EXAMINATION MATERIAL ZUEB - 2022

COMPUTER SCIENCE XI

SECTION "A"   MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION (MCQ'S)

Chapter's Name
1. Basic Concept of Information Technology

1.   Main parts of computer are ;
a. Input, Process, Storage, Output
b.   **_HW, SW, Data, Procedure, People_**
c.   RAM, ROM, PROM, EPROM
d.   Versatility, Accuracy, Diligence.

2.   It's a collection of programs to manage the overall operation of computer.
a. CPU
b. **_An OS_**
c. IPO
d. Translator

3. Computers' memory is measures in these terms;
a. **_BIT, BYTE, KB, MB, GB, GB, PB_**
b. RAM, ROM, DRAM
c.   HDD, MC, CD-Drive
d. Versatility, Accuracy, Diligence.

4.   PC-DOS & MS-DOS are the types of ;
a. Application software.
b. **_Single user , Single tasking operating systems_**
c. Multiuser networking systems
d. Assemblers.

5.   The hardware that most people consider the "brain" of the computer. It takes instructions from software, makes calculations, and helps run the show!

a. PC
b. **_CPU_**
c. FAQ
d. RAM

6. Which computer is the fastest, most powerful, and most expensive type of computer?
a. Mainframe computer
b. Minicomputer
c. ***Supercomputer***
d. Desktop computer

7. Which type of input device captures images, photos, and artwork that already exist on paper?
a. Touch screen
b. Optical mark recognition
c. ***Scanner***
d. None of the above

8. A type of network that covers World geographical area is?

a. Local Area network
b. Metropolitan Area Network
c. ***Internet***
d. Intranet

9. Which operation is not performed by computer

a. Inputting
b. ***Understanding***
c. Controlling
d. Processing

10. WAN stands for;

a. Wire Area Network
b. ***Wide Area Network***
c. Wide Array Net
d. Wireless Area Network

11. Desktop and personal computer are also known as

a. ***Micro computer***
b. Super computer
c. Mainframes
d. Peripheral equipment

12. A bar-code reader is an example of

a. Processing device
b. Storage device
c. ***Input device***
d. Output device

13. The central processing unit is an example of

a. Software
b. A program
c. *Hardware*
d. An output unit

14. Which part of CPU performs all arithmetic and logic calculations on data it receives?

a. Control unit
b. Main memory unit
c. *ALU*
d. Read only Memory

15. Printers and screens are common forms of

a. Storage units
b. Processing units
c. *Output units*
d. Input units

16. It is a non-impact printer that can produce very high quality letter printing

a. *Laser printer*
b. Dot matrix printer
c. Daly wheel printer
d. Chain printer

17. ASCII is the abbreviation of

a. Application Software Code for Information Interchange
b. *American Standard Code for Information Interchange*
c. American System Code of Information Interchange
d. American Symbolic Code of Information Interchange

18. ROM is the abbreviation of

a. *Read-only memory*
b. Read on memory
c. Random only memory
d. All of the above

19. A group of 4 bits is called a

a. Byte
b. Word
c. *Nibble*
d. All of the above

20. A software that enables users and applications to interact with the computer hardware is called

a. ***Operating system***
b. Application software
c. Client software
d. Database management system

21. It is an input & out device that consists of a keyboard and a display screen.
a. A Hardware
b. User interface.
c. An OS
d. ***A Terminal***

22. It is a tool to read the data presented in the form of parallel lines of a universal coding scheme.
a. ***Bar code***
b. Scanner
c. OMR
d. OCR

23. RAM stands for;
a. Reverse Access Memory
b. ***Random Access Memory***
c. Right Access Memory
d. Read And Manage

24. The pointing device with in stationary and guided by the figures instead of rolled on desktop is ;
a. Mouse
b. ***Trackball***
c. Light pen
d. Scanner

25. The best controlling devices used in gaming is ;
a. Mouse
b. ***Joystick***
c. Trackball
d. Touch screen.

26. A special type of computer display (output unit) that takes by instructions and data by stirring is;
a. ***Touch screen***
b. Scanner
c. Light pen
d. None of above.

27. The aircraft & computer chip industry use ;
a. ***Digitising Tablets***
b. Light pen
c. Joy stick
d. All above.

28. Why an operating system is required in a complex computer system?
a. It boot-up the system and coordinate machine with user .
b. It checks the hardware
c. It maintain link between user & machine.
d. ***All above .***
29. How many UI are there ?
a. ***Command line and graphical user interface.***
b. Software interface & hardware interface
c. IDE & OOP
d. Both a & b

30. High Level Languages were introduced in ;
a. Fifth generation
b. 1st generation
c. ***3rd generation***
d. 2nd generation

31. Examples of High level languages are;
a. ***COBOL, BASIC, ADA, FORTRAN***
b. Unix , windows, rathat
c. Machine, Assembly, Natural
d. Both a & c

32. A language translator can work as ;
a. ***Compiler or interpreter***
b. APS & SS
c. HLL & LLL
d. GUI & CLI

33. CLS, Date , Time, Delete are the ;
a. UNIX commands
b. LLL commands
c. ***DOS instructions***
d. Assembly codes

34. These are the types of Monitors;
a. Impact & Non-impact
b. ***SVGA, XGA, LCD, GPD***
c. HLL & LLL
d. APS & SS

35. These are the types of Printers;
a. ***Impact & Non-impact***
b. SVGA, XGA, LCD, GPD
c. HLL & LLL
d. APS & SS

36. There are two common coding schemes ;
a. ***ASCII and EBCDIC***
b. Unix & linex
c. Windows ad DOS
d. None of the above

37. It is a collection of more than 30000 news groups, or discussion groups on every conceivable subject.
a. Radnet
b. Whitnet
c. ***Usenet***
d. All are collection of news groups

38. These are major Usenet domains.
a. Com , Exe
b. LAN, WAN, MAN
c. Interanet & interanet
d. **Comp, Sci, Soc, News, Rec, Misc**

39. The most important alternet Use net Domains are;
a. LAN, WAN, MAN
b. Interanet & interanet
c. Comp, Sci, Soc, News, Rec, Misc
d. ***Alt, BioNet, Biz, Clari, k12***

40. It's a the service of the internet that allows you to access remote computer outside your area.
a. ***Telnet***
b. LAN, WAN, MAN
c. Interanet & interanet
d. Comp, Sci, Soc, News, Rec, Misc

41. The FTP allows a user to;
a. The primary access method to access internet
b. ***A communication protocol to access internet for file transmission***
c. Another topology
d. New name of intranet

42. HTTP is most common ;
a. Primary access method to access internet
b. A communication protocol to access internet for file transmission
c. Another topology
d. ***Both a & b***

43. It's a worldwide hypermedia system;
a. ***WWW***
b. The primary access method to access internet
c. A communication protocol to access internet for file transmission
d. Another topology

44. DNS stands for ,

a. *Domain Name System*
b. Decimal Number System
c. Dual Number System
d. Decimal Numeric System

45. The USA defense department initiate the Internet in:

a. *1969*
b. 1976
c. 1978
d. 1980

46. Topology are the layout of ;
a. *LAN*
b. MAN
c. WAN
d. GAN

47. A client server model is ;
a. *Network model*
b. Topology
c. Terminal
d. Network device

48. There is a central unit having connection with all terminals in it;
a. *Star topology*
b. Bus topology
c. Ring topology
d. All networks have it.

49. A short distance network /in a building network is called ;
a. WAN
b. GAN
c. Internet
d. *LAN*

50. A new terminal can added easily in ;
a. *Star Network*
b. Bus Network
c. Ring Network
d. No , its not possible in any network.

51. The layout of this network matches with a circle;
a. ***Ring***
b. Star
c. Bus
d. Client -Server.

52. A network required following essential elements;
a. **Connection, NIC, OS, Shared devices, Routers/Bridges/Gateways**
b. Input, Process, storage, output
c. HW, SW, Data, Procedure, People
d. RAM, ROM, PROM, EPROM

53. Computers systems deals commonly four types of data;
a. *Text , graphics, audio, video*
b. LAN, WAN, MAN
c. Interanet & interanet
d. Comp, Sci, Soc, News, Rec, Misc

54. In a Data Communication system signals can be ;
a. ***Analogue or digital***
b. Asynchronous & synchronous
c. Simplex, half -duplex and full-duplex
d. Both a & b

55. Transmission mode are ;
a. Analogue or digital
b. ***Asynchronous & synchronous***
c. Simplex, half -duplex and full-duplex
d. Both a & b

56. Direction of transmission can done in ;
a. Analogue or digital
b. Asynchronous & synchronous
c. ***Simplex, half -duplex and full-duplex***
d. Both a & b

57. These signals are in the form of continuously varying wave forms.
a. *Analogue signals*
b. Asynchronous & synchronous
c. Simplex, half -duplex and full-duplex
d. Both a & b

58. These are the characteristics of analogue signals.
a. ***Amplitude & Frequency***
b. Asynchronous & synchronous
c. Simplex, half -duplex and full-duplex
d. Both a & b

59. On/off , present /absent is the presentation of a ;
a. ***Digital signals***
b. Asynchronous & synchronous transmission
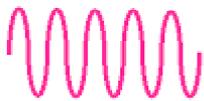*c.* Simplex, half -duplex and full-duplex
d. Both a & b

60. In asynchronous transmission data is sent ;
a. ***One Byte at a time***
b. One bit at a time
c. One nibble at a time
d. One word at a time

61. It conveys blocks or packets of several byte at a time.
a. ***Synchronous transmission***
b. Asynchronous transmission
c. Both a & b
d. Not possible to convey a block or packet at a time

62. Which one is the right picture of analogue signals?

a.

b.
c. Both a & b
d. None of above

63. Which one is the right picture of digital signals?

a.

b.
c. Both a & b
d. None of above

64. In this transmission data is transferred only in one direction;
a. ***Simplex transmission***
b. Half-duplex transmission
c. Full -duplex transmission
d. Both b & c

65. In this transmission data is transferred in two ways;
a. Simplex transmission
b. ***Half-duplex transmission***
c. Full -duplex transmission
d. Both b & c

66. In this transmission data is transferred in both direction simultaneously.
a. Simplex transmission
b. Half-duplex transmission
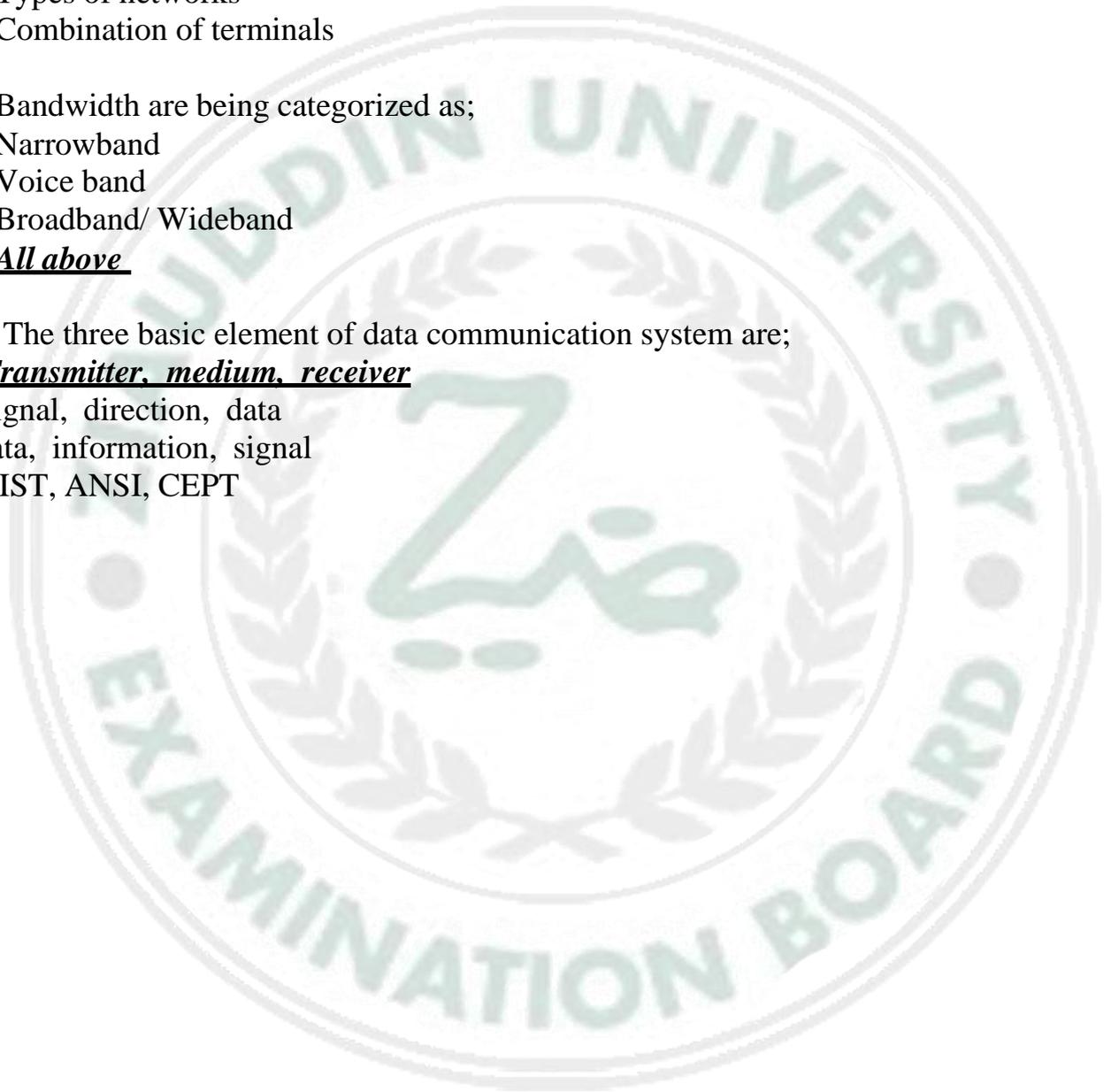c. **_Full -duplex transmission_**
d. Both b & c

67. What is bandwidth?
a. **_It's a range of frequencies that is for transmission._**
b. Its collection of network devices
c. Types of networks
d. Combination of terminals

68. Bandwidth are being categorized as;
a. Narrowband
b. Voice band
c. Broadband/ Wideband
d. **_All above_**

69. The three basic element of data communication system are;
a.. **_Transmitter, medium, receiver_**
b. Signal, direction, data
c. data, information, signal
d. NIST, ANSI, CEPT

70. .They are often used to play games and entertaining activities.
a. Super computers
b. Word processors
c. IT systems
d. *Micro Computers*

71. These software combines educations and entertainment.
a. *Edutainment*
b. Spreadsheets
c. Wordprocessor
d. Languages

72. They are used for the extractions of data from an organized information;
a. *Database*
b. languages
c. System software
d. Utilities

73. They generate a powerful information /Communication system.
a. *Telephone & computer*
b. Hardware & Software
c. Client-server
d. None of above

74. These are most popular productivity tools ;
a. *Word-processer, Desktop publishing, Spreadsheet, Database, Graphics, Communication*
b. Google, yahoo
c. Facebook, instagram
d. Both b & c

75. A Sreadsheet is type of ;
a. System software
b. *Application software*
c. Programming language
d. Browser.

76. The combination of following elements creates an information system
a. Versatility, Accuracy , Diligence.
b. RAM, ROM, PROM, EPROM
c. Input, Process, storage, output
d. **HW, SW, Data, Procedure, People**

77. Buses are used to ;
a. Transmission inside CPU
b. Accepts instructions from user
c. Perform ALU functions
d. b & c

78. RAM holds the ;
a. *Programs & data*
b. Intermediate result
c. Standby output
d. all above

79. Units of a digital system is ;
a. PROM, EPROM,ROM,RAM
b. Input, Process, storage, output
c. Input unit , output unit, CPU, MU
d. HW, SW, Data, Procedure, People

80. Another name of Memory Unit is;
a. RAM
b. Primary memory
c. Internal memory
d. All above

81. They are also known as programmable register
a. General –purpose Register
b. Accumulator
c. Status Register
d. MBR, MAR

82. It holds the actual instructions being executed currently by the computer.
a. Accumulator
b. Status Register
c. Instruction Register
d. MBR

83. It is also called Memory Buffer Register;
a. MDR[Memory Data Register]
b. Instruction Register
c. Accumulator
d. Status Register

84. A Flag Register which is used to hold status 1 bit flag is also known as;
a. ***Status Register***
b. Accumulator
c. Status Register
d. Instruction Register

85. Which of the following is computer crimes?
a. Piracy
b. Sabotage
c. Hacking
d. ***All of above***

86. This virus directly effects on boot sector.
a. ***Boot sector***
b. Worm
c. Logic bomb
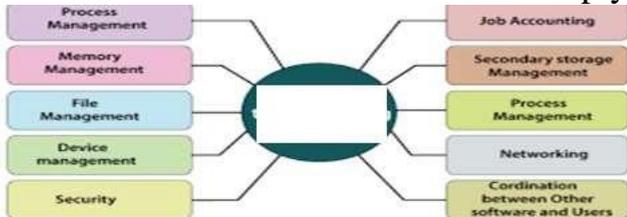*d.* All of the above

87. Which one is a good antivirus program
a. Hop2003
b. Brain
c. ***McAfee***
d. None of the above

88. It is the process that scrambles readable text so it can only be read by the person who has the secret code, or decryption key.
a. ***Encryption***
b. Hacking
c. Fragmentation
d. Defragmentation

89. Which text is is suitable for the empty box in the given picture?

a. **Operating System**
b. Application Software
c. System Software
d. Hardware

90. It is the combination of Hardware and Software that coordinate a user and machine
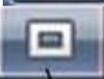a. *UI*
b. An application
c. A utility
d. All above

91. A UI can be two types;
a. *GUI & CLI*
b. Compiler & interpreter
c. HLL & LLL
d. None of the above

92. Which statement is true about an Operating system?
a. *File, memory and process management, handling input and output, and controlling peripheral devices such as disk drives and printers.*
b. Creating a document, Editing a document, Formatting a document, *Compiling a document.*
c. Tables , Queries, Forms and Reports Designing.
d.   Enables programmers to consolidate the different aspects of writing a computer program

93. This button is used to enhance the current window;

a.

b.

c.

d. ☼

Chapter's Name
Ch #8 Word Processing

94. Which task is not normally performed with word processing software?
a. Creating a document
b. Editing a document
c. Formatting a document
d. ***Compiling a document.***

95. Which typing mode would you use to add a new word between two existing words?
a. ***Insert***
b. Overwrite
c. Justify
d. Word wrap

96.   In many cases , the simplest way to remove the last few characters you have typed is with the;
a. Up Arrow key
b. Page Down key
c. ***Backspace Key***
d. Alternate key

97.   Which operation involves moving an existing segment of text from one place to another?
a. ***Cut-and-paste***
b. Copy-and paste
c. Search and replace
d. Global delete

98.   Which features would you use to change every occurrence of Ahmed to Jamal in entire document?
a. Cut-and-paste
b. Copy-and paste
c. ***Search and replace***
d. Global delete

99.   A table in a spreadsheet is also called;
a. *Worksheet*
b. Cell
c. Formulas
d. Functions

100.   hese are special type of package or APS that lets you manipulate numerical and string data in cell
a. Word processors
b. *Spreadsheet*
c. Operating system
d. Both a & b

101.   Which is not a basic data that can be entered into a worksheet cell?
a. Number
b. Label
c. Formula
d. *Pointer*

102.   The range C3:D6 refers to ;
a. *C3, C4, C5, C6, D3, D4, D5, D6.*
b. C3, C4, C5 and D6
c. D3, D4, D5 and D6
d. D3, C4, C5 and D6

103.   What is the cell address of 10th column and 6th row in a worksheet?
a. JJ6
b. *J6*
c. 6J
d. I6

104.   Most popular Spreadsheet programs are ;
a. *Lotus 123, MSEXCEL and SuperCal*
b. Java, C and VB
c. Unix , Windows and Rathat
d. Yahoo, Google and MSN

105.   It's a sequences of individuals worksheet pages in which all corresponding cells are connected;
a. Commercial Spreadsheet
b. *A three-dimensional Spreadsheet*
c. Personnel Spreadsheet
d. All above

106.   Which of the following Microsoft Excel formulas adds contents of cells A1, A2, A3, A4, and A5?
a.   =@*count(A1:A5)*
b.   =@avg(A1:A5)
c.   =@sum(A1:A5)
d.   =A1+A5
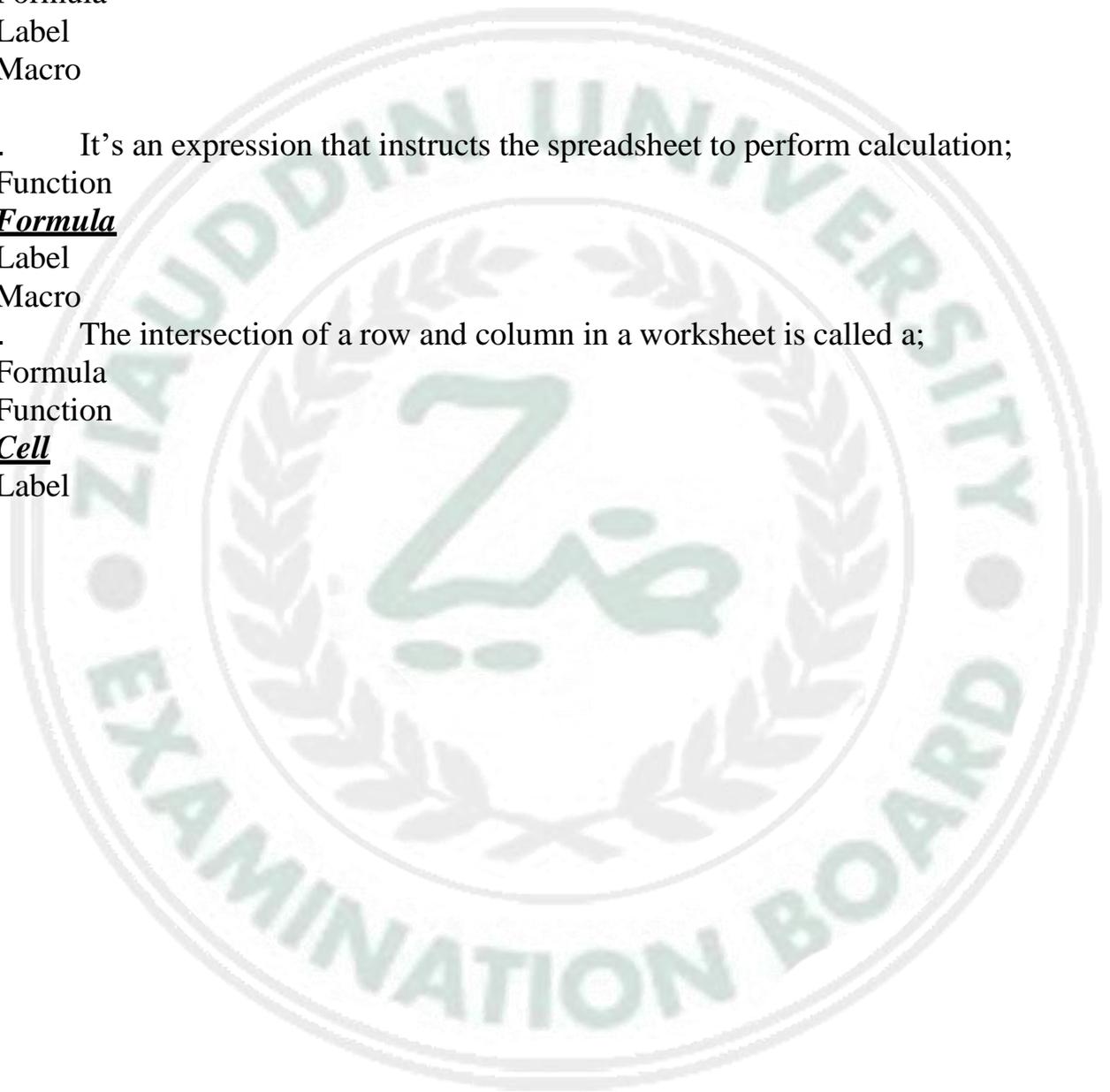
107.   The use of special kind of operations is called;
a.   ***Function***
b.   Formula
c.   Label
d.   Macro

108.   It's an expression that instructs the spreadsheet to perform calculation;
a.   Function
b.   ***Formula***
c.   Label
d.   Macro

109.   The intersection of a row and column in a worksheet is called a;
a.   Formula
b.   Function
c.   ***Cell***
d.   Label

Chapter's Name
Ch # 10 Internet Browsing & E-mail

110.   Freeware is software provided free for ;
a. Commercial use
b. Business use
c. **Your own personal use**
d.   Both a & b

111.   It makes easy to jump from one Web page to another until you find the information you need ;
a. *Hypertext links*
b. Mail server
c. Proxy server
d. All above

112.   A Web document also called ;
a. HTTP
b. Web site
c. *Web page*
d. Both a & c

113.   A collection of related pages stored on the same server is called ;
a. *Web site*
b. Browser
c. Mail server
d. A Social media

114.   An example of client program in internet browsing is;
a. Yahoo
b. Google
c. *Microsoft Internet Explorer /Netscape Navigators*
d. Hot mail

115.   It's a distributed browsing and searching system.
a. *WWW*
b. Yahoo
c. Google
d. All above

116.   Most common protocol used on WWW are;
a. ***FTP & HTTP***
b. Hardware & Software
c. APS & SS
d. WAN & MAN

117.   A URL consists on two parts;
a. ***The Protocol & The Domain Name***
b. E-mail address & user id
c. Both a & b
d. None of above

118.   The Domain has two parts ;
a. Client & server
b. ***The site identification & the type of site***
c. User and system
d. None of above

119.   Example of three letter suffix in domain name is;
a. FTTP, WWW, HTTP
b. ***Com, org, gov, edu, mil, net***
c. Both a & b
d. None of these

120.   It's a hierarchical catalog of Web sites compiled by researcher;
a. A directory
b. An Internet index
c. Subject tree
d. ***All above***

121.   According to ARPA 's standard for e-mail address can consists ;
a. ***63 characters***
b. 256 characters
c. 11 characters
d. No limit

122.   This sign separates the two parts of user name.
a. ***@***
b. #
c. //
d. \\

123.   The first part of email is name of the ;
a. ***User***
b. Server
c. ISP
d. WWW link

124.   The second half part of the e-mail id is;
a. Web site
b. *Domain Name that identifies the server that handles e-mails.*
c. URL
d. User's infromations