

**CERTIFICATE IN COMPUTING (CIC)****Term-End Examination****June, 2007****CIC-2 : THE TECHNOLOGY***Time : 2 hours**Maximum Marks : 100***Note :**

- (i) *Do not start answering until the invigilator asks you to start.*
- (ii) *Question paper contains 100 questions. Student is required to answer all the questions. There is no choice.*
- (iii) *All questions carry equal marks.*
- (iv) *Each question must be given one answer only. If more than one answer is marked or given, zero mark will be awarded for that question.*

**A Multiple Choice (Questions number 1 to 50)**

**Note :** *Four choices are given for a question, out of which one choice may be correct. Mark correct answer in relevant column of the answer sheet given to you. In case you feel that none of the choices given in a question is correct, mark in column '0'.*

1. Who is accredited with developing the architecture of modern computer ?

- (1) Bill Gates
- (2) Blaise Pascal
- (3) John Von Neumann
- (4) Sir Clive Sinclair

2. A computer virus named 'Eddie' is also known as

- (1) Stoned
- (2) Fellowship
- (3) Dark Avenger
- (4) 15 XX

3. Alan Turing developed a computing machine to break German codes during World War II, which was called
- (1) ENIAC
  - (2) UNIVAC
  - (3) Collosus
  - (4) Ada
4. RAM
- (1) cannot be changed by the user
  - (2) is non-volatile
  - (3) is used in both primary and secondary memory devices
  - (4) All of the above
5. Parallel computing systems designed to simulate the human brain are called
- (1) Neural Networks
  - (2) Expert Systems
  - (3) Knowledge Bases
  - (4) Knowledge Engineers
6. A virus during the attack phase
- (1) creates copies of itself
  - (2) does nothing
  - (3) causes Windows to fail to start up
  - (4) infects the host computer
7. To search the largest collection of web pages for information on 'Black Holes' you would first use a
- (1) Encyclopaedia
  - (2) Search Engine
  - (3) Web dictionary
  - (4) Portal
8. The largest, fastest and most expensive type of computer is
- (1) Personal
  - (2) Server
  - (3) Super
  - (4) Mini computer
9. A computer which links several PCs together in a network is called
- (1) Mini computer
  - (2) Server
  - (3) Client
  - (4) Mainframe
10. The most commonly used input device is
- (1) Keyboard
  - (2) Mouse
  - (3) Scanner
  - (4) Monitor
11. GIGO stands for
- (1) Garbage Input, Garbage Output
  - (2) Gigabytes In, Gigabytes Out
  - (3) Garbage In, Garbage Out
  - (4) None of the above

12. The keys on the keyboard which do special tasks are
- (1) Arrow keys
  - (2) Numeric keys
  - (3) Function keys
  - (4) Navigation keys
13. A mouse, trackball and joystick are the examples of
- (1) Pointing devices
  - (2) Pen Input devices
  - (3) Data Collection devices
  - (4) Multimedia devices
14. The term Multimedia refers to
- (1) Combination of sound and images with text and graphics
  - (2) Combination of sound and images only
  - (3) Music only
  - (4) Movies with sound only
15. VDT refers to
- (1) Vital Data Transfer
  - (2) Virtual Data Transfer
  - (3) Video Desk Terminal
  - (4) Video Display Terminal
16. Information processing cycle includes
- (1) Input, processing, output, storage
  - (2) Input, output, manipulation, arithmetic
  - (3) Data, processing, printing, editing
  - (4) Storage, display, data, information
17. CPU stands for
- (1) Core Packet Unit
  - (2) Clock Picket Unit
  - (3) Central Product Unit
  - (4) Central Processing Unit
18. One megabyte is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ kilobytes.
- (1) 100
  - (2) 1000
  - (3) 1024
  - (4)  $1024 \times 1024$
19. The name of the location of a particular piece of data is its
- (1) address
  - (2) memory name
  - (3) storage site
  - (4) data location

20. A dot matrix printer uses \_\_\_\_\_ to form letters.
- (1) bars
  - (2) codes
  - (3) pins
  - (4) daisy wheels
21. A laser printer is an example of
- (1) Dot matrix printer
  - (2) Daisy wheel printer
  - (3) Chain printer
  - (4) Non-impact printer
22. A individual dot on a computer screen is called
- (1) Character
  - (2) Screen point
  - (3) Font
  - (4) Pixel
23. When a computer prints a report, it is called
- (1) Hard copy
  - (2) Soft copy
  - (3) COM
  - (4) None of the above
24. What do you need for an inkjet printer ?
- (1) Cartridge
  - (2) Drum
  - (3) Ribbon
  - (4) Laser
25. The programming language best for mathematical models is
- (1) FORTRAN
  - (2) Java
  - (3) BASIC
  - (4) COBOL
26. The most widely used language for business is
- (1) FORTRAN
  - (2) Java
  - (3) BASIC
  - (4) COBOL
27. The process of writing computer instructions is called
- (1) coding
  - (2) compiling
  - (3) debugging
  - (4) interpreting

- 28.** Tape storage is primarily used for
- (1) back-ups
  - (2) installing new programs
  - (3) rarely used software
  - (4) None of the above
- 29.** The drive that receives a diskette is the
- (1) Floppy drive
  - (2) CD-ROM drive
  - (3) Zip drive
  - (4) Hard drive
- 30.** A device that provides emergency power to your computer, conditions the voltage and protects against power surges is a
- (1) Power Supply Unit
  - (2) Universal Surge Protector
  - (3) Universal Power Protection and Supply
  - (4) Uninterrupted Power Supply
- 31.** A LAN is a
- (1) Long Array Network
  - (2) Local Area Network
  - (3) Line Area Network
  - (4) None of the above
- 32.** To move a copy of a file from one computer to another over a communications channel is called
- (1) File compression
  - (2) File encryption
  - (3) Terminal emulation
  - (4) File transfer
- 33.** The device that converts power from a wall outlet to the type that the computer needs is
- (1) Power Source
  - (2) Power Supply
  - (3) Power Converter
  - (4) UPS
- 34.** The raw facts are called
- (1) data
  - (2) programs
  - (3) commands
  - (4) user responses

35. Peripheral devices are also called
- (1) I/O Devices
  - (2) Hard Disks
  - (3) Primary Memory
  - (4) Control Unit
36. A price list is an example of
- (1) Word
  - (2) Access
  - (3) Excel
  - (4) PowerPoint
37. \_\_\_\_\_ is a DBMS package.
- (1) Oracle
  - (2) MS-Access
  - (3) DB2
  - (4) All of the above
38. Assembly language is a
- (1) Machine language
  - (2) Low level language
  - (3) High level language
  - (4) 4GL
39. Collection of same type of data, referenced by same name is
- (1) Variable
  - (2) Address
  - (3) Array
  - (4) Data type
40. Which of the following is used to connect 2 LANs using same LAN protocols over a wide area ?
- (1) Router
  - (2) Bridges
  - (3) Gateways
  - (4) None of the above
41. A system that supports two or more active processes simultaneously is a
- (1) Multiuser system
  - (2) Multitasking system
  - (3) Multiprogramming system
  - (4) All of the above
42. WYSIWYG expands to
- (1) When Your System Invents What You Get
  - (2) What You See Is What You Get
  - (3) Windowing Your System Invents Windows for Your Graphics
  - (4) None of the above
43. CASE is
- (1) Computer Aided System Engineering
  - (2) Computer And System Engineering
  - (3) Computer Aided Software Engineering
  - (4) Computer And Software Engineering

44. ASCII is
- (1) American Standard Code for Information Interchange
  - (2) American Software Code for Information Interchange
  - (3) American Software Code for International Information
  - (4) Arithmetic Standard Code for International Information
45. Twisted wire, coaxial cable and microwave are types of transmission
- (1) Chains
  - (2) Media
  - (3) Data
  - (4) Information
46. Fibre optics have the advantage of
- (1) being cheaper to install
  - (2) being easier to install
  - (3) having no interference
  - (4) using direct line of sight
47. The Second Generation Computers started with the advent of
- (1) ICs
  - (2) Transistors
  - (3) ENIAC
  - (4) PCs
48. 8088 is a \_\_\_\_\_ bit chip.
- (1) 8/8
  - (2) 8/16
  - (3) 16/16
  - (4) 16/32
49. MEDHA is a
- (1) PC
  - (2) Mini computer
  - (3) Mainframe
  - (4) Super computer
50. The example of main memory is
- (1) ROM
  - (2) Hard Disk
  - (3) RAM
  - (4) Magnetic Tape

**B State whether True or False (Questions number 51 to 100)**

*Note : In the following 50 questions, mark 1, if the statement given is true and 0 if the statement given is false.*

51. Charles Babbage designed the difference engine as well as analytical engine.
52. ENIAC used the concept of ICs.
53. Today's computer designs are based on the concepts developed by Blaise Pascal.
54. 8086 and 8088 were introduced by Motorola.
55. Super computers are the fastest machines and use multiprocessing techniques.
56. A word on PC 386 is equal to one byte.
57. A byte is equal to 8 bits and can represent a character internally.
58. An interrupt generated by clock is known as Timer interrupt.
59. Random Access Memory is sequential access.
60. Semiconductor memories are non-volatile in nature.
61. The secondary memory is slower than primary memory but has a larger capacity.
62. PROMs can be written only once whereas ROMs can be written again and again.
63. Seek time is the time to position the head on a specific track.
64. Winchester disk drive is portable.
65. Cache memory increases load on main memory.
66. MICR is used by academic and testing institutions.
67. Plotters produce hard copy.
68. Scanners are used for outputting pictures.
69. In cases where graphical user interfaces are common, mouse should not be used.
70. Input/Output Module is needed only for slower I/O devices.