

1 Internet is

- a. a local computer network
- b. a world wide network of computers
- c. an interconnected network of computers
- d. a world wide interconnected network of computers which use a common protocol to communicate with one another

2 The facilities available in the internet are

- (i) electronic mail
- (ii) remote login
- (iii) file transfer
- (iv) word processing

- a. i, ii
- b. i, ii, iii
- c. i, ii, iv
- d. ii, iii and iv

3 Internet requires

- a. an international agreement to connect computers
- b. a local area network
- c. a commonly agreed set of rules to communicate between computers
- d. a World Wide Web

4 Each computer connected to the internet must

- a. be an IBM PC
- b. have a unique IP address
- c. be internet compatible
- d. have a modem connection

5 IP address is currently

- a. 4 bytes long
- b. available in plenty
- c. 6 bytes long
- d. not assigned as it is all used up

6 IP addresses are converted to

- a. a binary string
- b. alphanumeric string
- c. a hierarchy of domain names
- d. a hexadecimal string

7 Internet addresses must always have at least

- (i) a country name or organization type
- (ii) internet service provider's name
- (iii) name of organization
- (iv) name of individual
- (v) type of organization

- a. i, ii, iii
- b. ii, iii, iv
- c. i, iii
- d. ii, iii, iv, v

8 Internet uses

- a. Packet switching
- b. Circuit switching
- c. Telephone switching
- d. Telex switching

9 Internet data is broken up as

- a. fixed length packets
- b. variable length packets
- c. not packetized

d. 64 bytes packets

10 Internet packet data structure consists of

- (i) source address
- (ii) destination address
- (iii) serial number of packets
- (iv) message bytes
- (v) Control bits for error checking
- (vi) Path identification bits

- a. i, ii, iii
- b. i, ii, iii, iv
- c. i, ii, iii, iv, v
- d. i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi

11 The packets of an internet message

- a. take a predetermined path
- b. take a path based on packet priority
- c. go along different paths based on path availability
- d. take the shortest path from source to destination

12 The time taken by internet packets

- a. can be predetermined before transmission
- b. may be different for different packets
- c. is irrelevant for audio packets

13 By an intranet we mean

- a. a LAN of an organization
- b. a Wide Area Network connecting all branches of an organization
- c. a corporate computer network
- d. a network connecting all computers of an organization and using the internet protocol

14 By an extranet we mean

- a. an extra fast computer network
- b. the intranets of two co-operating organizations interconnected via a secure leased line
- c. an extra network used by an organization for higher reliability
- d. an extra connection to internet provided to co-operating organizati

15 World Wide Web

- a. is another name for internet
- b. world wide connection for computers
- c. a collection of linked information residing on computers connected by the internet
- d. a collection of world wide information

16 Among services available on the World Wide Web are

(i)Encryption

(ii)HTTP

(iii)HTML

(iv)Firewalls

- a. i and ii
- b. ii and iii
- c. iii and iv
- d. i and iv

17 A world wide web contains web pages

- a. residing in many computers
- b. created using HTML
- c. with links to other web pages
- d. residing in many computers linked together using HTML

18 A web page is located using a

- a. Universal Record Linking
- b. Uniform Resource Locator
- c. Universal Record Locator
- d. Uniformly Reachable Links

19 A URL specifies the following:

- (i) protocol used
- (ii) domain name of server hosting web page
- (iii) name of folder with required information
- (iv) name of document formatted using HTML
- (v) the name of ISP

- a. i, ii, iii, iv
- b. ii, iii, iv, v
- c. i, iii, iv
- d. i, ii, iii, v

20 A search engine is a program to search

- a. for information
- b. web pages
- c. web pages for specified index terms
- d. web pages for information using specified search terms

21 HTML stands for

- a. Hyper Text Making Links
- b. Hyper Text Markup Language
- c. Higher Textual Marking of Links
- d. Hyper Text Mixer of Links

22 HTML is similar to a

- a. word processing language
- b. screen editor

c. scripting language

d. search engine

23 Desirable properties of a website are

(i) a meaningful address

(ii) Help and search facilities

(iii) Links to related sites

(iv) Features to allow users to give feedback

(v) Hosting on a mainframe

a. i, ii, iii

b. i, ii, iii, iv

c. i, ii, iii, iv, v

d. i, ii, iii, v

24 HTML uses

a. pre-specified tags

b. user defined tags

c. tags only for linking

d. fixed tags defined by the language

25 HTML tags define

a. The data types of elements of document

b. Presentation of specified elements of a document

c. The contents of the document

d. The structure of the document

26 The tag used in HTML to link it with other URL's is:

a. <A>

b. <H>

c. <U>

d. <L>

27 The tags used for specifying fonts in HTML are

(i)

(ii) <I>

(iii) <U>

(iv) <L>

- a. (i) and (ii)
- b. (i) and (iii)
- c. (ii) and (iv)
- d. (i),(ii) and (iii)

28 It is possible to display pictures (i.e, images) in HTML specification by using the tag.

- a. <GR src = Picture file>
- b. <PIC src =Picture file>
- c.
- d. <GIF src=Picture file

29 SGML stands for

- a. Standard Generalized Markup Language
- b. Structured General Markup Language
- c. Standard Graphics Mapping Language
- d. Standard General Markup Link

30 HTML and XML are markup languages

- a. Specially development for the web
- b. Are based on SGML
- c. Are versions of SGML

d. Independent of SGML

31 XML stands for

- a. Extra Markup Language
- b. Excellent Markup Links
- c. Extended Markup Language
- d. Extended Marking Links

32 XML uses

- a. user define tags
- b. pre-defined tags
- c. both predefined and user-defined tags
- d. Extended tags used in HTML and makes them powerful

33 In order to interpret XML documents one should

- a. Use standardized tags
- b. Have a document type definition which defines the tags
- c. Define the tags separately
- d. Specify tag filename

34 The advantages of XML over HTML are

- (i) It allows processing of data stored in web-pages
- (ii) It uses meaningful tags which aids in understanding the nature of a document
- (iii) Is simpler than HTML
- (iv) It separates presentation and structure of document

- a. (i),(ii) and (iii)
- b. (i),(ii) and(iv)
- c. (ii),(iii) and (iv)
- d. (i),(iii) and (iv)

35 XSL definition is used along with XML definition to specify

- a. The data types of the contents of XML document
- b. The presentation of XML document
- c. The links with other documents
- d. The structure of XML document

36 XLL definition is used along with XML to specify

- a. The data types of the contents of XML document
- b. The presentation of XML document
- c. The links with other documents
- d. The structure of XML document

37 DTD definition is used along with XML to specify

- a. The data types of the contents of XML document
- b. The presentation of XML document
- c. The links with other documents
- d. The structure of XML document

Key to Objective Questions

1. d 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. c
7. c 8. a 9. b 10. c 11. c 12. c
13. d 14. b 15. c 16. b 17. d 18. b
19. a 20. d 21. b 22. a 23. b 24. d
25. b 26. a 27. a 28. c 29. a 30. b
31. c 32. a 33. b 34. b 35. b 36. c
37. a

1. GIS uses the information from which of the following sources?
 - a) Non- spatial information system
 - b) Spatial information system
 - c) Global information system
 - d) Position information system

Ans:- b

2. Among the following can be expressed as an example of hardware component.
 - a) Keyboard
 - b) Arc GIS
 - c) Auto CAD
 - d) Digitalization

Ans:- a

3. Which of the following formats can be used for GIS output?
 - a) DXF
 - b) PDF
 - c) GIF
 - d) HTML

4.

Ans:- C

5. In the process of GIS, digitalization is done for better output.
 - a) True
 - b) False

Ans:- A

6. Among the following, which do not come under the components of GIS?
 - a) Hardware
 - b) Software
 - c) Compiler
 - d) Data

Ans:- c

7. Data can be shared in the process of GIS.
 - a) True
 - b) False

Ans:- b

8. Which of the following doesn't determine the capability of GIS?
- a) Defining a map
 - b) Representing cartographic feature
 - c) Retrieving data
 - d) Transferring data

Ans:- d

9. Which of the following acts a benefit of GIS?
- a) Maintaining geo spatial data
 - b) Data sharing
 - c) Accurate data information
 - d) Presence of data retrieval service

Ans:- a

10. Which among the following is a server based hardware platform of GIS?
- a) Autodesk Revit
 - b) STAAD Pro
 - c) Arc GIS
 - d) Google-maps

Ans:- d

11. Which of the following is the appropriate definition of Information Technology?

- A. Information Technology refers to the use of hardware and software for processing information
- B. Information Technology refers to the use of hardware and software for distribution of useful information
- C. Information Technology refers to the use of principles of Physical sciences and Social sciences for processing of information of many kinds.
- D. Information Technology refers to the use of hardware and software for storage, retrieval, processing and distributing information of many kinds.

Ans:- D

12. ICT stands for :

- A. Inter connected Terminals

- B. Intera Common Terminology
- C. International Communication Technology
- D. Information and Communication Technology

Ans:- D

13. Information and Communication Technology includes:

- A. On line learning
- B. Web Based Learning
- C. Learning through the use of EDUSAT
- D. All of the above

Ans:- D

14. Climate models use

- A. a combination of statistical and current data to provide a reasonable forecast
- B. substantial advances in technology
- C. For crop calendar
- D. None of the above

Ans: A

15. NAM (North American Model) is

- A. Tool
- B. used to forecast local weather conditions
- C. forecasting planetary scale weather conditions
- D. None

Ans: B

16. CMC is a _____ model for forecasting

- A. climate
- B. statistical
- C. dynamic
- D. None

Ans: C

17. _____model is commonly used to track tropical and mid latitude cyclones.

- A. climate
- B. statistical
- C. dynamic
- D. None

Ans: B

18. _____is a simulation model that describes processes of crop growth and development as a function of weather conditions, soil conditions, and crop management.

- A. climate
- B. statistical
- C. dynamic
- D. Crop simulation Model

Ans: D

19. -----provides benefits in geo-fencing, map-making and surveying

- A. GPS
- B. Smartphone
- C. Dynamic model
- D. None

Ans: A

20. ----- is a vital component in the Expert system which acts as artificial intelligence.

- A. Crop doctor
- B. Smartphone
- C. DSS
- D. None

Ans: A

21. ----- is a computer-based information system including knowledge based system that support decision making activities.

- A. Crop doctor
- B. Smartphone
- C. DSS
- D. None

Ans: C

22. ----- is a tool that provides timely information about seeds to promote local crop production

- A. Crop doctor
- B. Crop Calendar
- C. DSS
- D. None

Ans: B