

1. In MICR, C stands for
 - (a) Character
 - (b) Colour
 - (c) Computer
 - (d) Code

2. Process is
 - (a) Program in High level language kept on disk
 - (b) Contents of main memory
 - (c) A program in execution
 - (d) A job in secondary memory

3. A development strategy whereby the executive control modules of a system are coded and tested first, is known as
 - (a) Bottom-up development
 - (b) Top-down development
 - (c) Left-Right development
 - (d) None of the above

4. Which of the following performs modulation and demodulation.
 - (a) Coaxial cable
 - (b) Modem
 - (c) Satellite
 - (d) Optical fiber

5. A complete electronic circuit with transistors and other electronic components on a small silicon chip is called a(n)-
 - (a) Integrated circuit
 - (b) Workstation
 - (c) CPU
 - (d) Magnetic disk

6. How many digits of the DNIC (Data Network Identification Code) identify the country.
 - (a) First six
 - (b) First five
 - (c) First three
 - (d) First four

7. How much power (approx.) a light-emitting diode can couple into an optical fiber.
 - (a) 10 miliwatts
 - (b) 440 microwatts
 - (c) 100 picowatts
 - (d) 100 microwatts

8. The pattern of printed lines on most products are called

- (a) OCR Code
- (b) MICR
- (c) MICR Codes
- (d) Barcodes

9. Which provides the fastest access to large video files.

- (a) Optical drives
- (b) IDE hard drives
- (c) SCSI hard drives
- (d) EIDE hard drives

10. What allows you to print on both sides of the printer

- (a) Duplexer
- (b) Toner Cartridge
- (c) Fuser
- (d) Paper Swapping unit

Ans. 1 (a) 2 (c) 3 (b) 4 (b) 5 (a) 6 (c) 7(d) 8 (d) 9 (c) 10.(a)