closed, it is possible to prevent the window from closing
    (C) when the background of a window must be erased this event is executed
    (D) when a window must be re-painted this event is executed

17. Window class, onEraseBackground/1, defines
    (A) is executed when a visible window is being created
    (B) is executed when a window is being closed, it is possible to prevent the window from closing
    (C) when the background of a window must be erased this event is executed
    (D) when a window must be re-painted this event is executed

18. Window class, onPaint/2, defines
    (A) is executed when a visible window is being created
    (B) is executed when a window is being closed, it is possible to prevent the window from closing
    (C) when the background of a window must be erased this event is executed
    (D) when a window must be re-painted this event is executed

19. Window class, onShow/2, defines
    (A) is executed when a window is becoming visible or is being hidden
    (B) when a window is being disabled or enabled this event is executed
    (C) this event is executed when the user switches to another window of the same application
    (D) when a window receives the keyboard focus this event is executed

20. Window class, onActivate/2, defines
    (A) is executed when a window is becoming visible or is being hidden
    (B) when a window is being disabled or enabled this event is executed
    (C) this event is executed when the user switches to another window of the same application
    (D) when a window receives the keyboard focus this event is executed

21. Window class, onEnable/1, defines
    (A) is executed when a window is becoming visible or is being hidden
    (B) when a window is being disabled or enabled this event is executed
    (C) this event is executed when the user switches to another window of the same application
    (D) when a window receives the keyboard focus this event is executed

22. Window class, onKBFocus/3, defines
    (A) is executed when a window is becoming visible or is being hidden
    (B) when a window is being disabled or enabled this event is executed
    (C) this event is executed when the user switches to another window of the same application
    (D) when a window receives the keyboard focus this event is executed

23. Window class, onSetCursor/3, defines
    (A) the window wants to know what cursor it must display for the mouse pointer
    (B) the mouse is moved over a window
    (C) when a mouse button is pressed this event is executed
    (D) a mouse button is released

24. Window class, onMouseMove/5 , defines
    (A) the window wants to know what cursor it must display for the mouse pointer
    (B) the mouse is moved over a window
    (C) when a mouse button is pressed this event is executed
    (D) a mouse button is released

25. Window class, onMouseDown/5, defines
    (A) the window wants to know what cursor it must display for the mouse pointer
    (B) the mouse is moved over a window
    (C) when a mouse button is pressed this event is executed
    (D) a mouse button is released

26. Window class, onMouseUp/5 , defines
    (A) the window wants to know what cursor it must display for the mouse pointer
    (B) the mouse is moved over a window
    (C) when a mouse button is pressed this event is executed
    (D) a mouse button is released

27. Window class, onMouseDoubleClick/5, defines
    (A) a mouse button was double clicked
    (B) the user clicks on a window
    (C) a key on the keyboard is pressed
    (D) a key on the keyboard is released

28. Window class, onClick/1, defines
    (A) a mouse button was double clicked
    (B) the user clicks on a window
    (C) a key on the keyboard is pressed
    (D) a key on the keyboard is released

29. Window class, onKeyDown/3 , defines
    (A) a mouse button was double clicked
    (B) the user clicks on a window
    (C) a key on the keyboard is pressed
    (D) a key on the keyboard is released

30. Window class, onKeyUp/3, defines
    (A) a key on the keyboard is pressed
    (B) a key on the keyboard is released
    (C) a mouse button was double clicked
    (D) the user clicks on a window

31. Window class, onChar/3, defines
    (A) during the processing of a key this event is executed with the ASCII value of the key pressed
    (B) a menu command was selected
    (C) a menu item is selected
    (D) a window was resized

32. Window class, onCommand/2, defines
    (A) during the processing of a key this event is executed with the ASCII value of the key pressed
    (B) a menu command was selected
    (C) a menu item is selected
    (D) a window was resized

33. Window class, onMenuSelect/2, defines
    (A) during the processing of a key this event is executed with the ASCII value of the key pressed
    (B) a menu command was selected
    (C) a menu item is selected
    (D) a window was resized

34. Window class, onSize/2, defines
    (A) during the processing of a key this event is executed with the ASCII value of the key pressed
    (B) a menu command was selected
    (C) a menu item is selected
    (D) a window was resized

35. Window class, onMove/2, defines
    (A) a window is moved to a new position
    (B) the user wants to view a floating popup menu for the window
    (C) an event from the vertical scrollbar of the window
    (D) an event from the horizontal scrollbar of the window

36. Window class, onInitPopupMenu/2, defines
    (A) a window is moved to a new position
    (B) the user wants to view a floating popup menu for the window
    (C) an event from the vertical scrollbar of the window
    (D) an event from the horizontal scrollbar of the window

37. Window class, onVScroll/3, defines
    (A) a window is moved to a new position
    (B) the user wants to view a floating popup menu for the window
    (C) an event from the vertical scrollbar of the window
    (D) an event from the horizontal scrollbar of the window

38. Window class, onHScroll/3, defines
    (A) a window is moved to a new position
    (B) the user wants to view a floating popup menu for the window
    (C) an event from the vertical scrollbar of the window
    (D) an event from the horizontal scrollbar of the window

39. SizerClient in window programming ?
    (A) this type of sizer ensures that a panel window fills the complete client rectangle of a frame window
    (B) this sizer class makes a panel 'stick' to one side of a frame window and the size of the panel window is a fixed number of pixels.
    (C) this sizer ensures that a panel window is percentage of the size of a frame window.
    (D) None of these

40. SizerFixed in window programming
    - (A) this type of sizer ensures that a panel window fills the complete client rectangle of a frame window
    - (B) this sizer class makes a panel 'stick' to one side of a frame window and the size of the panel window is a fixed number of pixels
    - (C) this sizer ensures that a panel window is percentage of the size of a frame window.
    - (D) None of these

41. SizerPercent in window programming
    - (A) this type of sizer ensures that a panel window fills the complete client rectangle of a frame window
    - (B) this sizer class makes a panel 'stick' to one side of a frame window and the size of the panel window is a fixed number of pixels.

    - (C) this sizer ensures that a panel window is percentage of the size of a frame window.
    - (D) None of these

Answer Sheet

1. (A)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (A)	5. (A)
6. (A)	7. (A)	8. (B)	9. (C)	10. (D)
11. (A)	12. (B)	13. (C)	14. (A)	15. (A)
16. (B)	17. (C)	18. (D)	19. (A)	20. (C)
21. (B)	22. (D)	23. (A)	24. (B)	25. (C)
26. (D)	27. (A)	28. (B)	29. (C)	30. (B)
31. (A)	32. (B)	33. (C)	34. (D)	35. (A)
36. (B)	37. (C)	38. (D)	39. (A)	40. (B)
41. (C)				

DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (DBMS)

1. The following term applies to a collection of related records in a database
    (A) File   (B) Layout
    (C) File   (D) Field

2. This set of related data items is known as a
    (A) File   (B) Record
    (C) Table   (D) None of the above

3. The framework for storing records in database is a
    (A) Form   (B) Report
    (C) Query   (D) Table

4. The following command is used to search the record that satisfies the specified criteria
    (A) FOUND   (B) SEARCH
    (C) GET   (D) LOCATE

5. The data in a record is of the following types
    (A) four text fields and three numeric fields
    (B) two integer fields and five text fields
    (C) three text fields and four numeric fields
    (D) none of the above

6. A treelike structure of records in a database. Select the best fit for answer
    (A) Hierarchical database structure
    (B) Relational database structure
    (C) Multidimensional database structure
    (D) Sequential database access

7. The following language used by most of the DBMSs for helping their users to access data
    (A) High level language
    (B) Query language
    (C) SQL
    (D) 4GL

8. What is a largest collection of data stored in a computer? You might use this type of program to keep a record of all the friends in your address book.
    (A) Information Processing
    (B) Spreadsheet
    (C) Operating system
    (D) Database

9. Which command is used to replace ?
    (A) REPLACE
    (B) REPLACE ALL
    (C) Add record from edit menu
    (D) All of above

10. The following part of a database that holds only one type of information
    (A) Report   (B) Query
    (C) Record   (D) Field

11. All of the following terms are related to computerized databases except which one?
    (A) Search   (B) Sort
    (C) Field names   (D) Record grab

12. Need to see all the information from two tables on one form. Insert
    (A) A page break
    (B) A subform
    (C) A linked command button
    (D) None of the above

13. What is the primary difference between a pivot table report and a cross tab query?
    (A) A pivot table report can contain sums, counts, and averages while a cross tab query cannot.
    (B) You can't pivot a cross tab query
    (C) A cross tab query lets you group similar items. A pitot table report does not
    (D) None of above

14. The largest unit of a database is
    (A) A record   (B) A field
    (C) A subfield   (D) None of above

15. What's the best Access object for an invoice you'll mail to customers?
    (A) A report   (B) A form
    (C) A table   (D) All of the above

16. What is a Grouped Report?
    (A) A type of report that can be generated by the Report Wizard
    (B) A report that displays data that has been sorted in ascending or descending order

(C) A report that displays data grouped by fields you specify

(D) None

17. Which field allow to select items from drop down list?
    (A) An OLE field
    (B) A Memo Field
    (C) A lookup Field
    (D) A hyperlink field

18. What did the first Table Analyzer do?
    (A) Analyze the data in a set of flat files and automatically create a relational database system from that information
    (B) Provide a graphic way to design relational databases
    (C) Automate process of connecting tables to SQL Server
    (D) None

19. Pivot Table reports are good for
    (A) Analyzing large amounts of data
    (B) Turning tables upside down
    (C) Breaking spreadsheet data into multiple worksheet
    (D) None of above

20. Which of the following are common ways to enforce data validation when entering data into an Access form?
    (A) Create an input mask to restrict the kind of value that can be entered in positions across the field.
    (B) Define a validation rule for that field
    (C) A and B
    (D) none of the above

21. The purpose of the Add-in Manager is to
    (A) Create macros and automate data processing
    (B) Add or remove data in an existing database
    (C) Add or remove templates, macros, and wizards
    (D) All of above

22. Sub-schema can be used to
    (A) Create very different, personalized views of the same data
    (B) Present information in different formats
    (C) Hide sensitive information by omitting fields from the subschema's description
    (D) All of the above

23. If you are entering data in a form, a quick way to cpy a value from the previous record is to press
    (A) Ctrl+'
    (B) F6
    (C) Ctrl+D
    (D) None of the above

24. DBMS is
    (A) Collection of data
    (B) Set of programs to access those data
    (C) Set of programs to update those data
    (D) All of the above

25. COPY STRUCTURE command is used to
    (A) Copy contents of an active database to a new file
    (B) Copy all records of an active database to disk
    (C) Copy contents of an active database to disk
    (D) Copy structure of an active database to a new file

26. COUNT command is used to
    (A) Count the number of data fields in an active database file
    (B) Count the number of data files which are active
    (C) Count the records which are updated
    (D) Count the number of records in an active database file

27. What is the term to ask the computer to pt information in order numerically or alphabetically ?
    (A) Crop
    (B) Report
    (C) Sort
    (D) Organize

28. The raw facts are called
    (A) Data
    (B) Programs
    (C) Commands
    (D) Responses

29. The term refers to a collection of related information
    (A) Database
    (B) List
    (C) Outline
    (D) Record

30. A form that is used to collect data in a structured manner for entry to a database is called a
    (A) Database deign form
    (B) Systems flowchart
    (C) Data capture form
    (D) None of above

31. The following command is used for inserting records
    (A) INSERT
    (B) ADD
    (C) Both of the above
    (D) None of the above

32. The Query is a statement requesting for
    (A) Insertion of information
    (B) Deletion of information
    (C) Update of information
    (D) Retrieval of information

33. The activity of a file
    (A) Is a low percentages of number of records added or deleted from a file
    (B) If high, reduces processing efficiency for sequential and non sequential files
    (C) Is a measure of the percentage of existing records updated during a run
    (D) Refers to how closely the files fit into the allocated

34. The following statement is not valid about indexing
    (A) it stores the index fields
    (B) it stores the corresponding record number
    (C) it maintains the alphabetically order
    (D) it duplicate the database file

35. The following devices can be used to input data into a database
    (A) Keyboard, fax roller ball
    (B) Mouse, keyboard, monitor
    (C) Mouse, keyboard, touch screen
    (D) None of the above

36. The following command is used for sorting
    (A) list   (B) browse
    (C) index   (D) sort

37. List command is used to get
    (A) List of database contents
    (B) List of database contents
    (C) List of variables used in database file
    (D) None of the above

38. A field that uniquely identifies a record is called a
    (A) Main field   (B) Header
    (C) Key field   (D) None of above

39. Corrupted index file is corrected using
    (A) Modifyindex   (B) Recreateindex
    (C) Reindex   (D) None of the above

40. The navigation buttons enable you to
    (A) move from record to record in a table or form
    (B) move from page to page in report
    (C) (A) and (B) both
    (D) None of the above

41. Different levels of access are assigned to personnel records in the health and fitness gym. Only the system manager is able to create delete or edit records. Certain other personnel are allowed to view all the records, whereas others are not permitted to view complete records. The levels of access are controlled by
    (A) Password   (B) User id's
    (C) Status   (D) None of the above

42. You can switch back and forth between design and datasheet view by clicking the
    (A) queries object tab
    (B) switch command on the view menu
    (C) view button
    (D) select query title bar

43. The table wizard
    (A) Quickly creates a default report
    (B) Displays a subset of the data in a database
    (C) Contains sample tables and fields you can use to create a table
    (D) Automatically edits your data as you enter it

44. The names, address, and account balance of all of your customers, select the best fit for answer
    (A) record   (B) file
    (C) database   (D) key field

45. An integrated collection of all of the data about your customers. Select the best fit for answer
    (A) Record   (B) File
    (C) Database   (D) Key field

46. An identification field in a record. Select the best fit for answer
    (A) Record   (B) File
    (C) Database   (D) Key field

47. What is part of database that holds all of the information about one item or subject?
    (A) Record   (B) File
    (C) Query   (D) Chart

48. What is a stored question about information in a database?
    (A) Record   (B) Field
    (C) Report   (D) Query

49. RDBMS stands for
    (A) Relational Database Management System
    (B) Relation Data Module System
    (C) Right Data Base Management System
    (D) None of the above

50. Pack command is used to
    (A) Remove records permanently
    (B) Remove records temporarily
    (C) Restore records permanently
    (D) Restore records temporarily

51. Modules are
    (A) selection of commands used to automate repetitive tasks
    (B) programs written in Visual C++
    (C) Object tabs
    (D) Group of records

52. APPEND command is used to
(A) Add record to the end of active database file and starts full screen data entry
(B) Add Record to the start of active database file
(C) Add record to the start of active database file and starts full screen data entry
(D) Add record to the end of database file

53. Append from command is used to
(A) Add records from information in an array
(B) Adds records from a file
(C) Add records from a variable
(D) Add records from stock

54. Examples of centralized multi-user databases are
(A) Barclays' Bank customer accounts
(B) Supermarket stock control, organ donor database, client database
(C) Airline reservations and other national global booking systems
(D) None of above

55. New record is added using
(A) Append record from browse menu
(B) Append record into from browse menu
(C) Add record from edit menu
(D) All of above

56. When a customer makes an online hotel booking, the database is updated in
(A) Batch mode   (B) Pseudo real-time
(C) One month   (D) All of above

57. A database that contains tables linked by common fields is called a
(A) Centralized database
(B) Flat file database
(C) Relational database
(D) None of above

58. The use of integrated collections of database records and files for data storage and processing. The best fit for answer:
(A) Database management approach
(B) DBMS uses
(C) Database administrator
(D) Query language

59. DBMS allows you to create, interrogate, and maintain a database, create reports, and develop application programs, select the best fit answer
(A) Database management approach
(B) DBBMS uses
(C) Database administrator
(D) Query language

60. A specialist in charge of the database of an organization select the best fit for answer
(A) Database management approach
(B) DBMS uses
(C) Database administrator
(D) Query language

61. This DBMS feature allows users to easily interrogate a database. Select the best fit for answer
(A) Database management approach
(B) DBMS uses
(C) Database administrator
(D) Query language

62. The ..... presents data in a way similar to an excel spreadsheet
(A) Datasheet view   (B) Design view
(C) Print preview   (D) Layout preview

63. It Is used to build and modify database objects and also to create new queries
(A) Datasheet view   (B) Design view
(C) Print preview   (D) Layout preview

64. It shows the appearance and layout of a report, table or form in order to confirm what will be printed.
(A) Datasheet view   (B) Design view
(C) Print preview   (D) Layout preview

65. It examines a small portion or sample of your data in a report before printing it.
(A) Datasheet view   (B) Design view
(C) Print preview   (D) Layout preview

66. A report form
(A) Appears on the computer monitor during data entry
(B) Is used during report generation to format data
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) All of above

67. Which of the following columns can not be found in the macro design window?
(A) Arguments column
(B) Comment column
(C) Conditions column
(D) Actions column

68. The ascending order of a data hierarchy ios:
(A) Bit, byte, field, record, file, database
(B) Bit, byte, record, field, file, database
(C) Byte, bit, field, record, file, database
(D) Byte, bit, record, field, file, database

69. A good query system
    (A) Can accept English language commands
    (B) Allows non-programmers to access information stored in a database
    (C) Can be accessed only by data prssing professionals
    (D) Both (A) and (B)

70. How do you freeze a field a column or field in Microsoft Access?
    (A) Click anywhere in the column and select Edit>Freeze Column form the menu
    (B) Place an ice cube in the column
    (C) Click anywhere in the column and click the freeze button on the toolbar
    (D) Right click the column and select freeze columns from the shortcut menu

71. Within Table Datasheet view, how can you display associated records from another table?
    (A) Click the expand indicator (+) next to a record
    (B) Double click the record.
    (C) Apply the filter by form command
    (D) None of the above

72. Which of the following is not a command to find specific word or phrases in a database?
    (A) Click the find button on the toolbar
    (B) Click the find button on the record navigation button area
    (C) Press Ctrl+F
    (D) Select Edit>Find from the menu.

73. One of the type libraries that you can use to programmatically connect to Microsoft Access data is
    (A) Collaborative Data Objects
    (B) ActiveX Data Objects
    (C) Dynamic Data Interfaces
    (D) None of the above

74. The data in a Pivot Table report is categorized using
    (A) Column headings
    (B) Items from the Pivot Table field list
    (C) Header rows
    (D) All of above

75. Records are deleted using
    (A) DELETE command followed by pack
    (B) DELETE command without pack
    (C) DELETE command followed by zap
    (D) DELETE command without zap

76. You can enter data in a table in
    (A) design view   (B) datasheet view
    (C) format view   (D) None of the above

77. Creating a data file means
    (A) Designing base and defining the structure of the database
    (B) Getting the information about database
    (C) Selecting data from database
    (D) Deleting data from database

78. In a large DBMS
    (A) each user can "see" only a small part of the entire database
    (B) each user can access every subschema
    (C) each subschema contains every field in the logical schema
    (D) none of the above is true

79. You want to keep track of addresses, phone numbers, parent/guardian names as well as class attendance, average and grades. Every so often you want to send reports home that select failing grades and excessive absences. The following of the Microsoft Office suit used in this course is best suited for this kind of information
    (A) Excel   (B) PowerPoint
    (C) Access   (D) Word

80. Each individual data items of record is called a
    (A) Field   (B) Data type
    (C) Comment   (D) All of the above

81. A large collections of files are called
    (A) Fields   (B) Records
    (C) Databases   (D) File system

82. Memo field in database file is used to
    (A) Store lengthy number
    (B) Store images
    (C) Store audio files
    (D) Store long textual information

83. Applications that rely on databases are
    (A) Supermarket stock control, theater bookings and payroll
    (B) Accounts, online banking, PowerPoint presentations
    (C) Internet shopping, robotics, computer games
    (D) None of above

84. Which of the following is not a Access database object ?
    (A) table   (B) form
    (C) query   (D) datasheet

85. Data owners must protect their data against corruption or loss. One sensible method to achieving this is to
    (A) Take regular backups
    (B) Keep a hardcopy printout of all data
    (C) Keep fingers crossed at all times
    (D) None of above

86. Facilities offered by databases are
    (A) The ability to store a large amount of data in a structured format, easy update, sort, query, production of reports
    (B) Easy editing, spell check, perform calculations, library of mathematical functions, replication
    (C) The ability to rotate images, copy and paste, fill scale
    (D) None of above

87. Users who store data about real people for marketing purposes must register the data and its potential use with
    (A) The computer misuse controller
    (B) The data protection controller
    (C) HM customs and excise
    (D) None of above

88. When you double click a query object, you open
    (A) The object in design view
    (B) The object in print preview
    (C) The result of the query
    (D) The underlying table on which the query is based

89. Checks that are added to databases to detect unsuitable data on inpt are called
    (A) validation   (B) verification
    (C) vegetation   (D) none of above

90. Auto Report allows you to
    (A) View a subset of your data
    (B) Create a simple report
    (C) Create a data entry form
    (D) Enter records

91. Auto Form allows you to
    (A) View a subset of your data
    (B) Create a simple report
    (C) Create a data entry form
    (D) Enter records

92. The asterisk (*) is sometimes used in database queries. This character is then called a
    (A) Wildcard   (B) Dummy
    (C) Ditto   (D) All of the above

93. When performing a look-up operation using a form
    (A) You enter the search value into the form
    (B) You look at each form sequentially until you see the one you want
    (C) You type the key in an entry line, and the correct form is displayed
    (D) All of the above

94. Which custom date format displays the numeric day of the year when a date is entered?
    (A) YY   (B) YYYY
    (C) Y   (D) All of above

95. When you save an Access project, what file format do you use?
    (A) .adp   (B) .xm.
    (C) .mdb   (D) All of above

96. Which of the following criterion would find records whose personality field does not equal "Nice"?
    (A) <>Nice   (B) NOT Nice
    (C) <>"Nice"   (D) IS NOT Nice

97. What is the maximum character field size you can set for a field that has a text data type?
    (A) 64   (B) 255
    (C) 512   (D) All of above

98. Which of the following fields would not make a suitable primary key ?
    (A) A date field
    (B) An invoice number
    (C) An autoNumber field
    (D) A customer's social security number

99. Auto reports can contain each of the following elements except
    (A) A detail section (B) A page footer
    (C) A group header (D) All of the above

100. What is the abbreviation used for a software package that permits the user to create, retrieve and maintain records in a database?
    (A) DASD   (B) FMS
    (C) EMMS   (D) DBMS

101. A repository for data, usually covering some specific topic is called
    (A) Data acquisition (B) Data bank
    (C) Real time   (D) Database

102. A notation for defining the form and structure of data is known as
    (A) Data description language
    (B) Binary language
    (C) Data channels
    (D) Data definition language

103. A data item, which is not broken down into smaller units, is
    (A) Data element
    (B) Elementary data item
    (C) Data entry
    (D) Database management

104. Which of the following terms refers to the degree to which data in database system are accurate and correct?
    (A) Data security   (B) Data validaity
    (C) Data independence (D) Data integrity

105. A repository for data, usually covering specific topic is
    (A) Database   (B) Data requisition
    (C) Data bank   (D) Data collection

106. A set of programs that handle firm's data base responsibilities is called a
(A) Database Management System (DBMS)
(B) Database Processing System (DBPS)
(C) Data Management System (DMS)
(D) All of above

107. Which of the following is not a relational database?
(A) dBase IV   (B) 4th Dimension
(C) FoxPro   (D) Reflex

108. Which is used to provide the sight information to the right person at the right time for proper decision making ?
(A) DBMS   (B) MIS
(C) ISO   (D) PSO

109. Dbase-III was developed by
(A) Dec   (B) IBM
(C) Ashton-tate (D) All of the above

110. Which of the following database objects asks a question of information in a database and then displays the result?
(A) Tables   (B) Reports
(C) Queries   (D) Forms

111. What data type should you choose for a zip code field in a table?
(A) Text   (B) Number
(C) Memo   (D) All of above

112. A list consists of last names, first names, address and pin codes if all people in the list have the same last and the same pin code, a useful key would be
(A) The pin code
(B) The last name
(C) A compound key consisting of the first name and the last name
(D) All of the above

113. What happens when you add the asterisk (() from any field list ot a query?
(A) The table will not include any fields from the table
(B) The query sorts the table's record in the order you specify
(C) The query will include every field from the table*
(D) The query uses the records from the table without displaying them

114. The modify operation is likely to be done after
(A) delete   (B) look up
(C) insert   (D) all of above

115. The criteria BETWEEN 1/1/99 and 12/31/99 would which is proper
(A) Display records between the dates 1/2/99 and 1/1/00
(B) Display records between the dates 1/1/99 and 12/31/99
(C) Display records whose dates equaled 1/1/99 or 12/31/99
(D) All of the above

116. DDP stands for
(A) Distributed Double Processing
(B) Double Decimal Processing
(C) Distributed Data Programming
(D) Distributed Data Processing

117. To see sales amount figures totaled, into which drop area would you drag that field?
(A) Drop column fields here
(B) Drop row fields here
(C) Drop data items here
(D) None of the above

118. Which access feature do you use to develop applications that host access data on the web?
(A) Dynamic web data
(B) Data access pates
(C) Html data pages
(D) None of the above

119. What is the common name for a column of data within an Access table?
(A) Field   (B) Record
(C) Row   (D) None of the above

120. A data structure consisting of several fields, some or all of which are instances of the same data structure, is called
(A) Field   (B) Bead
(C) Database   (D) Data collection

121. A group of characters used to identiry a given low level instruction is
(A) File   (B) Record
(C) Key field   (D) Label

122. One or more characters used to identify a data field in a computer program is
(A) File name   (B) Database
(C) Label   (D) Group

123. In Form view, which command displays records alphabetically?
(A) Find   (B) Advanced Filter/Sort
(C) Sort   (D) All of the above

124. Where do report and forms get their information form?
(A) Forms   (B) Modules
(C) Tables   (D) Queries

125. The number of logical records in a physical record is
(A) group   (B) blocking factor
(C) sector   (D) field

126. A top to bottom relationship among the items in a database is established by a
(A) Hierarchical schema
(B) Network Schema
(C) Relational schema
(D) All of the above

127. A command that lets you cange one or more fields in a record is
(A) Insert   (B) Modify
(C) Look up   (D) All of the above

128. A logical schema
(A) Is the entire database
(B) Is a standard way of organizing information into accessible parts
(C) Describes how data is actually stored on disk
(D) All of the above

129. What is the purpose of the page field on a pivot table report?
(A) It creates a new page for each type of data
(B) It allows the data within the the Pivot Table report to be filtered
(C) It displays a title for the Pivot Table report
(D) None of the above

130. What does the Special Effect button on the formatting toolbar do?
(A) It lets you add animation to your forms and reports to make them more entertaining and amusing
(B) It lets you select a transitional effect for how a form opens and closes.
(C) It applies a 30d effect to a selected control
(D) None of these

131. Pivot Table report data must meet which of the following criteria?
(A) It must be in tabular form, have unique column labels, and each row must represent a unique piece of data
(B) Any dates should be formatted with the data format and blank rows or columns should be removed
(C) It must be in tabular form, have unique column lagels, and all rows must be sorted
(D) Both (A) and (B)

132. Customers, Orders. What's their best relationship?
(A) Many-to-many (B) One-to-one
(C) One-to-many   (D) All of the above

133. Which control does access use to link data access page components to access data?
(A) Microsoft Dynamic Data Control
(B) Microsoft Data Connection Control
(C) Microsoft Office Data Source Control
(D) None of the above

134. Which program do you use to edit code for data access pages?
(A) Microsoft script editor
(B) Microsoft code editor
(C) Microsoft data access pages editor
(D) None of above

135. The way a particular application views the data from the database that the applicaton uses is a
(A) Module   (B) Relational model
(C) Schema   (D) Sub-schema

136. Which of the following is a database management system?
(A) Ms-Word   (B) Lotus 1-2-3
(C) Oracle   (D) None of above

137. What is the corresponding text for the <#1/1/95# validation rule setting?
(A) Neter a value less or more than 1,195
(B) Value must be less than 95 characters
(C) Enter a date before 1995
(D) All of above

138. What is the name of the Visual Basic Editor utility that allows you to view the Microsoft Access type library's available objects and members?
(A) Object Viewer   (B) Object Browser
(C) Type Library Spy (D) None of above

139. A computer language for informing the DBMS regarding the data structure used is
(A) PASCAL   (B) DDL
(C) PROLOG   (D) FORTRAN

140. Which of the following is not a data type ?
(A) Picture/graphic (B) Data/time
(C) Texst   (D) Number

141. The executive responsible for the data processing function in an organization is
(A) PM   (B) DBMS
(C) DP   (D) DPM

142. Which of the following is NOT a type of Microsoft Access database object?
(A) Queries   (B) Workbooks
(C) Forms   (D) Tables

143. A file containing relatively permanent data is
(A) Random file   (B) Transaction file
(C) Master file   (D) Sequential file

144. The complete picture of data stored in database is known as
(A) Record   (B) Scheme
(C) System flowchart (D) DBMS

145. A subset of characters within a data field is known as
(A) Record   (B) File
(C) Data string (D) Byte

146. Data items groped together for storage purposes are called a
(A) Record   (B) Title
(C) List   (D) string

147. Which of the following terms does not describe a database structure used by a DBMS to link data from several files?
(A) Relational (B) Structural
(C) Network   (D) All of the above

148. In a relational schema, each tuple is divided into fields called
 (A) Relations   (B) Domains
 (C) Queries   (D) All of the above

149. How do you filter by selection?
 (A) Right click the field value and select filter by selection from the shortcut menu
 (B) Find and double click the value on which you want to base the filter
 (C) Find and select the value on which you want to base the filter and select tools>filter by selection from the menu
 (D) None of the above

150. What is a fast way to adjust the width of a column?
 (A) Right click the left side of the column heading
 (B) Double click the left side of the column heading
 (C) Double click the right side of the column heading
 (D) Select tools>adjust column width from the menu

151. What are the columns in a Microsoft Access table called?
 (A) Rows   (B) Fields
 (C) Cells   (D) Records

152. How do you update Pivot Table report data after changes are made to the source data?
 (A) Save your changes, close the workbook, and then reopen it.
 (B) Select the Pivot Table worksheet and press F9 on the keyboard
 (C) Click the report, and on the Pivot Table toolbar, click the refresh data button
 (D) All of the above

153. In access, the best types of queries to use for data analysis are:
 (A) Select queries (B) Parameter queries
 (C) Action queries (D) All of the above

154. How can you add a table to the relationship window?
 (A) Select Tools>Add table from the menu
 (B) Select the table from the table list on the toolbar
 (D) Click the show table button on the toolbar
 (D) Select Edit>Add table from the menu

155. What is the first step in creating a form or report with the form wizard or report wizard?
 (A) Selecting the fields that you want to appear in the form or report
 (B) Selecting the underlying table or query on which you want to base the form or report
 (C) Reading several screens of mostly useless information and clicking next
 (D) Selecting how the form or report should be formatted

156. Which action will optimize your database performance?
 (A) Set the record set type to Snapshot
 (B) Use the compact and repair database tool
 (C) Create a replica of the database
 (D) All of the above

157. The arranging of data in a logical sequence is called
 (A) Sorting   (B) Classifying
 (C) Reproducing (D) Summarizing

158. If a piece of data is stored in two places in the database, then a
 (A) Storage space is wasted
 (B) Changing the data is one spot will cause data inconsistency
 (C) It can be more easily accessed
 (D) Both (A) and (B)

159. A relational database management (RDBMS) package manages data in more than one file at once. How does it organize these file? As
 (A) Tables   (B) Relations
 (C) Tuple   (D) Both (A) and (B)

Answer Sheet

1. (A)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (A)	5. (B)
6. (A)	7. (A)	8. (D)	9. (C)	10. (D)
11. (A)	12. (B)	13. (B)	14. (B)	15. (A)
16. (C)	17. (C)	18. (A)	19. (A)	20. (C)
21. (C)	22. (D)	23. (A)	24. (D)	25. (D)
26. (D)	27. (C)	28. (A)	29. (C)	30. (C)
31. (A)	32. (D)	33. (A)	34. (D)	35. (C)
36. (C)	37. (A)	38. (C)	39. (C)	40. (C)
41. (A)	42. (C)	43. (D)	44. (D)	45. (B)
46. (C)	47. (A)	48. (D)	49. (A)	50. (A)
51. (A)	52. (A)	53. (A)	54. (C)	55. (A)
56. (B)	57. (C)	58. (D)	59. (D)	60. (B)
61. (C)	62. (C)	63. (C)	64. (B)	65. (D)
66. (B)	67. (B)	68. (D)	69. (B)	70. (D)
71. (A)	72. (B)	73. (B)	74. (B)	75. (A)
76. (C)	77. (A)	78. (A)	79. (C)	80. (B)
81. (B)	82. (D)	83. (A)	84. (D)	85. (A)
86. (A)	87. (B)	88. (B)	89. (A)	90. (B)
91. (B)	92. (A)	93. (D)	94. (C)	95. (A)
96. (C)	97. (B)	98. (A)	99. (D)	100. (D)
101. (B)	102. (D)	103. (B)	104. (B)	105. (C)
106. (D)	107. (D)	108. (B)	109. (C)	110. (C)
111. (A)	112. (C)	113. (C)	114. (B)	115. (B)
116. (D)	117. (C)	118. (B)	119. (A)	120. (B)
121. (D)	122. (C)	123. (C)	124. (C)	125. (D)
126. (A)	127. (B)	128. (B)	129. (B)	130. (C)
131. (D)	132. (C)	133. (C)	134. (A)	135. (D)
136. (C)	137. (A)	138. (B)	139. (B)	140. (A)
141. (B)	142. (B)	143. (C)	144. (B)	145. (C)
146. (A)	147. (B)	148. (B)	149. (A)	150. (C)
151. (B)	152. (C)	153. (A)	154. (B)	155. (B)
156. (B)	157. (A)	158. (D)	159. (D)	