1. A 2MB PCM(pulse code modulation) has  
a) 32 channels b) 30 voice channels & 1 signalling channel.  
c) 31 voice channels & 1 signalling channel.  
d) 32 channels out of which 30 voice channels, 1 signalling channel, &   
1 Synchronizatio channel. Ans: (c)  
  
2. Time taken for 1 satellite hop in voice communication is  
a) 1/2 second b) 1 seconds c) 4 seconds d) 2 seconds Ans: (a)  
  
3. A dishonest shopkeeper professes to sell pulses at the cost price, but he uses a false weight of 950gm. for a kg. His gain is ...%.  
  
4. Max number of satellite hops allowed in voice communication is :  
a) only one b) more than one c) two hops d) four hops Ans: (c)  
  
5. Conditional results after execution of an instruction in a micro processor is stored ina) register b) accumulator c) flag register d) flag register   
part of PSW(Program Status Word) Ans: (d)  
  
6. Frequency at which VOICE is sampled is  
a) 4 Khz b) 8 Khz c) 16 Khz d) 64 Khz Ans: (a)  
  
7. Line of Sight is   
a) Straight Line b) Parabolic c) Tx & Rx should be visible to each other  
d) none Ans: (c)  
  
8. Purpose of PC(Program Counter) in a MicroProcessor is  
a) To store address of TOS(Top Of Stack)  
b) To store address of next instruction to be executed.  
c) count the number of instructions.  
d) to store base address of the stack. Ans: (b)  
  
9. What action is taken when the processor under execution is interrupted by a  
non-maskable interrupt?  
a) Processor serves the interrupt request after completing the execution of the current instruction.  
b) Processor serves the interupt request after completing the current task.  
c) Processor serves the interupt request immediately.  
d) Processor serving the interrupt request depends upon the priority of  the current task under execution. Ans: (a)  
10.  
  
The status of the Kernel is  
a) task b) process c) not defined. d) none of the above. Ans: (b)  
  
11. To send a data packet using datagram , connection will be established  
a) before data transmission.  
b) connection is not established before data transmission.  
c) no connection is required.  
d) none of the above. Ans: (c)  
  
12. Word allignment is  
a) alligning the address to the next word boundary of the machine.  
b) alligning to even boundary.  
c) alligning to word boundary.  
d) none of the above. Ans: (a)  
  
13. When a 'C' function call is made, the order in which parameters passed to the  
function are pushed into the stack is   
a) left to right b) right to left  
c) bigger variables are moved first than the smaller variales.  
d) smaller variables are moved first than the bigger ones.  
e) none of the above. Ans: (b)  
  
14. What is the type of signalling used between two exchanges?  
a) inband b) common channel signaling c) any of the above  
d) none of the above. Ans: (a)  
  
15. Buffering is   
a) the process of temporarily storing the data to allow for small variation in device speeds  
b) a method to reduce cross talks  
c) storage of data within transmitting medium until the receiver is ready to receive.  
d) a method to reduce routing overhead. Ans: (a)  
  
16. Memory allocation of variables declared in a program is  
a) allocated in RAM. b) allocated in ROM. c) allocated on stack.  
d) assigned to registers. Ans: (c)  
  
16. Memory allocation of variables declared in a program is  
a) allocated in RAM. b) allocated in ROM. c) allocated on stack.  
d) assigned to registers. Ans: (c)  
  
17. A software that allows a personal computer to pretend as a computer terminal is   
a) terminal adapter b) bulletin board c) modem d) terminal emulation  
Ans: (d)  
  
18. Find the output of the following program  
int \*p,\*q;  
p=(int \*)1000;  
q=(int \*)2000;  
printf("%d",(q-p)); Ans: 500  
  
19. Which addressing mode is used in the following statements:  
(a) MVI B,55 (b) MOV B,A (c) MOV M,A  
Ans. (a) Immediate addressing mode.  
(b) Register Addressing Mode  
(c) Direct addressing mode  
  
20. RS-232C standard is used in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Ans. Serial I/O  
  
21. Memory. Management in Operating Systems is done by  
a) Memory Management Unit  
b) Memory management software of the Operating System c) Kernel  
Ans: (b)  
  
22. What is done for a Push opertion?Ans: SP is decremented and then the   
value is stored.  
  
23. Binary equivalent of 52 Ans. 110100  
  
24. Hexadecimal equivalent of 3452 Ans. 72A  
  
25. Explain Just In Time Concept ? Ans. Elimination of waste by purchasing manufacturing exactly when needed  
  
26. A good way of unit testing s/w program is Ans. User test  
  
27. OOT uses Ans. Encapsulated of detect methods  
  
28. EDI useful in Ans. Electronic Transmission  
  
29. MRPII different from MRP Ans. Modular version of man redundant initials  
  
30. Hard disk time for R/W head to move to correct sector Ans. Latency Time  
  
31. The percentage of times a page number bound in associate register is called  
Ans. Bit ratio  
  
32. Expand MODEM Ans. Modulator and Demodulator  
  
33. RDBMS file system can be defined as Ans. Interrelated  
  
34. Super Key is Ans. Primary key and Attribute  
  
35. Windows 95 supports  
(a) Multiuser (b) n tasks (c) Both (d) None Ans. (a)  
  
36. In the command scanf, h is used for Ans. Short int  
  
37. A process is defined as Ans. Program in execution  
  
38. A thread is Ans. Detachable unit of executable code)  
  
39. A thread is Ans. Detachable unit of executable code)  
  
40. How is memory management done in Win95   
Ans. Through paging and segmentation  
  
41. What is meant by polymorphism  
Ans. Redfinition of a base class method in a derived class  
  
42. What is the essential feature of inheritance   
Ans. All properties of existing class are derived  
  
43. What does the protocol FTP do  
Ans. Transfer a file b/w stations with user authentification  
  
44. In the transport layer ,TCP is what type of protocol Ans. Connection oriented  
  
45. Why is a gateway used Ans. To connect incompatible networks  
  
46. How is linked list implemented Ans. By referential structures  
  
47. What method is used in Win95 in multitasking Ans. Non preemptive check  
  
48. What is a semaphore Ans. A method synchronization of multiple processes  
  
49. What is the precedence order from high to low ,of the symbols ( ) ++ /  
Ans.( ) , ++, /  
  
50. Preorder of A\*(B+C)/D-G Ans.\*+ABC/-DG  
  
51. What is the efficiency of merge sort Ans. O(n log n)  
  
52. In which layer are routers used Ans.In network layer   
  
53. Which of the following sorting algorithem has average sorting behavior --Bubble sort, merge sort, heap sort,   
exchange sort         Ans. Heap sort  
  
54. In binary search tree which traversal is used for getting ascending order  
values--Inorder ,post order,preorder Ans.Inorder  
  
55. What are device drivers used for        Ans.To provide software for enabling the hardware  
  
56. What are device drivers used for      Ans.To provide software for enabling the hardware  
  
57. What is make command in unix Ans. Used forcreation of more than one file  
  
58. In unix .profile contains Ans. Start up program  
  
59. In unix 'ls 'stores contents in Ans.inode block  
  
60. Which of the following involves context switch,  
(a) system call (b) priviliged instruction (c) floating poitnt exception  
(d) all the above (e) none of the above Ans: (a)  
  
61. In OST, terminal emulation is done in  
(a) sessions layer (b) application layer (c) presentation layer   
(d) transport layer Ans: (b)  
  
62. For 1 MB memory, the number of address lines required,  
(a)11 (b)16 (c)22 (d) 24 Ans. (b)  
  
63. Semaphore is used for  
(a) synchronization (b) dead-lock avoidance (c) box (d) none Ans. (a)  
  
64. Which holds true for the following statement class c: public A, public B  
a) 2 member in class A, B should not have same name  
b) 2 member in class A, C should not have same name  
c) both  d) none Ans. (a)  
  
65. Preproconia.. does not do which one of the following  
(a) macro (b) conditional compliclation (c) in type checking (d) including load file  
Ans. (c)  
  
66. Piggy backing is a technique for  
a) Flow control b) Sequence c) Acknowledgement d) retransmition Ans. (c)  
  
67. Which is not a memory management scheme?  
a) buddy system b) swapping c) monitors d) paging Ans : c  
  
68. There was a circuit given using three nand gates with two inputs and one output.  
Find the output.  
a) OR b) AND c) XOR d) NOT Ans. (a)  
  
69. Iintegrated check value(ICV) are used as: Ans. The client computes the ICV  
and then compares it with the senders value.  
  
70. When applets are downloaded from web sites , a byte verifier performs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
Ans. Status check  
  
71. An IP/IPX packet received by a computer using... having IP/IPX both how the packet Is handled. Ans. Read the, field in the packet header with to   
send IP or IPX protocol.  
  
72. The UNIX shell ....  
a) does not come with the rest of the system  
b) forms the interface between the user and the kernal  
c) does not give any scope for programming  
d) deos not allow calling one program from with in another  
e) all of the above Ans. (b)  
  
73. In UNIX a files i-node ......?  
Ans. Is a data structure that defines all specifications of a file like the file size, number of lines to a file, permissions etc.  
  
74. The very first process created by the kernal that runs till the kernal process is halts is  
a) init b) getty c) both (a) and (b) d) none of these Ans. (a)  
  
75. In the process table entry for the kernel process, the process id value is  
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 255 (e) it does not have a process table entry   
Ans. (a)  
  
76. Which of the following API is used to hide a window  
a) ShowWindow b) EnableWindow c) MoveWindowd) SetWindowPlacement  
e) None of the above Ans. (a)  
  
77. Which function is the entry point for a DLL in MS Windows 3.1  
a) Main b) Winmain c) Dllmain d) Libmain e) None Ans. (b)  
  
78. The standard source for standard input, standard output and standard error is a) the terminal b) /dev/null  
c) /usr/you/input, /usr/you/output/, /usr/you/error respectively  
d) None Ans. (a)  
  
79. The redirection operators > and >>  
a) do the same function b) differ : > overwrites, while >> appends  
c) differ : > is used for input while >> is used for output  
d) differ : > write to any file while >> write only to standard output  
e) None of these Ans. (b)  
  
80. The command grep first second third /usr/you/myfile  
a) prints lines containing the words first, second or third from the file /usr/you/myfile  
b) searches for lines containing the pattern first in the files second, third, and /usr/you/myfile and prints them  
c) searches the files /usr/you/myfiel and third for lines containing the words first or second and prints them  
d) replaces the word first with the word second in the files third and /usr/you/myfile  
e) None of the above  
Ans. (b)  
  
81. You are creating a Index on EMPNO column in the EMPLOYEE table. Which  
statement will you use?  
a) CREATE INdEX emp\_empno\_idx ON employee, empno;  
b) CREATE INdEX emp\_empno\_idx FOR employee, empno;  
c) CREATE INdEX emp\_empno\_idx ON employee(empno);   
d) CREATE emp\_empno\_idx INdEX ON employee(empno); Ans. c  
  
82. Which program construct must return a value?  
a) Package b) Function c) Anonymous block d) Stored Procedure  
e) Application Procedure Ans. b  
  
83. Which Statement would you use to remove the EMPLOYEE\_Id\_PK PRIMARY KEY  
constraint and all depending constraints fromthe EMPLOYEE table?  
a) ALTER TABLE employee dROP PRIMARY KEY CASCAdE;   
b) ALTER TABLE employee dELETE PRIMARY KEY CASCAdE;  
c) MOdIFY TABLE employee dROP CONSTRAINT employee\_id\_pk CASCAdE;  
d) ALTER TABLE employee dROP PRIMARY KEY employee\_id\_pk CASCAdE;  
e) MOdIFY TABLE employee dELETE PRIMARY KEY employee\_id\_pk CASCAdE;  
Ans. a  
  
84. Which three commands cause a transaction to end? (Chosse three)  
a) ALTER b) GRANT c) DELETE d) INSERT e) UPdATE  
f) ROLLBACK Ans. a ,b ,f  
  
85. Under which circumstance should you create an index on a table?  
a) The table is small.  
b) The table is updated frequently.  
c) A columns values are static and contain a narrow range of values  
d) Two columns are consistently used in the WHERE clause join condition   
of SELECT statements.  
Ans.d  
  
86. What was the first name given to Java Programming Language.   
a) Oak - Java b) Small Talk c) Oak d) None Ans.a  
  
87. A certain radioactive element A, has a half life = t seconds. In (t/2) seconds the fraction of the initial quantity of the element so   
far decayed is nearly  
(a) 29% (b) 15% (c) 10% (d) 45% Ans. (a)  
  
88. Which of the following plots would be a straight line ?  
(a) Logarithm of decay rate against logarithm of time  
(b) Logarithm of decay rate against logarithm of number of decaying nuclei  
(c) Decay rate against time  
(d) Number of decaying nuclei against time Ans. (b)  
  
89. A radioactive element x has an atomic number of 100.  
It decays directly into an element y which decays directly into element z.  
In both processes a charged particle is emitted.  
Which of the following statements would be true?  
(a) y has an atomic number of 102 (b) y has an atomic number of 101  
(c) z has an atomic number of 100 (d) z has an atomic number of 101  
Ans. (b)  
  
90. If the sum of the roots of the equation ax2 + bx + c=0 is equal to the sum of  
the squares of their reciprocals then a/c, b/a, c/b are in   
(a) AP (b) GP (c) HP (d) None of these Ans. (c)  
  
91. A man speaks the truth 3 out of 4 times. He throws a die and reports it to be a 6.  
What is the probability of it being a 6?  
(a) 3/8 (b) 5/8 (c) ¾ (d) None of the above Ans. (a)  
  
92. If cos2A + cos2B + cos2C = 1 then ABC is a  
(a) Right angle triangle (b) Equilateral triangle (c) All the angles are acute  
(d) None of these Ans. (a)  
  
93. Image of point (3,8) in the line x + 3y = 7 is  
(a) (-1,-4) (b) (-1,4) (c) (2,-4) (d) (-2,-4) Ans. (a)  
  
94. The mass number of a nucleus is   
(a) Always less than its atomic number (b) Always more than its atomic number  
(c) Sometimes more than and sometimes equal to its atomic number  
(d) None of the above Ans. (c)  
  
95. The maximum KE of the photoelectron emitted from a surface is dependent   
on (a) The intensity of incident radiation (b) The potential of the collector  
electrode (c) The frequency of incident radiation  
(d) The angle of incidence of radiation of the surface Ans. (c  
  
96. Which of the following is not an essential condition for interference  
(a) The two interfering waves must be propagated in almost the same direction or   
the two interfering waves must intersect at a very small angle  
(b) The waves must have the same time period and wavelength  
(c) Amplitude of the two waves should be the same  
(d) The interfering beams of light must originate from the same source   
Ans. (c)  
  
97. When X-Ray photons collide with electrons   
(a) They slow down (b) Their mass increases (c) Their wave length   
increases (d) Their energy decreases Ans. (c)  
  
98. An electron emits energy   
(a) Because its in orbit (b) When it jumps from one energy level to another  
(c) Electrons are attracted towards the nucleus  
(d) The electrostatic force is insufficient to hold the electrons in orbits  
Ans. (b)  
  
99. An electron emits energy   
(a) Because its in orbit (b) When it jumps from one energy level to another  
(c) Electrons are attracted towards the nucleus  
(d) The electrostatic force is insufficient to hold the electrons in orbits  
Ans. (b)  
  
100. How many bonds are present in CO2 molecule?  
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 0 (d) 4 Ans. (d)  
  
Verbal   
1.    Depreciation: deflation, depression, devaluation, fall, slump  
2.    Deprecate : feel and express disapproval,   
3.    Incentive : thing one encourages one to do (stimulus)  
4.    Echelon : level of authority or responsibility  
5.    Innovation : make changes or introduce new things  
6.    Intermittent : externally stopping and then starting  
7.   Detrimental: harmful  
8.   Conciliation : make less angry or more friendly  
9.    Orthodox: conventional or traditional, superstitious  
10.  Fallible : liable to error  
11.  Volatile : ever changing  
12.  Manifest: clear and obvious  
13.  Connotation : suggest or implied meaning of expression  
14.  Reciprocal: reverse or opposite  
15.  Agrarian : related to agriculture  
16.  Vacillate : undecided or dilemma  
17.  Expedient : fitting proper, desirable  
18.  Simulate : produce artificially resembling an existing one.  
19.  Access : to approach  
20.  Compensation: salary  
21.  Truncate : shorten by cutting  
22.  Adherence : stick  
23.  Heterogeneous: non similar things  
24.  Surplus : excessive  
25.  Assess : determine the amount or value  
26.  Cognizance : knowledge  
27.  Retrospective : review  
28.  Naive : innocent, rustic  
29.  Equivocate : tallying on both sides, lie, mislead  
30.  Postulate : frame a theory  
31.  Latent : dormant, secret  
32.  Fluctuation : wavering,  
33.  Eliminate : to reduce  
34.  Affinity : strong liking  
35.  Expedite : hasten  
36.  Console : to show sympathy  
37.  Adversary : opposition  
38.  Affable : lovable or approachable  
39.  Decomposition : rotten  
40.  Agregious : apart from the crowd, especially bad  
41.  Conglomeration: group, collection  
42.  Aberration: deviation  
43.  Augury : prediction  
44.  Creditability : ability to common belief, quality of being credible  
45.  Coincident: incidentally  
46.  Constituent : accompanying  
47.  Differential : having or showing or making use of  
48.  Litigation : engaging in a law suit  
49.  Moratorium: legally or officially determined period of delay before fulfillment of the agreement of paying of debts.  
50.  Negotiate : discuss or bargain  
51.  Preparation : act of preparing  
52.  Preponderant : superiority of power or quality  
53.  Relevance : quality of being relevant  
54.  Apparatus : appliances  
55.  Ignorance : blindness, in experience  
56.  Obsession: complex enthusiasm  
57.  precipitate : speed, active  
58.  corroborative: refutable  
59.  obnoxious : harmless  
60.  sanction: hinder  
61.  empirical: experimental  
62.  aborigine: emigrant  
63.  corpulent : emaciated   
64. officious: pragmate   
65.  Agitator : Firebrand :: Renegade : Turncoat  
66.  Burst : Sound :: Tinder : Fire  
67. Star : cluster :: Tree : clump  
68.  Piston : Cylinder :: elevator : shaft  
69.  Mitigate : punishment :: commute : sentence  
70.  Erudite : scholar :: illiterate : ignorant  
71.  Fire : Ashes :: explosion : debris   
72.  mason : wall :: Author : Book   
73.  Fire : Ashes :: Event : memories  
74.  (a) cheerleaders : pompoms  
(b) audience:seats  
(c) team:goalposts  
(d) conductor:podium  
(e) referee:decision  
Ans. (a)  
  
75. archipelago:islands::  
(a) arbor:bower (b) garden:flower (c) mountain:valley (d) sand:dun     
(e) constellation:star Ans. (a)  
  
76. crow:boastful ::  
(a) smirk:witty (b) conceal:s;y (c) pout:sulky (d) blush:coarse          
(e) bluster:unhappy Ans. (a)  
  
77. bracket:shelf ::  
(a) hammer:anvil (b) girder:rivet (c) strut:rafter (d) valve:pipe        
(e) bucket:well Ans. (a)  
  
78. taxonomy:classification ::  
(a) etymology:derivation (b) autonomy:authorization (c)  
economy:rationalization   (d) tautology:justification  
(e) ecology:urbanization Ans. (a)  
  
79. moderator:debate ::  
(a) legislator:election (b) chef:banquet (c) auditor:lecture      (d)  
conspirator:plot (e) umpire:game Ans. (a)  
  
80. glossary:words ::  
(a) catalogue:dates (b) atlas:maps (c) almanac:synonyms      (d)  
thesaurus:rhymes (e) lexicon:numbers Ans. (a)  
  
81. lumber: bear ::  
(a) roost:hen (b) bray:donkey (c) waddle:goose (d) swoop:hawk      (e)  
chirp:sparrow Ans. (a)  
  
82. celerity:snail ::    (a) indolence:sloth (b) cunning:weasel (c)  
curiosity:cat (d) humility:peacock  
(e) obstinacy:mule Ans. (a)  
  
83. wood:sand ::  
(a) coal:burn (b) brick:lay (c) oil:polish (d) metal:burnish (e) stone:quarry  
Ans. (a)  
  
84. carpenter:saw ::   
(a) stenographer:typist (b) painter:brush (c) lawyer:brief (d) runner:sneakers e) seamstress:scissors Ans. (a)  
  
85. horns:bull ::   
(a) mane:lion (b) wattles:turkey (c) antlers:stag (d) hooves:horse       
(e) wings:eagle Ans. (a)  
  
86. gullible:duped ::   
(a) credible:cheated (b) careful:cautioned (c) malleable:moulded (d)  
myopic:mislead  e) articulate:silenced   
Ans. (a)  
  
87. marathon:stamina ::   
(a) relay:independence (b) hurdle:perseverance (c) sprint:celerity (d)  
job:weariness (e) ramble:directness   
Ans. (a)  
  
88. Skin:man ::  
(a) hide:animal (b) jump:start (c) peel:potato (d) eat:food     (e)  
wool:cloth Ans. (a)  
  
89. Bamboo:Shoot ::   
(a) Bean:Sprout (b) Peas:Pod (c) Potato:Eye (d) Carrot:Root    (e) Leaf:Stem  
Ans. (a)  
  
90. Deflect:Missile ::   
(a) Siege:Castle (b) Distract:Attraction (c) Protect:Honour (d) Drop:Catch  
(e) Score:Goal Ans. (a)  
  
91. Editor:magazine ::   
(a) captain:ship (b) actor:movie (c) director:film (d) player:team       
(e) jockey:horse Ans. (a)  
  
92. Volcano : Lava ::   
(a) Fault:earthquate (b) crack:wall (c) tunnel:dig (d) water:swim(e)  
floor:polis   Ans. (a)  
  
93. Disregarded   
(a) heed (b) hopeful (c) evade (d) dense Ans. (a)  
  
94. Obviate  
(a) becloud (b) necessitate (c) rationalize (d) execute Ans. (b)  
  
95. Superficial  
(a) profound (b) exaggerated (c) subjective (d) spirited Ans. (a)  
  
96.  chief : tribe :: governer : state  
97.   epaulette : shoulder :: tiara : head   
98.   guttural : throat :: gastric : stomach  
99.   inept : clever :: languid : active  
100. Erudite : scholar :: illiterate : ignorant