



ZIAUDDIN UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATION BOARD

RESOURCES FOR
“SSC-I COMPUTER”
ZUEB EXAMINATIONS 2021



PREFACE:

The ZUEB examination board acknowledges the serious problems encountered by the schools and colleges in smooth execution of the teaching and learning processes due to sudden and prolonged school closures during the covid-19 spread. The board also recognizes the health, psychological and financial issues encountered by students due to the spread of covid-19.

Considering all these problems and issues the ZUEB Board has developed these resources based on the condensed syllabus 2021 to facilitate students in learning the content through quality resource materials.

The schools and students could download these materials from www.zueb.pk to prepare their students for the high quality and standardized ZUEB examinations 2021.

The materials consist of examination syllabus with specific students learning outcomes per topic, Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) to assess different thinking levels, Constructed Response Questions (CRQs) with possible answers, Extended Response Questions (ERQs) with possible answers and learning materials.

ACADEMIC UNIT ZUEB:

1: Multiple Choice Questions:

The Multiple-Choice Questions with a stem, correct answer and 3 distractors or plausible wrong answers format is designed to assess the content and thinking of students from; R (Remembering); U(Understanding) and A (Applying, Analyzing, Evaluating, Creating). The questions are also classified into three difficulty levels accordingly; D(DIFFICULT), M (MODERATE), E (EASY)

HOW TO ATTEMPT AN MCQ:

MCQ:

- EACH MCQ HAS FOUR OPTIONS, A, B, C AND D. SELECT ONE OPTION AS THE BEST ANSWER AND FILL IN THE CIRCLE OF THAT OPTION, FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY THE INVIGILATOR.
- USE BLACK PEN/PENCIL TO FILL IN THE CIRCLE.

Correct Way	Wrong Ways		
1	1	2	3
<input type="radio"/> a	<input type="radio"/> a	<input type="radio"/> a	<input type="radio"/> a
<input type="radio"/> b	<input type="radio"/> b	<input type="radio"/> b	<input type="radio"/> b
<input checked="" type="radio"/> c	<input checked="" type="radio"/> c	<input checked="" type="radio"/> c	<input checked="" type="radio"/> c
<input type="radio"/> d	<input type="radio"/> d	<input type="radio"/> d	<input type="radio"/> d

S#	MCQ'S MATERIAL	CL	DL
1.	The illegal use, copying or distribution of copyrighted software is called: (a) software piracy ✓ (b) software theft (c) software threat (d) software robbery	K/A	E
2.	Wired Media is also called: a) targeted media b) directed media c) guided media ✓ d) unguided media	K/A	E
3.	(5.6, 3.14, 554.9) are the examples of the data types called: a) Boolean b) Character c) Floating Point ✓ d) Integer	U	E
4.	The type of list which shows its items in a numerically ordered sequence is: a) Nested List b) Unordered List c) Ordered List ✓ d) Description List	K/A	E
5.	The topology in which all computers are connected to a central device called hub is: a) Bus b) Star ✓ c) Ring d) Tree	U	E
6.	Change in the shape of signal between sender and receiver is called: a) attenuation b) interruption c) noise d) distortion ✓	K/A	M
7.	Router determines data path to transfer data packets which is the: a) shortest b) longest c) cheapest d) optimal ✓	K/A	M
8.	Converting digital signal to analog is called: a) modulation ✓ b) modification c) bandwidth d) multiplexing	K/A	E
9.	The number of bits used in an IPV 4 address are: a) 16 b) 32 ✓ c) 64 d) 128	K/A	E
10.	The loss of energy in transmission signal refers to. a) Attenuation ✓	K/A	E

	b) Distortion c) Noise d) Jitter		
11.	A conversation between two people is an example of ____. a) data communication b) communication ✓ c) electronic communication d) data Transmission	U	E
12.	Electronic communications, like emails and instant messages and phone calls are examples of ____. a) data communications ✓ b) communication c) data Transmission d) Message	K/A	E
13.	Collection of raw facts and figures is called ____. a) information b) communication c) message d) data ✓	U	E
14.	The text, numbers, symbols, images, voice and video which are processed by computers and digital devices are called ____. a) data ✓ b) bit c) information d) communication	K/A	M
15.	_____ is the process of exchange of data and information between human and computing device. a) data communications ✓ b) Digital Signals c) data Transmission d) Analog Signals	K/A	M
16.	The _____ means emission of data in any direction via wireless or wired medium. a) data communications b) data Transmission ✓ c) data Rate d) topology	K/A	E
17.	The human voice is example of a / an ____. a) data signal b) digital signal c) analog signal ✓ d) electric signal	K/A	E
18.	Signals used by computer are the ____. a) data signals b) digital signals ✓ c) analog signals d) electric signals	K/A	E
19.	Bit is the actual binary digit which is the basic unit of data ____. a) transmission ✓ b) data rate	U	E

	c) baud rate d) Protocol		
20.	Which is the smaller value. a) bps ✓ b) mbps c) kbps d) gbps	K/A	E
21.	A communication system has _____ component. a) three b) four c) five ✓ d) six	U	E
22.	Twisted-pair cable, coaxial cable, radio waves are example of _____. a) Sender b) Receiver c) Medium ✓ d) Protocol	K/A	M
23.	A _____ is an agreement between two parties or vendors, using communication devices. a) protocol ✓ b) Medium c) Transmission Medium d) Communication	K/A	M
24.	_____ is broadly classified into two groups guided and unguided. a) Transmission Impairments b) Transmission media ✓ c) Computer Network d) Data communications	K/A	E
25.	_____ Cable is made by putting two separate wires together in a twisted pattern. a) fiber optic b) Shielded Twisted Pair c) Coaxial d) Twisted Pair ✓	K/A	E
26.	Utility software designed to protect computers from any potential threats of data or hardware loss from viruses or malware are called: (a) Firewalls (b) Anti-spywares (c) Security-ware (d) Antiviruses ✓	K/A	E
27.	Both Physical and Logical addresses are: a) different b) unique ✓ c) permanent d) temporary	U	E
28.	There are _____ types of twisted pair cables. a) 2 ✓ b) 3	K/A	E

	c) 4 d) 5		
29.	Hacking social media accounts, accessing anyone else's account and making transactions, committing online frauds are some of the examples of: (a) Net-crime (b) Internet crime (c) Cyber-crime ✓ (d) Online crime	U	E
30.	_____ can also help us to improve the data and network security. (a) Hackers ✓ (b) Phishers (c) Crackers (d) None of them	K/A	M
31.	Credit and Debit Card Scam, Phishing, Clickjacking, Cyber Bullying or Harassment are examples of: (a) Net-crime (b) Internet crime (c) Cyber-crime ✓ (d) Online crime	K/A	M
32.	_____ is perhaps the most common crime in the computer world. (a) Hacking ✓ (b) Phishing (c) Cracking (d) None of them	K/A	E
33.	_____ can steal our WiFi, email or social media accounts' passwords. (a) Hackers ✓ (b) Phishers (c) Crackers (d) None of them	K/A	E
34.	_____ also attack a website and take it down. (a) Hackers ✓ (b) Phishers (c) Crackers (d) None of them	K/A	E
35.	_____ can make fraudulent transactions by stealing information of our debit or credit card. (a) Hackers (b) Phishers (c) Crackers (d) Scammers ✓	U	E
36.	The culprit tries to enter in a computer system and network through cracking, scam links, phishing or any other method. (a) cyber-warrior (b) cyber-attacker ✓ (c) cyber-striker (d) cyber-sinner	K/A	E
37.	(1,0) are the example of the data types called: a) Boolean ✓ b) Character c) Floating Point	U	E

	d) Integer		
38.	Types of ____ can include computer viruses, worms, adware, and spyware. (a) cyber-attack (b) malware ✓ (c) hackers (d) cybercrime	K/A	M
39.	This malware programs include games, desktop toolbars or utilities. (a) viruses (b) adware ✓ (c) spyware (d) worm	K/A	M
40.	This malware is web-based and collects web browser data to target advertisements, especially pop-ups. (a) viruses (b) adware ✓ (c) spyware (d) worm	K/A	E
41.	Trojan horses, Rootkit, Backdoors, and Bots are example of: a) viruses ✓ (b) adware (c) spyware (d) worm	K/A	E
42.	It is a security code for verifying your identity. a) Username and Password b) PIN ✓ c) Biometric d) Scan Code	K/A	E
43.	The _____ provides security when a credit/debit card is lost or stolen. a) Username and Password b) PIN ✓ c) Biometric d) Scan Code	U	E
44.	It causes a significant loss of revenue for developers and vendors. (a) Copyright (b) Plagiarism (c) Software piracy ✓ (d) Patent	K/A	E
45.	The service that is responsible for making websites publicly accessible through the internet is called: a) Web Server b) Web Hosting ✓ c) Web Site d) Web Browser	U	E
46.	The type of special website where different users can ask questions and give answers or discuss on various topics is called: a) Social site b) Blogs site c) Forums site ✓ d) Informational site	K/A	M
47.	Entertainment site specializes in delivering:	K/A	M

	a) News, weather and current affairs b) Information about products and services of a business c) Personal information of a particular person d) Content like videos, images and games for entertainment ✓		
48.	A web browser will translate the codes in a web page if the extension of the document is: a) .html ✓ b) .txt c) .doc d) .pdf	K/A	E
49.	The tag used to automatically add line space before and after the containing text is: a) b) <hr> c) <p>✓ d) <pre>	K/A	E
50.	If you are an electrical or electronic engineer, you should join: a) IEEE ✓ b) IETF c) ITU d) ANSI	K/A	E
51.	To create a clickable text which navigates to another page or section, we use: a) <input> tag b) tag c) tag d) <a> tag ✓	U	E
52.	To differentiate the heading cells from rest of the data in a table, we use: a) <th> tag ✓ b) <tr> tag c) <td> tag d) <dt> tag	K/A	E
53.	The tag used to define the title caption of the web browser is: a) <thead> b) <head> c) <title>✓ d) <h1>	U	E
54.	The attribute used to define the URL for reference of image in tag is: a) target b) name c) src✓ d) href	K/A	M
55.	A website can be located through a: (a) http:// (b) URL ✓ (c) www (d) hyperlinks	K/A	M
56.	URL stands for: (a) Universal Resource Locator	K/A	E

	(b) Universal Resource Location (c) Uniform Resource Locator ✓ (d) Uniform Resource Location		
57.	A software application for accessing websites on the world wide web is: (a) web browser ✓ (b) search engine (c) web server (d) web hosting	K/A	E
58.	URL has: (a) two components ✓ (b) three components (c) four components (d) five components	K/A	E
59.	A web-based tool that enables a user to locate information on the web is called: (a) web browser (b) search engine ✓ (c) web server (d) web hosting	U	E
60.	A web page that serves as the starting point of the website is: (a) homepage (b) landing page (c) Both 'a' & 'b' ✓ (d) None of them	K/A	E
61.	Which of the following Microsoft Office packages is a DBMS? a) MS- Word b) MS- Excel c) MS- Power Point d) MS- Access ✓	U	E
62.	The basic limitation of a flat file database is that: a) It is complicated b) It stores data in a single file ✓ c) It is very heavy d) It is not supported on internet	K/A	M
63.	In a database table of “Students”, the address of the student will be a: a) Record b) Field c) Entity ✓ d) Data type	K/A	M
64.	In a database table of “Students”, the particulars of a single student will be a: a) Record ✓ b) Field c) Entity d) Data type	K/A	E
65.	In a relational database, keys are used to create a: a) Table b) Fields c) Records d) Relationship ✓	K/A	E

66.	A field that stores the names of students should be defined as: a) Integer b) Float c) String ✓ d) Boolean	K/A	E
67.	A key that allows only unique entries in a field is called: a) Primary Key ✓ b) Secondary Key c) Foreign Key d) Super Key	U	E
68.	Data Redundancy means: a) Duplication of Data ✓ b) Variety of Data c) Size of Data d) Data Type	K/A	E
69.	The relationship that matches one record of an entity with only one record of another entity is called: a) One-to-One relationship ✓ b) One-to-Many relationship c) Many-to-One relationship d) Many-to-Many relationship	U	E
70.	The shape that is used to represent an attribute in an ERD is: a) A diamond b) An octagon c) A rectangle d) An ellipse ✓	K/A	M
71.	A _____ stores data in an organized form. a) Word Processor b) Ledger c) spread sheet d) database ✓	K/A	M
72.	A database is composed of _____ which contain rows and columns. a) tables ✓ b) charts c) records d) fields	K/A	E
73.	A database is composed of rows and columns which are called: a) records and fields respectively. ✓ b) fields and records respectively. c) cells and records respectively. d) records and cells respectively	K/A	E
74.	It is a collection of data elements organized in shape of rows and columns: a) Field b) Record c) Table ✓ d) Boolean	K/A	E
75.	A contact list is one of the simplest example of a: a) field b) table ✓ c) floating point	U	E

	d) string		
76.	It is the smallest component in a database: a) Field ✓ b) Record c) Table d) Boolean	K/A	E
77.	Multiple fields make up a: a) row b) database c) data table d) data record ✓	U	E
78.	Several data records make up a: a) row b) database c) data table ✓ d) data record	K/A	M
79.	Several data tables make up a: a) row b) database ✓ c) data table d) data record	K/A	M
80.	A single entry in a table is called: a) record ✓ b) database c) data table d) data record	K/A	E
81.	Floating point data type holds: a) whole numbers b) numbers with decimal points ✓ c) a combination of numbers, letters and special characters d) only true and false	K/A	E
82.	String data type can store: a) whole numbers b) numbers with decimal points c) a combination of numbers, letters and special characters ✓ d) only true and false	K/A	E
83.	It is process of developing conceptual representation of data objects and their relations. a) Data handling b) Data querying c) Data concepts d) Data modeling ✓	U	E
84.	They are used to express how the information will be stored in database. a) Data query b) Data models ✓ c) Data concepts d) Data groups	K/A	E
85.	This type of relationship is used to divide larger entities into smaller ones. a) one - to - one relationship ✓ b) one - to - many relationship	U	E

	c) many - to - one relationship d) many - to - many relationship		
86.	The most common type of relationship used in relational databases is: a) one - to - one relationship b) one - to - many relationship ✓ c) many - to - one relationship d) many - to - many relationship	K/A	M
87.	Usually a third entity known as "junction table" is used to create the: a) one - to - one relationship b) one - to - many relationship c) many - to - one relationship d) many - to - many relationship ✓	K/A	M
88.	This shape is used to define an entity in ERD. a) Rectangle ✓ b) Ellipse c) Diamond d) Circle	K/A	E
89.	In ERD, relationships are symbolically represented by: a) rectangle b) ellipse c) diamond ✓ d) circle	K/A	E
90.	Flat file database usually store data as: a) numbers b) plain text ✓ c) symbols d) Boolean	K/A	E
91.	Tick the correct match: a) Table → Attribute or Column Record → Row or Tuple Field → Entity b) Table → Attribute or Column Record → Entity Field → Row or Tuple c) Table → Entity Record → Entity Field → Row or Tuple d) Table → Entity Record → Row or Tuple Field → Attribute or Column ✓	U	E
92.	With the help of a junction table, many-to-many relationship is a combination of two: a) one — to — one relationship b) one — to — many relationship ✓ c) many — to — one relationship d) many — to — many relationship	K/A	E
93.	In database, relationships make use of: a) keys ✓ b) fields c) ERD d) attributes	U	E
94.	A key that defines a relationship between two entities is called: a) Primary Key b) Secondary Key c) Foreign Key ✓ d) Super Key	K/A	M
95.	The data types which hold only whole numbers is called:	K/A	M

	a) Boolean b) Character c) Floating Point d) Integer ✓		
96.	_____ is a type of cable consists of a special jacket to block external interference. a) fiber optic b) Shielded Twisted Pair (STP) ✓ c) Coaxial d) Twisted Pair	K/A	E
97.	_____ cable has an outer plastic covering containing two parallel conductors each having a separate insulated protection cover. a) fiber optic b) Shielded Twisted Pair (STP) c) Coaxial ✓ d) Twisted Pair	K/A	E
98.	In _____ cable data is transferred in the form of light. a) fiber optic ✓ b) Shielded Twisted Pair (STP) c) Coaxial d) Twisted Pair	K/A	E
99.	There are ____ common types of guided media used for the networks. a) 2 b) 3 ✓ c) 4 d) 5	U	E
100.	Stealing passwords and important information are some of the examples of: (a) Net-crime (b) Internet crime (c) Cyber-crime ✓ (d) Online crime	K/A	E