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 Team

Q1. The unit of measurement of a word length is

a) Bit

b) Metre

c) Byte

d) Millimetre

Q2. In C language, the formatting character should be preceded by the symbol:

a) %

b) +

c) /

d) –

Q3. What is an organisation's introductory web page called?

a) Homepage

b) Portal

c) Vortal

d) Web site

Q4. Identify the DBMS among the following.

a) PL/SQL

b) MS-Access

c) MS-Power Point

d) MS-Excel

Q5. Which of the following is **not** a weighted code?

a) Decimal Number System

b) Excess 3-Code

c) Binary Number System

d) BCD Number System

Q6. Which of the following is an example of a database manager?

a) Quattro Pro

b) Organizer

c) Paradox

d) Corel Draw

Q7. DOS is a

a) Disk Operating System

b) Direct Operating System

c) Dual Operating System

d) Dial-up Operating System

Q8. A Supercomputer would be used for which one of the following applications ?

a) Weather Forecasting

b) Business Computing

c) Desktop Publishing

d) Computer Aided Designing

Q9. One byte consists of

a) eight bits

b) one bit

c) four bits

d) ten bits

Q10. Processors contain a control unit and a/an:

a) Arithmetic logic unit (ALU)

b) Expansion slot

c) Port

d) CD drive

Q11. WLL stands for

a) Wireless Land Line

b) Walking Land Line

c) Walking Loop Line

d) Wireless in Local Loop

Q12. What did the first electronic digital computer contain ?

a) Core memory

b) Transistors

c) Valves

d) Semiconductor memory

Q13. Cancellation of thread occurs only when it reaches a :

a) Virtual point

b) Cancellation point

c) Error point

d) Target point

Q14. All forms of ROM are also known as _____.

a) Firmware

b) Freeware

c) Middleware

d) Shareware

Q15. What are the signals that inform the operating system that some activity has taken place, called ?

a) Events

b) Informers

c) Interrupts

d) Handlers

Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

The number of bits that a computer can process at a time in parallel is called its word length.

The commonly used word lengths are: 8, 16, 32 or 64 bits. It is a measure of the computer power of a computer.

For example, when we talk of a 32-bit computer, it means that its word length is 32 bits.

Q2. Answer: (a)

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

Q3. Answer: (d)

The introductory web page of an organisation is called website. A website (also called an Internet site) is a group of HTML files connected by hypertext links and stored on a web server, i.e. a computer that hosts webpages and is permanently connected to the Internet.

Q4. Answer: (a)

A general-purpose database management system (DBMS) is a software system designed to allow the definition, creation, querying, update, and administration of databases.

Well-known DBMSs include MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, SAP, etc. PL/SQL (Procedural Language/Structured Query Language) is Oracle Corporation's procedural language extension for SQL and the Oracle relational database.

Q5. Answer: (b)

The weighted codes are those that obey the position weighting principle, which states that the position of each number represents a specific weight. In weighted codes, each digit is assigned a specific weight according to its position.

Non-weighted or un-weighted codes are those codes in which the digit value does not depend upon their position i.e., each digit position within the number is not assigned a fixed value.

Examples of non-weighted codes are: Un-weighted BCD code, Excess-3 code and grey code.

Q6. Answer: (b)

An electric organizer is a small calculator-sized computer, often with an in-built diary application but few other functions such as an address book and calendar. It normally has a small alphanumeric keypad and an LCD screen of one, two or three lines.

Q7. Answer: (a)

DOS ("Disk Operating System) is an acronym for several closely related operating systems that dominated the IBM PC compatible market between 1981 and 1995, or until about 2000 including the partially DOS-based Microsoft Windows versions 95, 98, and Millennium Edition.

Q8. Answer: (a)

A supercomputer is used for processing information on quantum mechanics, large scale weather forecasting, molecular studies, polymer research, to solve mathematical problems, wind tunnel research, and chemical composition.

Meteorologists use them to do research on the climate and global warming. It was first created in 1960.

Q9. Answer: (a)

A byte is a unit of digital information in computing and telecommunications that most commonly consists of eight bits.

Historically, a byte was the number of bits used to encode a single character of text in a computer and for this reason, it is the basic addressable element in many computer architectures.

Q10. Answer: (a)

Principal components of a processor (CPU) include the arithmetic logic unit (ALU) that performs arithmetic and logic operations, processor registers that supply operands to the ALU and store the results of ALU operations, and a control unit that fetches instructions from memory and "executes" them by directing the coordinated operations of the ALU, registers and other components.

Q11. Answer: (d)

WLL stands for Wireless in local loop, is a term for the use of a wireless communications link as the "last mile / first mile" connection for delivering plain old telephone service (POTS) and/or broadband Internet to telecommunications customers.

Q12. Answer: (c)

The Atanasoff–Berry Computer (ABC) was the world's first electronic digital computer, albeit not programmable. Atanasoff is considered to be one of the fathers of the computer. In late 1939, John Atanasoff teamed up with Clifford Berry to build a prototype.

They created the first computing machine to use electricity, vacuum tubes, binary numbers and capacitors. The capacitors were in a rotating drum that held the electrical charge for the memory. The final product was the size of a desk, weighed 700 pounds, had over 300 vacuum tubes, and contained a mile of wire.

Q13. Answer: (b)

Invoking thread cancellation requests cancellation, but actual cancellation depends on thread state. Cancellation only occurs when the thread reaches the cancellation point which happens only when cancellation is enabled.

At the cancellation point, the cancellation request is acted upon and the thread to be terminated is allowed to perform application-specific cleanup processing.

Q14. Answer: (a)

As the name suggests, read-only memory, or ROM, stores information that can only be read. It contains the basic instructions for what needs to happen when a computer is powered on. This is typically referred to as the firmware of a computer.

The firmware represents the basic code to get the computer started. Once the computer is up and running, the CPU takes over. Firmware is also referred to as BIOS, or basic input/output system.

Q15. Answer: (d)

In computer programming, an event handler is an asynchronous callback subroutine that handles inputs received in a program. Each event is a piece of application-level information from the underlying framework, typically the GUI toolkit.

GUI events include key presses, mouse movement, action selections, and timers expiring. Event handlers are a central concept in event-driven programming.

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