Chapter: 01

Problem Solving

⭐ Objective ⭐   pakcity.org

Q 1: The steps of defining a problem are:

   Ⓐ Four   Ⓑ Three   Ⓒ Two   Ⓓ One

Q 2: How many Ws are identified in the understanding a problem?

   Ⓐ Infinity   Ⓑ five   Ⓒ Three   Ⓓ One

Q 3: Dividing a complex problem into smaller problems is called:

   Ⓐ Prototype   Ⓑ Act it out   Ⓒ Guess and improve   Ⓓ Divide and conquer

Q 4: The selection of strategy depends upon the:

   Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ Flowchart   Ⓒ Solution   Ⓓ Problem

Q 5: Candid solution refers to:

   Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ Unplanned   Ⓒ Checking   Ⓓ Planning

Q 6: Short key to search in web browser is:

   Ⓐ CTRL+F   Ⓑ CTRL+R   Ⓒ CTRL+F4   Ⓓ CTRL+S

Q 7: Which solutions are not reached through proper algorithms or work planning?

   Ⓐ Best solution   Ⓑ Strategized Solution   Ⓒ Candid solution   Ⓓ Prepared solution

Q 8: .... is a graphical representation of an algorithm.

   Ⓐ Solution   Ⓑ Flowchart   Ⓒ Graph   Ⓓ Matrix

Q 9: Which symbol in the flowchart is used to either start or end the flowchart?

   Ⓐ Decision   Ⓑ Process   Ⓒ Connector   Ⓓ Terminal

Q10: A flowchart is a .... presentation of the steps to solve a problem.

   Ⓐ All of these   Ⓑ Mentally   Ⓒ Written   Ⓓ Graphical

Q11: In a flowchart, we use input, output, decision making and:

   Ⓐ All of these   Ⓑ Images   Ⓒ Processing   Ⓓ Data

Q12: How many things are used in a flowchart?

   Ⓐ Five   Ⓑ Four   Ⓒ Three   Ⓓ One

Q13: Input means .... data from the user.

   Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ Processing   Ⓒ Giving   Ⓓ Taking

Q14: A flowchart clearly describes a process through..... and text.

   Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ Program   Ⓒ Symbols   Ⓓ Data

Q15: .... used to determine the flow of steps in a flowchart:

   Ⓐ Decision   Ⓑ Processing   Ⓒ Terminal   Ⓓ Flow line

Q16: .... symbol indicates the start and end of a flowchart:

   Ⓐ Decision   Ⓑ Processing   Ⓒ Terminal   Ⓓ Flow line

Q17: .... symbol represents the operation of change value in a flowchart:

   Ⓐ Decision   Ⓑ Process   Ⓒ Terminal   Ⓓ Flow line

Q18: If a flowchart doesn't fit on a page, then we use .... to connect parts of a flowchart on different pages.

Ⓐ Connector   Ⓑ Decision   Ⓒ Terminal   Ⓓ Flow line

Q19: .... is a set of steps to solve a problem. It's written in a natural language.

Ⓐ All of these   Ⓑ Problem   Ⓒ Algorithm   Ⓓ Flowchart

Q20: .... symbol represents the starting point of an algorithm.

Ⓐ Stop   Ⓑ Set   Ⓒ Input   Ⓓ Start

Q21: .... symbol is used to get input from a user.

Ⓐ Output   Ⓑ Set   Ⓒ Input   Ⓓ Start

Q22: It is used to update the value of existing data:

Ⓐ Output   Ⓑ If else   Ⓒ Set   Ⓓ Input

Q23: symbol is used to check the condition:

Ⓐ Goto   Ⓑ If else   Ⓒ Set   Ⓓ Input

Q24: .... Symbol is used to transfer control to a certain step in program.

Ⓐ Output   Ⓑ Goto   Ⓒ If else   Ⓓ Set

Q25: How many algorithms can there be to solve a problem?

Ⓐ None   Ⓑ More than one   Ⓒ Two   Ⓓ One

Q26: After solving a problem, we need to ....

Ⓐ All of these   Ⓑ Output   Ⓒ Test   Ⓓ Process

Q27: Find mistakes made while solving any problem using:

Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ Algorithm   Ⓒ Flowchart   Ⓓ Testing

Q28: Types of test data is:

Ⓐ Five   Ⓑ Four   Ⓒ Three   Ⓓ Two

Q29: .... Solution is tested on extreme values in test data.

Ⓐ All of these   Ⓑ Absent data   Ⓒ Wrong data formats   Ⓓ Boundary test data

Q30: .... means to confirm that the solution is for the problem that needed to be solved:

Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ Both of these   Ⓒ Verification   Ⓓ Validation

Q31: .... means to confirm whether the solution is correct or not:

Ⓐ All of these   Ⓑ Flowchart   Ⓒ Verification   Ⓓ Validation

Q32: .... means to test if the required solution is there:

Ⓐ Flowchart   Ⓑ Validation   Ⓒ Algorithm   Ⓓ Verification

Q33: In a .... error, the solution is working but not giving required results:

Ⓐ Runtime error   Ⓑ Syntax error   Ⓒ Logical error   Ⓓ Random error

Q34: .... is a technique used to test algorithms.

Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ Trace table   Ⓒ Process   Ⓓ Flowchart

Q35: Displays each column in the trace table.

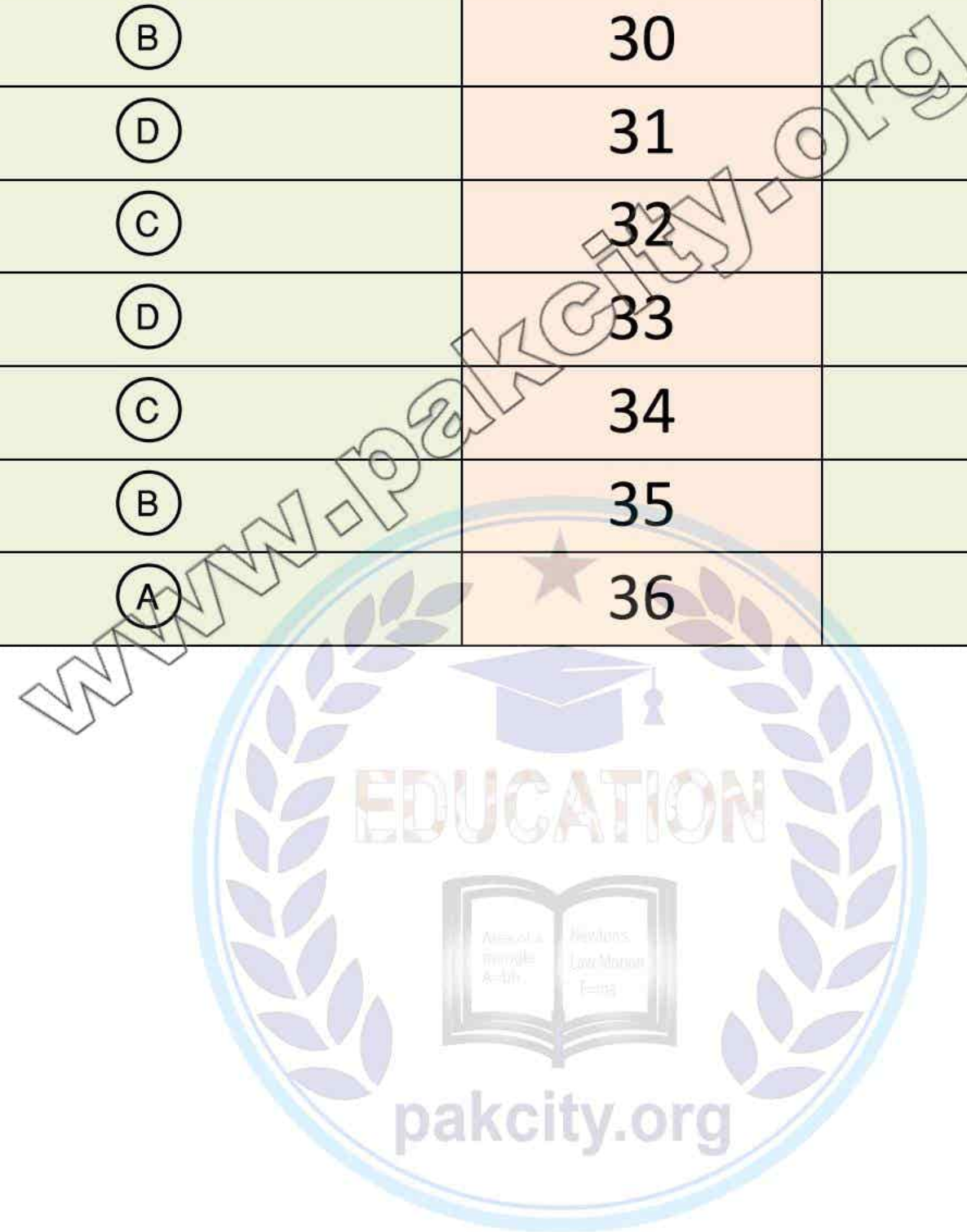Ⓐ All of these   Ⓑ Mistakes of data   Ⓒ Values of data   Ⓓ Names of data

Q36: Displays each row in the trace table.

(A) All of these   (B) Mistakes of data   (C) Values of data   (D) Names of data

Answers:

1	B	19	C
2	B	20	D
3	D	21	C
4	D	22	C
5	B	23	B
6	A	24	B
7	C	25	B
8	B	26	C
9	D	27	D
10	D	28	A
11	C	29	D
12	B	30	C
13	D	31	D
14	C	32	D
15	D	33	C
16	C	34	B
17	B	35	D
18	A	36	C

Chapter: 02

Binary System

Objective

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Q 1: Hexadecimal system has total .... numbers.
- (A) 15
- (B) 18
- (C) 16
- (D) 17

Q 2: The system under which the numerical system is expressed is called:
- (A) All of these
- (B) Binary system
- (C) Number system
- (D) Decimal system

Q 3: What numerical system do we use in our daily life?
- (A) None of these
- (B) Binary system
- (C) Number system
- (D) Decimal system

Q 4: The base of decimal system is:
- (A) 16
- (B) 10
- (C) 2
- (D) 0,1

Q 5: The base of binary system is:
- (A) 16
- (B) 10
- (C) 2
- (D) 0,1

Q 6: Binary numeric systems have numbers:
- (A) 0-16
- (B) 10-16
- (C) 0-9
- (D) 0,1

Q 7: The binary value of the letter A is:
- (A) 1001001
- (B) 11001100
- (C) 10000001
- (D) 1000001

Q 8: The decimal value of the letter A is:
- (A) 65
- (B) 50
- (C) 46
- (D) 35

Q 9: The value of A in hexadecimal system is:
- (A) 15
- (B) 12
- (C) 10
- (D) 0,1

Q10: Number "17" is equal to .... in binary system.
- (A) 10100
- (B) 10001
- (C) 10110
- (D) 10000

Q11: To convert a decimal number into binary number, we divide the number by:
- (A) 16
- (B) 0,1
- (C) 10
- (D) 2

Q12: The number resulting from the division of one number by another is called:
- (A) None
- (B) Both
- (C) Quotient
- (D) Remainder

Q13: $(69610)_{10}$ in hexadecimal are:
- (A) $(6FAB)_{16}$
- (B) $(10FEA)_{16}$
- (C) $(6FEA)_{16}$
- (D) $(10FAB)_{15}$

Q14: $(C9)_{16}$ in binary is:
- (A) 11001001
- (B) 11000001
- (C) 10001101
- (D) 11011001

Q15: The types of memory are:
- (A) 4
- (B) 3
- (C) 2
- (D) 1

Q16: The example of volatile memory is:
- (A) All of these
- (B) CD
- (C) Hard Disk
- (D) RAM

Q17: In which memory is the data temporarily stored?
- (A) None of these
- (B) Both of these
- (C) Non-volatile memory
- (D) Volatile memory

Q18: Data is stored in memory cards:

    Ⓐ Cant saved   Ⓑ Permanently   Ⓒ Temporary   Ⓓ For one month

Q19: Digital computer saved data in the form of:

    Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ Binary   Ⓒ Hexadecimal   Ⓓ Decimal

Q20: How many bytes will it take to save the name "Pakistan" in computer memory?

    Ⓐ 64   Ⓑ 32   Ⓒ 16   Ⓓ 8

Q21: One byte contains bits:

    Ⓐ 1024   Ⓑ 8   Ⓒ 4   Ⓓ 2

Q22: One kilo byte contains bytes:

    Ⓐ 3062   Ⓑ 2048   Ⓒ 1024   Ⓓ 8

Q23: The least amount of space is required to store any type of information in a computer.

    Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ 1024 bytes   Ⓒ 8 bytes   Ⓓ One byte

Q24: 1 petabyte is equal to...........bytes:

    Ⓐ $(1024)^7$ Ⓑ $(1024)^5$ Ⓒ $(1024)^6$ Ⓓ $(1024)^4$

Q25: Expression (A+B).(A+C) is equal to:

    Ⓐ A+(B+C)   Ⓑ A.(B.C)   Ⓒ A.B+A.C   Ⓓ A+(B.C)

Q26: The order of application of two separate terms is not important in:

    Ⓐ Identity law   Ⓑ Distributive law   Ⓒ Commutative law   Ⓓ Associative law

Q27: "it is cold outside" is:

    Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ Both   Ⓒ Moral propositions   Ⓓ Boolean Proposition

Q28: Preposition indicates the value:

    Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ Both   Ⓒ FALSE   Ⓓ TRUE

Q29: AND operator can be denoted by:

    Ⓐ None   Ⓑ -   Ⓒ +   Ⓓ .

Q30: OR operator can be denoted by:

    Ⓐ None   Ⓑ -   Ⓒ +   Ⓓ .

Q31: .... used to test the preposition.

    Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ Calculator   Ⓒ Simple table   Ⓓ Truth table

Q32: By negating a negative preposition, we get a .... preposition:

    Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ Both   Ⓒ Positive   Ⓓ Negative

Answers:

1	Ⓒ	19	Ⓑ
2	Ⓒ	20	Ⓓ
3	Ⓓ	21	Ⓑ
4	Ⓑ	22	Ⓒ
5	Ⓒ	23	Ⓓ
6	Ⓓ	24	Ⓑ
7	Ⓓ	25	Ⓓ
8	Ⓐ	26	Ⓒ
9	Ⓒ	27	Ⓓ
10	Ⓑ	28	Ⓑ
11	Ⓓ	29	Ⓓ
12	Ⓒ	30	Ⓒ
13	Ⓑ	31	Ⓓ
14	Ⓐ	32	Ⓒ
15	Ⓒ		
16	Ⓓ		
17	Ⓓ		
18	Ⓑ		

Chapter: 03   # Networks   www.pakcity.org

⭐ **Objective** ⭐   Pakcity.org

Q 1: A computer network is a .... of computer systems.
Ⓐ All of these   Ⓑ Device   Ⓒ Group   Ⓓ System

Q 2: Networks are connected together to make a large:
Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ Network   Ⓒ System   Ⓓ Group

Q 3: The example of hardware sharing is:
Ⓐ All of these   Ⓑ Data   Ⓒ File   Ⓓ Printer

Q 4: The example of ATM machine is:
Ⓐ Internet sharing   Ⓑ Application sharing   Ⓒ Hardware sharing   Ⓓ File Server

Q 5: The computer provides space for storing data, called:
Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ Both   Ⓒ File Server   Ⓓ Client

Q 6: The example of server is:
Ⓐ All of these   Ⓑ Dropbox   Ⓒ Network   Ⓓ Computer

Q 7: A server is a system that .... services:
Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ Both   Ⓒ Provides   Ⓓ Gets

Q 8: The client is:
Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ Both   Ⓒ Software   Ⓓ Hardware

Q 9: The types of connection are:
Ⓐ Four   Ⓑ Three   Ⓒ Two   Ⓓ One

Q10: The direct link between the two devices is an example of:
Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ Both of these   Ⓒ Multi point connection   Ⓓ Point to point connection

Q11: The example of multi point connection is:
Ⓐ All of these   Ⓑ Wi-Fi   Ⓒ Remote   Ⓓ TV

Q12: The types of topology are:
Ⓐ Four   Ⓑ Three   Ⓒ Two   Ⓓ One

Q13: In Star topology, all devices are connected to a common point via a cable, this common point is called:
Ⓐ Cable   Ⓑ Server   Ⓒ Button   Ⓓ Hub

Q14: .... topology connects all devices with each other through a direct link.
Ⓐ Mesh topology   Ⓑ Ring topology   Ⓒ Star topology   Ⓓ Bus topology

Q15: In which topology data exchange is faster?
Ⓐ Mesh topology   Ⓑ Ring topology   Ⓒ Star topology   Ⓓ Bus topology

Q16: The components of communication system are:
Ⓐ Five   Ⓑ Four   Ⓒ Three   Ⓓ One

Q17: Sender is called:
Ⓐ None of these   Ⓑ Both of these   Ⓒ Source   Ⓓ Transmitter

Q18: The example of receiver is:

(A) All of these   (B) Internet   (C) Cable   (D) Printer

Q19: In a data communication system, a message is sent in the form of:

(A) None of these   (B) Information   (C) Internet   (D) Packet

Q20: How many parts of message?

(A) Four   (B) Three   (C) Two   (D) One

Q21: Control information of message is called:

(A) None of these   (B) Both of these   (C) Header   (D) Play load

Q22: A .... is a formal agreement between two parties is called:

(A) Protocol   (B) Information   (C) Header   (D) Message

Q23: The example of transmission medium is:

(A) Internet   (B) Fiber optical cable   (C) Printer   (D) Message

Q24: Communications protocols cover:

(A) Above all   (B) Correction   (C) Error detection   (D) Authentication

Q25: The receiver must be capable of accepting the:

(A) Information   (B) Address   (C) Message   (D) Protocol

Q26: How many layers in TCP/IP protocol?

(A) Two   (B) Four   (C) Five   (D) Six

Q27: ....protocol is used for the purpose of transferring files from one computer to another:

(A) FTP   (B) HTTP   (C) SMTP   (D) www

Q28: We can use transfer webpages between a client and a web server are:

(A) FTP   (B) HTTP   (C) SMTP   (D) www

Q29: Fixed IP address is called:

(A) Static   (B) Dynamic   (C) Fixed   (D) All of these

Q30: It is a unique identifier:

(A) IP   (B) Router   (C) DHCP   (D) Server

Q31: The standards of IP addressing are:

(A) One   (B) Two   (C) Three   (D) Four

Q32: 172.16.54.1 is an example of:

(A) IPv4   (B) IPv6   (C) IPv8   (D) IPv10

Q33: The IPv4 is divided into how many groups?

(A) Two   (B) Four   (C) Six   (D) Eight

Q34: The maximum bits are required for every group of IPv4 is:

(A) Two   (B) Four   (C) Six   (D) Eight

Q35: How many bits in IPv6?

(A) 32   (B) 64   (C) 128   (D) 256

Q36: How many groups in IPv6?

(A) Two   (B) Four   (C) Six   (D) Eight

Q37: The IPv4 address is made up of:

Ⓐ 31   Ⓑ 29   Ⓒ 32   Ⓓ 30

Q38: DHCP stands for:

Ⓐ Data hosting computer protocol   Ⓑ Dynamic host computer protocol
Ⓒ Dynamic host configuration protocol   Ⓓ None of these

Q39: Routing is process of taking data from one device and sending it to another device in different:

Ⓐ Channel   Ⓑ Network   Ⓒ Path   Ⓓ Area

Q40: The example of networking device is:

Ⓐ Internet   Ⓑ Browser   Ⓒ Router   Ⓓ All of these

Q41: ....is usually placed at the meeting point of two networks.

Ⓐ Router   Ⓑ Connection   Ⓒ Cable   Ⓓ All of these

Q42: We get the internet service from:

Ⓐ www   Ⓑ ISP   Ⓒ HTTP   Ⓓ SMPT

Answers:

1	Ⓒ	15	Ⓐ	29	Ⓐ
2	Ⓑ	16	Ⓐ	30	Ⓐ
3	Ⓓ	17	Ⓑ	31	Ⓑ
4	Ⓑ	18	Ⓓ	32	Ⓐ
5	Ⓒ	19	Ⓓ	33	Ⓑ
6	Ⓐ	20	Ⓒ	34	Ⓓ
7	Ⓒ	21	Ⓒ	35	Ⓒ
8	Ⓑ	22	Ⓐ	36	Ⓓ
9	Ⓒ	23	Ⓑ	37	Ⓒ
10	Ⓓ	24	Ⓐ	38	Ⓒ
11	Ⓑ	25	Ⓒ	39	Ⓑ
12	Ⓐ	26	Ⓒ	40	Ⓒ
13	Ⓓ	27	Ⓐ	41	Ⓐ
14	Ⓐ	28	Ⓑ	42	Ⓑ

Data and Privacy

⭐ Objective ⭐ pakcity.org

Q 1: Which of the following doesn't include the types of software piracy?

Ⓐ Soft lifting   Ⓑ Liability   Ⓒ Client server overuse   Ⓓ Online piracy

Q 2: Which of the following is not a cybercrime?

Ⓐ Hacking   Ⓑ Phishing crime   Ⓒ Identity theft   Ⓓ Decryption

Q 3: Which of the following are not the characteristics of phishing emails?

Ⓐ Official data breach notification   Ⓑ Email account update
Ⓒ IT reminder   Ⓓ Similar domain of actual website

Q 4: Which of the following are not characteristics of phishing website?

Ⓐ Similar domain of actual website   Ⓑ Using of forms to collect visitors
Ⓒ Actual link to web content   Ⓓ Email account updates

Q 5: The example of piracy is:

Ⓐ Book   Ⓑ Poem   Ⓒ Software   Ⓓ All of these

Q 6: Which of the following is not a characteristic of good password?

Ⓐ Is eight characters long   Ⓑ Doesn't contains username
Ⓒ Contains uppercase letters   Ⓓ Password is your name only

Q 7: Sometimes, some malicious user disguises himself as our friend tries to get some confidential information. This is called:

Ⓐ Phishing   Ⓑ Piracy   Ⓒ Copy   Ⓓ All of these

Q 8: Patent is a way to protect an:

Ⓐ Software   Ⓑ Idea   Ⓒ Copy   Ⓓ None of these

Q 9: Copyright law says that some idea or product cannot be:

Ⓐ Patient   Ⓑ Copy   Ⓒ Secrete   Ⓓ All of these

Q10: .... is a serious attack on a computer system.

Ⓐ Trade secrets   Ⓑ Copyright   Ⓒ Patient   Ⓓ Sabotage

Q11: There are certain companies, called .... that solely exist to collect, aggregate, buy and sell consumer information.

Ⓐ Hackers   Ⓑ Data Brokers   Ⓒ NADRA   Ⓓ None of these

Q12: Primarily, how many aspects do we want to keep our data safe?

Ⓐ One   Ⓑ Two   Ⓒ Three   Ⓓ Four

Q13: The information that is stored with web surfers is called:

Ⓐ Data   Ⓑ Cookies   Ⓒ Information   Ⓓ Patient

Q14: Encryption is the process of .... data.

Ⓐ Encoding   Ⓑ Decoding   Ⓒ Both of these   Ⓓ None of these

Q15: Encoding means conversion of data to an unreadable format which is called:

Ⓐ Decoding   Ⓑ Password   Ⓒ Encrypt   Ⓓ Cipher text

Q16: .... is used to protect sensitive data, including personal information for individuals.

(A) Encryption   (B) Protection from hackers   (C) Patient   (D) Password

Q17: .... was a Roman politician and military general.

(A) Cipher   (B) Vigenere   (C) Caesar   (D) None of these

Q18: Within one-character substitution to the right, the plaintext "PAKISTAN" would be encrypted into:

(A) OZJHRSZM   (B) QBIJTUBO   (C) NATSIKAP   (D) None of these

Q19: Vigenere cipher uses a .... for substituting the letters of plaintext.

(A) Book   (B) Symbols   (C) Method   (D) Table

Q20: Vigenere Cipher table consists of .... rows and .... columns.

(A) 16, 16   (B) 22, 22   (C) 26, 26   (D) 32, 32

Q21: Messages encrypted with the Caeser cipher are very .... to crack.

(A) Easy   (B) Difficult   (C) Complex   (D) None of these

Q22: Most common letter used in the English language:

(A) A   (B) E   (C) O   (D) S

Q23: .... keys are used to read an encrypted message.

(A) Password   (B) Cryptographic   (C) Encryption   (D) All of these

Q24: A good password must contain at least how many characters?

(A) Two   (B) Four   (C) Six   (D) Eight

Q25: A crime in which computer network or devices are used is called:

(A) Hacking   (B) Cyber crime   (C) Virus   (D) None of these

Q26: Hackers may use fake .... to trap someone to give passwords and account information.

(A) E-mails   (B) Passwords   (C) Accounts   (D) All of these

Q27: This is a .... if the cardholder claims chargeback.

(A) Fraud   (B) Identity theft   (C) Transactional fraud   (D) None of these

Q28: Illegally accessing someone else's computer is called:

(A) Theft   (B) Hacking   (C) Piracy   (D) All of these

Q29: .... is the fraudulent attempt by sending emails to obtain sensitive information such as password and credit card details:

(A) Hacking   (B) Software   (C) Phishing   (D) All of these

Q30: In computing, a .... is a cyber-attack to make a machine or network resource unavailable.

(A) Hacking   (B) DOS   (C) Network   (D) All of these

Answers:

1	Ⓑ	15	Ⓓ	29	Ⓒ
2	Ⓓ	16	Ⓐ	30	Ⓑ
3	Ⓓ	17	Ⓒ		
4	Ⓓ	18	Ⓑ		
5	Ⓓ	19	Ⓓ		
6	Ⓓ	20	Ⓒ		
7	Ⓐ	21	Ⓐ		
8	Ⓑ	22	Ⓑ		
9	Ⓑ	23	Ⓑ		
10	Ⓓ	24	Ⓓ		
11	Ⓑ	25	Ⓑ		
12	Ⓒ	26	Ⓐ		
13	Ⓑ	27	Ⓒ		
14	Ⓐ	28	Ⓑ		

Chapter: 05

Designing Website

★ Objective ★

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Q 1: Web server replies in the form of:

Ⓐ HTML   Ⓑ CSS   Ⓒ FILE   Ⓓ NONE

Q 2: Language is used to create website:

Ⓐ CSS   Ⓑ HTML   Ⓒ C++   Ⓓ None

Q 3: The term hypertext is derived from:

Ⓐ HTML   Ⓑ CSS   Ⓒ Hyper link   Ⓓ All of these

Q 4: The abbreviation of WWW is:

Ⓐ World Wide Web   Ⓑ Word Wide Web   Ⓒ Word Wide Website   Ⓓ None of these

Q 5: \<p\> tag ends with:

Ⓐ \<p\>   Ⓑ \</p\>   Ⓒ \<p/\>   Ⓓ \<pp\>

Q 6: Pair tags consist of start tag and .... tag.

Ⓐ Mid   Ⓑ Content   Ⓒ End   Ⓓ None of these

Q 7: The tag used to write the paragraph is:

Ⓐ \<p\>   Ⓑ \<para\>   Ⓒ \<paragraph\>   Ⓓ \<pp\>

Q 8: The tag used to break the line is:

Ⓐ \<p\>   Ⓑ \</p\>   Ⓒ \<br\>   Ⓓ \<hr\>

Q 9: HTML document starts with .... tag.

Ⓐ \<htm\>   Ⓑ \<html\>   Ⓒ \</html\>   Ⓓ \<hr\>

Q10: HTML document primarily consists of .... sections:

Ⓐ One   Ⓑ Two   Ⓒ Three   Ⓓ Four

Q11: HTML is not a .... language.

Ⓐ Programming   Ⓑ Markup   Ⓒ Both   Ⓓ None of these

Q12: Webpages can be created and modified by using:

Ⓐ Notepad ++   Ⓑ Notepad   Ⓒ Text edit   Ⓓ All of above

Q13: An HTML element usually consists of a .... Tags.

Ⓐ Start   Ⓑ End   Ⓒ Start and End   Ⓓ None of these

Q14: The .... element is a container for metadata (data about data).

Ⓐ \<body\>   Ⓑ \<head\>   Ⓒ \<title\>   Ⓓ \<html\>

Q15: To save the HTML page, you can use .... as file extension.

Ⓐ htm   Ⓑ Html   Ⓒ Both   Ⓓ None of above

Q16: There are .... of headings in HTML document.

Ⓐ 4   Ⓑ 5   Ⓒ 6   Ⓓ 7

Q17: Used to insert an extra space in the paragraph:

Ⓐ \   Ⓑ \&nbsb;   Ⓒ \&spac: Ⓓ \<space\>

Q18: The number of heading tags is:

Ⓐ One   Ⓑ Two   Ⓒ Four   Ⓓ Six

Q19: ………. used to enlarge text size.

Ⓐ font   Ⓑ size   Ⓒ font size   Ⓓ None of these

Q20: The latest version of HTML is:

Ⓐ HTML   Ⓑ HTML2   Ⓒ HTMLA   Ⓓ HTML5

Q21: The tag for unordered list is:

Ⓐ   Ⓑ <tr>   Ⓒ   Ⓓ None of these

Q22: The tag for ordered list is:

Ⓐ   Ⓑ   Ⓒ   Ⓓ <tr>

Q23: An individual list item can contain another entire list called:

Ⓐ Ordered list   Ⓑ Unordered list   Ⓒ Nested list   Ⓓ Definition list

Q24: In "body" tag ………. is used to make a picture of a background image of a webpage.

Ⓐ bg   Ⓑ background   Ⓒ Bag image   Ⓓ None

Q25: Tag used for images in a web page:

Ⓐ <img>   Ⓑ <image>   Ⓒ <background>   Ⓓ <bg>

Q26: ………. attribute provides an alternate text for an image.

Ⓐ alt   Ⓑ attr   Ⓒ text   Ⓓ All of these

Q27: Used to move from one page to another page:

Ⓐ Hyperlink   Ⓑ Table   Ⓒ List   Ⓓ All of these

Q28: The tag for hyperlink is:

Ⓐ <hyperlink>   Ⓑ <alt>   Ⓒ <a>   Ⓓ <hr>

Q29: A hyperlink can be applied to:

Ⓐ Image   Ⓑ Text   Ⓒ Both of these   Ⓓ None of these

Q30: ………. tag is used to display data in tabular form.

Ⓐ th   Ⓑ Tr   Ⓒ table   Ⓓ td

Q31: The tag for creating table in HTML is:

Ⓐ <tr>   Ⓑ <td>   Ⓒ <table>   Ⓓ

Q32: The table row tag is:

Ⓐ <td>   Ⓑ <tr>   Ⓒ <row>   Ⓓ <hr>

Q33: Table header tag is:

Ⓐ <tr>   Ⓑ <td>   Ⓒ <header>   Ⓓ <th>

Q34: Attribute are used to spread a row to more than one row:

Ⓐ colspan   Ⓑ rowspan   Ⓒ Expand   Ⓓ None of these

Answers:

1	Ⓐ	15	Ⓒ	29	Ⓒ
2	Ⓑ	16	Ⓒ	30	Ⓑ
3	Ⓒ	17	Ⓐ	31	Ⓒ
4	Ⓐ	18	Ⓓ	32	Ⓑ
5	Ⓑ	19	Ⓑ	33	Ⓓ
6	Ⓒ	20	Ⓓ	34	Ⓑ
7	Ⓐ	21	Ⓒ		
8	Ⓒ	22	Ⓑ		
9	Ⓑ	23	Ⓒ		
10	Ⓑ	24	Ⓑ		
11	Ⓐ	25	Ⓐ		
12	Ⓓ	26	Ⓐ		
13	Ⓒ	27	Ⓐ		
14	Ⓑ	28	Ⓒ		