UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

B.A. HISTORY

(2011 Admission onwards)

THIRD SEMESTER

CORE COURSE

INFORMATICS AND HISTORY

QUESTION BANK

1. Before the invention of the..... there wasn't email.
   a) IPR b) Delphi c) WIPO d) Internet
2. Many people in the business world communicate solely with.....
   a) Email b) WIPO c) ISDN d) Sundial
3. .....is essential in our society in order to grow and move towards the future.
   a) Technology b) Delphi c)Olduvai d) IPR
4. The invention of the .....has brought economic and social change to the world.
   a) Computer b) WIPO c)Ceramics d) IPR
5. The .....allows us to input personal information online for practically anyone to see.
   a) Delphi b) internet c) ISDN d) IPR
6. .....has allowed countries across the world to connect and interact without having to fly thousands of miles to communicate with each other.
   a) Technology b) WIPO c) IPR d) Delphi

7. The importance of stone tools, circa 2.5 million years ago, is considered fundamental in ……development in the hypothesis.
   a) Human b) ARPANET c) Usenet d) BITNET
8. The ……is a major contributor to the development of new technology in many ways.
   a) Government b) Delphi c) IPR d) Microliths
9. ……is the author of 'The Lights in the Tunnel: Automation, Accelerating Technology and the Economy of the Future'.
   a) Martin Ford b) George B.Selden c) Jon Hall d) Sam Ockman,
10. Appropriate technology, sometimes called ……technology, more of an economics concern, refers to compromises between central and expensive technologies of developed nations and those that developing nations find most effective to deploy given an excess of labour and scarcity of cash.
    a) Intermediate b) ARPANET c) Usenet d) BITNET
11. In economics, definitions or assumptions of progress or growth are often related to one or more assumptions about technology's economic influence.Challenging prevailing assumptions about technology and its usefulness has led to alternative ideas like uneconomic growth or measuring well-being.These, and economics itself, can often be described as technologies, specifically, as……
    a) Delphi b) ARPANET c) BITNET d) Persuasion technology
12. The implementation of ……influences the values of a society by changing expectations and realities.
    a) WIPO b) Delphi c) ISDN d) Technology
13. The implementation of technology is also influenced by…….
    a) Values b) ARPANET c) Delphi d) Gnomon
14. ……provides an understanding, and an appreciation for the world around us.
    a) Technology b) Catapult c) Horseshoe d) Delphi
15. ……is one proponent of the irresistibleness of technology to humans.

a) Jacques Ellul b) George B.Selden c) Jon Hall d) Sam Ockman

16. .....espouses the idea that humanity cannot resist the temptation of expanding our knowledge and our technological abilities.
    a) George B.Selden b) Jacques Ellul
    c) Michael Tiemann d) Eric S. Raymond
17. The wheel was invented in the....., and has become one of the worlds most famous and most useful technologies.
    a) 4th millennium BC b) 1st millennium BC
    c) 2nd millennium BC d) 3rd millennium BC
18. The National Museum of Iran is located in.....
    a) New York b) Harvard c) New Jersey d) Tehran
19. .....concept of three major stages of social evolution (savagery, barbarism, and civilization) can be divided by technological milestones, such as fire, the bow, and pottery in the savage era, domestication of animals, agriculture, and metalworking in the barbarian era and the alphabet and writing in the civilization era.
    a) Morgan's b) George B.Selden's
    c) Michael Tiemann's d)Eric S. Raymond's
20. Instead of specific inventions, ...decided that the measure by which to judge the evolution of culture was energy.
    a) Leslie White b) George B.Selden
    c) Linus Torvalds d) Richard Stallman
21. For ....."the primary functions of culture" is to "harness and control energy".
    a) Leslie White b) Jon Hall c) Sam Ockman d) Linus Torvalds
22. .....differentiates between five stages of human development: In the first, people use energy of their own muscles.In the second, they use energy of domesticated animals'.In the third; they use the energy of plants (agricultural revolution). In the fourth, they learn to use the energy of natural resources: coal, oil, gas. In the fifth, they harness nuclear energy.

a) Eric S. Raymond b) George B.Selden

c) Leslie White d) Richard Stallman

23. ..... introduced a formula P=E*T, where E is a measure of energy consumed, and T is the measure of efficiency of technical factors utilizing the energy.

a) Sam Ockman b) Jon Hall c) Leslie White d) Michael Tiemann

24. In .....words, "culture evolves as the amount of energy harnessed per capita per year is increased or as the efficiency of the instrumental means of putting the energy to work is increased".

a) Leslie White b) George B.Selden

c) Linus Torvalds d) Richard Stallman

25. Russian astronomer, ..., extrapolated his theory creating the Kardashev scale, which categorizes the energy use of advanced civilizations.

a) Nikolai Kardashev b) George B.Selden

c) Jon Hall d) Sam Ockman,

26. The later Stone Age, during which the rudiments of agricultural technology were developed, is called.....

a) The Neolithic period b) ARPANET

c) Paleolithic Age d) Mesolithic

27. During .....period, polished stone tools were made from a variety of hard rocks such as flint, jade, jadeite and greenstone.

a) Mesolithic b) Paleolithic Age c) Neolithic d) ARPANET

28. The polished axes were used for forest clearance and the establishment of crop farming, and were effective as to remain in use when bronze and .....appeared.

a) Iron b) Usenet c) BITNET d) ISDN

29..... developed into the Bronze Age after the Neolithic Revolution.

a) The Stone Age b) ARPANET c) Delphi d) ISDN

30. The .....Revolution involved radical changes in agricultural technology which included development of agriculture, animal domestication, and the adoption of permanent settlements.

a) Usenet b) ARPANET c) Neolithic d) IPR

31. In many Eurasian cultures, ……was the last major step before the development of written language, though again this was not universally the case.

a) Neolithic Age b) Paleolithic Age c) ISDN d) Iron Age

32. ……., situated in a resource-rich area, is notable for its early application of city planning and sanitation technologies.

a) Kashmir b) IPR c) Rajasthan d) Indus Valley Civilization

33. Ancient India was at the forefront of seafaring technology—a panel found at……., depicts a sailing craft.

a) Mohenjodaro b) Calcutta c) Goa d) Bihar

34. ……construction and architecture, called 'Vaastu Shastra', suggests a thorough understanding of materials engineering, hydrology, and sanitation.

a) Indian b) Chinese c) Romans d) Greek

35. The famous ……mechanism, a kind of analogous computer working with a differential gear, and the astrolabe show great refinement in the astronomical science.

a) Antikythera b) IPR c) Automobile d) Airplane

36. ……. engineers were also the first to devise automaton such as vending machines, suspended ink pots, automatic washstands and doors, primarily as toys, which however featured many new useful mechanisms such as the cam and gimbals.

a) Greek b) Harvard c) Switzerland d) Oxford

37. The ……were the first inventors of hydroponics.

a) Mayas b) Romans c) Greeks d) Incas

38. Though the ……. civilization had no metallurgy or wheel technology, they developed complex writing and astrological systems, and created sculptural works in stone and flint.

a) Greek b) Inca c) Roman d) Maya

39. The main contribution of the ……rule was a system of communications between the conquered cities.

a) Aztec b) Maya c) Inca d) Roman

40. .....technology in the middle Ages may be best described as a symbiosis of traditio et innovatio.

a) African b) Asian c) American d) European

41. Paper making, a 2nd century .....technology, was carried to the Middle East.

a) Chinese b) Arabian c) Roman d) Greek

42. Paper making technology was spread to Mediterranean by the .....conquests.

a) Muslim b) Chinese c) portuguese d) Spanish

43. A paper mill was established in .....in the 12th century.

a) Harvard b) Sicily c) Cambridge d) Dublin

44. .....credited the spinning wheel with increasing the supply of rags, which led to cheap paper, which was a factor in the development of printing.

a) Lynn White b) George B.Selden

c) Linus Torvalds d) Richard Stallman

45. Note books of the .....artist-engineers such as Taccola and Leonardo da Vinci give a deep insight into the mechanical technology then known and applied.

a) Renaissance b) Reformation

c) Enlightenment d) Ancient

46. Architects and engineers were inspired by the structures of Ancient Rome, and men like .....created the large dome of Florence Cathedral as a result.

a) Brunelleschi b) George B.Selden

c) Alexander W.Astin d) Sir Robert Cotton

47. Military technology developed rapidly with the widespread use of the cross-bow and ever more powerful artillery, as the city-states of .....were usually in conflict with one another.

a) Italy b) Harvard c) New Jersey d) New York

48. The sailing ship (Nau or Carrack) enabled the Age of Exploration with the European colonization of the Americas, epitomized by ……New Atlantis.

a) Francis Bacon's b) Robert Stephenson's

c) Richard Roberts d) Joseph Whitworth

49. Manufacture of ships' pulley blocks by all-metal machines at the …… block mills instigated the age of mass production.

a) Portsmouth b) Massachusetts c) California d) Canada

50. ……were eventually completely iron-clad, and played a role in the opening of Japan and China to trade with the West.

a) Steamships b) Spacecraft c) Refrigeration d) Television

51. In the early …… century, the main technology being developed is Electronics.

a)15Th b) 16th c) 18th d) 21st

52. ……is trying to detect gravitational waves underground.

a) FLESH b) LIGO c) ARPANET d) Metals

53. ……became a computing device when it was first used to design the abacus.

a) ARPANET b) Wood c) LIGO d) FLESH

54…… were used in the early machines of Pascal, Thomas, and the production versions from firms such as Brundsviga, Monroe, etc

a) Rough stones b) Metals c) polished stones d)papers

55. The ……has the lowest level capacity.

a) Minicomputers b) Microcomputer

c) Medium-size computers d) Large computers

56. Large-scale production of ……began in 1971 and this has been of great use in the production of microcomputers.

a) ARPANET b) Silicon chips c) Minicomputers d) ROM

57. ……is a digital computer system that is controlled by a stored program that uses a microprocessor, a programmable read-only memory (ROM) and a random-access memory (RAM).

a) Minicomputers b) The microcomputer

c) Medium-size computers d) Large computers

58. The ……defines the instructions to be executed by the computer while RAM is the functional equivalent of computer memory.

a) ARPANET b) ROM c) Silicon chips d) Metals

59. The Apple IIe, the Radio Shack TRS-80, and the Genie III are examples of microcomputers and are essentially ……generation devices.

a) First b) second c) third d) fourth

60. ……have from 4k to 64k storage location and are capable of handling small, single-business application such as sales analysis, inventory, billing and payroll.

a) Microcomputers b) Minicomputers

c) Medium-size computers d) Large computers

61. In the……, the growing demand for a smaller stand-alone machine brought about the manufacture of the minicomputer, to handle tasks that large computers could not perform economically.

a) 1960s b) 1970s c) 1970s d) 1980s

62. ……were well known in the 1940s although they are now uncommon.

a) Analog computers b) Digital computers

c) Hybrid computers d) Minicomputers

63. ……, Blaise Pascal, and Gottfried Leibnitz were among mathematicians who designed and implemented calculators that were capable of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division included.

a) Wilhelm Schickhard b) Clifford Berry

c) Ray Tomlinson d) Burton Stein

64. The first multi-purpose or programmable computing device was probably Charles Babbage's Difference Engine, which was begun in ……but never completed.

a) 1823 b) 1827 c) 1832 d) 1865

65. In……., Babbage designed a more ambitious machine, called the Analytical Engine but unfortunately it also was only partially completed.

a) 1842 b) 1852 c) 1862 d) 1872

66. ……., together with Ada Lovelace recognized several important programming techniques, including conditional branches, iterative loops and index variables.

a) Herman Hollerith b) George Scheutz

c) Babbage d) J.V.Atanasoff

67. A second early electronic machine was Colossus, designed by ……for the British military in 1943.

a) Alan Turing b) Eckert

c) Mauchly d) John von Neumann

68. The first general purposes programmable electronic computer was the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC), built by J. Presper Eckert and John V. Mauchly at the University of…….

a) Pennsylvania b) Cambridge c) London d) Harvard

69. In 1964, …….developed the CDC 6600, which was the first architecture to use functional parallelism.

a) Larry Augustin b) George B.Selden

c) Seymour Cray d) Bob Kahn

70. ……of Cambridge developed a subset of CPL called BCPL (Basic Computer Programming Language, 1967).

a) Martin Richards b) George B.Selden

c) Todd Anderson d) Larry Augustin

71. In 1970 ……of Bell Labs developed yet another simplification of CPL called simply B, in connection with an early implementation of the UNIX operating system.

a) Ken Thompson b) George B.Selden

c) Larry Augustin d) Lawrence Roberts

72. ……invented the Atanasoff-Berry Computer (ABC) which introduced electronic binary logic in the late 1930s.

a) Lawrence Roberts b) Howard Aiken

c) George B.Selden d) John Atanasoff

73. ……first machine was known as Mark I and originally named the IBM ASCC and this was the first machine that could solve complicated mathematical problems by being programmed to execute a series of controlled operations in a specific sequence.

a) Bob Kahn's b) George B.Selden's

c) Lawrence Roberts' d) Howard Aiken's

74. The ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer) was displayed to the public on February 14, 1946, at the Moore School of Electrical Engineering at the University of…….

a) Georgia b) Massachusetts c) California d) Pennsylvania

75. The DEHOMAG D11 tabulator was invented in…….

a) California b) Harvard c) Massachusetts d) Germany

76. ……is popularly recognized in Germany as the father of the computer and his Z1, a programmable automaton built from 1936 to 1938, is said to be the world's 'first programmable calculating machine'.

a) Peter Scott b) Lawrence Roberts c) Ray Tomlinson d) Korad Zuse

77. ……built the Z4, a relay computer with a mechanical memory of unique design, during the war years in Berlin.

a) Korad Zuse b) Eduard Stiefel c) Dr. Heinz d) George B.Selden

78. During the World war II, a young German engineer, ……studied the application of electronic analog circuits for the guidance and control system of liquid-propellant rockets and developed a special purpose analog computer, the 'Mischgerat' and integrated it into the rocket.

a) Peter Scott b) George B.Selden

c) Lawrence Roberts d) Helmut Hoelzer

79. The Colossus was designed and constructed at the Post Office Research Laboratories at Dollis Hill in North ……in 1943 to help Bletchley Park in decoding intercepted German telegraphic messages.

a) Oxford b) Harvard c) Cambridge d) London

80. ……., supercomputer and Internet pioneer, was born in 1954, in Nigeria, Africa.

a) Philip Emeagwali b) George B.Selden

c) Todd Anderson d) Larry Augustin

81. A computer ……..is a computer peripheral device that produces a hard copy (permanent human-readable text and/or graphics, usually on paper) from data stored in a computer connected to it.

a) printer b) ICT c) ARPANET d) scanner

82. The ……..is a computer printer for printing vector graphics.

a) plotter b) ICT c) scanner d) ARPANET

83. A ……..is a device that captures images from photographic prints, posters, magazine pages, and similar sources for computer editing and display.

a) scanner b) ARPANET c) ICT d) Mouse

84.A ……..is a small device that a computer user pushes across a desk surface in order to point to a place on a display screen and to select one or more actions to take from that position.

a) Mouse b) ICT c) ARPANET d) open source

85. A computer ……..is an important device that allows a person to enter symbols like letters and numbers into a computer.

a) Keyboard b) ARPANET c) open source d) Mouse

86. A ……..is the main device used in the field of digital photography.

a) Digital camera b) ICT c) ARPANET d) Mouse

87. A ……..is an input device consisting of a stick that pivots on a base and reports its angle or direction to the device it is controlling.

a) joystick b) ICT c) DRM d) ARPANET

88. ……..also known as 'control columns'.

a) Joysticks b) barcode reader c) ICT d) ARPANET

89. The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a ……..-owned utility that provides users with positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) services.

a) U.S b) Russia c) China d) Britain

90. A ……..is an electronic device for reading printed barcodes.

a) Barcode reader b) ICT c) DRM d) ARPANET

91. Like a flatbed scanner, ... consists of a light source, a lens and a light sensor translating optical impulses into electrical ones.
a) Barcode reader b) CD c) DVD d) ICT

92. An .....is a mobile electronic device that is designed primarily for the purpose of reading digital e-books and periodicals.
a) e-book reader b) ARPANET c) open source d) Barcode reader

93. ..... are a form of digital storage media found in personal computers and servers.
a) Hard drives b) server c) clients d) ICT

94. ..... are collections of computers, software, and hardware that are all connected to help their users work together.
a) DRM b) Networks c) Hard drives d) server

95. A .....connects computers by means of cabling systems, specialized software, and devices that manage data traffic.
a) Network b) open source c) Hard drives d) clients

96. A .....enables users to share files and resources, such as printers, as well as send messages electronically (e-mail) to each other.
a) ICT b) Network c) Cyberethics d) DRM

97. A .....connects computers within a single geographical location, such as one office building, office suite, or home.
a) LAN b) ICT c) Cyberethics d) DRM

98. A mobile phone also known as a .....
a) LAN b) Cellular phone c) open source d) DRM

99. .....is a standard switching technique, designed to unify telecommunication and computer networks.
a) Asynchronous Transfer Mode b) digital split
c) Cyberethics d) DRM

100. ..... uses asynchronous time-division multiplexing, and it encodes data into small, fixed-sized cells.
a) Asynchronous Transfer Mode b) ICT
c) ARPANET d) open source

101.……provides data link layer services that run over a wide range of OSI physical Layer links.

a) Cyberethics b) digital split

c) Asynchronous Transfer Mode d) ARPANET

102. ……has functional similarity with both circuit switched networking and small packet switched networking.

a) Asynchronous Transfer Mode b) ICT c) DRM d) digital split

103. ……was designed for a network that must handle both traditional high-throughput data traffic (e.g., file transfers), and real-time, low-latency content such as voice and video.

a) Asynchronous Transfer Mode b) digital split

c) Cyberethics d) open source

104. ……is a core protocol used over the SONET/SDH backbone of the public switched telephone network (PSTN) and Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN), but its use is declining in favour of All IP.

a) Asynchronous Transfer Mode b) digital split c) ICT d) IPR

105. ……is a social issue referring to the differing amount of information between those who have access to the Internet (especially broadband access) and those who do not have access.

a) Cyberethics b) Digital Divide c) IPR d) DRM

106. ……is the study of ethics pertaining to computer networks, encompassing user behavior and what networked computers are programmed to do, and how this affects individuals and society.

a) Open source b) DRM c) Cyberethics d) Digital Divide

107. A generalized definition of ……may be “unlawful acts wherein the computer is either a tool or target or both”

a) Cyber crime b) open source

c) Word processing d) Digital Divide

108. …… in his work “The Concept of Law” has said ‘human beings are vulnerable so rule of law is required to protect them’.

a) Hart b) George B.Selden c) Todd Anderson d) Larry Augustin

109. **.....**is a malicious software program written intentionally to enter a computer without the user's permission or knowledge.

a) VERONICA b) Microsoft Windows

c) Computer Virus d) Cyber crime

110. An .....is a set of software that manages computer hardware resources and provides common services for computer programs.

a) Operating system b) Microsoft Windows

c) open source d) Word processing

111. The main function of .....is to coordinate the user and outside devices used in computer system.

a) Disk operating system b) Microsoft Windows

c) Word processing d) VERONICA

112. While operating a computer, user enters some commands..... converts these commands into a version which is readable by computer memory.

a) Disk operating system b) Microsoft Windows

c) VERONICA d) open source

113. .....converts the error messages generated by computers into an understandable format.

a) BOOT record b) open source c) Word processing d) DOS

114. To load disk operating system, your computer must be equipped with.....

a) BOOT record b) Microsoft Windows c) VERONICA d) open source

115. .....enables read-only memory (ROM) to load the disk operating system.

a) BOOT record b) Microsoft Windows

c) open source d) Digital Divide

116. In production and development, ...is a philosophy, or pragmatic methodology that promotes free redistribution and access to an end product's design and implementation details.

a) open source b) VERONICA c) Digital Divide d) BOOT record

117. The label “open source” was adopted by a group of people in the free software movement at a strategy session held at Palo Alto, ……., in reaction to Netscape's January 1998 announcement of a source code release for Navigator.

a) California b) Massachusetts c) pensylvania d) Newjercey

118. ……of MIT first proposed a global network of computers in 1962, and moved over to the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) in late 1962 to head the work to develop it.

a) David Rothenberg b) Ray Tomlinson

c) Frederick G. Kilgour d) J.C.R. Licklider

119. Roberts moved over to DARPA in 1966 and developed his plan for…….

a) JDPC b) VERONICA c) cable d) ARPANET

120. E-mail was adapted for ARPANET by ……of BBN in 1972.

a) Ray Tomlinson b) Frederick G. Kilgour

c) Peter Scott d) David Rothenberg

121……. picked the @ symbol from the available symbols on his teletype to link the username and address.

a) Ray Tomlinson b) Frederick G. Kilgour c) Bob Kahn d) Peter Scott

122. The Unix to Unix Copy Protocol (UUCP) was invented in ……. at Bell Labs.

a) 1678 b) 1778 c) 1868 d) 1978

123. ……was the first national commercial online service to offer Internet access to its subscribers.

a) Delphi b) cable c) IPR d) JDPC

124……. is a form of Internet access that uses the facilities of the public switched telephone network (PSTN) to establish a dialed connection to an Internet service provider (ISP) via telephone lines.

a) Dal-up Internet access b) cable c) ISDN d) IPR

125……. is a family of technologies that provide internet access by transmitting digital data over the wires of a local telephone network.

a) DSL b) cable c) ISDN d) WIPO

126. ……is a wireless networking technology used across the globe.

a) WiFi b) WIPO c) IPR d) JDPC

127. Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre is an Autonomous Inter-University Centre (IUC) of……, Government of India.

a) UGC b)UNO c)NCTE d) NCERT

128. National Informatics Centre (NIC) is a premier S & T institution of the Government of India, established in……, for providing e-Government / e- Governance Solutions adopting best practices, integrated services and global solutions in Government Sector.

a) 1976 b) 1978 c) 1984 d) 1986

129. **……**is a prototype portal site for biological information.

a) BRNet b) Word processing c) INSAT d) DSL

130. The term 'Word processing' was coined at IBM's Boeblingen, ……Laboratory in the 1960s.

a) West Germany b)East Germany c) France d) Spain

131. A……, also known as a worksheet, contains rows and columns and is used to record and compare numerical or financial data.

a) PowerPoint b) Microsoft Office Access c) spreadsheet d) CIET

132. Originally, ……only existed in paper format, but now they are most likely created and maintained through a software program that displays the numerical information in rows and columns.

a) spreadsheets b) PowerPoint c) Microsoft Office Access d) CIET

133. …… can be used in any area or field that works with numbers and are commonly found in the accounting, budgeting, sales forecasting, financial analysis, and scientific fields.

a) Microsoft Office Access b) Spreadsheets c) PowerPoint d) CIET

134. On a computerized spreadsheet, the intersection of a row and a column is called……

a) a cell b) Microsoft Office Access c) INSAT d) PowerPoint

135. ……..is a presentation graphics software tool.

a) Microsoft Office Access b) PowerPoint c) INSAT d) CIET

136…… provides users the easy ability to create professional-looking presentations.

a) CIET b) Microsoft Office Access c) PowerPoint d) INSAT

137…… provides editing, outlining, drawing, graphing, and presentation management functions, in one convenient software package.

a) PowerPoint b) Microsoft Office Access c) INSAT d) Spreadsheets

138. The original version of……. was created by Thomas Rudkin and Dennis Austin of a company called Forethought.

a) PowerPoint b) Microsoft Office Access c) Spreadsheets d) INSAT

139…… describes the way text and graphics can be combined together on a single page which can then be printed out as a high quality print.

a) Desk Top Publishing b) CIET c) Scilab d) INSAT

140. DTP is good for…….

a) importing text and graphics created elsewhere

b) long or specialised writing tasks

c) specialised graphics tasks

d) exporting text and graphics

141. DTP is not best for…….

a) exporting text and graphics

b) combining text and graphics

c) importing text and graphics created elsewhere

d) creating columns of text

142. ……..referring to a type of publishing that does not include printed books.

a) E-publishing b) INSAT c) JDPC d) CIET

143. In 2008 Stephen Turner and……, both Cyber Classroom instructors, realized that they had a rare opportunity to make direct comparisons of student outcomes both without and with the Cyber Classroom recordings.

a) Herman Hollerith b) Sir Hans Sloane

c) Robert Harley d) Michael Farmer

144…… includes all forms of electronically supported learning and teaching, and more recently Edtech.

a) E-learning b) INSAT c) TDCC d) CIET

145. ……was founded in 1999, as a vehicle for education to reach students who would otherwise never have the opportunity to participate in Model UN.

a) Global Classrooms b) INSAT c) JDPC d) SIT

146. On May 13, 2010, MTV Networks International President, MTV Staying Alive Chairman, and UNAIDS Ambassador ……addressed the Global Classrooms international student delegation at the UN General Assembly, during which he discussed issues ranging from AIDS and HIV to global media.

a) Hillary Clinton b) Bill Roedy

c) Esther Brimmer d) N.Karashima George

147. With Launching of a series of satellites by ……broadcasting (audio and video) and teleconferencing facilities are now available in almost every states and UTs of our country.

a) SIT b) INSAT c) TDCC d) ISRO

148. The concept of beaming educational programmes through satellites was demonstrated for the first time in India through ……. in 1975-76 using American Application Technology Satellite (ATS-6).

a) SlTE b) INSAT c) JDPC d) TDCC

149. Keeping in view usefulness of the INSAT in educational programmes MHRD visualized EDUSAT project in October…….

a) 2002 b) 1989 c) 1996 d) 1998

150. The EDUSAT was launched on 20 September…….

a) 1982 b) 1984 c) 1999 d) 2004

151. ……is the first Indian satellite built exclusively for serving the educational sector offering an interactive satellite based distance education system for the country.

a) EDUSAT b) MBHS c) Scilab d) INSAT

152. ……is specially configured for the audiovisual medium, employing digital interactive classroom and multimedia multicentric systems.

a) EDUSAT b) INSAT c) FORTRAN d) MBHS

153……. is primarily meant for providing connectivity to school, college and higher levels of education and also to support non-formal education including developmental communication.

a) EDUSAT b) MBHS c) Scilab d) FORTRAN

154……. carries five Ku-band transponders providing spot beams, one Ku-band transponder providing a national beam and six Extended C-band transponders with national coverage beam.

a) EDUSAT b) COBOL c) FORTRAN d) HTML

155. In the first phase of pilot projects, a ……transponder on board INSAT-3R, which is already in orbit, is being used.

a) FORTRAN b) CIET c) MBHS d) Ku-band

156. The ……configuration has allowed CIET, NCERT to develop a network of institutions; together constituting a national network.

a) EDUSAT b) MBHS c) HTML d) Scilab

157……, leader in analysis software, provides business intelligence (BI) software that helps leading organizations make better business decisions every day.

a) MBHS b) Scilab c) FORTRAN d) Access Digital Data

158. The ……Library is the world's largest library in terms of total number of items.

a) German b) French c) British d) Russian

159. British Library is located on the north side of Euston Road in St Pancras, ...

a) Hardward b) Cambridge c) Oxford d) London

160. The British Library was created on 1 July ..... as a result of the British Library Act 1972.

a) 1971 b)1973 c) 1982 d) 1985

161. In....., the British Library absorbed the National Sound Archive, which holds many sound and video recordings, with over a million discs and thousands of tapes.

a) 1983 b) 1986 c) 1987 d) 1992

162. The core of the British Library's historical collections is based on a series of donations and acquisitions from the 18th century, known as.....

a) The 'foundation collections' b) MBHS c) HTML d) Scilab

163. An Act of Parliament in ..... established the principle of the legal deposit, ensuring that the British Library and five other libraries in Great Britain and Ireland are entitled to receive a free copy of every item published or distributed in Britain.

a) 1901 b)1909 c) 1911 d) 1931

164..... 'Sitting on History' was purchased for the British Library by Carl Djerassi and Diane Middlebrook in 1997.

a) John E. Mitchiner's b) Herman Hollerith's

c) Bill Woodrow's d) T.V. Mahalingam's

165. In .....2010 the British Library launched its Management and business studies portal.

a) October b) November c)December d) January

166. The .....Library Philatelic Collections are held at St Pancras

a) British b) American c) French d) Indian

167. .....founded the Tabulating Machine Company in 1896 which later became the popular IBM (International Business Machines Corporation.A variety of machines were developed during the WWII.

a) John E. Mitchiner b) Herman Hollerith

c) W.W.Grummond d) T.V. Mahalingam

168. The first all-electronic computer is called …….

a) ENIAC b) COBOL c) FORTRAN d) HTML

169. The first non-military electronic programmable computer, ……., for data processing was introduced in 1950.

a) UNIVAC b) COBOL c) FORTRAN d) HTML

170. The …….is a computer application that provides statistical analysis of data.

a) SPSS b) Scilab c) UNIVAC d) COBOL

171. SPSS (originally, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) is a software program developed in the late 1960s by graduate students at……. University

a) Oxford b)Harward c) Stanford d) Cambridge

172. …….is the data analysis package of choice for people wanting to analyze quantitative data.

a) Scilab b) SPSS c) COBOL d) UNIVAC

173. …….for Windows is a comprehensive, interactive, general-purpose package for data analysis and it includes most routine statistical techniques.

a) SPSS b) Scilab c) ENIAC d) Access Digital Data

174. ……is a true Windows package being mouse-driven with movable, scalable windows, drop-down menus and dialog boxes.

a) Scilab b) SPSS c) Access Digital Data d) INSAT

175……. for Windows is probably one of the easiest major statistics package to use.

a) Scilab b) SPSS c) INSAT d) JDPC

176. In July……., in order to improve the technology transfer, the Scilab Consortium joined the Digiteo Foundation

a) 2002 b)2007 c) 2008 d) 2011

177……. allows even inexperienced users to run complicated statistical analyses at the click of a few buttons.

a) ENIAC b) Scilab c) SPSS d) Access Digital Data

178..... for Windows provides a powerful statistical analysis and data management system in a graphical environment, using descriptive menus and simple dialog boxes to do most of the tasks for you.

a) CIET b) Scilab c) JDPC d) SPSS

179..... provides a powerful statistical-analysis and data-management system in a graphical environment, using descriptive menus and simple dialog boxes to do most of the work for you.

a) JDPC b) Scilab c) INSAT d) SPSS

180. .....is an open source, cross-platform numerical computational package and a high-level, numerically oriented programming language.

a) Scilab b) ENIAC c) Access Digital Data d) COBOL

181..... can be used for signal processing, statistical analysis, image enhancement, fluid dynamics simulations, numerical optimization, and modeling and simulation of explicit and implicit dynamical systems.

a) Scilab b) Access Digital Data c) INSAT d) JDPC

182. MATLAB code, which is similar in syntax, can be converted to.....

a) FORTRAN b) Scilab c) COBOL d) INSAT

183. .....is one of several open source alternatives to MATLAB.

a) FORTRAN b) ENIAC c) Scilab d) COBOL

184. Scilab includes a free package called .....for modeling and simulation of explicit and implicit dynamical systems, including both continuous and discrete sub-systems.

a) Access Digital Data b) ENIAC c) Xcos d) FORTRAN

185. .....can be compared to Simulink from the MathWorks.

a) Xcos b) Access Digital Data c) Scilab d) FORTRAN

186. Scilab syntax is largely based on the .....language.

a) ENIAC b) Scilab c) MATLAB d) Xcos

187. The Scilab Consortium was formed in May ..... to broaden contributions and promote Scilab as worldwide reference software in academia and industry.

a) 1983 b) 1993 c) 2003 d) 2006

188. In July 2008, in order to improve the technology transfer, the Scilab Consortium joined the…….

a) Digiteo Foundation b) Scilab c) ENIAC d) Access Digital Data

189. ……is a method by which a company can convert paper documents into digital format.

a) Digital documentation b) Scilab c) Access Digital Data d) MATLAB

190. Indus script is a product of one of the largest ……civilisations often referred to as the Harappan civilisation.

a) Neolithic Age b) Paleolithic Age

c) Bronze Age d) Mesolithic Age

191……. Civilisation was distinguished for its highly utilitarian and standardised life style, excellent water management system and architecture.

a) American b)Mayan c) Indus Valley d)Egyptian

192. The first publication of a Harappan seal dates to 1873, in a drawing by …….

a) Alexander Cunningham b) Yuri Knorozov

c) John E. Mitchiner d) W.W.Grummond

193. In the early 1970s, ……published a corpus and concordance of Indus writing listing about 3700 seals and about 417 distinct signs in specific patterns.

a) Iravatham Mahadevan b) John E. Mitchiner

c) W.W.Grummond d) T.V. Mahalingam

194. ……thought that the Indus script was the archetype of the Brāhmī script.

a) Alexander Cunningham b) W.W.Grummond

c) MGS Narayanan d)K.A.Nilakandasastri

195. In May 2007, the Tamil Nadu Archaeological Department found pots with arrow-head symbols during an excavation in Melaperumpallam near…….

a) Poompuhar b) Madras c) Adayar d) Tirunelveli

196. A computational study od Indus Script conducted by a joint Indo-US team led by Rajesh P N Rao of the University of ……., consisting of Iravatham Mahadevan and others from the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, was published in April 2009 in Science.

a) Russia b) Washington c) France d)Delhi

197. The book 'Deciphering the Indus Script' was written by …….

a) Asko Parpola b) Shikaripura Ranganatha Rao

c) K.A. Nilakanta Sastri d) Appadorai

198. The Finnish scholar ……led a Finnish team in the 1960s-80s that vied with Knorozov's Soviet team in investigating the Indus script using computer analysis.

a) Shikaripura Ranganatha Rao b) Asko Parpola

c) John E. Mitchiner d) W.W.Grummond

199. 'South Indian History and Society Studies from Inscriptions A.D.850-1800' was written by …….

a) Noboru Karashima b) Prof.Champakalakshmi

c) D.N.Jha d) M.G.S. Narayanan

200. ……. initiated a joint research project on the "Socio – economic development in South India from the 13th century through the 18th century in 1984.

a) Robert Scoble b) Goldman

c) Noboru Karashima d) Jason Calacanis.

201. The Vijayanagar Inscriptions in South India brought out by Noboru Karashima in ……. is a remarkable example for computer assisted research.

a) 2000 b)2002 c) 2005 d) 2007

202. ……. is an electronic spreadsheet program that can be used for storing, organizing and manipulating data.

a) ENIAC b) Scilab c) Excel d) Access Digital Data

203. ……is the study of human cultures through the recovery documentation and analysis of material remains including architecture, artefacts, biofacts, human remains and landscapes.

a) Numismatics b) Archaeology c) Anthropology d)Paleography

204. JSTOR is an online system for archiving academic journals, founded in…….

a) 1985 b)1992 c) 1995 d) 2005

205. The founder of JSTOR was ……

a) Goldman b) William G. Bowen

c) Brad Fitzpatrick d) Robert Scoble

206. ……. is an autonomous institution committed to scientific research in history and social sciences, Funded by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Government of Kerala.

a) ICHR b) UNESCO c) Scilab d) KCHR

207. KCHR is located at ……

a) Thiruvananthapuram b)Delhi c) Kottayam d)Calcutta

208. The British Museum was established in……., largely based on the collections of the physician and scientist Sir Hans Sloane.

a) 1733 b)1743 c)1753 d)1783

209……. is a collaborative project to create a free editable map of the world.

a) UNESCO b) OSM c) ENIAC d) KCHR

210. ……was founded in July 2004 by Steve Coast.

a) ENIAC b) UNESCO c) Scilab d) OpenStreetMap

211.A …….is a personal journal published on the World Wide Web consisting of discrete entries ("posts") typically displayed in reverse chronological order so the most recent post appears first.

a) Scilab b) blog c) ENIAC d) OSM

212. The term "weblog" was coined by ……on 17 December 1997.

a) Jorn Barger b) Brad Fitzpatrick

c) Evan Williams d) Meg Hourihan

213.…….launched Open Diary in October 1998, which soon grew to thousands of online diaries.

a) Rustem Adagamov b) Brad Fitzpatrick

c) Bruce Ableson d) Alexey Navalny

214. ……started LiveJournal in March 1999.

a) Brad Fitzpatrick b) Evan Williams

c) Meg Hourihan d) Vladimir Putin

215. The Blogger's Code of Conduct is a proposal by ……for bloggers to enforce civility on their blogs by being civil themselves and moderating comments on their blog.

a) Tim O'Reilly b) Meg Hourihan

c) Brad Fitzpatrick d) Bruce Ableson

216. Groupsite.com is formerly known as …….

a) Scilab b) CollectiveX c) ENIAC d) CollectiveZ

217. Google Earth is a virtual globe, map and geographical information program that was originally called…….

a) Earth Viewer 3D b) Scilab c) ENIAC d) Earth Viewer 4D

218. ……is the premier organization for the archaeological researches and protection of the cultural heritage of the nation.

a) ENIAC b) UNESCO c) ASI d)ICHR

219. ASI regulates all archaeological activities in the country as per the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act,…….

a) 1948 b)1958 c)1868 d)1978

220. The Internet Archive Founded in 1996 located in …….

a) France b) Washington c) NewDelhi d) San Francisco

ANSWER KEY

1.d	2.a	3.a	4.a	5.b	6.a	7.a
8.a	9.a	10.a	11.d	12.d	13.a	14.a
15.a	16.b	17.a	18.d	19.a	20.a	21.a
22.c	23.c	24.a	25.a	26.a	27.c	28.a
29.a	30.c	31.d	32.d	33.a	34.a	35.a
36.a	37.d	38.d	39.a	40.d	41.a	42.a
43.b	44.a	45.a	46.a	47.a	48.a	49.a
50.a	51.d	52.b	53.b	54.b	55.b	56.b
57.b	58.b	59.d	60.a	61.a	62.a	63.a
64.a	65.a	66.c	67.a	68.a	69.c	70.a
71.a	72.d	73.d	74.d	75.d	76.d	77.a
78.d	79.d	80.a	81.a	82.a	83.a	84.a
85.a	86.a	87.a	88.a	89.a	90.a	91.a
92.a	93.a	94.b	95.a	96.b	97.a	98.b
99.a	100.a	101.c	102.a	103.a	104.a	105.b
106.c	107.a	108.a	109.c	110.a	111.a	112.a
113.d	114.a	115.a	116.a	117.a	118.d	119.d
120.a	121.a	122.d	123.a	124.a	125.a	126.a
127.a	128.a	129.a	130.a	131.c	132.a	133.b
134.a	135.b	136.c	137.a	138.a	139.a	140.a
141.a	142.a	143.d	144.a	145.a	146.b	147.d
148.a	149.a	150.d	151.a	152.a	153.a	154.a
155.d	156.a	157.d	158.c	159.d	160.b	161.a
162.a	163.c	164.c	165.a	166.a	167.b	168.a
169.a	170.a	171.c	172.b	173.a	174.b	175.b
176.c	177.c	178.d	179.d	180.a	181.a	182.b
183.c	184.c	185.a	186.c	187.c	188.a	189.a
190.c	191.c	192.a	193.a	194.a	195.a	196.b
197.a	198.b	199.a	200.c	201.b	202.c	203.b
204.c	205.b	206.d	207.a	208.c	209.b	210.d
211.b	212.a	213.c	214.a	215.a	216.b	217.a
218.c	219.b	220.d				