
MCA CET 2019

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FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTERS

Question Bank & Answer Key

1. The term 'Computer' is derived from.....
 - a. Latin
 - b. German
 - c. French
 - d. Arabic
2. Who is the inventor of "Difference Engine"?
 - a. Allen Turing
 - b. Charles Babbage
 - c. Simur Cray
 - d. Augusta Adaming
3. Who is the father of Computer?
 - a. Allen Turing
 - b. Charles Babbage
 - c. Simur Cray
 - d. Augusta Adaming
4. Who is the father of Computer science?
 - a. Allen Turing
 - b. Charles Babbage
 - c. Simur Cray
 - d. Augusta Adaming
5. Who is the father of personal computer?
 - a. Edward Robert
 - b. Allen Turing
 - c. Charles Babbage
 - d. None of these
6. A CPU contains
 - a. a card reader and a printing device
 - b. an analytical engine and a control unit
 - c. a control unit and an arithmetic logic unit
 - d. an arithmetic logic unit and a card reader
7. Which of the following controls the process of interaction between the user and the operating system?
 - a. User interface
 - b. Language translator
 - c. Platform
 - d. Screen saver
8. The first computers were programmed using
 - a. assembly language
 - b. machine language
 - c. source code
 - d. object code

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9.is a combination of hardware and software that facilitates the sharing of information between computing devices.
- a. network b. peripheral c. expansion board d. digital device
10. Coded entries which are used to gain access to a computer system are called
- a. Entry codes b. Passwords c. Security commands d. Code words
11. Which of the following statements is true ?
- a. Minicomputer works faster than Microcomputer
- b. Microcomputer works faster than Minicomputer
- c. Speed of both the computers is the same
- d. The speeds of both these computers cannot be compared with the speed of advanced
12. You organize files by storing them in
- a. archives b. folders c. indexes d. lists
13. What type of resource is most likely to be a shared common resource in a computer Network?
- a. Printers b. Speakers c. Floppy disk drives d. Keyboards
14. Which device is required for the Internet connection?
- a. Joystick b. Modem c. CD Drive d. NIC Card
15. What is a light pen?
- a. A Mechanical Input device b. Optical input device
- c. Electronic input device d. Optical output device
16. UNIVAC is
- a. Universal Automatic Computer b. Universal Array Computer
- c. Unique Automatic Computer d. Unvalued Automatic Computer
17. CD-ROM stands for
- a. Compactable Read Only Memory b. Compact Data Read Only Memory
- c. Compactable Disk Read Only Memory d. Compact Disk Read Only Memory
18. ALU is
- a. Arithmetic Logic Unit b. Array Logic Unit
- c. Application Logic Unit d. None of above
19. VGA is
- a. Video Graphics Array b. Visual Graphics Array
- c. Volatile Graphics Array d. Video Graphics Adapter
20. IBM 1401 is
- a. First Generation Computer b. Second Generation Computer
- c. Third Generation Computer d. Fourth Generation Computer

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21. MSI stands for
- a. Medium Scale Integrated Circuits
 - b. Medium System Integrated Circuits
 - c. Medium Scale Intelligent Circuit
 - d. Medium System Intelligent Circuit
22. The capacity of 3.5 inch floppy disk is
- a. 1.40 MB
 - b. 1.44 GB
 - c. 1.40 GB
 - d. 1.44 MB
23. WAN stands for
- a. Wap Area Network
 - b. Wide Area Network
 - c. Wide Array Net
 - d. Wireless Area Network
24. MICR stands for
- a. Magnetic Ink Character Reader
 - b. Magnetic Ink Code Reader
 - c. Magnetic Ink Cases Reader
 - d. None
25. EBCDIC stands for
- a. Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
 - b. Extended Bit Code Decimal Interchange Code
 - c. Extended Bit Case Decimal Interchange Code
 - d. Extended Binary Case Decimal Interchange Code
26. Which of the following is a part of the Central Processing Unit?
- a. Printer
 - b. Key board
 - c. Mouse
 - d. Arithmetic & Logic unit
27. CAD stands for
- a. Computer aided design
 - b. Computer algorithm for design
 - c. Computer application in design
 - d. Computer analogue design
28. Junk e-mail is also called
- a. spam
 - b. spoof
 - c. sniffer script
 - d. spool
29. Hackers
- a. all have the same motive
 - b. break into other people's computers
 - c. may legally break into computers as long as they do not do any damage
 - d. are people who are allergic to computers
30. What type of computers are client computers (most of the time) in a client-server system?
- a. Mainframe
 - b. Mini-computer
 - c. Microcomputer
 - d. PDA
31. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have the
- a. Compiler
 - b. Loader
 - c. Operating System
 - d. Assembler
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32. The amount of vertical space between lines of text in a document is called
- a. double-space
 - b. line spacing
 - c. single space
 - d. vertical spacing
33. Example of non-numeric data is
- a. Employee address
 - b. Examination score
 - c. Bank balance
 - d. All of these
34. What is embedded system?
- a. The programme which arrives by being wrapped in box.
 - b. The programme which is the permanent part of the computer
 - c. The computer which is the part of a big computer
 - d. The computer and software system that control the machine
35. First page of Website is termed as-
- a. Homepage
 - b. Index
 - c. JAVA script
 - d. Bookmark
36. Is the appearance of typed characters?
- a. Size
 - b. Format
 - c. Point
 - d. Colour
37. When a file is saved for the first time
- a. a copy is automatically printed
 - b. it must be given a name to identify it
 - c. it does not need a name
 - d. it only needs a name if it is not going to be printed
38. Office LANS, which are scattered geographically on large scale, can be connected by the use of corporate
- a. CAN
 - b. LAN
 - c. DAN
 - d. WAN
39. Where are data and programme stored when the processor uses them?
- a. Main memory
 - b. Secondary memory
 - c. Disk memory
 - d. Programme memory
40. represents raw facts, where-as..... is data made meaningful.
- a. Information, reporting
 - b. Data, information
 - c. Information, bits
 - d. Records, bytes
41. What characteristic of read-only memory (ROM) makes it useful?
- a. ROM information can be easily updated.
 - b. Data in ROM is non-volatile, that is, it remains there even without electrical power.
 - c. ROM provides very large amounts of inexpensive data storage.
 - d. ROM chips are easily swapped between different brands of computers.
42. What do you call the programs that are used to find out possible faults and their causes?
- a. operating system extensions
 - b. cookies
 - c. diagnostic software
 - d. boot diskettes

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43. Which programming languages are classified as low level languages?
- a. BASIC, COBOL, Fortran
 - b. Prolog
 - c. C, C++
 - d. Assembly languages
44. Which of the following is not anti- viruses' software?
- a. NAV
 - b. F-Prot
 - c. Oracle
 - d. McAfee
45. Which device is required for the Internet connection?
- a. Joystick
 - b. Modem
 - c. CD Drive
 - d. NIC Card
46. What does DMA stand for?
- a. A. Distinct Memory Access
 - b. Direct Memory Access
 - c. Direct Module Access
 - d. Direct Memory Allocation
47. Which of the following is a storage device?
- a. Tape
 - b. Hard Disk
 - c. Floppy Disk
 - d. All of the above
48. When did John Napier develop logarithm?
- a. 1416
 - b. 1614
 - c. 1641
 - d. 1804
49. A normal CD- ROM usually can store up to_____data?
- a. 680 KB
 - b. 680 Bytes
 - c. 680 MB
 - d. 680 GB
50. MIS is designed to provide information needed for effective decision making by?
- a. Consumers
 - b. Workers
 - c. Foremen
 - d. Managers
51. What is a light pen?
- a. Mechanical Input device
 - b. Optical input device
 - c. Electronic input device
 - d. Optical output device
52. BCD is
- a. Binary Coded Decimal
 - b. Bit Coded Decimal
 - c. Binary Coded Digit
 - d. Bit Coded Digit
53. ASCII stands for
- a. American Stable Code for International Interchange
 - b. American Standard Case for Institutional Interchange
 - c. American Standard Code for Information Interchange
 - d. American Standard Code for Interchange Information

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76. The system unit of a personal computer typically contains all of the following except:
- a. Microprocessor b. Disk controller c. Serial interface d. Modem
77. A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language is called a/an
- a. Interpreter b. Simulator c. Compiler d. Commander
78. A computer program that translates one program instructions at a time into machine language is called a/an
- a. Interpreter b. CPU c. Compiler d. Simulator
79. A small or intelligent device is so called because it contains within it a
- a. Computer b. Microcomputer c. Programmable d. Sensor
80. A fault in a computer program which prevents it from working correctly is known as
- a. Boot b. Bug c. Biff d. Strap
81. A self replicating program, similar to a virus which was taken from a 1970s science fiction novel by John Bruner entitled the Shockwave Rider is
- a. Bug b. Vice c. Lice d. Worm
82. A state. is a bi-stable electronic circuit that has
- a. Multivibrator b. Flip-flop c. Logic gates d. laten
83. Unwanted repetitious messages, such as unsolicited bulk e-mail is known as
- a. Spam b. Trash c. Calibri d. Courier
84. DOS stands for
- a. Disk Operating System b. Disk operating session
c. Digital Operating System d. Digital Open system
85. Who is the chief of Microsoft
- a. Babbage b. Bill Gates c. Bill Clinton d. none of these
86. Which of the following are input devices?
- a. Keyboard b. Mouse c. Card reader d. Any of these
87. Examples of output devices are
- a. Screen b. Printer c. Speaker d. All of these
88. Which of the following is also known as brain of computer
- a. Control unit b. Central Processing unit
c. Arithmetic and language unit d. Monitor
89. IBM stands for
- a. Internal Business Management b. International Business Management
c. International Business Machines d. Internal Business Machines
90. translates and executes program at run time line by line
- a. Compiler b. Interpreter
c. Linker d. Loader

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91. is an OOP principle
- a. Structured programming
 - b. Procedural programming
 - c. Inheritance
 - d. Linking
92. COBOL is widely used in application s
- a. Commercial
 - b. Scientific
 - c. Space
 - d. Mathematical
93. RAM stands for
- a. Random origin money
 - b. Random only memory
 - c. Read only memory
 - d. Random access memory
94. 1 Byte =?
- a. 8 bits
 - b. 4 bits
 - c. 2 bits
 - d. 9 bits
95. SMPS stands for
- a. Switched mode Power Supply
 - b. Start mode power supply
 - c. Store mode power supply
 - d. Single mode power supply
96. The device used to carry digital data on analogue lines is called as
- a. Modem
 - b. Multiplexer
 - c. Modulator
 - d. Demodulator
97. VDU is also called
- a. Screen
 - b. Monitor
 - c. Both 1 & 2
 - d. printer
98. BIOS stands for
- a. Basic Input Output system
 - b. Binary Input output system
 - c. Basic Input Off system
 - d. all the above
99. Father of ‘C’ programming language
- a. Dennis Ritchie
 - b. Prof John Keenly
 - c. Thomas Kurtz
 - d. Bill Gates
100. The instructions that tell a computer how to carry out the processing tasks are referred to as computer.....
- a. programs
 - b. processors
 - c. input devices
 - d. memory modules
101. An area of a computer that temporarily holds data waiting to be processed is.....
- a. CPU
 - b. Memory
 - c. Storage
 - d. File
102. is the key to close a selected drop -down list; cancel a command and close a dialog box.
- a. TAB
 - b. SHIFT
 - c. ESC
 - d. F10
103. is the key we use to run the selected command.
- a. SHIFT
 - b. TAB
 - c. ENTER
 - d. CTRL
104. Is the functional key to display save-as box.
- a. F5
 - b. F6
 - c. F9
 - d. F12
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105. Data becomes when it is presented in a format that people can understand and use
- a. processed b. graphs c. information d. presentation
106. The term designates equipment that might be added to a computer system to enhance its functionality.
- a. digital device b. system add-on c. disk pack d. peripheral device
107. A is a microprocessor -based computing device.
- a. personal computer b. mainframe c. workstation d. server
108. RAM can be treated as the for the computer's processor
- a. factory b. operating room c. waiting room d. planning room
109. Which of the following are the functions of an operating system
- a. Allocates resources b. Monitors Activities
c. Manages disks and files d. All of the above
110. To move a copy of file from one computer to another over a communication channel is called?
- a. File transfer b. File encryption
c. File modification d. File copying
111. The primary function of the is to set up the hardware and load and start an operating system
- a. System Programs b. BIOS
c. CP d. Memory
112. What kind of memory is both static and non -volatile?
- a. RAM b. ROM c. BIOS d. CACHE
113. is computer software designed to operate the computer hardware and to provide platform for running application software
- a. Application software b. System software
c. Software d. Operating system
114. The is the amount of data that a storage device can move from the storage medium to the Computer per second
- a. data migration rate b. data digitizing rate
c. data transfer rate d. data access rate
115. A device, which is not connected to CPU, is called as
- a. land-line device b. On-line device
c. Off-line device d. Device
116. What is the other name for programmed chip?
- a. RAM b. ROM c. LSIC d. PROM
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117. On-line real time systems become popular in generation
- a. First Generation
 - b. Second Generation
 - c. Third Generation
 - d. Fourth Generation
118. You use a(n), such as a keyboard or mouse, to input information
- a. output device
 - b. input device
 - c. storage device
 - d. processing device
119. is the ability of a device to "jump" directly to the requested data
- a. Sequential access
 - b. Random access
 - c. Quick access
 - d. All of the above
120. provides process and memory management services that allow two or more tasks, jobs, or programs to run simultaneously
- a. Multitasking
 - b. Multithreading
 - c. Multiprocessing
 - d. Multicomputing
121. The task of performing operations like arithmetic and logical operations is called.....
- a. Processing
 - b. Storing
 - c. Editing
 - d. Sorting
122. ALU and Control Unit jointly known as
- a. RAM
 - b. ROM
 - c. CPU
 - d. PC
123. RAM is an example of
- a. Secondary memory
 - b. Primary memory
 - c. Main memory
 - d. Both (1) and (2)
124. Magnetic disk is an example of
- a. Secondary memory
 - b. Primary memory
 - c. Main memory
 - d. Both (1) and (2)
125. Which one of the following is NOT a computer language
- a. MS-Excel
 - b. BASIC
 - c. COBOL
 - d. C++
126. RAM is also called as
- a. Read / Write Memory
 - b. Long Memory
 - c. Permanent Memory
 - d. Primary Memory
127. Store data or information temporarily and pass it on as directed by the control unit
- a. Address
 - b. Register
 - c. Number
 - d. Memory

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128. Select the Odd one
- a. Operating system
 - b. Interpreter
 - c. Compiler
 - d. Assembler
129. A is an additional set of commands that the computer displays after you make a selection from the main menu
- a. dialog box
 - b. submenu
 - c. menu selection
 - d. All of the above
130. COBOL is an acronym for.....
- a. Common Business Oriented Language
 - b. Computer Business Oriented Language
 - c. Common Business Operated Language
 - d. Common Business Organized Language
131. All of the following are examples of real security and privacy risks EXCEPT
- a. hackers
 - b. Spam
 - c. Viruses
 - d. identity theft
132. Which of the following is NOT one of the four major data processing functions of a computer?
- a. gathering data
 - b. processing data into information
 - c. analyzing the data or information
 - d. storing the data or information
133. All of the following are examples of storage devices EXCEPT :
- a. hard disk drives
 - b. printers
 - c. floppy disk drives
 - d. CD drives
134. The CPU and memory are located on the :
- a. expansion board
 - b. motherboard
 - c. storage device
 - d. output device
135. is the science that attempts to produce machines that display the same type of intelligence that humans do
- a. Nanoscience
 - b. Nanotechnology
 - c. Simulation
 - d. Artificial intelligence (AI)
136. Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to a :
- a. networked
 - b. mainframe
 - c. supercomputer
 - d. client
137. When creating a computer program, the designs the structure of the program
- a. End user
 - b. System Analyst
 - c. Programmer
 - d. All of the above
138. A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language at one time is called a/ an
- a. Interpreter
 - b. simulator
 - c. characters
 - d. compiler
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139. Computers process data into information by working exclusively with :
- a. multimedia b. word c. numbers d. characters
140. The difference between people with access to computers and the Internet and those without this access is known as the :
- a. digital divide b. Internet divide c. Web divide d. E-illiteracy
141. Computers manipulate data in many ways, and this manipulation is called.....
- a. upgrading b. processing c. batching d. utilizing
142. The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminal's computer is an example of a law enforcement speciality called:
- a. robotics b. simulation c. computer forensics d. animation
143. Where does most data go first with in a computer memory hierarchy ?
- a. RAM b. ROM c. BIOS d. CACHE
144. The.....data mining technique derives rules from real-world case examples.
- a. Rule discover b. Signal processing
- c. Neural nets d. Case-based reasoning
145.are used to identify a user who returns to a Website
- a. Cookies b. Plug-ins
- c. Scripts d. ASPs
146. Codes consisting of lines of varying widths or lengths that are computer-readable are known as-
- a. an ASCII code b. a magnetic tape
- c. an OCR scanner d. a bar code
147. Why is it unethical to share copyrighted files with your friends?
- a. It is not unethical, because it is legal.
- b. It is unethical because the files are being given for free.
- c. Sharing copyrighted files without permission breaks copyright laws.
- d. It is not unethical because the files are being given for free.
148. Reusable optical storage will typically have the acronym-
- a. CD b. DVD c. ROM d. RW
149. The most common type of storage devices are-
- a. Steel b. optical c. magnetic d. flash
150. A device that connects to a network without the use of cables is said to be-
- a. Distributed b. free c. centralized d. none of these
151. A person who used his or her expertise to gain access to other people's computers to get information illegally or do damage is a-
- a. Hacker b. spammer c. instant messenger d. programmer

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152. To access properties of an object, the mouse technique to use is-
- a. Dragging
 - b. dropping
 - c. right-clicking
 - d. shift-clicking
153. A DVD is an example of a (n)-
- a. hard disk
 - b. optical disc
 - c. output device
 - d. solid-state storage device
154. . The process of transferring files from a computer on the Internet to your computer is called
- a. Downloading
 - b. uploading
 - c. FTP
 - d. JPEG
155. is the process of dividing the disk into tracks and sectors.
- a. Tracking
 - b. Formatting
 - c. Crashing
 - d. Allotting
156. . Help Menu is available at which button?
- a. End
 - b. Start
 - c. Turnoff
 - d. Restart
157. The technology that stores only the essential instructions on a microprocessor chip and thus enhances its speed is referred to as
- a. CISC
 - b. RISC
 - c. CD-ROM
 - d. Wi-Fi
158. Which is not a basic function of a computer?
- a. Store data
 - b. Accept input
 - c. Process data
 - d. Copy text
159. ASCII is a coding system that provides
- a. 256 different characters
 - b. 512 different characters
 - c. 1024 different characters
 - d. 128 different characters
160. Which part of the computer is directly involved in executing the instructions of the computer program?
- a. The scanner
 - b. The main storage
 - c. The secondary storage
 - d. The processor
161. When a computer is switched on, the booting process performs
- a. Integrity Test
 - b. Power-On Self-Test
 - c. Correct Functioning Test
 - d. Reliability Test
162. A computer system that is old and perhaps not satisfactory is referred to as a(n)
- a. Ancient system
 - b. Historical system
 - c. Age old system
 - d. Legacy system

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163. Which of the following is not a binary number?
- a. 001 b. 101 c. 202 d. 110
164. Which of the following does not store data permanently?
- a. ROM b. RAM c. Floppy Disk d. Hard Disk
165. Which of the following is the smallest storage?
- a. Megabyte b. Gigabyte c. Terabyte d. None of these
166. Which of the following contains permanent data and gets updated during the processing of transactions?
- a. Operating System File b. Transaction file
c. Software File d. Master file
167. Which of the following helps to protect floppy disks from data getting accidentally erased?
- a. Access notch b. Write-protect notch
c. Entry notch d. Input notch
168. A modem is connected to
- a. a telephone line b. a keyboard
c. a printer d. a monitor
169. Large transaction processing systems in automated organisations use
- a. Online processing b. Batch Processing
c. Once-a-day Processing d. End-of-day processing
170. In a computer, most processing takes place in
- a. Memory b. RAM
c. motherboard d. CPU
171. . Which of the following is not a storage medium?
- a. Hard disk b. Flash drive c. DVD d. scanner
172. The computer abbreviation KB usually means
- a. Key Block b. Kernel Boot c. Kilo Byte d. Kit Bit
173. The typical computer criminal is a(n):
- a. Young hacker.
b. Trusted employee with no criminal record.
c. Trusted employee with a long, but unknown criminal record.
d. Overseas young cracker.
174. The common name for the crime of stealing passwords is:
- a. Jacking. b. Identity theft.
c. Spoofing. d. Hacking.

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175. Collecting personal information and effectively posing as another individual is known as the crime of:
- a. Spooling.
 - b. Identity theft.
 - c. Spoofing.
 - d. Hacking.
176. Malicious software is known as:
- a. Badware.
 - b. Malware.
 - c. Maliciousware.
 - d. Illegalware.
177. A program that performs a useful task while simultaneously allowing destructive acts is a:
- a. Worm.
 - b. Trojan horse.
 - c. Virus.
 - d. Macro virus.
178. An intentionally disruptive program that spreads from program to program or from disk to disk is known as a:
- a. Trojan horse.
 - b. Virus.
 - c. Time bomb.
 - d. Time-related bomb sequence.
179. In 1999, the Melissa virus was a widely publicised:
- a. E-mail virus.
 - b. Macro virus.
 - c. Trojan horse.
 - d. Time bomb.
180. What type of virus uses computer hosts to reproduce itself?
- a. Time bomb
 - b. Worm
 - c. Melissa virus
 - d. Macro virus
181. The thing that eventually terminates a worm virus is a lack of:
- a. Memory or disk space.
 - b. Time.
 - c. CD drives space.
 - d. CD-RW.
182. When a logic bomb is activated by a time-related event, it is known as a:
- a. Time-related bomb sequence.
 - b. Virus.
 - c. Time bomb.
 - d. Trojan horse.
183. A logic bomb that was created to erupt on Michelangelo's birthday is an example of a:
- a. Time-related bomb sequence.
 - b. Virus.
 - c. Time bomb.
 - d. Trojan horse.
184. What is the name of an application program that gathers user information and sends it to someone through the Internet?
- a. A virus
 - b. Spybot
 - c. Logic bomb
 - d. Security patch

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185. ----- is the measurement of things such as fingerprints and retinal scans used for security access.
- a. Biometrics
 - b. Bio measurement
 - c. Computer security
 - d. Smart weapon machinery
186. What is the most common tool used to restrict access to a computer system?
- a. User logins
 - b. Passwords
 - b. Computer keys
 - d. Access-control software
187. Hardware or software designed to guard against unauthorized access to a computer network is known as a(n):
- a. Hacker-proof program.
 - b. Firewall.
 - c. Hacker-resistant server.
 - d. Encryption safe wall.
188. The scrambling of code is known as:
- a. Encryption.
 - b. a firewall.
 - c. Scrambling.
 - d. Password proofing.
189. To prevent the loss of data during power failures, use a(n):
- a. Encryption program.
 - b. Surge protector.
 - c. Firewall.
 - d. UPS.
190. -----Is defined as any crime completed through the use of computer technology.
- a. Computer forensics
 - b. Computer crime
 - c. Hacking
 - d. Cracking
191. ----- refers to electronic trespassing or criminal hacking.
- a. Cracking
 - b. Jacking
 - c. Spoofing
 - d. Smarming
192. The first electronic computer was developed by
- a. J.V. Attansoff
 - b. Bill Gates
 - c. Simur Cray
 - d. Winton Serf
193. Snowbol is an/a-----
- a. Operating system
 - b. HLL
 - c. Software
 - d. Search engine
194. Switching device of fifth generation computer is-----
- a. Vacuum tubes
 - b. Transistors
 - c. IC
 - d. VLSI
195. ----- computers operates essentially by counting
- a. Portable computer
 - b. Hybrid computer
 - c. Analog computer
 - d. Digital computer

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221. Computers, combine both measuring and counting, are called :
- a. Analog b. Digital c. Hybrid d. All of these
222. In world today, most of the computers are :
- a. Digital b. Hybrid c. Analog d. Complex
223. Physical structure of computer is called :
- a. Software b. Hardware c. Human ware d. All of these
224. In which type of computer, data are represented as discrete signals.
- a. Analog computer b. Digital computer
c. both d. Hybrid Computer
225. Which of the following is available in the form of a PC now?
- a. Mainframe b. Microcomputer
c. Minicomputer d. Both (B) & (C)
226. PARAM is an example of:
- a. Super computer b. PC
c. Laptop d. PDA

ANSWER KEY

Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer
1	a	55	b	109	d	163	c	217	c
2	b	56	c	110	a	164	b	218	c
3	b	57	c	111	b	165	d	219	c
4	a	58	b	112	b	166	d	220	b
5	a	59	a	113	b	167	b	221	c
6	c	60	d	114	c	168	a	222	a
7	a	61	a	115	c	169	b	223	b
8	b	62	b	116	c	170	d	224	b
9	a	63	b	117	c	171	d	225	b
10	b	64	c	118	b	172	c	226	a
11	a	65	c	119	b	173	b		
12	b	66	a	120	a	174	c		
13	a	67	c	121	a	175	b		
14	b	68	d	122	c	176	b		
15	b	69	d	123	b	177	b		
16	a	70	d	124	a	178	b		
17	a	71	c	125	a	179	a		
18	a	72	b	126	a	180	b		
19	a	73	b	127	b	181	a		
20	b	74	a	128	a	182	c		
21	a	75	b	129	a	183	c		
22	d	76	d	130	a	184	b		
23	b	77	c	131	b	185	a		
24	a	78	a	132	c	186	b		
25	a	79	d	133	b	187	b		
26	d	80	b	134	b	188	a		
27	a	81	d	135	d	189	d		
28	a	82	b	136	b	190	b		
29	b	83	a	137	b	191	a		
30	c	84	a	138	c	192	a		
31	c	85	b	139	c	193	b		

32	b	86	d	140	a	194	d		
33	a	87	d	141	b	195	d		
34	d	88	b	142	c	196	c		
35	a	89	c	143	a	197	c		
36	b	90	b	144	c	198	a		
37	b	91	c	145	a	199	d		
38	d	92	a	146	d	200	b		
39	a	93	d	147	c	201	c		
40	b	94	a	148	d	202	b		
41	b	95	a	149	b	203	c		
42	c	96	a	150	d	204	d		
43	d	97	c	151	a	205	a		
44	c	98	a	152	c	206	b		
45	b	99	a	153	b	207	d		
46	b	100	a	154	a	208	d		
47	d	101	b	155	b	209	b		
48	b	102	c	156	b	210	c		
49	c	103	c	157	b	211	d		
50	d	104	d	158	d	212	d		
51	b	105	c	159	c	213	d		
52	a	106	d	160	d	214	d		
53	c	107	a	161	b	215	a		
54	a	108	c	162	d	216	a		