MASTER OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCES
First Semester
FOUNDATION OF COMPUTER & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(MLS - 103)

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. What are the implications of ICT on modern libraries? Describe in details. (10)

2. What is a computer? What are the different types of computer? Explain the main characteristics of a computer.   (2+3+5=10)

3. Explain briefly what you understand by the expression 'computer generations'. (10)

4. Describe the basic components of a modern computer system and explain their role in its working.   (5+5=10)

5. Briefly explain the significance of different types of computer storage media and indicate their use.   (5+5=10)

6. Write short notes (*any two*):   (5×2=10)

   a) Number system

   b) Classification of computer

   c) IP Address

7. Discuss different types of Network Topologies with suitable examples.   (10)

8. What is Internet? Briefly explain history and growth of Internet.   (2+8=10)

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Duration: 20 minutes   **Marks – 20**

(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer: 1×20=20

1. Which of the following is NOT one of the four major data processing functions of a computer?
   A. Gathering data
   B. Processing data into information
   C. Analyzing the data or information
   D. Storing the data or information

2. Computers gather data, which means that they allow users to _____ data.
   A. present   B. input
   C. output   D. store

3. The term bit is short for:
   A. megabyte   B. binary language
   C. binary digit   D. binary number

4. DNS in internet technology stands for
   A. Dynamic Name System   B. Domain Name System
   C. Distributed Name System   D. None of these

5. Who designed analytical engine?
   A. Charles Babbage   B. Pascal
   C. James Watt   D. Boyl

6. Which number system is usually followed in a typical 32-bit computer?
   A. 2   B. 8   C. 10   D. 16

7. Which one of the following is an example of Operating System?
   A. Microsoft Word   B. Microsoft Excel
   C. Microsoft Access   D. Microsoft Windows

8. Which one of the following represents the binary equivalent of the decimal number 23?
   A. 01011   B. 10111
   C. 10011   D. None of the above

9. Where does a computer add and compare its data?
   A. CPU   B. Memory
   C. Hard disk   D. Floppy disk

10. Computers on an internet are identified by
   A. e-mail address   B. street address
   C. IP address   D. None of the above

11. Which of the following is not purely output device?
   A. Screen   B. Printer
   C. Speaker   D. Plotter

12. Which is not a computer classification?
   A. mainframe   B. maxframe
   C. mini   D. notebook

13. A collection of related instructions organized for a common purpose is referred to as
   A. File   B. Database
   C. Program   D. None of above

14. Signals can be analog or digital and a computer that processes the both type of signals is known as
   A. Analog computer   B. Digital Computer
   C. Hybrid Computer   D. Mainframe Computer

15. Which company is the biggest player in the microprocessor industry?
   A. Motorola   B. IBM   C. Intel   D. AMD

16. Central Processing Unit is combination of
   A. Control and storage   B. Control and output unit
   C. Arithmetic logic and input unit   D. Arithmetic logic and control unit

17. Fifth generation computer is also known as
   A. Knowledge information processing system
   B. Very large scale integration (VLSI)
   C. Both of above
   D. None of above

18. Which is considered a direct entry input device?
   A. Optical scanner   B. Mouse and digitizer
   C. Light pen   D. All of the above

19. Which of the following is not a type of Software?
   A. System Software   B. Application Software
   C. Koha   D. Chrome

20. HTML is used to create
   A. machine language program   B. high level program
   C. web page   D. web server

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