

ICT SUBJECT - OBJECTIVE QUESTION BANK**STD. X****Lesson No. 1****Fill in the blanks/MCQ**

1. ICT stands for Information Communication Technology.
2. The term Knowledge Society generally refers to a society where knowledge is the primary production resource.
3. ICT is the enabler for both innovation and education without which a knowledge society cannot be realized.
4. Internet is the information highway.
5. Education is important in creating knowledge societies.
6. ICT is changing the role of teachers to mentors.
7. LCD projectors can be used for effective teaching for large number of students.
8. WWW stands for World Wide Web.
9. ICT refers to forms of technology that are used to transmit, store, create, share or exchange information.
10. WWW is updating the knowledge warehouses for students, teachers and scientists due to tremendous progress in ICT.
11. Educators will need to mentor and guide learners in the ICT environment.
12. National Informatics Centre provides video-conferencing service for Government organizations.
13. Mumbai is connected to Delhi with 34 Mbps link.

MCQ (Two Answers)

1. ICT is a mixture of computer technology and communication technology.
2. Open Universities and Distance education through ICT are new opening for working people to acquire knowledge and improve their skills.
3. ICT can be defined as the use of hardware and software for efficient management of information.
4. Packet routing over a network involves breaking data into small packets wrapped with shipping and assembly instructions.
5. ICT is a facilitator for major education and development reforms.

True or False

1. Video conference is used for single person at a time. False
 2. ICT is the new technology for communication. False
 3. ICT works on the request-response model. True
 4. Education cannot be an engine for socio-economic development. False
 5. In a knowledge society, education is very important as a foundation for development of new knowledge and innovation. True
 6. Use of ICT in education means a simply teaching ICT literacy. False
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Lesson No. 2**Fill in the blanks/MCQ**

1. VAN stands for Value Added Network.
2. E-commerce is the buying and selling of products over the internet.
3. ATM stands for Automated Teller Machine.
4. E-commerce is nothing but a business transaction taking place via telecommunication networks, especially the Internet.
5. E-market is the virtual representation of physical market.
6. Internet is the backbone of the IT industry.

7. The word 'blog' is formed from web log.
8. Blogs are usually structured, organized by category and can be updated.
9. Topics of a forum are called threads.
10. A forum structure starts with categories.
11. Moderators are granted access to the posts and threads
12. Administrator of a forum can also act as the moderator of the forum.
13. The appearance of a forum is also known as skin
14. A password to a forum is also known as Tripcode or capcode.
15. VoIP converts the voice signal from telephone into a digital signal that can travel over the Internet.
16. VoIP uses the Internet Protocol.
17. VoIP travels in unencrypted form over the Internet.
18. EDI stands for Electronic Data Interchange.
19. GPS stands for Global Positioning System.
20. Google Earth is one of the best examples of digital mapping.
21. In TCP/IP, IP stands for Internet Protocol.
22. HTML editors can be used to create and post blogs.
23. A blog is free from spams.
24. A visitor to a forum can view the contents of the forum.
25. In a forum, the popularity of a thread is judged by the reply counts.
26. Only Administrators can change the skin of a forum.
27. EDI is carried out over VAN.

MCQ (Two Answers)

1. User Group, Moderator, Administrators, Thread and Post are integral parts of a forum.
2. Traffic, Photo, Labels are Webcams are layers of E-maps.
3. Types of VoIP are VoIP adapters and VoIP phones.
4. Disadvantages of VoIP are probability of data hacking and chances of receiving unwanted voicemails
5. Advantages of E-commerce are comparison shopping and anytime (24 x 7) shopping.
6. Government to Employees and Government to business are E-governance service delivery models.
7. Retail stores and Ticket bookings are examples of E-commerce.
8. The advantages of E-Governance is Transparency and Accountability.
9. Cost effective and Better customer service are advantages of E-commerce.
10. In e-commerce, the worldwide buyers and sellers share and trade without intermediaries.

True or False

1. The word blog is coined from business log. False
2. Only the owner of a blog is allowed to maintain it, although visitors are allowed to post their comments on the subject. True
3. A moderator of a forum can act as its administrator but not vice versa. False
4. The appearance of a forum is known as its layout. False
5. A message submitted by a forum member is called a thread. False
6. In a forum, the posts on a thread are displayed sequentially by date. True
7. In a forum, members are allowed to edit or delete their own posts. True
8. A VoIP call works out to be cheaper than a traditional phone call. True
9. EDI stands for Electronic Data Intercom. False
10. Internet banking can be called e-banking. True
11. Online business transactions are prone to hacking and virus attacks. True

12. Google Map or Wikimapia can be embedded into a website. True

Lesson No. 3

Fill in the blanks/MCQ

1. In the 21st century the global economy is fuelled by information.
2. ICT is used as a tool that supplements traditional teaching and learning of science and mathematics.
3. Modelling is a virtual version of something in a real world.
4. A computer simulation is the technique of representing the real world with the help of computer program.
5. Simulation creates an artificial model of a system.
6. A computer modeling is the representation of three dimensional objects on a computer.
7. ICT provides different ways for manipulating diagram and data.
8. Visual representation makes concept clearer than oral explanations.
9. GUI stands for Graphical User Interface.
10. A computer model of a weather system can be used to predict storms.

MCQ (Two Answers)

1. 21st century has created new global economy which is powered by technology, fuelled by information and driven by knowledge.
2. We can collect data with the help of E-mail and Newsgroup ICT tools.
3. A computer model refers to the algorithm and equations used to capture the behavior of the system being modeled.
4. Simulation is cheaper and safer than experimenting with real life models.
5. One of use of ICT in mathematics is to explore the effects of varying values and look for invariance and covariance.
6. Modelling and Simulation are often used interchangeably and the difference between them is trivial.
7. Computer simulation has become a useful part of mathematical and science based modeling.
8. Representation of data in many ways helps interpretation and analysis.

True or False

1. The nature of teaching and learning mathematics has changed considerably because of ICT. True
 2. ICT tools do not help student to manipulate diagrams dynamically. False
 3. Simulation is not flexible and dynamic. False
 4. We can collect the information and process them and make the prediction of certain things. True
 5. ICT tools cannot be used for scientific data collection. False
 6. Difficult scientific experiments can be demonstrated more easily using ICT. True
 7. Students can collect data online and use mathematical software to analyze them graphically. True
 8. Simulation is not used in research. False
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Lesson No. 4

Fill in the blanks/MCQ

1. ICT has become a powerful tool in the fight against poverty.
2. ICT is providing developing countries with an unprecedented opportunity to meet vital development goals.
3. IBT stands for Inter Branch Transactions.
4. ICT is used in industry to supply chain management.
5. Electronic commerce is commonly known as E-commerce.
6. Online shopping involves E-commerce.
7. The use of ICT in classrooms is changing the role of students to active participants.
8. Remedial teaching means providing special learning activities and training programs for weak students.
9. Electronic commerce is generally considered to be the sales aspect of e-business.
10. E-governance uses ICT to work as a bridge between government and citizens.
11. People choose online communication rather than real-time conversations.
12. Computer, Networking and RTGS form the backbone of the banking system.
13. Modern electronic commerce typically uses the World Wide Web.
14. RTGS stands for Real-time Gross System.

MCQ (Two Answers)

1. ICT can be used at both school and higher education levels for evaluation and remedial teaching.
2. In the education sector, students and administrators benefit from the use of ICTs.
3. Using, ICT Bank administrators can monitor, entire banking activities such as RTGS and NEFT.
4. To carry out electronic transactions debit and credit cards are used.
5. Facebook and Orkut are popular discussion groups.
6. Health problems due to frequent long sessions on computer are eye strain and bad posture.
7. Computer and Internet/Network are the backbone of the banking system.
8. Orkut and Google groups are the online discussion groups.
9. PowerPoint presentations with sound and animations enhance the topic presented.
10. Challenges of ICT in education are cognitive development and problem based learning.
11. Due to ICT, people are tending to become more individualistic and introvert.

True or False

1. ICT is one of the development pillars to gain national competitive advantage. True
 2. ICT cannot be used in evaluation process. False
 3. A virtual laboratory can provide students with lot of freedom. True
 4. Online tutoring uses VSAT. True
 5. Computer networking and the Internet are the backbones of the banking system. True
 6. RTGS stands for Real-time Gross System. True
 7. NEFT stands for National Electronic Funds Transfer. True
 8. E-commerce makes buying and selling activities slower. False
 9. Higher bandwidth has made high speed broadband connectivity possible. True
 10. Facebook is a popular discussion group on the Internet. True
 11. There are no negative impacts of ICT on society or individual. False
 12. A computer cannot harm users if they use it for long hours frequently. False
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Lesson No. 5

Fill in the blanks/MCQ

1. To make documents readable across platforms and machines Unicode specification was created.
2. Documents and websites in regional languages can now be created because of Unicode.
3. Phonetic conversation of text from one script to another is called transliteration.
4. All operating systems support Unicode.
5. Mangal font is used for typing in Marathi.
6. Unicode is an Universal Character Encoding standard.
7. For using the Inscript keyboard layout Barakhadi must be known to the user.
8. Google Transliteration offers an option for converting words in English roman characters to their phonetic equivalents in an Indian language.
9. Shift + Space after a word skips the transliteration of the previous word.
10. The transliteration page used Unicode to encode the local language characters.
11. The Google Translate Web Element allows to view web pages available in other languages.
12. The Unicode specification was created to make documents readable across operating systems and platforms.
13. Unicode is also known as UTF-8.
14. Transliteration is related to phonetic representation.

MCQ (Two Answers)

1. ASCII and Unicode are character encoding standards.
2. Phonetic and InScript are the types of keyboard used for typing in Indian languages.
3. Google Transliteration and Google dictionary are built in Google Translate.

True or False

1. Unicode has made possible regional Indian language websites. True
 2. Systems which recognize Unicode can read and process data in only one language. False
 3. Unicode is also known as the Universal alphabet. True
 4. All Unicode fonts support multiple scripts. False
 5. For Marathi language, Mangal font is used for typing in Marathi. True
 6. Transliteration and translation mean the same. False
 7. Google dictionary is method to look-up word meaning across languages. True
 8. Google Translate is a free automatic translator. True
 9. Transliteration converts English characters into their phonetic equivalents of another language. True
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Lesson No. 6

Fill in the blanks/MCQ

1. The menu command used for hiding the axes is Axes.
2. Algebra View shows different mathematical calculation and equations related to the Graphical view.
3. Graphics View shows and allows to edit all the created objects.
4. The tool used for the measurement of an interior angle is the Angle tool.
5. Constructed objects and graphs of functions are shown in the Graphics view.
6. To construct a line parallel to a given line and through a given point, you select the Parallel Line tool and click first on the point.

7. An angle can be constructed by clicking the Segment between Two points in succession.
8. The bisector of an angle can be constructed using Angle Bisector tool three times in succession.
9. GeoGebra was specially designed by Markus Hohenwarter for middle school and high school students.
10. The tool used for hiding the Axes tool.
11. To create a histogram, we can use Input bar and Spreadsheet View.
12. To save the construction select the File tab and click the Save button.
13. The GeoGebra screen is divided into three parts.
14. Input bar is used to input data required for calculations and geometric constructions.
15. In GeoGebra, the Area tool is used to measure the area of a polygon.
16. In GeoGebra, a slider can be included to interactively change the value of a variable or angle.
17. The Mode[] command in GeoGebra must be supplied with data list as parameter.
18. In GeoGebra, the Polygon tool is used to draw a triangle.
19. A segment of fixed length is drawn using the Segment with Given Length.
20. While measuring an angle in GeoGebra, the vertices must be clicked in clockwise sense.
21. A file created in GeoGebra is saved with the .ggb extension.

MCQ (Two Answers)

1. In GeoGebra, the Graphic View shows geometric construction and the Algebra View shows different mathematical calculations.
2. Every object in GeoGebra has algebraic and geometric representation.
3. In GeoGebra, you can do different geometric and algebraic construction and processes easily with the help of set of instructions.
4. Different complicated theorems and geometrical constructions can be understood very clearly with the help of GeoGebra.
5. Class boundaries specified in the Histogram[] command determines width and position of each bar of the histogram.
6. The Input bar in GeoGebra has input field and command button.

True or False

1. GeoGebra screen is divided into three parts. True
2. The construction tools are used to solve any mathematical problem in GeoGebra. True
3. Students can learn mathematics using computer with the help of a software called GeoGebra. True
4. For statistical calculations in GeoGebra, a list can be created without the Spreadsheet View. True
5. Commands in GeoGebra can be selected from the list next to the input field on the Input bar. True
6. When using Graphics View, it is necessary to hide the coordinate axes. False
7. The X-Y axes in the Graphics View can be shown or hidden using the 'Show / Hide Axes' tool. False