



COMPUTER

1. CAD stands for-

- (a) Computer Automatic Design
- (b) Computer Aided Decode
- (c) Computer Automatic Decode
- (d) Computer Aided Design

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Aug. Exam 2014]

Expl:- Computer Aided Design (CAD) is the use of computer programs to create two or three-dimensional (2D or 3D) graphical representations of physical objects. CAD software may be specialised for specific applications. CAD software replaces manual drafting with an automated process. CAD systems require a high-quality graphics monitor, a mouse, light pen or digitising tablet for drawing and a special printer or plotter for printing design specifications.

2. The Unix operating system is generally known as-

- (a) Multi User Operating System
- (b) General Application
- (c) Single User Operating System
- (d) Single User Application Program

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Aug. Exam 2014]

Expl:- Unix (UNIX for the trademark) is a multitasking, Multi User Computer Operating System that exists in many variants. The original Unix was developed at AT & T's Bell Labs research centre by Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie and others. From the power user's or programmer's perspective, Unix systems are characterised by a modular design that is sometimes called the 'Unix Philosophy', means the OS provides a set of simple tools that each perform a limited, well-defined function, with a unified filesystem as the main means of communication and a shell scripting and command language to combine the tools to perform complex workflows.

3. In the field of internet, WWW stands for-

- (a) World Wide Wrestling
- (b) World Wide Web
- (c) World Wide Wordstar
- (d) World Without Wrestling

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Nov. Exam 2014]

Expl:- WWW stands for World Wide Web. The World Wide Web is a system of internet servers that support specially formatted documents. The documents are formatted in a markup language called HTML (Hyper Text Mark up Language) that supports links to other documents, as well as graphics, audio and video files. This means one can jump from one document to another simply by clicking on hot spots.

4. Which application is used for accessing the information on Internet?

- (a) Operating system
- (b) Web browser
- (c) Microsoft word
- (d) System software

Ans. (a) [SSC (10+2) Nov. Exam 2014]

Expl:- Web browser (commonly referred to as a browser) is a software application for retrieving, presenting and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web. An information resource is identified by a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI/URL) and may be a web page, image, video or other piece of content. Hyperlinks present in resources enable users easily to navigate their browsers to related resources. The major web browsers are Firefox, Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Opera and Safari.

5. Unsorted transaction that can be used to immediately update a database is called as-

- (a) Direct database access
- (b) Sequential database access
- (c) Alternate database access
- (d) Instance database access

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL July Exam 2014]

Expl:- In Direct database access, we can randomly access any data from the database. There is no need to follow any sequence.

6. Which is not an extension of a picture file on a computer-

- (a) .jpeg
- (b) .png
- (c) .gif
- (d) .mdb

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO July Exam 2014]

Expl:- .mdb is not an extension of a picture file on a computer, mdb is a database file used by Microsoft Access.

Though Access is tied into the Microsoft Office, MDB is Access's own format, which is based on the Access Jet Database Engine.

7. A nibble is equal to bits.

- (a) 4
- (b) 8
- (c) 16
- (d) 32

Ans. (a) [SSC (10+2) Exam 2013]

Expl:- A nibble is a 4 bits aggregation. It contains 4 bits, there are 16 (2⁴) possible values, so a nibble is equal to a single hexadecimal digit.

In HTML, tags consist of key words enclosed within-
 (a) Parentheses()
 (b) Square brackets []
 (c) Flower brackets {}
 (d) Angular brackets <>

Ans. (d)
 [SSC (10+2) Exam 2013]
 Expl:- In HTML, tags consists in a angular brackets (like <html>), with the web page content.

Printer cannot print more than one character at a time.
 (a) Laser (b) Dot-matrix
 (c) Line (d) Daisy-wheel
 Ans. (b)
 [SSC (10+2) Exam 2013]

Expl:- Dot-matrix refers to the process of placing dots to form an image and the quality of the image is determined by the dots per inch. This type of printer cannot print more than one character at a time.

The waste generated by and life personal computers is known as-
 (a) Physical waste (b) Computer waste
 (c) E-waste (d) PC-waste
 Ans. (c)
 [SSC (10+2) Exam 2013]

Expl:- E-waste is a term used to cover almost all types of electrical and electronic waste (including personal computer) that has or could enter the waste stream.

DVD refers to-
 (a) Digital Video Developer
 (b) Digital Video Device
 (c) Digital Video Disc
 (d) None of the above
 Ans. (c)
 [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- DVD stands for 'Digital Video Disc' or 'Digital Versatile Disc'. It is a digital optical dose storage format. It can be used for storing video, audio, images or data.

In MS-DOS, the primary file name can contain up to characters.
 (a) 6 (b) 8
 (c) 10 (d) 12
 Ans. (b)
 [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- MS-DOS contains maximum 8 characters and additional 3 characters to extension in primary file.

USB refers to-
 (a) A storage device (b) A processor
 (c) A port type (d) A serial bus standard
 Ans. (c)
 [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Universal Serial Bus (USB) is designed to standardise the connection of computer peripherals (including keyboards, pointing devices, digital cameras, printers, portable media players, disk drives and network adapters) to personal computers, both to communicate and to Supply Electric Power.

14. In programming, repeating some statement is usually called-
 (a) Structure (b) Looping
 (c) Control structure (d) Compiling
 Ans. (b)
 [SSC CGL Exam 2013]

Expl:- One of the most common programming task is to perform the same set of statement multiple time. Rather than repeat a set of statement again and again, we used a loop can be used to perform the same set of statements recursively.

15. A browser is a software-
 (a) To find out computers in a LAN
 (b) To log into a computer in a LAN
 (c) To search for web pages in internet
 (d) None of the above
 Ans. (c)
 [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- A web browser is a software application for retrieving, presenting and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web (WWW).
 An information resources is identified by a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) and may be a web page, image, video or other piece of content.

16. In MS-Word, Replace option comes under the menu.
 (a) View (b) File
 (c) Insert (d) Edit
 Ans. (d)
 [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- In MS-Word Replace option comes under the edit menu.

17. CPU refers to-
 (a) Central Processing Unit
 (b) Control Program Unit
 (c) Central Program Unit
 (d) Control Program Usage
 Ans. (a)
 [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- A Central Processing Unit (CPU) is the hardware within a computer that carries out the 'instructions of a computer program by performing the basic arithmetical, logical and input/output operations of the system.

18. Which of the following is an impact printer?
 (a) Laser printer (b) Daisy wheel printer
 (c) Inkjet printer (d) Bubble-jet printer
 Ans. (b)
 [SSC CGL Exam 2013]

Expl:- An impact printer is a type of printer that operates by striking a metal or plastic head against an ink ribbon. Dot-matrix printers, Daisy-wheel printer, Drum printer, Chain printer and Line printer etc are the Examples of Impact printer.

19. Identify the odd term amongst the following groups.

- (a) Microwaves (b) Coaxial cable
(c) Optical fibre (d) Twisted pair wire

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam 2013]

Expl:- Coaxial cable, optical fibre and twisted pair wire are the wire medium for transferring the waves and microwaves are wireless medium.

20. What type of Information System would be recognised by digital circuits?

- (a) Only Roman System (b) Hexadecimal System
(c) Binary System (d) Both a and b

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam 2013]

Expl:- Digital circuits represent signals by discrete bands of analog levels, rather than by a continuous range. All levels within a band represent the same signal state, digital circuits recognised both hexadecimal and binary Information System.

21. Which among of the following is the top Internet Service Provider (ISP) in India in terms of market share (based on subscriber base) with 9.97 million?

- (a) MTNL (b) Bharti Airtel
(c) BSNL (d) Hathway

Ans. (c) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2013]

Expl:- BSNL (9.97 million) broadband subscriber with continues to lead the table of top 5 internet service providers followed by Bharti Airtel (1.4 million), MTNL (1.10 million), Hathway (0.37 million) and You Broadband (0.22 million).

22. Telnet is a—

- (a) Browser (b) Protocol
(c) Gateway (d) Search engine

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam 2012]

Expl:- Telnet is a network protocol that allow the users to connect to remote computers over a TCP/IP network.

23. The term ODBC stands for—

- (a) Object Database Communication
(b) Open Database Communication
(c) Open Database Connectivity
(d) Object Database Connectivity

Ans. (c) [SSC (10+2) Exam 2012]

Expl:- Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) is a standard application program interface for accessing Database Management System (DBMS).

24. Both the ALU and Control Section have special purpose storage location called—

- (a) Registers (b) Accumulators
(c) Bus (d) Addre

Ans. (a) [SSC (10+2) Exam 2012]

Expl:- In ALU and control section, special purpose storage location is called registers. It is a small amount of storage available as a part of ACPU of other digital processor.

25. A translator for the assembly language to machine language is—

- (a) Assembler (b) Compiler
(c) Interpreter (d) Linker

Ans. (a) [SSC (10+2) Exam 2012]

Expl:- Assembler is a computer program which translates from assembly language to machine language.

26. Where is India's super computer 'PARAM' located?

- (a) Chennai (b) Pune
(c) Bengaluru (d) Kolkata

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam 2012]

Expl:- Super computer PARAM is designed and developed by Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune.

27. The expansion of RDBMS is—

- (a) Repairable Database Management System
(b) Relational Database Management System
(c) Relational Database Memory System
(d) Recurring Database Memory System

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam 2012]

Expl:- The Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) is a Database Management System that is based on the relational model.

28. A bug in a program is—

- (a) Statement (b) Error
(c) Syntax (d) Both 'b' and 'c'

Ans. (b) [SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- A bug is a programmable error which causes a program to crash or produce invalid result.

29. Which one of the following allows computers to transfer data using a telephone line?

- (a) Keyboard (b) CPU
(c) Modem (d) Printer

Ans. (c) [SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- A modem is a device that enables a computer to transmit data over a telephone line or cable line.

30. The Program that places programs into memory and prepares them for execution.
- (a) Assembler (b) Compiler
(c) Loader (d) Macro Processor

Ans. (c)

Expl:- In a Computer Operating System, loader is a program that places programs into memory and prepares them for execution.

31. The Computer Programs stored in a ROM are called-
- (a) Software (b) Freeware
(c) Firmware (d) None of these

Ans. (c)

Expl:- Programs stored in a ROM are called Firmware. Firmware is a software that is embedded in a piece of hardware.

32. A bug in a program is a/an-

- (a) Statement (b) Error
(c) Syntax (d) Both 'a' and 'c'

Ans. (b)

Expl:- A bug in a program is an error which causes a program to crash or produce invalid result.

33. Icons are commands.

- (a) Typed (b) Verbal
(c) Picture (d) Imaginary

Ans. (c)

Expl:- Icons are picture commands. It is a graphic image, a picture or object that represents a file, program, web page.

34. Which one of the following is an MS-DOS external command?

- (a) DIR (b) COPY
(c) FORMAT (d) PROMPT

Ans. (c)

Expl:- FORMAT is an MS-DOS external command. It is a prompt command used to format a specified partition on a hard drive, flash drive.

35. An address consists of-

- (a) An offset (b) A base register
(c) An index register (d) All of the above

Ans. (d)

Expl:- An address consists of an offset, a base register and an index register. To identify location of a data.

36. A.... is an input device, which is used for converting pictures, maps and drawings into digital form for storage in computers.

- (a) OC (b) OMR
(c) MICR (d) Digitizer

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam 2012]

Expl:- Digitizer is an input device which converts analogue signal into digital signal.

It is used for converting pictures, maps and drawings into digital form for storage in computers.

37. In C language, the formatting character should be preceded by the symbol-

- (a) + (b) /
(c) % (d) -

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam 2012]

Expl:- Character % is used for listing the values of control variables. The following Character % define the format of listing.

38. A Bit refers to-

- (a) Binary informatics (b) Bilingual information
(c) Binary terminator (d) Binary digit

Ans. (d)

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- 'A' Bit refers to binary digit. It is the basic unit of information in computing. A bit can have only one of the values i.e., 0 and 1.

39. Allows users to access accounts and pay bills.

- (a) Distance learning (b) Online banking
(c) E-commerce (d) Multimedia

Ans. (c)

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- E-commerce is buying and selling of products and services by consumers through an electronic medium, without using any paper documents. It facilitate to access accounts and Pay Bills.

40. The act of writing new data into register-

- (a) Is possible only when the register is an accumulator
(b) Is possible only when the register is an accumulator or instruction register
(c) Erases the previous contents of the register
(d) Is non-destructive to existing contents

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam 2012]

Expl:- The act of writing new data into register is possible only when the register is an accumulator or instruction register.

41. Which one of the following is an Optical Disk?

- (a) Jaz disk (b) Super disk
(c) Worm disk (d) Zip disk

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam 2012]

Expl:- Worm disk is an optical disk. It stands for write-once, read-many. With a worm disk drive, you can write data into a worm disk, but only once. After that the worm disk behaves just like a CD-ROM.

42. The term API refers to—

- (a) Application Program Interface
- (b) Application Program Interaction
- (c) Applied Program Interaction
- (d) Application Process Interface

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10 +2) Exam 2012]

Expl:- Application Program Interface (API) is an application programming interface specifies how some software components should interact with each other.

43. A 3.5 inch floppy disc can store.... data.

- (a) 1.44 bytes
- (b) 1.44 MB
- (c) 1.44 KB
- (d) LMGB

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam 2012]

Expl:- A 3.5 inch floppy disc can store 1.44 MB data.

44. Pick the odd one out—

- (a) Java clients
- (b) Worms
- (c) Trojan horse
- (d) Virus

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10 +2) Exam 2012]

Expl:- Worms, Trojan horse and virus are all malicious programs that can cause damage to your computer. Whereas Java clients provides coverage to Application Program Interface.

45. The rate at which scanning is repeated in a CRT is called—

- (a) Refresh rate
- (b) Resolution
- (c) Hpitch
- (d) Bandwidth

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10 +2) Exam 2012]

Expl:- The refresh rate is the number of times a displays image is repainted or refreshed per second. It is expressed in Hertz. It is also referred as the scan rate.

46. The symbols used in an assembly language are—

- (a) Codes
- (b) Mnemonics
- (c) Assembler
- (d) Machine Codes

Ans. (b)

[SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- A mnemonics is a term, symbol or name used to define or specify a computing function. In assembly language, mnemonics are used to specify an opcode to represents a complete and operational machine language instruction.

47. The NOSHADE attribute in HTML

- (a) Defines the thickness of the line
- (b) Displays the line in red
- (c) Displays the line in dark grey
- (d) Displays the Example in red

Ans. (b)

[SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- No shade attribute create a flat look solid line. It displays the line in red.

48. Where are programs and data to be used by the computer available?

- (a) Processing unit
- (b) Output
- (c) Storage
- (d) Input

Ans. (c)

[SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- Storage is the place where programs and data to be used by the computer are available. It comprises the storage necessary to keep files internally on their computer as well as those media required to back-up, transfer and archive data.

49. In HTML, and tags display the enclosed text in—

- (a) Black colour
- (b) Background
- (c) Bold
- (d) Bright

Ans. (c)

[SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- The HTML tag is used for specifying bold text. The intention with this tag is to markup text as bold without conveying any extra importance.

50. Which of the following is not a hardware?

- (a) Processor chip
- (b) Printer
- (c) Mouse
- (d) Java

Ans. (d)

[SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- Java is a set of several computer software products, that together provides a system for developing application software and deploying it in a cross-platform computing environment.

51. Which one of the following is a system software?

- (a) Database programs
- (b) Word processors
- (c) Spreadsheets
- (d) Compilers

Ans. (d)

[SSC FCI 2012]

Expl:- The System software is a type of computer program which is designed to run a computers hardware and application programs, e.g., BIOS, assembler, compilers, debuggers, system utilities etc.

52. When a group of computers is connected together in a small area without the help of telephone lines, It is called

- (a) Remote Communication Network (RCN)
- (b) Local Area Network (LAN)
- (c) Wide Area Network (WAN)
- (d) Value Added Network (VAN)

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2012]

Expl:- When a group of computers are connected in a small area such as home, school or office building using network media, this network is called Local Area Network (LAN). The most widely used LAN technology is the Ethernet and it is specified in a standard called IEEE 802.3.

53. The 5th generation computers do not have-
- Speech recognition
 - Artificial intelligence
 - Very large scale integration
 - Vacuum tubes

Ans. (d)

Expl:- 5th generation computers are based on optical fibre, artificial intelligence, Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI), speech recognition, VLSI and other such advanced technology. vacuum tubes are the base of 1st generation of computers.

[SSC MTS Exam, 2012]

54. Where does a computer add, compare and shuffle data?
- Memory Chip
 - CPU Chip
 - Floppy Disk
 - Hard Disk

Ans. (b)

Expl:- The CPU has 2 main components ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit) which performs arithmetic and logical operations and the control unit, which extracts instructions from memory and decodes and executes them.

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

55. The letter G used in 2G Spectrum stands for-
- Governance
 - Global
 - Generation
 - Google

Ans. (c)

Expl:- 2G stands for second generation of wireless telephone technology.

[SSC Stenographer Exam 2011]

56. Double is a data type-
- Primitive
 - User defined
 - System defined
 - Local

Ans. (a)

Expl:- Double is a primitive data type. There are 8 primitive data type supported by Java. Double data type should never be used for precise values such as currency.

[SSC (10+2) Exam 2011]

57. Today, most of the computers available are-
- 3rd generation computers
 - 4th generation computers
 - 5th generation computers
 - 6th generation computers

Ans. (b)

Expl:- Most of the computers available today are 4th generation computers, which are based on Large Scale Integration (LSI) technology.

[SSC (10+2) Exam 2011]

58. A high-speed network that connect local networks in a city or town.

- LAN
- MAN
- WAN
- TAN

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam 2011]

Expl:- Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) is a computer network in which two or more computer connected which are geographically separated in same city. They are connected through optical fibre cable. It interconnects number of Local Area Network (LAN).

59. PDA stands for-

- Personal Digital Assistant
- Personal Development Agency
- Personal Data Authority
- Personal Data Array

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam 2011]

Expl:- Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) is a term for any small mobile hand-held device that provides computing and information storage and retrieval capabilities for personal or business use.

60. The device that connects computer output for transmission over telephone lines is called-

- Interface
- Interpreter
- Modem
- I/O port

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) 2011]

Expl:- Modem is a device used for connecting 2 computer by a telephone line, consisting of a modulation that converts computer signals into audio signals and a corresponding demodulator.

61. A bug in a program is a/an-

- Statement
- Error
- Signature
- Both 'b' and 'c'

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam 2011]

Expl:- A bug in a program is an error which causes a program to crash or produce invalid result.

62. DOS is a-

- Direct Operating System
- Dual Operating System
- Disk Operating System
- Dial-up Operating System

Ans. (c)

[SSC (10+2) Exam 2011]

Expl:- Disk Operating System (DOS) was the first widely-installed operating system for personal computer. The first personal computer version of DOS called PC-DOS was developed for IBM by Bill Gates and his new microsoft corporation.

63. One byte is equal to-

- 8 bits
- 12 bits
- 16 bits
- 20 bits

Ans. (a)

[SSC (10+2) Exam 2011]

Expl:- A byte is a unit of data which contains eight binary digits i.e., 1 Byte = 8 bits.

64. The Small and cheap computers built into several home appliances are of which type?

- (a) Mainframes (b) Mini Computers
- (c) Micro Computers (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) [SSC (10+2) Exam 2011]

Expl:- Micro computer is a complete computer on a small scale, it is also called personal computer. It used in several home appliances. It contains a chip (microprocessor), I/O parts, memory and a motherboard.

65. What is the process of defining tables?

- (a) Data definition (b) Data normalisation
- (c) Index definition (d) Data administration

Ans. (c) [SSC (10+2) Exam 2011]

Expl:- The process of defining tables in relational database is called index definition.

66. Which of the following is an Example of a database manager?

- (a) Organiser (b) Paradox
- (c) Quattro pro (d) Corel draw

Ans. (a) [SSC (10+2) Exam 2011]

Expl:- A database manager is a set of computer program, that provides basic database management functionalities including creation and maintenance of database.

Organiser do the function such as address book and calender.

67. What are the signals that inform the Operating System that some activity has taken place?

- (a) Informers (b) Interrupts
- (c) Events (d) Handlers

Ans. (d) [SSC (10 +2) Exam 2011]

Expl:- Handlers are the signals that inform the Operating System that some activity has taken place.

68. Virus in a computer is a—

- (a) Chemical that attacks silicon
- (b) Micro-organism that disturbs integrated circuits
- (c) Programs that damages the computer software
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) [SSC (10+2) Exam 2011]

Expl:- A computer virus is a computer program that can replicate itself and spread from one computer to another without your knowledge and runs against your wishes. It can causes a program to operate incorrectly or damaging the computers software.

69. Alta Vista is a—

- (a) Program (b) Software
- (c) Browser (d) Search engine

Ans. (d) [SSC (10 +2) Exam 2011]

Expl:- Alta Vista was a search engine. It is purchased by Yahoo in 2003. Later in 2013, Yahoo shut down this service.

70. ATM is the abbreviation for—

- (a) Automatic Teller Machine
- (b) Automated Teller Machine
- (c) Authentic Teller Machine
- (d) Authorised Teller Machine

Ans. (b)

[SSC (10+2) Exam 2011]

Expl:- Automated Teller Machine (ATM) is an electronic telecommunication device that enables the clients to perform financial transactions without the need of a cashier or bank teller.

71. Where was India's first computer installed?

- (a) Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
- (b) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
- (c) Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, Burnpur
- (d) Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam 2011]

Expl:- India's first computer installed at the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta in 1956. It was the first computer installation in Asia outside Japan.

72. What is the commonly used unit for measuring the speed of data transmission?

- (a) Mega Hertz (b) Characters per second
- (c) Bits per second (d) Nano seconds

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam 2011]

Expl:- Bit rate or Bits per second is the unit for measuring the speed of data transmission. Larger units are used to denote high data speeds such as Kbps, Mbps.

73. In which of the following areas, a spreadsheet software is more useful?

- (a) Psychology (b) Publishing
- (c) Statistics (d) Message sending

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam 2011]

Expl:- In spreadsheet software, a table of values arranged in rows and columns. Each value can have a predefined relationship to the other values. If you change one value, therefore, you may need to change other values as well.

74. A Groupware is a—

- (a) Hardware (b) Network
- (c) Software (d) Firmware

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam 2011]

Expl:- A Groupware is also called collaborative software. It refers to programs that help people work together collectively while located remotely from each other.

75. A communication network which is used by large organisations over regional, national or global area is called—
 (a) LAN (b) WAN
 (c) MAN (d) VAN

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam 2011]
 Expl:- Wide Area Network (WAN) spans a large geographic area such as state or country. It connects multiple smaller networks such as LANs and MANs.

76. Microsoft Office personal information manager is—
 (a) Outlook (b) Internet Explorer
 (c) Organiser (d) Access

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam 2011]
 Expl:- Microsoft outlook is a personal information manager from Microsoft, which comes with Microsoft Office. It is mainly used as E-mail application, but also includes calendar, task manager etc.

77. WIKILEAKS, a whistleblowers website is an international organisation based in—
 (a) USA (b) UK
 (c) Sweden (d) Norway

Ans. (c) [SSS CGL Exam 2011]
 Expl:- Wikileaks is an international, online, non-profit, journalistic, whistleblower organisation which publishes secret information, news leaks and classified media from anonymous sources. Wikileaks does not have any official headquarters. Its server are mainly based in Sweden.

78. A parallel port is most often used by a—
 (a) Printer (b) Monitor
 (c) Mouse (d) External Storage Device

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam 2011]
 Expl:- A parallel port is used to connect number of devices such as printer, scanners, network adapters. But it is most often used by printer.

79. The first operational electronic digital computer is—
 (a) ENIAC (b) EDVAC
 (c) EDSAC (d) UNIVAC

Ans. (a) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2011]
 Expl:- ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer) was the first electronic general purpose digital computer, it was capable of being reprogrammed to solve a full range of computing problem.

80. DTP stands for—
 (a) Daily Text Printing (b) Desk Top Publishing
 (c) Desk Top Printing (d) Daily Text Publishing

Ans. (b) [SSC Stenographer Exam 2011]

Expl:- Desk Top Publishing (DTP) is the creation of documents using page layout skills on a personal computer. DTP software can generate layouts and produce typographic quality text and images comparable to traditional typography and printing.

81. Which of the following is not a computer network?
 (a) Wide Area Network (b) Local Area Network
 (c) Personal Network (d) Metropolitan Area Network

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2011]
 Expl:- Computer network can be classified into LAN, MAN and WAN based upon the area of their connectivity. Personal network is not a computer network.

82. 1024 bytes equals—
 (a) 1 TB (b) 1 GB
 (c) 1 MB (d) 1 KB

Ans. (d) [SSS 10 +2 Exam 2010]
 Expl:- In computer science, there is only two Binary digits i.e., 0 and 1, the value and units are calculated in 2^n . Where n is number of Bits. Though, kilo is used as a symbol to 1000, in computer science it is taken as 1024 (i.e., 2^{10}). So, 1 KB = 1×1024 Bytes = 1024 bytes.

83. The term VPC - XT' refers to.
 (a) Personal Computer External Technology
 (b) Personal Computer Extended Technology
 (c) Personal Computer Expanded Technology
 (d) Personal Computer Embedded Technology

Ans. (b) [SSC (10+2) Exam 2010]
 Expl:- IBM, a leading developer in computer, when launched the new version of IBM PC in 1983, it gave it the name 'Extended Technology' (XT) as it carried many new and extended features like hard disk, more memory, CGA graphic card and got rid of tape ports from its earlier version.

84. ENIAC was—
 (a) An electronic calculator
 (b) An electronic computer
 (c) An memory device
 (d) An engine

Ans. (b) [SSS (10 +2) Exam 2010]
 Expl:- ENIAC was designed to give solution to all kind of computing problems digitally and could be reprogrammed to solve different computing as well as calculating USA's defence research laboratory. So, it was termed as electronic computer, that too first in its own kind.

85. One byte consists of—
 (a) 1 bit (b) 4 bits
 (c) 8 bits (d) 10 bits

Ans. (c) [SSC (10 +2) Exam 2010]

Expl:- Byte is the basic addressable element in computer architecture and is used as a unit of information in computer science that consist of 8 bits.

86. An Intelligent terminal-

- (a) Has a microprocessor, but cannot be programmed by the user
- (b) Can process small data processing jobs, with the use of a large CPU
- (c) Interacts with the user in English
- (d) Cannot take data from the user

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam 2010]

Expl:- Intelligent terminals include memory and processor to perform special display operations, which is superior to smart terminal and much superior to dumb terminal. It is a computer operating terminal that can carry out some data processing, as well as sending data and receiving it from a central processor.

87. The Processors speed of a computer is measured in-

- (a) BPS
- (b) MIPS
- (c) Baud
- (d) Hertz

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam 2010]

Expl:- Processors speed of a computer is measured in Million Instructions Per Second (MIPS) because the processors work is to give instructions. Higher the MIPS of processor than more efficient the processor.

88. C language is a-

- (a) Low level language
- (b) High level language
- (c) Machine level language
- (d) Assembly level language

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam 2010]

Expl:- C is high level programming language developed by Dennis Ritchie in Bell Laboratory 'C' considering the change it has brought in programming and the later more powerful and developed versions borrowing from it, gave it the status of mother of many programming languages.

89. Window 7, the latest Operating System from Microsoft Corporation has Indian languages fonts.

- (a) 14
- (b) 26
- (c) 37
- (d) 49

Ans. (d) [SSS CGL Exam 2010]

Expl:- Considering the ever growing IT industry in India and reaching it in every nook of the country. Microsoft when launched Window 7, it added many of the local languages fonts of India to reach it to 49 Indian languages fonts.

90. In a 14" TV or computer monitor, the dimension of 14" stands for-

- (a) The length of the screen

- (b) The breadth of the screen
- (c) The diagonal of the screen
- (d) The maximum length of the screen

Ans. (c)

[SSC SAS Exam 2010]

Expl:- 1st Generation of televisions were circular in nature. So, their size could have been calculated only in diameter. Now, when the shape changed to rectangular, the practise of calculating size followed from its former practises and started calculating diagonally. This practise continues even now and 14" or 14 inches stands for the distance between 2 opposite corners of monitor or TV.

91. Who is called the Father of Computer ?

- (a) Charles Babbage
- (b) Stephen Hawking
- (c) WG Grace
- (d) John Lennon

Ans. (a)

[SSC Investigator Exam 2010]

Expl:- Charles Babbage gave the concept of a programmable computer for the first time and also invented the first mechanical computer. So, he is termed as 'father of computer'.

92. What is clickjacking?

- (a) Malicious technique of tricking web user into revealing confidential information
- (b) A device that sends and receives data in a bit second
- (c) A form of computer engineering
- (d) A digital process that is used to display an image on monitor

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam 2010]

Expl:- The term 'Clickjacking' which means a malicious technique used by bad intentions by the programmers which gives perception of some other useful data or link that the user is looking for and finally ends in revealing their own confidential information or control of their computer to the programmer for malafide use.

93. LAN stands for-

- (a) Land Area Network
- (b) Local Area Network
- (c) Local Access Network
- (d) Local Area Netware

Ans. (b)

[SSS Matric Level Exam 2010]

Expl:- LAN stands for Local Area Network in which computers are interconnected in a limited area like school, college, office, home etc and it gives user freedom from need for leased telecommunication lines.

94. WLL stands for-

- (a) Walking Land Line
- (b) Walking Loop Line
- (c) Wireless Land Line
- (d) Wireless in Local Loop

Ans. (d) [SSS CGL Exam 2010]
Expl:- WLL stands for wireless in local loop. It is, generally, used in a place where carrying the connection wires of telephone lines is either not possible or not feasible, i.e., to isolated or distant rural places.
 It creates a local loop and in order, finally communicate with the desired place.

The term PC means-

95. (a) Private Computer
 (b) Personal Computer
 (c) Professional Computer
 (d) Personal Calculator

Ans. (b) [SSC DEO Exam 2009]
Expl:- A PC is a personal computer which is used by an end user for it personal work. It is a computer of average ability in to days respect and is made to fulfill the basic need of a normal user.

96. Nano technology deals with objects with dimensions in the range of-

- (a) 10^{-3} m (b) 10^{-6} m
 (c) 10^{-9} m (d) 10^{-12} m

Ans. (c) [SSC SO Exam 2008]
Expl:- Nano technology works at atomic and molecular level and changes made at that level brings the change in the property of that matter which can be manipulated according to use.
 As, we know 1 nano metre
 $= 1 \times 10^{-9}$ m $= 10^{-7}$ cm $= 10^{-9}$ m

97. Which one of the following companies announced sometime back the launch of India's first personal computer with one terabyte hard drive capacity?

- (a) Infosys Technologies (b) Wipro
 (c) HCL info system (d) IBM

Ans. (c) [SSC SO Exam 2008]
Expl:- HCL Info System which is India's largest PC manufacturer has announced in 2007 (15th July) that it will launch India's first personal computer with one terabyte hard drive capacity.

98. A computer virus is-

- (a) A chemical that attacks silicon
 (b) A micro-organism that destroys integrated circuits
 (c) data that the computer fails to handle
 (d) A special kind of computer program

Ans. (d) [SSC SO Exam 2008]

Expl:- A computer virus is a special kind of computer program which can replicate itself and spread from one folder to another and even from one computer to another if connected.
 It is not to be confused with other kind of malwares like trojan, computer worms, spywares etc.

99. The Correct expansion of the term http in internet address is-

- (a) Higher Text Transfer Protocol
 (b) Higher Transfer Text Protocol
 (c) Hybrid Text Transfer Protocol
 (d) Hypertext Transfer Protocol

Ans. (d) [SSC OEO Exam 2008]

Expl:- HTTP is an application protocol which stands for hypertext transfer protocol and is the foundation for World Wide Webs data transfer.

100. The period of the second generation computers was-

- (a) 1946 -1958 (b) 1940 -1960
 (c) 1959 -1964 (d) 1965 -1975

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2008]

Expl:- The period of first generation computers is 1946 -1958. In this period, vacuum tubes were used.

After the invention of transistors, the size and ability were made more convenient and it was termed as second generation computers in 1959 -1964.

101. Consider the following statements-

1. Adam Osborne produced the first portable computer.
 2. Ian Wilmut created the cloned sheep.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?-

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- Adam Osborne is the inventor of 1st portable computer Osborne 1 while Ian Wilmut was the scientist who headed the team which is considered as producing the first cloned mammal (sheep) from an adult somatic cell, named as Dolly.

102. In a computer, what does RAM stand for?

- (a) Ready to Access Memory
 (b) Read At-a-Time Memory
 (c) Random Access Memory
 (d) Readily Available Memory

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2006]

Expl:- RAM stands for Random Access Memory which accesses data very fastly. It is considered as one of the fastest memory in computer.

Data are lost in RAM once the system is closed or shut down while with ROM (Read Only Memory) this does not happens.

103. IC in computers stands for-

- (a) Integrated Charge (b) Integrated Current
 (c) Integrated Circuits (d) Internal Circuits

Ans. (c) [SSC SO Exam 2006]

Expl:- IC in computers stands for Integrated Circuits which is usually made of silicon or germanium and is a small wafer. It is credited with reducing the size of computers as well as enhancing the transfer speed of computers.

104. Who developed the concept World Wide Web?

- (a) Tim Berners-Lee (b) Microsoft
(c) Arthur Clarke (d) AT and T Bell Lab

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam 2005]

Expl:- Tim Berners-Lee in 1989, who was a computer scientist at CERN used the earlier concept of hypertext systems and finally gave an idea of the system of interlinked hypertext document which is known as World Wide Web (W3).

105. What is Teletext ?

- (a) Flashing of telephone conversation on TV screen
(b) Printing the text of the message on the telex machine
(c) Connecting the local telephone with outstation telephones without STD codes
(d) Flashing of the text of news and information on the TV screen

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam 2004]

Expl:- Teletext is a television information retrieval service.

Teletext means of sending text and diagrams to a properly equipped television screen by use of one of the vertical blanking interval lines that together form the dark band dividing picture horizontally on the TV screen.

106. The Processing of a data file to reduce its size for storage on disk is termed—

- (a) Amplification (b) Reduction
(c) Compression (d) Rarefaction

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam 2004]

Expl:- Compression is the processing of a data file to reduce its size for storage on disk.

It allows users to make one or more files into a smaller zip file.

107. What is an organisation's introductory web page called?

- (a) Portal (b) Vortal
(c) Homepage (d) Web site

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam 2003]

Expl:- An organisations introductory web page is called home page. The first page that appears upon to open a web browser program, which is also called start page, index page or main page.

108. The first computer language developed was—

- (a) COBOL (b) BASIC
(c) FORTRAN (d) PASCAL

Ans. (c) [SSC SO Exam 2003]

Expl:- FORTRAN (Formula Translation) was the first high level programming language, invented by John Backus for IBM in 1954. FORTRAN is still used today for programming scientific and mathematical applications.

109. Who among of the following developed World Wide Web (WWW), which gave a new type of information exhibition?

- (a) Bob Cohen (b) Tim Berners-Lee
(c) Robert Morris Jr. (d) Michel Derstuses

Ans. (b) [SSC SO Exam 2003]

Expl:- Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web (www), which is a system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the Internet. In March, 1989 Tim Berners Lee, a former CERN scientist, wrote a proposal which eventually become the World Wide Web.

110. Which among of the following is a distinctive feature by which a CD ROM drive is classified in a personal computer?

- (a) Software bundle (b) Data transfer rate
(c) Memory capacity (d) Storage period

Ans. (b) [SSC SO Exam 2003]

Expl:- CD-ROM drive are rated with a speed factor relative to music CDs. If a CD-ROM is read at the same speed as an audio CD, the data transfer rate is 150 kbytes/s, commonly referred to as 1X. By increasing the speed at which the disc is spin, data can be transferred at greater rates.

111. Which of the following circuit is used as 'Memory device in computers?

- (a) Rectifier (b) Flip-Flop
(c) Comparator (d) Attenuator

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam 2002]

Expl:- Flip-Flop can be used for storage or memory device. Flip-Flop or latch is a circuit that has 2 stable states. The state of the circuit can be change by signal applied to 1 or more control input.

112. Which of the following is not reckoned as a value added telecommunication service?

- (a) Electronic Mail (b) STD
(c) FAX (d) Radio-Paging Service

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam 2002]

Expl:- Value-added telecommunication services provides value addition to the customers information by enhancing its form or content or by providing for its storage and retrieval. Fax is not a value added service.

113. The basic application of an AND gate in computers is for—

- (a) Addition (b) Substraction
(c) Multiplication (d) Division

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam 2002]
Expl:- The AND gate is a basic digital logic gate that implements logical conjunction.
 $C = A.B$

Input		Output
A	B	$C = A \text{ and } B$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

114. Who developed the concept of E-mail?

- (a) Bill Gates (b) Arthur C Clark
 (c) Ray Tomlinson (d) Sabir Bhatia

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam 2002]

Expl:- Ray Tomlinson, a US programmer who implemented an E-mail System in 1971 on the ARPANET. It was the first system able to send mail between users on different hosts connected to the ARPANET.

115. To read a CD-ROM disc, you need a-

- (a) Laser Beam (b) Magnetic Needle
 (c) Sound Card (d) Graphics Card

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2002]

Expl:- Data is written over a CD-ROM disc as a series of indentations at a microscopic level. When laser beam passes over it, the reflected beam makes a specific pattern as the depth of surfaces written over disk is approx $\frac{1}{4}$ th to $\frac{1}{2}$ th of the wavelength of laser light. So, the reflected beam is converted into binary data, which is readable.

116. If you undergo a CAT scan then you have been subjected to-

- (a) A Computer aided test
 (b) A Computerised axial tomography
 (c) A Computer aided tomography
 (d) A Computerised axial tomography

Ans. (d) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2002]

Expl:- CAT scan stands for Computerised Axial Tomography which is an imaging procedure to produce images of parts of specific areas of the body with the help of computer-processed X-rays.

117. Microsoft Power Point is a software designed to create-

- (a) Internet Browsers (b) Data Bases
 (c) Text Documents (d) Multimedia Presentations

Ans. (d) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2002]

Expl:- MS Power Point is used to design, edit, create multimedia presentations which comes in slides and can use features like graphics, animations, sounds etc to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the presentation.

118. Information Technology is the combination of-

- (a) Computing, business and communications
 (b) Business, internet and software
 (c) Microelectronics, computing and communications
 (d) Database management, communications and internet

Ans. (d) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2002]

Expl:- IT is the combination of features like database management, communication etc. with the help of wide communicating tools like internet, LAN, WAN etc. The main purpose of IT is to help to communicate effectively and instantly.

119. How much data does a standard floppy disk hold?

- (a) 512 KB (b) 1.44 MB
 (c) 20 MB (d) 1 GB

Ans. (b) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2002]

Expl:- Floppy disks has different data holding capacities depending upon the type of floppy disks. Such as 720 KB 1440 KB etc. But, the most standard and common floppy disks being used have 1440 KB i.e., 1.44 MB of data storage capacity.

120. An electronic device that produces sounds from instructions in a mini file is a-

- (a) Synthesiser (b) Scanner
 (c) Speaker (d) Sampler

Ans. (a) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2002]

Expl:- A synthesiser generates electric signals which is converted into sound through the hardware like speakers or headphones. It is an electronic instrument capable of producing wide range of signals and hence, wide range of electronic sound.

121. A technique for producing animation in which one image changes into another is called-

- (a) Embedding (b) Linking
 (c) Morphing (d) Scanning

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2002]

Expl:- Morphing is a technique of special effect in pictures and animation which seamlessly transit one image into another. It is used to create fantasy and imagery sequence in an animation video.

122. Information in a combination of graphics, text, sound video and animation is called-

- (a) Multiprogram (b) Multifacet
 (c) Multimedia (d) Mutliprocess

Ans. (c) [SSC Matric Level Exam 2002]

Expl:- Multimedia is a combination of different kind of information so that the single outcome is most effective at the user end.

It enhances the quality of information from its predecessor versions which are distinctive and isolated from each other.