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प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

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O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series

C

BBA (Fifth Semester) Examination, February/March-2022

BBA-506(N)

Fundamentals of Computers

(for Regular, Ex & B.P. Students)

Time : 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

निर्देश : -

1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही- सही भरें, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निर्धारित प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं तो उसके द्वारा हल किये गये प्रथमतः यथा निर्दिष्ट प्रश्नोत्तरों का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।
3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी प्रश्नपुस्तिका बुकलेट एवं ओ०एम०आर० शीट पृथक-पृथक उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

महत्वपूर्ण : -

प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

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1. Internet explorer falls under
 - (A) Operating System
 - (B) Compiler
 - (C) Browser
 - (D) IP Address
2. Verification of a login name and password is called
 - (A) Configuration
 - (B) Accessibility
 - (C) Authentication
 - (D) Logging in
3. A website's front page/main page is called
 - (A) Browser Page
 - (B) Search Page
 - (C) Home Page
 - (D) Bookmark
4. The process of transferring files from a computer on the internet to your computer is called
 - (A) Uploading
 - (B) Forwarding
 - (C) FTP
 - (D) Downloading
5. Which of the following is a correct format of E-Mail address
 - (A) name@website@info
 - (B) name@website.info
 - (C) www.nameofwebsite.com
 - (D) name.website.com

6. The internet was originally a project of which agency
- (A) ARPA
 - (B) NSF
 - (C) NSA
 - (D) None of these
7. Free of cost repair of software bug available on internet is called
- (A) Version
 - (B) Add on
 - (C) Tutorial
 - (D) Patch
8. _____ is the basic communication language or protocol of the internet.
- (A) TCP/IP
 - (B) TCDP/IEP
 - (C) TCMP/IKP
 - (D) TCTP/ITP
9. The _____ project allows access to the universe of online information using simple interface options
- (A) World Wide Web
 - (B) IP Address
 - (C) Web Browser
 - (D) All of these
10. Rules for exchanging data between computers are called
- (A) Procedures
 - (B) Protocols
 - (C) Hyperlinks
 - (D) Programs

11. SMTP is a
- (A) Networking Protocol
 - (B) Protocol used for transferring message between end user and mail server
 - (C) Encryption Standard
 - (D) Protocol used for smart card message interchange
12. A proxy server is used for which of the following?
- (A) To provide TCP/IP
 - (B) To process client requests for database access.
 - (C) To process client requests for web pages
 - (D) To provide security against unauthorized users
13. What is the term for unsolicited E-Mail ?
- (A) Spam
 - (B) Backbone
 - (C) Usenet
 - (D) Newsgroup
14. A typical modern computer uses
- (A) Valves
 - (B) LSI Chips
 - (C) Vacuum Tubes
 - (D) All of these
15. Which of the following is not a search engine?
- (A) Google
 - (B) Bing
 - (C) Mozilla
 - (D) Yahoo

16. A program that is used to view websites is called a
- (A) Browser
 - (B) Web Viewer
 - (C) Spread Sheet
 - (D) Word Processor
17. Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to a
- (A) Client
 - (B) Mainframe
 - (C) Supercomputer
 - (D) Network
18. Which of the following is not a programming language?
- (A) Perl
 - (B) Android
 - (C) Ruby
 - (D) Python
19. Which of the following languages uses an interpreter?
- (A) PHP
 - (B) C
 - (C) C++
 - (D) Java
20. Which of the following is a procedural language?
- (A) Java
 - (B) C++
 - (C) C
 - (D) VB. Net

21. Procedural languages are based on the concept of
- (A) Classes
 - (B) Functions
 - (C) Objects
 - (D) Groups
22. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a High Level Language?
- (A) Machine Code
 - (B) Platform Independent
 - (C) Interactive Execution
 - (D) User Friendly
23. Which of the following are alternative names for mobile browsers?
- (A) Micro browser
 - (B) Wireless Internet Browser
 - (C) Mini Browser
 - (D) All of these
24. What is the name of the browser developed and released by Google?
- (A) Googly Google
 - (B) Heetson
 - (C) Chrome
 - (D) Titanium
25. The open source software version of Netscape is _____
- (A) Chrome
 - (B) Mozilla
 - (C) Internet Explorer
 - (D) Erwise

26. Which of the following is the first web browser?
- (A) Nexus
 - (B) Netscape Navigator
 - (C) Internet Explorer
 - (D) Mosaic
27. Which of the following is used to read a HTML page and render it ?
- (A) Web Browser
 - (B) Web Server
 - (C) Web Matrix
 - (D) Web Network
28. Which device has a rigid plastic housing that is replaceable, recyclable and reusable?
- (A) Toner Cartridge
 - (B) Developer Roller
 - (C) Developer Blade
 - (D) Stirring Blade
29. Which technology is used in Laser Printers?
- (A) Electrostatic charge
 - (B) Spraying fine drops
 - (C) Heat sensitive
 - (D) Ball Head
30. Which cable data transfer rate goes up to 480 Mbps?
- (A) Serial Printer Cable
 - (B) Parallel Printer Cable
 - (C) Fast parallel cable
 - (D) USB cable

31. Which printer sprays fine drops of ink on paper?
- (A) Daisy Wheel
 - (B) Dot Matrix
 - (C) Thermal
 - (D) Inkjet
32. Which printers are widely used in fax machines?
- (A) Thermal Printers
 - (B) Daisy Wheel Printers
 - (C) Dot Matrix Printers
 - (D) LED Printers
33. Which printer is used to print only characters and symbols and can not print graphics ?
- (A) Inkjet Printer
 - (B) Thermal Printer
 - (C) Daisy Wheel Printer
 - (D) Laser Printer
34. SQL stands for
- (A) Simple Question Language
 - (B) Structured Query Language
 - (C) Structured Question Language
 - (D) None of the above
35. Which is the most common language used in web designing ?
- (A) PHP
 - (B) CPP
 - (C) HTML
 - (D) C

36. Which of the following is lowest in memory hierarchy?
- (A) Registers
 - (B) Secondary Memory
 - (C) Cache Memory
 - (D) RAM
37. The device which reads the characters printed on the source documents and then converts them directly into computer-usable input
- (A) Character Reader
 - (B) Photo Reader
 - (C) Ink Reader
 - (D) None of these
38. Which of the following is a GUI device?
- (A) Keyboard
 - (B) OMR
 - (C) Mouse
 - (D) All of these
39. The portion of the CPU that coordinates the activities of all the other computer components is
- (A) ALU
 - (B) Motherboard
 - (C) Control Unit
 - (D) Coordination Board
40. Refresh rate of a monitor is measured in
- (A) Hz
 - (B) Meter
 - (C) Ampere
 - (D) Volts

41. Assembly language started to be used from
- (A) First Generation Computers
 - (B) Second Generation Computers
 - (C) Third Generation Computers
 - (D) Fourth Generation Computers
42. The basic unit of memory is
- (A) Wires
 - (B) Circuits
 - (C) Cells
 - (D) All of these
43. Storage capacity of magnetic disk depends on which of the following factors
- (A) Tracks per inch of surface
 - (B) Bits per inch of tracks
 - (C) Disk pack in disk surface
 - (D) All of the above
44. Which among following first generation of computers had?
- (A) Integrated Circuits
 - (B) Vacuum Tubes and Magnetic Drums
 - (C) Magnetic Tape and Transistors
 - (D) Transistors
45. What is the main difference between a mainframe and a super computer?
- (A) Super computer is much bigger than main frame computer
 - (B) Super computers are much smaller than mainframe computers.
 - (C) Super computers execute few programs as fast as possible while mainframes execute many programs concurrently.
 - (D) None of these

46. In which of the following communication mode, the channel is used in both directions at the same time ?
- (A) Full duplex
 - (B) Simplex
 - (C) Half duplex
 - (D) None of the above
47. Microprocessors are major components for which generation of computers?
- (A) First Generation
 - (B) Second Generation
 - (C) Third Generation
 - (D) Fourth generation
48. Java is an example of
- (A) Operating System
 - (B) Programming Language
 - (C) Compiler
 - (D) Machine Language
49. Which of the following is/are major types of computer chips?
- (A) Extended memory chip
 - (B) Primary memory chip
 - (C) Microprocessor chip
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)
50. The ability of an operating system to control the activities of multiple programs at the same time?
- (A) Streamlining
 - (B) Multiuser
 - (C) Multitasking
 - (D) Simulcasting

51. Which of the following is the most powerful computer?
- (A) Mainframe Computer
 - (B) Mini Computer
 - (C) Micro Computer
 - (D) Super Computer
52. Which of the following have the fastest access time?
- (A) Semiconductor memories
 - (B) Magnetic Tapes
 - (C) Magnetic Disks
 - (D) Compact Disks
53. Name the screen pointing device that can be used to select and click a file
- (A) Joystick
 - (B) Light pen
 - (C) Trackball
 - (D) Mouse
54. The type of printers, in which the printing head contacts with the paper, in printing process are called as
- (A) Impact Printer
 - (B) Non Impact Printer
 - (C) Laser Printer
 - (D) None of these
55. What is the full form of IP?
- (A) Immediate Protocol
 - (B) Internet Protocol
 - (C) Internet Processing
 - (D) Immediate Processing

56. Which device among following is used for sending digital data over a phone line?
- (A) Modem
 - (B) USB
 - (C) Scanner
 - (D) Printer
57. Which among the following is a secondary storage device ?
- (A) RAM
 - (B) Transistor
 - (C) Hard Disk
 - (D) Semiconductor
58. Which of the following are the cheapest memory devices in terms of Cost/Bit?
- (A) Compact Disks
 - (B) Semiconductor memories
 - (C) Magnetic Disks
 - (D) Magnetic Tapes
59. Which one of the following errors will be handled by the operating system?
- (A) Lack of paper in printer
 - (B) Connection failure in the network
 - (C) Power failure
 - (D) All of the above
60. Distributed operating systems
- (A) Are distributed free of cost
 - (B) Use multiple processors at the same time
 - (C) Process jobs of a similar nature in a queue
 - (D) Are not scalable

61. Which of the following is not a programming language?
- (A) C#
 - (B) VB. Net
 - (C) Linux
 - (D) Python
62. Which of the following is not an application software?
- (A) MS Word
 - (B) Acrobat Reader
 - (C) Linux
 - (D) Adobe Photoshop
63. Which of the following is not true about compilers
- (A) Compilers read the full source code and return all the errors at once
 - (B) Compilers read the source code one line at a time and execute it if there are no errors
 - (C) Compilers produce an intermediate code before converting the source code to machine language
 - (D) Compilers are slower than interpreters
64. Which of the following statements is false
- (A) Operating Systems are made from programming languages
 - (B) Operation Systems provide the platform for installing software
 - (C) Modern Operating Systems are divided into kernel and shell
 - (D) Operation Systems can be used for creating pdf files
65. Batch operating systems are used
- (A) To perform similar jobs arranged in a queue
 - (B) Return results in real time
 - (C) To perform a job by using various processors, all at the same time
 - (D) All of the above

66. Object Oriented Languages are based on the concept of
- (A) Functions
 - (B) Classes
 - (C) Structures
 - (D) Loops
67. Which of the following is not a programming language
- (A) C
 - (B) Pascal
 - (C) Java
 - (D) Oracle
68. Which of the following is not an operation system
- (A) Windows 10
 - (B) Android
 - (C) C++
 - (D) MAC
69. Which of these is not a permanent storage device
- (A) Hard Disk
 - (B) Pen Drive
 - (C) CDR
 - (D) RAM
70. LCD stands for
- (A) Light clear Display
 - (B) Luminous Clear Display
 - (C) Liquid Crystal Display
 - (D) Luminous Crystal Display

71. Scanners can be used to
- (A) Scan images
 - (B) Take images
 - (C) Edit images
 - (D) Print Documents
72. Which of these is Non-Impact printer
- (A) Inkjet
 - (B) Laser
 - (C) Thermal
 - (D) All of the above
73. Which of these printers are more economical when it comes to printing cost
- (A) DMP
 - (B) Inkjet
 - (C) Laser
 - (D) Deskjet
74. Which of these printers has the slowest printing speed
- (A) DMP
 - (B) Inkjet
 - (C) Laser
 - (D) Deskjet
75. Which of these hard disks can store the maximum amount of data
- (A) 500 GB Hard Disk
 - (B) 1 TB hard Disk
 - (C) 1024 MB Hard Disk
 - (D) $(1024)^2$ KB Hard Disk

76. CRT stands for
- (A) Cathode Ray Tube
 - (B) Clear Ray Tube
 - (C) Cathode Red Tube
 - (D) Clear Red Tube
77. A microphone is used to
- (A) Convert electrical signal into sound
 - (B) Convert sound into electrical signal
 - (C) Take images secretly
 - (D) To connect to the internet
78. Hard Disk is a
- (A) Serial Access Device
 - (B) Optical Storage Device
 - (C) Magnetic Storage Device
 - (D) Random Access Device
79. CDR is a
- (A) Random Access Device
 - (B) Serial Access Device
 - (C) Magnetic Storage Device
 - (D) Electrical Storage Device
80. Audio Cassettes are
- (A) Optical Storage Devices
 - (B) Electrical Storage Devices
 - (C) Serial Access Devices
 - (D) Random Access Devices

81. OCR stands for
- (A) Optical Character Recognition
 - (B) Optical Code Reader
 - (C) Optical Code Recognition
 - (D) Optical Character Reader
82. MICR stands for
- (A) Multiple Ink Character Recognition
 - (B) Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
 - (C) Multiple Ink Code Reader
 - (D) Magnetic Ink Code Reader
83. A data bus is
- (A) Used to send data to the RAM
 - (B) Used to send data to the cache
 - (C) Used to send data to the output devices
 - (D) Used to store data
84. A memory bus is
- (A) Used to send data to the processor for processing.
 - (B) Used to send data to the RAM.
 - (C) Used to data to the cache memory.
 - (D) Used to send memory address to the hard disk.
85. Computer stores data in
- (A) Decimal Format
 - (B) Binary Format
 - (C) Octal Format
 - (D) Hexadecimal Format

86. Volatile memory is one which
- (A) Which retains data even after the computer is switched off
 - (B) Which contains data in the form of electrical circuits.
 - (C) Which loses data when exposed to light.
 - (D) Which loses data when the computer is turned off.
87. Memory addresses are in
- (A) Hexadecimal Format
 - (B) Octal Format
 - (C) Binary Format
 - (D) Decimal Format
88. RAM helps in
- (A) Storage of data
 - (B) Providing data to the cache memory
 - (C) Providing data to the hard disk
 - (D) All of the above
89. ROM helps in
- (A) Memory Allocation
 - (B) Device Management
 - (C) Booting system
 - (D) Storing data
90. ROM stands for
- (A) Read Only Memory
 - (B) Read Outer Memory
 - (C) Reverse Only Memory
 - (D) Reverse Outer Memory

91. RAM stands for
- (A) Reverse Access Memory
 - (B) Random Access Memory
 - (C) Reverse Auto Memory
 - (D) Random Auto Memory
92. 1 megabyte is equal to
- (A) 100000 bytes
 - (B) 1024 kilobytes
 - (C) 1000000 bytes
 - (D) 1000000 bits
93. VLSI stands for
- (A) Vulnerable Large Scale Integration
 - (B) Versatile Large Scale Integration
 - (C) Valuable Large Scale Integration
 - (D) Very Large Scale Integration
94. IC stands for
- (A) Integrated Chip
 - (B) Integrated Circuit
 - (C) Integrated Computer
 - (D) Integral Computer
95. Which is the fastest memory
- (A) RAM
 - (B) ROM
 - (C) Cache
 - (D) Hard Disk

96. 1byte is equal to
- (A) 8 bits
 - (B) 16 bits
 - (C) 18 bits
 - (D) 32 bits
97. Computer processing speed is measured in
- (A) Bits
 - (B) Bytes
 - (C) Hz
 - (D) Kilobytes
98. ALU stands for
- (A) Arithmetical Logical Unit
 - (B) Arithmetical Logistic Unit
 - (C) Assured Logical Unit
 - (D) Assured Logistic Unit
99. CPU stands for
- (A) Central Program Unit
 - (B) Central Processing Unit
 - (C) Central Provision Unit
 - (D) Command Processing Unit
100. The computer can be used to perform
- (A) Text Editing
 - (B) Image Editing
 - (C) Mathematical Calculations
 - (D) All of the above

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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