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

Q1. A 'Bit' refers to

a) Binary terminator

b) Binary informatics

c) Bilingual information

d) Binary digit

Q2. The first computer mouse was built by

a) Oaniel Coogher

b) Douglas Engelbart

c) William English

d) Robert Zawacki

Q3. In IT networking, which of the following device is used in physical layer?

a) Transport Gateway

b) Repeater

c) Router

d) Bridge

Q4. In a 14" TV or computer monitor, the dimension of 14" stands for

a) the diagonal of the screen

b) the length of the screen

c) the breadth of the screen

d) the maximum length of the screen

Q5. The database in which records are organised in a tree-like structure is

a) Relational database

b) Network database

c) Hierarchical database

d) Object-oriented database

Q6. On a CD-RW you can

a) only read information

b) read and write information

c) only write information

d) read write and rewrite information.

Q7. The period of the Second Generation Computers was

a) 1959 – 1964

b) 1946 – 1958

c) 1940 – 1960

d) 1965 – 1975

Q8. Who developed the concept 'World Wide Web' ?

a) Arthur Clarke

b) Tim Berners-Lee

c) Microsoft

d) AT & T Bell Lab

Q9. Which of the following memory chip is programmed during the manufacturing process?

a) ROM

b) Ram

c) PROM

d) EEPROM

Q10. Which of the following is used to protect objects in computer system, in the absence of more complete protection schemes?

a) passwords

b) digital certificate

c) digital signature

d) tokens

Q11. 'IC' in computers stands for

a) Integrated Circuits

b) Integrated Charge

c) Integrated Current

d) Internal Circuits

Q12. An attribute that uniquely identifies the rows of a table is known as the .... key.

a) composite

b) primary

c) candidate

d) foreign

Q13. Which of the following is **not** a Hardware ?

a) Mouse

Image not found or type unknown

b) Processor chip

c) Printer

d) Java

Q14. _____is cross between human language and a programming language.

a) Java

b) Pseudo code

c) The java Virtual Machine

d) The compiler

Q15. The symbols used in an assembly language are

a) Assembler

b) Codes

c) Mnemonics

d) Machine codes

Read More it and computer Question and Answes »

Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

A bit (a contraction of binary digit) is the basic capacity of information in computing and telecommunications; a bit can have the value of either 1 or 0 (one or zero) only.

These attributes may be implemented, in a variety of systems, by means of a two-state device.

Q2. Answer: (b)

The computer mouse as we know it today was invented and developed by Douglas Englebart during the 1960's. While creating the mouse, Douglas was working at the Stanford Research Institute and originally referred to the mouse as a "X-Y Position Indicator for a Display System." This mouse was first used with the Xerox Alto computer system in 1973.

Q3. Answer: (b)

In the seven-layer OSI model of computer networking, the physical layer or layer 1 is the first and lowest layer. Devices that operate at the physical layer include repeaters, hubs, network interface cards (NICs), cables and connectors. Repeaters are used to regenerate electrical signals that have attenuated (i.e., weakened) as a result of distance.

Q4. Answer: (a)

The size of a display is usually by monitor manufacturers given by the diagonal, i.e. the distance between two opposite screen corners. This method of measurement is inherited

from the method used for the first generation of CRT television when picture tubes with circular faces were in common use.

Being circular, only their diameter was needed to describe their size. Since these circular tubes were used to display rectangular images, the diagonal measurement of the rectangle was equivalent to the diameter of the tube's face.

Q5. Answer: (c)

A hierarchical database model is a data model in which the data is organized into a tree-like structure. The structure allows representing information using parent/child relationships: each parent can have many children, but each child has only one parent.

Q6. Answer: (d)

A CD-RW (Compact Disc-ReWritable) is a rewritable optical disc. It is readable and writable and re-writable also.

Q7. Answer: (a)

The period 1953-1964 is generally taken to be the period of second-generation computers.

Sometimes, 1946-1958 is supposed to be the period of first-generation computers. By 1948, the invention of the transistor greatly changed the computer's development.

The transistor replaced the large, cumbersome vacuum tube in televisions, radios and computers. As a result, the size of electronic machinery has been shrinking ever since. From 1955 onwards transistors replaced vacuum tubes in computer designs, giving rise to the "second generation" of computers.

A second generation computer, the IBM 1401, captured about one-third of the world market. IBM installed more than ten thousand 1401s between 1960 and 1964.

Q8. Answer: (c)

The World Wide Web (abbreviated as WWW or W3, commonly known as the Web), is a system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the Internet.

Using concepts from his earlier hypertext systems like ENQUIRE, British engineer, computer scientist and at that time employee of CERN, Sir Tim Berners-Lee, now Director of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), wrote a proposal in March 1989 for what would eventually become the World Wide Web.

Q9. Answer: (a)

Read-only memory (ROM) is a class of storage medium used in computers and other electronic devices. It is programmed during manufacturing process.

Q10. Answer: (a)

Passwords are often used to protect objects in the computer system, in the absence of more complete protection schemes. They can be considered a special case of either keys or capabilities. Passwords are the most common approach to authenticating a user identity.

Q11. Answer: (a)

IC, or An integrated circuit is a small wafer, usually made of silicon, that can hold anywhere from hundreds to millions of transistors, resistors, and capacitors. These extremely small electronics can perform calculations and store data using either digital or analog technology.

Q12. Answer: (b)

An attribute that uniquely identifies the rows of a table is known as the primary key.

Q13. Answer: (d)

Processor chip, Printer and Mouse are hardware while JAVA is software.

Java is a programming language originally developed by James Gosling at Sun Microsystems (which has since merged into Oracle Corporation) and released in 1995 as a core component of Sun Microsystems' Java platform.

The language derives much of its syntax from C and C++, but it has fewer low-level facilities than either of them.

Q14. Answer: (b)

Pseudocode is an informal high-level description of the operating principle of a computer program or other algorithm. It uses the structural conventions of a programming language, but is intended for human reading rather than machine reading.

Q15. Answer: (c)

Assembly language uses a mnemonics to represent each low-level machine operation or opcode. Some opcodes require one or more operands as part of the instruction, and most assemblers can take labels and symbols as operands to represent addresses and constants, instead of hard coding them into the program.

On our site **Careerions.com**, You can find all the content you need to prepare for any kind of exam like. **Verbal Reasoning, Non-Verbal Reasoning, Aptitude, English, Computer, History, Polity, Economy, Geography, General Science, General Awareness** & So on. Make use of our expert-curated content to get an edge over your competition and prepare for your exams effectively.

Practice with our **Free Practice MCQs, Mock Tests Series, Online Quiz** and get an idea of the real exam environment. Keep track of your progress with our detailed performance reports. They are perfect for competitive exam preparation, as well as for brushing up on basic & fundamental knowledge. The questions are updated regularly to keep up with the changing syllabuses.