# IT & COMPUTER BASED INDIAN GENERAL AWARENESS MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

**For All Competitive SSC, Bank, IBPS, UPSC, Railway, IT & Other Govt. Exams**

**Created By Careericons Team**

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**Q1.** 1024 bytes equals :

a) 1 MB

b) 1 TB

c) 1 GB

d) 1 KB

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**Q2.** The most crucial portion of any computer is the _____.

a) CPU

b) I/O Unit

c) Hard Disk

d) Memory

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**Q3.** The alignment of beginning and the end of lines is referred to as

a) Superscript

b) Indentation

c) Justification

d) Font

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**Q4.** Window 7, the latest operating system from Microsoft Corporation has ....... Indian languages fonts.

a) 37

b) 14

c) 26

d) 49

**Q5.** Programs that duplicate the functionality of one system on another system is known as

a) Evaluators

b) Emulators

c) Simulators

d) PCB

**Q6.** The process of writing on an optical disc is called

a) Scanning

b) Ripping

c) Fetching

d) Burning

**Q7.** A communication network which is used by large organizations over regional, national or global area is called

a) MAN

b) LAN

c) WAN

d) VAN

**Q8.** DVD is :

a) Dynamic Versatile Disk

b) Dynamic Video Disk

c) Digital Video Disk

d) Digilal Versatile Disk

**Q9.** In which mode can the computers that are associated send frames directly to each other?

a) Structured mode

b) Adhoc mode

c) Infrastructure mode

d) Anonymous mode

**Q10.** In operationg system, Round Robin Scheduling means :

a) A memory allocation policy

b) A kind of scheduling

c) Repetition policy

d) A process allocation policy

**Q11.** Which was the first electronic computer constructed at the Moore School of Engineering '?

a) ENIAC

b) EOVAC

c) ONIVAC

d) EDSAC

**Q12.** When does a Page fault occur?

a) A program accesses a page of main memory

b) There is an error in a specific page

c) A program accesses a page not currently in the main memory

d) A program accesses a page belonging to another program

**Q13.** Who among the following introduced the world's first laptop computer in the market?

a) Laplink travelling software Inc

b) Hewlett - Packard

c) Epson

d) Microsoft

**Q14. WiMAX** stands for

a) Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access

b) Wireless Interoperability for Microwave Access

c) Wired Interoperability for Microwave Access

d) Worldwide Infrastructure for Microwave Access

**Q15.** Which was the first super computer purchased by India for medium range weather forecasting?

a) CDC Cyber 930-11

b) CrayXMP-14

c) Medha - 930

d) Param

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**Answers to the above questions :**

## Q1. Answer: (d)

The kilobyte (symbol: kB) is a multiple of the unit byte for digital information.

Although the prefix kilo means 1000, the term kilobyte and symbol kB have historically been used to refer to either 1024 bytes or 1000 ($10^3$) bytes, dependent upon context, in the fields of computer science and information technology.

## Q2. Answer: (a)

The most crucial portion of any computer is the Central Processing Unit (CPU). The CPU is the brain of the computer where most calculations take place.

## Q3. Answer: (c)

Text can be aligned with one or both edges (or insets) of a text frame. Text is said to be justified when it is aligned with both edges. We can justify text in a paragraph including the last line.

## Q4. Answer: (d)

Windows 7 is the first version of Windows to ship with more fonts for non-Latin scripts than for Latin-based scripts. One major area of improvement is for the languages of India. earlier windows have nine (9) fonts for Indian languages that shipped in Vista, Windows 7 adds forty (40) more.

Windows 7 will now include multiple fonts (often in multiple weights) for each of the official languages of India.

**Q5. Answer: (b)**

In computing, an emulator is a hardware or software that enables one computer system (called the host) to behave like another computer system (called the guest).

An emulator typically enables the host system to run software or use peripheral devices designed for the guest system.

**Q6. Answer: (d)**

Burning

**Q7. Answer: (c)**

A Wide Area Network (WAN) is a network that covers a broad area (i.e., any telecommunications network that links across metropolitan, regional, or national boundaries) using private or public network transports.

Business and government entities utilize WANs to relay data among employees, clients, buyers, and suppliers from various geographical locations.

In essence, this mode of telecommunication allows a business to effectively carry out its daily function regardless of location.

**Q8. Answer: (d)**

DVD stands for Digital Versatile Disk. It is an optical disc storage format, invented and developed by Philips, Sony, Toshiba and Panasonic in 1995.

When first invented, DVD stands for Digital Video Disk. Later on, DVD Forum proposed the backronym Digital Versatile Disk.

**Q9. Answer: (b)**

Adhoc mode is a framework in which devices or stations communicate directly with each other, without the use of an Access Point (AP). Ad-hoc mode is also referred to as peer-to-peer mode or an Independent Basic Service Set (IBSS).

Ad-hoc mode is useful for establishing a network where wireless infrastructure does not exist or where services are not required.

**Q10. Answer: (b)**

Round robin is the scheduling algorithm used by the CPU during the execution of the process. Round robin is designed specifically for time-sharing systems.

It is similar to the first come first serve scheduling algorithm but the preemption is the added functionality to switch between the processes.

**Q11. Answer: (a)**

ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer) was the first electronic general-purpose computer. Charles Babbage, at the University of Pennsylvania's Moore School of Electrical Engineering, was one of its co-inventors.

**Q12. Answer: (c)**

When the page (data) requested by a program is not available in the memory, it is called a page fault.

It occurs when a program accesses a page that has been mapped in address space but has not been loaded in its main memory (RAM). This usually results in the application being shut down.

**Q13. Answer: (c)**

The Epson HX-20 (also known as the HC-20) is generally regarded as the first laptop computer, announced in November 1981, although first sold widely in 1983.

It was hailed by Business Week magazine as the "fourth revolution in personal computing".

### Q14. Answer: (a)

WiMAX stands for Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access. It is a family of wireless communication standards based on the IEEE 802.16 set of standards, which provide multiple physical layers (PHY) and Media Access Control (MAC) options.

WiMAX is sometimes referred to as "Wi-Fi on steroids" and can be used for broadband connections, hotspots, etc.

### Q15. Answer: (b)

The First supercomputer was Cray XMP-14 which was installed at National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting, New Delhi, in 1989. Param was developed by C-DAC Pune in 1991.

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