

PERSPECTIVES OF INDIAN SOCIETY

MAN IN SOCIETY (UNIT 1)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. Which of the following is true of humans?
(a) Humans are highly social animals
(b) Normally we do not live in social groups all of our lives
(c) Solitary confinement is rarely an effective punishment because most people enjoy being alone
(d) A and B are both correct
2. Socialist society is characterized by
(a) Social justice
(b) Political justice
(c) Mental justice
(d) Cultural justice
3. Members of a touring cricket team may be classified as all of the following EXCEPT
(a) A Primary Group
(b) A Formal Group
(c) An Organized Group
(d) Peer group
4. A formal group has the following characteristics
(a) Anthems, symbols, and badges
(b) Youths, scouts, and leaders
(c) Rules, goals, and leaders
(d) People, money, and officers
5. What is a common challenge in group work that can result in low levels of engagement and limited progress?
(a) Group think
(b) Resistance
(c) Power struggles
(d) Ethical considerations
6. Norms are a listing of..... Which allow group to work effectively together?
(a) codes
(b) Guidelines
(c) Hopes
(d) None
7. Primary social group service small social group use member share personal?
(a) Relationships
(b) Things
(c) friends
(d) all of the above
8. The tribe maybe an example of _____
(a) family
(b) Association
(c) Community
(d) Caste
9. Who wrote the famous book folk ways?
(a) Merton
(b) Maclver
(c) W.G Sumner
(d) Albert
10. if Changes in the situation are limited to a one generation this is called.....
(a) Inter- generational dynamics
(b) intra –Generated Dynamics
(c) Horizontal Dynamics
(d) Vertical Mobility
11. A social group is a system of social interaction is stated by.....
(a) Marsha Jones
(b) Nimkoff
(c) Ogburn
(d) Harry M. Johnson
12. Man is a social animal stated by.....



- (a) Socrates (b) Aristotle
- (c) Pitirim Sorokin (d) Stanley Cohen

13. Groups which provide experience lacking in intimacy is called secondary group stated by.....

- (a) Ogburn (b) Nimkoff
- (c) Ogburn & Nimkoff (d) F.H Giddings

14. Social impact theory was developed by.....

- (a) Bibb Latane (b) Nimkoff
- (c) Ogburn (d) Harry M. Johnson

15. Social influence network theory was developed by.....

- (a) Socrates (b) Aristotle
- (c) Pitirim Sorokin (d) E. Friedkin

16. People around the world create social groups based on two broad criteria ; kinship identity and non kinship factors which of the following things generally happen as the scale of a society increases in size to hundreds of thousands of a people.

- (a) the non principle factors usually become more important than kinship identity
- (b) non friendship factors and kinship entity continue to be equally important
- (c) kinship identity usually becomes more important than non- kinship factors
- (d) all of the above

17. Which of the following is likely to be a latent function of a society going to war?

- (a) the military forces of an enemy nation and occupy their territory
- (b) reinforce the value man lines and military virtues in your society's population
- (c) decrease unemployment rates
- (d) band c

18. In a small scale kinship based societies ; such as those of foragers and pastoralists, the first question that you would likely ask your stranger who you met would be.

- (a) what do you do
- (b) who is your father
- (c) are you carrying a weapon
- (d) all the above

19. Which of the following statements is it true.

- (a) most people find it difficult to be members of more than one social group at the same time
- (b) our individual identities are really defined by the groups to which we belong
- (c) our behaviour is adjusted to and by the various groups of which we are members
- (d) only be and see

20. Man must be cooperative with others in order to survive in what form is this cooperation best reflected internationally in the formation of.

- (a) governments
- (b) groups and institutions
- (c) the United Nations
- (d) socialist bloc countries

fill in the blanks



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1. The forces that result from the interactions of group members are often referred to as _____
2. _____ Is it a carom for the dynamic interplay of a forces in which contact between persons results in a modification of the behaviour and attitude of the participants .
3. Norms, roles and status hierarchies all lead to _____
4. _____ Stresses the group.
5. _____ Stresses the person .
6. _____ Forces for conflict and change.
7. _____ Are influential in shaping society .
8. _____ Communication is the process of communicating with people outside of a person's intermediate sphere.
9. _____ Can a lead to a configity of a views resulting in a phenomenon known as group think.
10. _____ Can also encourage cooperation when attempting to achieve a shared goal.

Very short answer questions

1. Concept of society.
2. Concept of human nature.
3. In-groups and out -groups.
4. Reference group.
5. Collectivism.
6. Individualism.
7. Concept of social group.
8. Social isolation.
9. formal groups.
10. informal groups.

MATCHING

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Collectivism | (a) Bibb Latane |
| 2. Individualism | (b) Group cohesion |
| 3. Social Influence | (c) mutual Understanding |
| Network theory | |
| 4. Social Impact | (d) Human Freedom |
| Theory | |
| 5. Social group | (e) Fridekin |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. In-Groups & Out-groups | (a) Miller |
| 2. Gemeinschaft & Gesellschaft | (b) Charles .H. Cooley |
| 3. Primary groups & Secondary Groups | (c) Ferdinand Tonnies |
| 4. Horizontal & Vertical Group | (d) Stanley Cohen |
| 5. Folk Devils and moral panic | (e) W.G summer |



True or false

1. Reference group is a model group.
2. Deviance is more a biological issue than a socially contested one.
3. The purpose of education is to pass on the culture and values of society to its young
4. Feminist theory of the family is similar to the symbolic interaction perspective
5. Cinema Aryans is an example of quasi group
6. In group has a feeling of sacrifice and co operation among the members.
7. Secondary group provide experience based on a lack of intimacy
8. Group of friends is an example of a primary group
9. Interaction is one of a future of the social group
10. The symbolic interaction is to might ask how different people define and understand their family experience

Indian Heritage and freedom struggle in India

multiple choice questions

1. Which of the following situations in India were the result of the first world war
(a) all of the above mentioned situations took place as a result of the first world war
(b) income taxes were
(c) custom duty were increased
(d) there was a wide spread anger in villages due to forced recruitment
2. Which of the following statements is to about Satyagraha?
(a) Satyagraha is not a physical force (b) it is the weapon of the week
(c) yah satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary (d) both a and c
3. The in famous jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place when there was an annual..... Fair
(a) Teeyan (b) Gurupurab (c) lohri (d) Baisakhi
4. Which of the following statements is to about the rowlatt act
(a) it did not give the government powers to replace a political activities
(b) it allowed the detention of a political prisoners without oil for two years
(c) it did not allow the detention of a political prisoners without trial for two years
(d) Gandhiji decided to launch nationwide Satyagraha against the rowlatt act in 1920
5. At the congress session at..... In December 1920, a compromise was the worked out ,and other non cooperation program was adopted.
(a) Nagpur (b) Allahabad (c) Calcutta (d) Bombay
6. Under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore congress session of



- 1929 formalised the demand of
 (a) abolition of salt tax (b) purna Swaraj are complete
 independence
 (c) boycott of Simon commission (d) separate electorate for dalits
7. Who founded the depressed classes association in 1930.
 (a) Motilal Nehru (b) C.R Das (c) M.R Jaya kar (d) Dr B.R
 Ambedkar
8. Where did Mahatma Gandhi start his famous Salt March and 12th March
 1930?
 (a) Dandi (b) Chauri-Chaura (c) Sabarmati
 (d) Surat
9. Who visualised and depicted the image of Bharat Mata to a painting?
 (a) bankim Chandra chattopadhyay (b) Rabindranath Tagore
 (c) natesa Shastri (d) abanindranath Tagore
10. Which government of India act/ charter act generated the post of
 Governor - General of India
 (a) Government of India act-1858 (b) charter act -1833
 (c) charter act -1853 (d) charter act -1813
11. The policy of a doctrine of lapse was introduced by?
 (a) Lord Wellesley (b) lord William bentinck (c) Lord
 Macaulay (d) Lord Dalhousie
12. Which of the following Government of India act/Indian council act brought
 three separate presidencies (Madras, Bombay and bengal) into a common
 system?
 (a) Indian council act of 1861 (b) Government of India act
 1935
 (c) Government of India act 1919 (d) Indian council act of 1909
14. The vernacular Press act was repealed by.....
 (a) Lord Riponb (b) Lord Lytton (c) Lord William Bcentinck
 (d) Glad stone
14. Which of the following statements about the non cooperation movement
 in Awadh is false?
 (a) The non -cooporation movement here was against talukdars and
 landlords
 (b) in Awadh the peasants where led by Baba Ramchandra
 (c) the tenants had no security of tenure
 (d) the pigeons did not demand the abolition of begar
15. The tribal people revolted against the British due to which of the
 following reasons?
 (a) the tribal people wear prevented from entering the forest to Grace their
 cattle
 (b) the tribal people were prevented from collecting fuel woods and fruits
 (c) the traditional whites of a tribal people where denied
 (d) all of the above
16. Gandhi decided to with the from the non cooperation movement in.....
 (a) January 1919 (b) February 1919 (c) January 1922 (d)
 February 1922
17. Swaraj party was founded by?
 (a) C.R Das and Motilal Nehru (b) Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal



Nehru

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru and C.R. Das (d) Jawaharlal Nehru and Gandhi

18. Under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress

formalised that demand of full independence for India in.....

(a) December 1930 (b) December 1928 (c) January 1929 (d)

December 1929

19. Mahatma Gandhi reached Dandi on.....1930?

(a) April 3rd (b) April 4th (c) April 5th (d) April 6th

20. Which of the following was the reason for calling of the non-cooperation movement by Gandhiji?

(a) pressure from British government (b) second round table conference

(c) Gandhiji's arrest (d) Chauri-Chaura incident

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1.) what is UNTWO_____
- 2) what is APTDC_____
- 3.) Tourism is considered as_____activity
- 4.) International Yoga day is celebrated on_____
- 5) Porja women of India Perform tribal dance_____
- 6.) what is the immediate Cause of 1857 revolt_____
- 7) Queen's Proda proclamation was made in_____
- 8.) The FOUNDER OF INDIAN National Congress_____
- 9.) what is ITDC_____
- 10.) Kuchipudi dance Was started by_____

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- 1) Concept of Tourism
- 2) Benefits of Meditation.
- 3) Brief note on Natya Sastram.
- 4) Azad Hind Fauz
- 5) Role of Gandhiji in freedom struggle.
- 6) Domestic and international Tourists.
- 7) Sangeeta Nataka Academy.
- 8) Kashmir problem. Article 370
- 9) Partition of India.
- 10.) Abolition of Zamindari system.

MATCHING

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.Father of local self a government | (a)Lord mountbatten |
| 2.First viceroy of india | (b)Lord Rippon |
| 3.Last Viceroy of india | (c)Canning |
| 4.jallianwala bagh massacre | (d)salimullahkhan |
| 5.Founder of the muslim league | (e) General O dyer |
| | |
| 1.Mahalwari Systeam | (a)Thomas munro |
| 2.Zamindari systeam | (b)Kesava Chandra Mohan |
| 3.Ryotwari Systeam | (c)Allahabad |
| 4.Reviver of brahmo samaj | (d)BegumHazrat Mahal |
| 5. Revolt of 1857 | (e)Cornwallis |

TRUE OR FALSE



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- 1) Archeological survey of India was formed in 1905 .
- 2) Nataraja is a symbol of classical dance.
- 3) The Last Mughal Emperor is Bahadur shah Zafar II.
- 4) Poona pact was between Gandhiji and Ambedkar.
- 5) Leader of Cripps mission Sir Stafford Cripps.
- 6) Lord Mount Batten the first viceroy was of British India.
- 7) Abhinaya is expression in dance
- 8) Hojagiri Dance is a popular Dance in Andhra Pradesh.
- 9) Kara Kattam is an ancient folk dance of Assam.
- 10) East India. company was abolished after 1857

.INDIAN CONSTITUTION MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which constitutional amendment gave right to education to children in India
(a) 97 th (b) 90 th (c) 91 th (d) 86 th
2. Which act gave recognition to the ' portfolio system' introduced by Lord Canning in 1859?
(a) Indian councils Act ,1861 (b) Indian councils Act, 1858
(c) Government of India Act,1858 (d) all of the above
3. Which constitutional amendment Act readjusted the scale of representation in the Lok Sabha?
(a) 1st Amendment,1951 (b) 7th Amendment, 1956 (c) 5th Amendment, 1955
(d) second amendment, 1952
4. Who remarked "the supreme court of India has more powers than any other supreme court in any part of the world"?
(a) B.R Ambedkar (b) K. M Munshi (c) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
5. Which of the following is not guaranteed by Indian constitution?
(a) right to free education for all (b) right to constitutional remedies
(c) right to equality
(d) right to religious freedom
6. In how many ways Indian citizenship can be acquired?
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five
7. Which of the following principles of a constitution advocates the division of powers between the central and state governments in India?
(a) sovereignty (b) federalism (c) socialism (d) secularism
8. The directive principles of State policy aim to promote
(a) economic inequality (b) religious intolerance (c) social justice and equality
(d) dictatorship
9. The 'preamble' to the Indian constitution refers to as a?
(a) Democratic republic (b) Monarchy (c) Unitary state (d) Federal state
10. The philosophical foundation of the Indian constitution is?
(a) Directive principles of State policy (b) Fundamental rights
(c) Preamble (d) Federal structure
11. The idea of preamble has been borrowed in Indian constitution from the



constitution of?

(a) Italy (b) USA (c) Russia (d) Ireland

12. The drafting of the constitution was completed on?

(a) 26th November, 1950 (b) 26th December, 1949
(c) 26th October, 1949 (d) 30th September, 1949

13. In which year the constituent assembly of India's credit functioning?

(a) 1945 (b) 1946 (c) 1947 (d) 1948

14. Which one of the following is the guardian of a fundamental rights?

(a) Legislature (b) Political Right (c) Judiciary (d) Executive

15. Under which one of the following rights official can be prevented from taking an action which he is officially not entitled?

(a) Mandamus (b) Quo Warranti (c) Certiorari (d) Habeas Corpus

16. As per Indian constitution the right to property is a?

(a) Fundamental Right (b) Moral Right (c) Natural Right
(d) Legal Right

17. How many fundamental rights were granted initially.

(a) six (b) Five (c) Four (d) Seven

18. Identify countries that have a system of a judicial review exists in?

(a) only in India (b) only in United Kingdom
(c) only in USA (d) India and USA

19. Directive principles of State policy India Indian constitution were taken from constitution of?

(a) France (b) UK (c) Ireland (d) Russia

20. which of the following constitutional amendment acts reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years?

(a) 100 Amendment (b) 101st Amendment
(c) 102st Amendment (d) 103st Amendment

Fill in the blanks

1. The Indian constitution was prepared by ____

2. That 26 January is celebrated every year as ____ because the constitution came into effect on ____

3. India is a ____ form of government

4. Children under ____ years of age are prohibited from any kind of labour

5. The constitution of India begins with ____

6. It is our ____ to improve the national environment

7. ____ are nothing but the return orders that are given by either the supreme court or the High court

8. In a part IV the constitution, the ____ of state policy are enumerated.

9. the indian constitution is the ____ constitution.

10. Right to equality is granted by the ____ to its people.

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Regulating act of 1773.

2. Simone commission report 1927.

3. Objectives of the Indian constitution.

4. Rule of law.



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5. Right of equality.
6. Directive principles.
7. What is a state?
8. Write against exploitation84
- 9.Pitt s india-Act1784.
- 10.Charter Act 1793.

MATCHING

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1.Articles 14-18 | (a)Deals with the right to equality |
| 2.Articles 19-22 | (b)Deals with the right to freedom |
| 3.Articles 23-24 | (c)Deals with the right aganist exploitation |
| 4.Articles 29-30 | (d)Deals with cultural and educational rights |
| 5.Articles 32 | (e)Deals with the right to constitutional |
| remidies | |
| 1.Secularism | (a) Non justiciable |
| 2. Abolition Untouchability | (b)The writ |
| 3.Fundamental duties | (c)Prompts hormony |
| 4.Quo warranto | (d) 42 nd Amendment |
| 5.Directive Principles of State policy | (e)Right to Equality |

TRUE OR FALSE

- 1.Right to equality is the first fundamental right
2. The constitution of India was incorporated on 26th January 1948
3. BR Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee
4. Gandhiji is called the father of the nation.
5. Fundamental duties have the protection from court.
6. Constitutional morality is not a natural sentiment. it has to be cultivated stated by Dr BR Ambedkar.
7. The concept of citizenship was absorbed from the British national.
8. The concept of fundamental duties were absolved from the Russia.
9. The fundamental rights are enrished in articles at 12 to 35 of a part of III of the construction of India.
10. Fundamental rights do not apply to actions of private persons.

INDIAN ECONOMY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Post economic reformer in 1991 of India stabilization measures and structural reforms measures are the two group of which policy?
 (a) New industrial policy (b) Monetary policy (c) New economic policy
 (d) Trade policy
2. Which of the following is NOT a Mahatma company of union government?
 (a) Hindustan Aeronautics limited (b)Coal India Ltd
 (c) NTPC Ltd (d) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd
3. Which of the following organisation succeeded the general agreement on trade and tariff (GATT)?
 (a) international monetary fund (b) World Bank
 (c) World economic forum (d) World Trade organisation



4. The new economic policy of India was introduced in which of the following year?
 (a) 1971 (b) 1981 (c) 1991 (d) 2014
5. Under the 1991 economic reforms, industrial licence was abolished except for ___industries.
 (a) Liquor (b) Health and security (c) Telecommunication
 (d) All of the above
6. Interested rate policy is a part of which of the following?
 (a) monetary policy (b) Fisical policy
 (c) capital policy (d) none of these
7. Micro credit card comes under which of the following activity in India?
 (a) private banking (b) corporate banking
 (c) commercial banking (d) non banking finance
8. The essential commodities Act was a passed in India which of the following year?
 (a) 1955 (b) 1960
 (c) 1975 (d) 1985
9. Economic reforms in India where initiated in the year.
 (a) 1990 (b) 1991 (c) 1992 (d) 1993
10. Liberalisation employees.
 (a) greater role of public sector
 (b) reduction in government control over the private sector
 (c) free economy with no controls
 (d) none of these
11. Which of the following is the key tool for implementation of the monetary policy by the RBI?
 (a) Open market operation (b) Issuing of notes
 (c) discount rate (d) none of these
12. Which of the following is not an element of fisical reforms?
 (a) taxation reforms (b) public expenditure reforms
 (c) change in interest rate (d) control on public debit
13. Which of the following is the strategic to promote globalisation of the Indian economy?
 (a) Partially convertibility (b) Reduction in tariffs
 (c) Increase in equity limit of a foreign investment
 (d) all of these
14. Industrial sector reforms under the new economic policy NEP complited which of the following?
 (a) Abolition of industrial licensing (b) De-reservation of a production areas
 (c) contraction of a public sector (d) All of these
15. Which of the following is not a function of the RBI?
 (a) maintenance CRR (b) Issuing coins
 (c) Printing currency (d) Custodian of a foreign currency
16. Which of the following are the components of globalisation under the new economic policy?
 (a) Reduction in tariffs (b) Partial convertibility of the Indian rupee
 (c) increase in equity limit of a foreign investment (d) all of the above
17. Which of the following is not a component of privatisation?



- (a) contraction of public sector
 - (b) this investment in public sector enterprises
 - (c) sale of public sectors share
 - (d) purchase of industrial shares by the government.
18. Which of the following is not a component of privatisation?
- (a) Contraction of public sector
 - (b) Disinvestment in public sector enterprises
 - (c) Sale of public sectors share
 - (d) Purchase of industrial shares by the government
19. Which of the following sector is the key to indian economics growth following implementation of the new economic policy.
- (a) Agriculture (b) Service (c) Manufacturing (d) None of these
20. Which of the following tax is levied on commodities.
- (a) Direct (b) Indirect (c) Both A&B (d) Nne of these

Fill in the blanks

1. Planning commission, the erst while Central planning authority in the country, has been replaced by_____
2. New economic policy of India was a launched in the year 1991 under the leadership of_____
3. _____is also known as the LPG model of growth
4. Economical reforms in India where initiated in the year_____
5. _____implicit action in governments control over the private sector.
6. The program of economic reforms in India was started on_____
7. NABARD was established in_____
8. _____ issues notes in a country.
9. RBI established in the year of_____
10. RBI was a nationalised in the year_____

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VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Territory sector.
2. Commercial bank.
3. Financial institution.
4. Objectives of fisical policy.
5. Monetary policy.
6. Liberalization.
7. Privatisation.
8. Globalisation.
9. Scheduled banks.
10. Indian economy.

MATCHING

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. Hiring services from external source | (a) Privatization |
| 2. Trnasfer of ownership From public to private | (b) Globalization |
| 3. Reducing restrictions By Govt on firms | (c) Liberalization |
| 4. Integrating indian Economy Withrest of the world | (d) Outsourcing |
| 5. New economic policy | (e) P.V Narasimharao |



Introduced by

TRUR OR FALSE

1. The banking regulation Act 1979 give powers to the commercial banks.
2. The RBI inspects both banking and non banking finance companies.
3. UTI was the first mutual fund established in India.
4. SEBI is the leader of the money market.
5. Money markets deals with short term funds.
6. The Indian economy can be classified into various sectors on the basis of ownership.
7. Service sector did not play area with a wall in the development of Indian economy.
8. Agriculture is example of primary sector.
9. financial institutions offer various products and services for individual and commercial clients.
10. Gross domestic product was the full form of GDP.

IMPACT ON SOCIETY AND ANALYTICS

Multiple choice questions

1. The basic operations performed by a computer are.
(a) automatic operation (b) logical operation
(c) storage and relative (d) all of the above
2. The brain of any computer system is.
(a) ALU (b) memory (c) CPU (d) control unit
3. The two kinds of main memory are.
(a) primary and secondary (b) random and sequently
(C) ROM and RAM (d) All of the above
4. The main electronic component used in first generation computer was.
(a) transistors (b) vacuum tubes and valves
(c) integrated circuits (d) none of the above
5. ALU is
(a) Arithmetic logic unit (b) Array logic unit
(c) Application logic unit (d) none of above
6. WAN stands for.
(a) wap area network (b) wide area network
(c) wide array net (d) wireless area network
7. What is the internet?
(a) a single network
(b) a vast collection of different networks
(c) interconnection of local area networks
(d) none of the mentioned
8. ISP stands for.
(a) Internet security protocol
(b) intelligent service package
(c) internet service provider
(d) intelligent service provider
9. When was sending an email, ____ line describe the contents of message.
(a) to (b) subject (c) contents (d) cc



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10. Http stands for.
- (a) hyper text transfer protocol
 - (b) hypertet transmission protocol
 - (c) high transfer transport protocol
 - (d) hyper transfer text protocol
10. What is the process of transferring files from the internet to computer memory called?
- (a) uploading
 - (b) downloading
 - (c) bookmarking
 - (d) hyperlinking
11. What is the full form of www.
- (a) worldwide web
 - (b) world with web
 - (c) work wide web
 - (d) world wide wet
12. Website is a collection of.
- (a) HTML documents
 - (b) graphic files
 - (c) Audio and video files
 - (d) all of the above
13. Google Chrome is a.
- (a) ISP
 - (b) Browser
 - (c) page
 - (d) WWW
14. Social networks are organised primarily around.
- (a) brands
 - (b) people
 - (c) discussions
 - (d) interests
15. What is the name of a Facebook's analytic package
- (a)Princeps
 - (b) Viewerships
 - (c) Discover
 - (d) Insights
16. Which is not social media network.
- (a) Facebook
 - (b) Wikipedia
 - (c) Twitter
 - (d) LinkedIn
17. URL stands for.
- (a) universal resource location
 - (b) universal response locator
 - (c) unified response location
 - (d) uniform resource locator
18. Why would BCC be used in an email.
- (a) BCC: allows the recipient to identify all the order recipes in the list when a group email address is used
 - (b) BCC: allows the sandal to indicate who the email is for if there is more than one recipient
 - (c) BCC: allows the centre of a message to coins CL the recipient entered in the BCC field from the other recipients
 - (d) BCC: hello so recipients to be visible to all other recipients of the message
19. What is the major use of internet.
- (a) sharing data and information
 - (b) browsing web pages
 - (c) sending and receiving emails
 - (d) social networking
 - (e) all of the above

Fill in the blanks

- 1.____is known as main memory



2. A memory that requires refreshing of data is_____
3. A string of it bits is_____
4. The program and languages are used by the computer are called_____
- 5._____are components of a central processing unit.
6. RAM is a_____memory.
7. ROM stands for_____
8. Before basic functions performed by the computer are_____
- 9._____are objectives of network security.
10. Email is a method of_____

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What is digital computer?
2. What is an analogue computer?
3. What is an integrated circuit (IC)?
4. What is LSI and VLSI?
5. What is cache memory?
6. What is internet?
7. What is the modem?
8. What is URL?
9. What is email?
10. What is WhatsApp?

MATCHING

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1.Punch card | (a) Computer games |
| 2.Bar code | (b)Out out device |
| 3.Joy stick | (c)hollerith Code |
| 4.Floppy Disk | (d)Universal products code(UPC) |
| 5.Monitor | (e)VDU |
| | |
| 1.Internet | (a)Standard internet protocol |
| 2.IP adress | (b) Gives a name to the IP address |
| 3.ARPANET | (c)Worls wide systeam of computer networks |
| 4.DNS server | (d)Unique set of 4 numbers |
| 5.TCP/IP | (e)Communication among various bodies of government. |

TRUE OR FALSE

1. A monitor displays information.
2. SD card is a output device.
3. A pen drive is a storage.
4. The CPU is referred as the brain of computer.
5. A terabyte is equal to the 1 million gigabites.
6. A processor accepes your comments for the computer.
7. Software that is free for file is called shareware.
8. ROM is a volatile.
9. A threat is a potential danger to information a systems.
10. Data encryption is a primary used to asure confidentiality.

