

MA GEOGRAPHY
First Semester
COMPUTER APPLICATION & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(MGE - 104)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Answer any four from Question no. 2 to 8
Question no. 1 is compulsory.

1. Define computer. What are the characteristic features of a computer? Classify computers based on performance and price. Discuss the components of computer with suitable block diagram. (1+2+3+4=10)
2. What do you mean by generations of computer? Discuss the salient features of the different generations of computers. (2+8=10)
3. What is DBMS? What are the advantages of RDBMS? Explain the different schemas in DBMS architecture. (3+3+4=10)
4. What is an operating system? What are its functions? Write a brief note on layers of operating system. Give two examples of operating system. (1+3+4+2=10)
5. What is computer network? Write an explanatory note on computer network and its types. Give suitable diagram in support of your answer. (1+7+2=10)
6. What is a virus? What are the elements of computer virus? What damages can be caused by a computer virus? Support your answer with suitable example. (1+4+5=10)
7. What do you mean by data processing? What are the types and functions of data processing? Describe different methods of data processing with suitable examples. (1+4+5=10)

8. Write an explanatory note on application of computer and information technology in studies related to earth's resources. (10)

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1×20=20

1. Which generation is associated with vacuum tube technology?
 - a. First
 - b. Second
 - c. Third
 - d. Fourth

2. Pointing devices and GUIs were started during
 - a. Second Generation
 - b. Third Generation
 - c. Fourth Generation
 - d. Fifth Generation

3. Capability of learning, recognition and self-organization leading to better decision making is known as
 - a. Natural Language Processing (NLP)
 - b. Integrated Circuits (IC)
 - c. Artificial Intelligence (AI)
 - d. Graphical User interface (GUI)

4. SQL stand for
 - a. Sequential Query Language
 - b. Structured Query Language
 - c. System Query Language
 - d. Software Query Language

5. The collection of database at a particular moment is called
 - a. Meta data
 - b. Schema
 - c. Instance
 - d. DBMS

6. Columns in a DBMS table refers to
 - a. Attributes
 - b. Records
 - c. Entity
 - d. Tuples

7. Database model based on tree structure is
 - a. Network
 - b. Flat file
 - c. Hierarchical
 - d. Relational
8. Which one of the following is an example of RDBMS?
 - a. MySQL
 - b. Oracle
 - c. Sybase
 - d. All of the above
9. Table attribute with unique identification and non-redundancy is called
 - a. Primary Key
 - b. Foreign Key
 - c. Secondary Key
 - d. System Key
10. Which of the following functions can be done with Data Manipulation Language?
 - a. Create and delete data
 - b. Retrieve and edit data
 - c. Control data security
 - d. All of the above
11. _____ is online data processing.
 - a. Random access processing
 - b. Multiple access processing
 - c. Serial processing
 - d. User defined processing
12. Billing system is done by _____
 - a. Batch processing
 - b. Real time processing
 - c. Multi processing
 - d. Time sharing processing
13. Multi access system is _____
 - a. Time sharing processing
 - b. Multi processing
 - c. Online processing
 - d. All the above
14. Laptop is a type of
 - a. Micro computer
 - b. Mini computer
 - c. Mainframe computer
 - d. Super computer

15. Drivers are _____
- System software
 - Application software
 - Operating software
 - Hardware
16. The main function(s) of operating system is/are
- Programme creation
 - Programme execution
 - Programme protection
 - All the above
17. Red Hat is a type of
- Linux OS
 - Windows OS
 - Mac OS
 - Unix OS
18. In LAN, the area coverage is
- 0 – 10 km
 - 1 – 10 km
 - 2 – 10 km
 - 3 – 10 km
19. VIRUS means
- Vital Information Resource Under Seize
 - Vital Information Rescued Under Supervision
 - Various Important Resource Under Supervision
 - None of the above
20. FAT means
- File Allocation Table
 - File Access Table
 - File Advice Table
 - File Added Table
