Q1. Fill in the blanks.

1. The ARPANET project was funded by USA, (DOD) Department of Defense in **1969**.

2. Internet is a network of **networks.**

3. **HTML** is used to create a web page.

4. **Gateway** allows different networks to communicate with each other.

5. Backbone is a **network's** central structure.

6. The commonly used internet protocols are **TCP/IP.**

7. Internet messages divided in small packets and are reassembled as per their **serial number.**

8. Navigator has bookmarks and MSIE has **favorites.**

9. The first ever web browser was **MOSAIC.**

10. To open a web page you enter URL of web page in address bar of MSIE, for the same process you will type URL in **location bar** of Netscape Navigator.

11. To increase the font size of the web page, use command **ctrl+]** in Netscape Navigator.

12. By default Netscape Navigator keeps listing record for **21 days** and MSIE keep History records for **20 days.**

13. **Internet** is used for sending and receiving mails.

14. The term **home page** refers to the start page of a website.

15. **Modem** is computer peripheral that connects a computer to a telephone network.

Q2. State True or False.

1. Web browsing is searching information from web pages. **True**

2. Net surfing is done with the help of web page. **False**

3. Plug-in is software used to insert multi-media elements in a website. **True**

4. Bookmark is a hardware used to bookmark pages on the website. **False**

5. By default, MSIE keeps a record of visited websites for 20 days. **True**

6. Internet belongs to World Wide Web. **True**

7. Intranet can be used in the same way as internet. **False**

8. The protocol used by internet is called TCP/IP. **True**

9. HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) is used to transfer information.

10. Domain name system gives serial numbers on the packets. **False**

11. Hyperlink is a link between web pages. **True**

12. Intranet can be used only within an organization. **True**

13. Intranet is network of networks. **False**

14. HTTP is a communication protocol. **True**

15. Home page refers to the last page of the website. **False**

Q3. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Internet is own by:

a) IETF   b)IRTF

c) IAB   **d) No one owns it**

2. Internet Service Provider (ISP) provides us:

a) Internet   b) ISDN line

c) Internet Connection   d) Mobile Connection

3. The protocol used by internet is called:

a) Hyperlink   b) HTTP

c) TCP/IP   d) None of these

4. The first internet network was created by:

a) Inet   b)Vnet

c)ARPANET   d)None of these

5. FTP stands for:

a) File Test   b)File Type Protocol

c) File Transmission   **d) File Transfer Protocol**

6. The Netscape Navigator browser was released publically in:

a) 1960   b) 1984

c) 1994   d) 1996

7. What shortcut command you will use to exit the program in Navigator?

a) Ctrl+G   **b) Ctrl+Q**

c) Ctrl+C   d)Ctrl+H

8. To activate the multimedia elements in web page you require additional software called:

a) Collabra   b)Messenger

c)Plugins   d)None of these

9. What command will be used in MSIE to pop-up menu for document?

a) Alt+X   b) Ctrl+X

c) Ctrl+V   **d) Shift+F10**

10. Netscape Navigator has internet conferencing program called:

a)Outlook Express   b)Messenger

c)Conference   d)Navigator

Q4. Answer the following questions:

1. What do you understand by ARPANET? Which department funded them for research on networks?

Ans: ARPANET stands for Advance Research Project Agency Network, was funded by department of defence of USA in 1969.

2. What do you understand by network of networks?

Ans: Internet is a network of networks.

3. What is an ISP and what is its function?

Ans: ISP means Internet Service Provider. They provide us internet connection on chargeable basis.

4. Explain about DNS and its function.

Ans: DNS stands for Domain Name Service. It is a program that runs on web server translating the domain name into IP address.

5. Distinguish between TCP and IP.

Ans: TCP(Transmission Control Protocol) controls the flow of information of the internet.

IP (Internet Protocol)- It is addressing system which puts destination's address on the packets in a sequence or serial.

6. What is a protocol? Give examples.

Ans: A protocol is a set of rules, which the computer uses to communicate with each other across a network.

For examples,

a) TCP   b) IP   c) HTTP

7. What do you understand by intranet?

Ans: An intranet is a private network that uses internet protocols and network connectivity to share any part of an organization's information.

8. What is hyperlink and hypertext?

Ans: Hyperlink points to another document or a web page. Hyperlink is a synonym for a hotlink and sometimes called a hypertext connection.

Hypertext is text that is cross linked to other documents in such a way that the reader can read related documents by clicking a highlighted word or symbol.

9. What is Home page?

Ans: Home page is the default page or first page when you visit a website.

10. What is a URL?

Ans: URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator. It is the web address. A standard way to address web page on the Internet, for example, http://www.google.com

11. What are the various Internet Service Providers?

Ans: a) VSNL

b) MTNL

c) BSNL

d) Satyam

e) Mantra online

f) Sify

g) Airtel

h) Dishnet

12. What are the various types of internet access? Explain.

Ans: a) Dedicated Lines: The user is permanently connected to the internet.

b) Dial-up internet access: It uses a telephone line or cable to dial into an ISP and a modem attached to a computer.

c) Broadband Internet Access: It is a high speed Internet Access.

13. What is a World Wide Web(WWW)?

Ans: World Wide Web(WWW) is a collection of hypermedia documents, standards and protocols governing the way in which these documents are created and displayed on the internet.

14. What is a Web Server?

Ans: A web server is a computer program that uses client/server technology and World Wide Web Hyper text Transfer Protocol, serves the files that form web pages to web users.

15. Explain the need of modem.

Ans: A modem (MOdulator DEModulator) converts the digital signals of a personal computer into analog signals to be transmitted over a telephone cable and vice-versa. Thus, providing an internet connection via a telephone line.

16. What is a web browser?

Ans: Web browser is program, it is used to access the web pages, MOSAIC, MSIE, Netscape Navigator, Opera are the well known browsers.

17. What is the function of Back and Forward button?

Ans: (i) Back button takes you to the previous page.

(ii) Forward button takes you to the next page.

18. What do you mean by History list?

Ans: By default, system keeps the record of visited web pages and their links, called History List.

19. How can you print a web page in Netscape navigator?

Ans: A web page in Netscape Navigator can be printed by the following ways:

File>Print or

Give the command Ctrl+P from keyboard.

20. Give the various keyboard shortcut commands.

Ans:

Ctrl+N	Open new browser window
Ctrl+O	Open document
Ctrl+1	Open/raise browser
Ctrl+P	Print
Ctrl+S	Save in file
Ctrl+R	Reload document
Ctrl+A	Select all
Ctrl+C	Copy
Ctrl+X	Cut

Ctrl+V	Paste
Ctrl+D	Bookmarks, add
Ctrl+B	Bookmarks, edit
Ctrl+W	Close window
Ctrl+[	Decrease font
Ctrl+]	Increase font
F1	Help
Esc	Stop Download

Q5. Give the structure of an email.

Ans:

TO :

CC :

BCC :

SUBJECT :

Header

<Text Message>

Body

A   +   **Send**   **Cancel**

Q6. Write down the full form for the following abbreviations.

1.ISP: Internet Service Provider

2.DNS: Domain Name Server

3.URL:Uniform Resource Locator

4.IP: Internet Protocol

5.Modem: Modulator Demodulator

6.HTTP: Hypertext transfer Protocol

7.IETF:internet Engineering Task Force

8.IRTF:Internet Research Task Force

9.IAB: Internet Architecture Board

10.NSF: National Science Foundation

11.TCP: Transmission Control Protocol

12. VSNL:Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited

13. BSNL: Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

14.MTNL: Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited

15. WWW:World Wide Web

16.FTP:File Transfer Protocol

17. HTML: Hypertext Markup Language

18. ERNET:Educational Research Network

19.DOE: Department Of Electronics

20. IIS: Internet Information Server

RYAN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL LUDHIANA

SESSION – 2014-15

COMPUTER WORKSHEET-II

NAME - _____   CLASS – X, SEC. - _____

Q1. Multiple Choice Questions:

Email and Search Engines

1. Search engines uses software:
   - (a) Netmeeting
   - (b) FTP
   - (c) Usenet
   - (d) Spider ✓

2. _____ played a crucial tool in the development of e-mail.
   - (a) IETF
   - (b) ARPANET ✓
   - (c) POP
   - (d) MINE

3. The default e-mail extension for Windows Mail:
   - (a) .eml ✓
   - (b) .ema
   - (c) .emx
   - (d) .msg

4. MUA transfers the e-mail to :
   - (a) MTA
   - (b) MPA ✓
   - (c) SMTP
   - (d) MDA

5. SMTP is:
   - (a) Simple Transfer Protocol
   - (b) Simple Toss Protocol
   - (c) Simple Transfer Mail Protocol
   - (d) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol ✓

6. _____ protocol supports both online and offline retrieval of mail.
   - (a) POP
   - (b) MAT
   - (c) IMAP ✓
   - (d) SMTP

7. A symbol depicting emotions facial expressions:
   - (a) Search engine
   - (b) Acronym
   - (c) e-Mail
   - (d) Emoticons ✓

8. Online shorthand is:
   - (a) Acronym ✓
   - (b) Emoticon
   - (c) Instant message
   - (d) Smiley

9. A directory on World Wide Web:
   - (a) Web directory ✓
   - (b) Search engine
   - (c) e-Mail
   - (d) Video conferencing

10. An index of web pages:
    - (a) Acronym
    - (b) Emoticon
    - (c) Search engine ✓
    - (d) e-Mail

Data Management Tool-I

1. A systematic approach for managing database is called:
   - (a) DMS   : Data Management System
   - (b) RDBMS : Rational Database Management System
   - (c) DBMS   : Database Management System ✓
   - (c) RDBMS : Relational Data Management Score

2. MS Access data can browse with the Internet Explorer with an object of MS Access:
   - (a) Table ✓
   - (b) DBMS
   - (c) Reports
   - (d) Pages

3. Data is arranged in columns and row is known as:
   - (a) Report
   - (b) Table ✓
   - (c) Forms
   - (d) Cell

4. A collection of data related to a particular organization:
   - (a) Database ✓
   - (b) Table

5. A key that is used to recognize a unique record in a table:
   - (a) Alternate Key
   - (b) Primary Key ✓

6. The feature that database allows to access only certain records in database is:
   - (a) Forms
   - (b) Reports
   - (c) Queries ✓
   - (d) Tables

7. You can find Sort & Filter group of commands in
   - (a) Home ribbon ✓
   - (b) Create ribbon
   - (c) Database tools ribbon
   - (d) Fields ribbon

8. The text you typed in Description column in Table Design View is displayed on:
   - (a) Description bar in forms
   - (b) Report Footer when printed
   - (c) Title bar of MS Access while entering data
   - (d) Status bar while entering data ✓

9. Arrange according to the size:
   - (a) Record, field, byte, bit ✓
   - (b) Bit, field, byte, record
   - (c) Field, byte, record, bit
   - (d) Byte, bit, record, field

10. The options like Save, Open Database, Print are available in:
    - (a) Home tab
    - (b) Backstage View tab
    - (c) Office Button ✓
    - (d) Database Tools tab

11. Group names in ribbon can be helpful to:
    - (a) Group the commands so that when you move one, you can move all of them together
    - (b) Give a name for buttons on ribbon

 (c) Find the required option by inspecting through them ✓

 (d) All of above

12. Navigation pane is placed on:

 (a) The left of Access workspace ✓

 (b) The right of Access workspace

 (c) Just below the Access workspace

 (d) Just above the status bar

13. Which of the following is not a database object?

 (a) Tables   (b) Queries

 (c) Relationships ✓   (d) Reports

14. What are the columns in a microsoft access table called?

 (a) Rows   (b) Records

 (c) Fields ✓   (d) Columns

15. Which of the following statement is true?

 (a) Foreign Key fields don\'t allow duplicate values.

 (b) In An Indexed field you may or may not enter duplicate value depending upon setting duplicate value. ✓

 (c) In Primary Key field you can enter.

 (d) All statements are true.

16. What are the different views to display a table?

 (a) Datasheet View

 (b) Design View

 (c) Pivote Table & Pivot Chart View

 (d) All Of Above ✓

Q2. Fill in the blanks:

1. **Electronic mail** is abbreviated to e-mail.

2. **Ray Tomlinson** initiated the use of @ sign in an e-mail id.

3. In an e-mail message **header** is structured into fields.

4. **Body** part of an e-mail message consists of message.

5. With the advent of **MIME** you can send attachments with e-mail message.

6. Queen Elizabeth II sent the first royal e-mail on **March 26, 1976.**

7. **SMTP** protocol transfer mail reliably and efficiently.

8. **Acronym** is like online shorthand.

9. **Emoticon** is also called a smiley.

10. Search engine uses a software called **web crawler.**

11. Each column of a table is known as a **field.**

12. In a table data is arranged in **rows** and columns.

13. **Table** is a organized collection of data.

14. **Duplication** of data is called redundancy.

15. The default file extension of MS Access 2007 file is **.accdb**

Q3. State true or false:

1. The symbols used to express emoticons are called smileys. **True**

2. Instant messaging and e-mail means the same. **False**

3. Search engines searches our desired web page with the help of spiders. **True**

4. To forward click reply button. **False**

5. In an e-mail id the user name is followed by $ sign. **False**

6. .edu is used for government agencies. **False**

7. The acronym BT W means between the wickets. **False**

8. Emoticons acts like an online shorthand. **False**

9. Search engine helps to retrieve information. **True**

10. Google uses stemming technology. **True**

11. The database advantages are more in comparisons to disadvantages. **True**

12. Pages objects are used to view and browse access data with Internet Explorer. **True**

13. A systematic approach for managing database is called Database Management System. **True**

14. Table is a spreadsheet and is arranged in rows and columns. **True**

15. Form is not an object of database.**False**

Q4. Answer the following questions:

Q1. Name the two parts of e-mail address and is separated by which symbol?

Ans. The e-mail has two parts — user name and host name, are separated by a @ symbol.

Q2. What are the advantages of e-mail?

Ans. (*i*) Cost effective (*ii*) Very speedy

(*iii*) No wastage of papers (*iv*) Not disturbing

(*v*) Easy to maintain records

(*vi*) Easy way of communication.

Q3. What are the limitations of e-mail?

Ans. Costly — computer required

No – mail privacy

Impersonal medium

Addictive by nature

Q4. Why the emoticons are used in e-mail, chat? Explain.

Ans. An emoticon is called a smiley. It is a sequence of printable characters such as :–);;O)^–^;:(or a small image intended to represent a human facial expressions.

Q5. What is an e-mail ? Write any two advantages of e-mail.

Ans. E-mail is an electronic message sent from one person to another via the Internet.

Advantages of e-mail are:

1. E-mail is very fast, it is delivered to any corner of the world in minutes.

2. E-mail costs less than a conventional mail.

Q6. Give an example of e-mail address and explain each part of it.

Ans. An e-mail address has the following format:

name@address.

Where name is the person's unique user name, for instance — Vaishali Kohli. Then, the sign @ followed by domain name, for instance — hotmail.com. Thus, forming an e-mail id as vaishalikohli@hotmail.com.

Q7. What do you understand by internet search engine?

Ans. A search engine helps you to find the addresses for all the pages that match your search terms. Choosing the right search term is the key to find the information you need. Searches are not case sensitive.

Q8. What is the difference between Reply and Reply All buttons?

Ans. Reply button sends a reply to the sender.

Reply all sends a reply to all the people to whom the original message was suit.

Q9. What is the difference between Reply and Forward buttons?

Ans. Reply button sends a reply to the original sender of e-mail.

Forward button sends the received mail to different users.

Q10. What is the difference between e-mail address and web address?

Ans. E-mail address refers to the e-mail id of a person where the user name and host name are separated by @ sign. For example, vivek@yahoo.co.in. A web address is the address of the website which has only the address component. For example, http://yahoo.co.in.

Q11. What do you understand by web based e-mail?

Ans. In a web based e-mail, you use the website of the mail service provider. You are provided with some space on its website. All the mails reside in your mailbox in the service provider's server.

Q12 What is a database?

Ans Database is a collection of data (information) related to a particular organization.

Q13 What are the advantages of database?

Ans The advantages of database are:
  (i) Data Redundancy
  (ii) Removes Inconsistence
  (iii) Data Sharing
  (iv) Better Security
  (v) Data Integrity
  (vi) Data Independency
  (vii) Easy Enforcement of Standards

Q14 · **Name the MS Access database objects.**

Ans · MS Access database objects are – table, queries, forms, reports pages and macros.

Q15 · **Explain a form and its use.**

Ans · Form is an object of database. It is used to view all fields of tables and in forms it's easy to enter, view or change data.

Q5. Draw the structure of Client Server Technology.
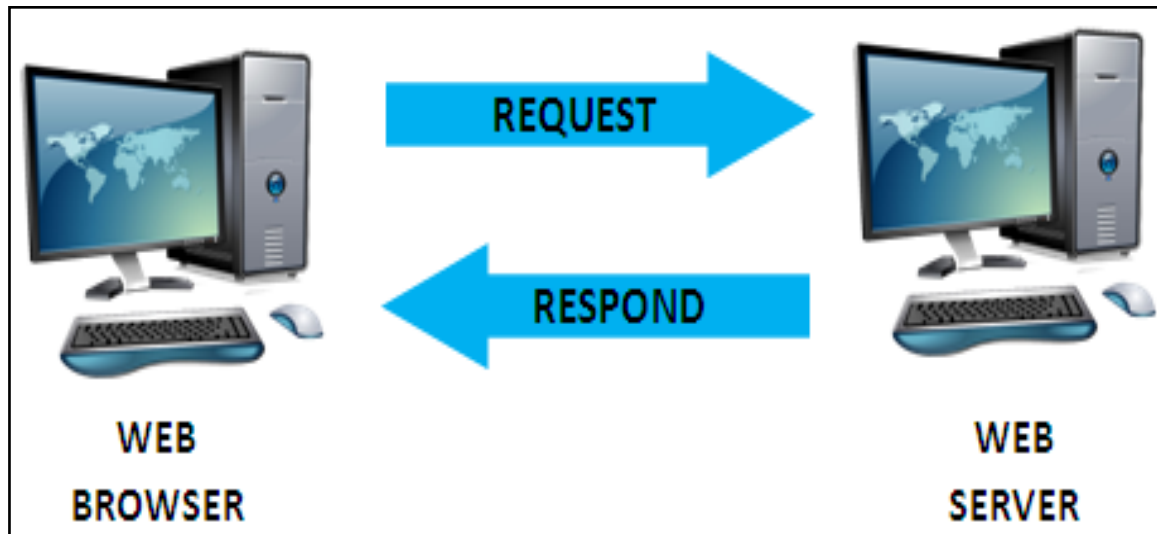
Ans:

Figure: Client and Server web technology

Q6. Write down the full form for the following abbreviations.

1. E-mail: Electronic Mail

2. MUA: Mail User Agent

3. MTA: Mail Transfer Agent

4. MDA: mail Delivery Agent

5. SMTP: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

6. POP: Post Office Protocol

7. IMAP: Internet Message Access Protocol

8. ODP: Open Directory Project

9. DBMS: Database Management System

10. DBA: Database Administrator