Q:1 The first workable prototype of the Internet came in the late 1960s with the creation of ARPANET. Its abbreviation is
1. Advance Reconfiguration Projects Agency Network
2. Advanced Research Projects Agency Network
3. Advanced Research Prototype Agenda Network
4. Advanced Reconfiguration Projects Agenda Network
5. Advance Research Prototype Agency Network

Q:2 The computer abbreviation KB usually means _____.
1. KiloByte
2. Key Byte
3. Kit Bit
4. Kernel Boot
5. None of the above

Q:3 ALU stands for _____
1. Actual Logic Unit
2. Arithmetic Logical Unit
3. Arithmetic Logic Unit
4. Actual Logical Unit
5. Accessible Logical Unit

Q:4 In VIRUS, 'R' stands for _____.
1. Read
2. Resource
3. Random
4. Reverse
5. None of these

Q:5 LISP stands for _____ in computer in programming language.
1. Linking programs
2. Lining coding
3. Legal promotion
4. List processing
5. None of these

Q:6 XML stands for _____.
1. Xpensive Markup Language
2. X - Markup Language
3. Extensible Markup Language
4. Xtreme Markup Language
5. None of these

Q:7 DMA stands for _____.
1. Digital Media Access
2. Dial - up Multiplier Access
3. Direct Memory Access
4. Digital Multiplier Access
5. None of these

Q:8 HTTP stands for _____.
1. Hard Text Transfer Protocol
2. HyperText Translation Protocol
3. Hyper To Translation Programmable
4. HardText Transmission Programe
5. HyperText Transfer Protocol

Q:9 EEPROM is a type of ROM. What does P stand for in it?
1. Protocol
2. Programming
3. Portable
4. Programmable
5. None of these

Q:10 What does 'EROM' stand for in computer memory?
1. Electrically Read Only Memory
2. Erasable Random Of Memory
3. Erasable Read Only Memory
4. Electrically Reader Optical Modulator
5. None of these

Answer Key

1. (2)	2. (1)	3. (3)	4. (2)	5. (4)
6. (3)	7. (3)	8. (5)	9. (4)	10. (3)

Answers and Solutions

Q:1 The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **Advanced Research Projects Agency Network.**
- The **Advanced Research Projects Agency Network (ARPANET)** was the forerunner of the Internet.
- It was the first wide-area packet-switched network with distributed control and one of the first networks to implement the TCP/IP protocol suite.

Q:2 The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **KiloByte.**
- The computer abbreviation KB usually means KiloByte.
- It is the smallest unit of measurement greater than a byte.
- KiloByte precedes the megabyte, which contains 1,000,000 bytes. While one kilobyte is technically 1,000 bytes, kilobytes contain 1,024 bytes.

Note - A group of 8 bits is known as a KiloByte.

Q:3 The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **Arithmetic Logic Unit**
- **ALU** stands for **Arithmetic Logic Unit**
- The arithmetic Logic Unit (**ALU**) is a part of the Central Processing Unit (CPU) of a computer that performs arithmetic and logical operations

Q:4 The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **Resource.**

Understanding
In VIRUS, 'R' stands for **resource**. VIRUS full form is Vital Information Resources Under Seize. It is a program that will seek to duplicate itself in memory and on disks, but in a subtle way that will not immediately be noticed. It is a malicious software program loaded onto a user's computer without the user's knowledge and performs malicious actions.

Q:5 The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **List processing.**

Understanding
LISP stands for **list processing** in the computer programming language. List processing is a list of programming codes. It includes an abstract data structure, used to calculate specified variables in a certain order.

Q:6 The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **Extensible Markup Language.**
- XML stands for Extensible Markup Language.
- It is a programming language commonly used by data-exchange services to send information between incompatible systems.
- It is readable by both humans and computers and is based on SGML, an international standard for electronic documents.
- SGML stands for Standard generalized markup language.

Q:7 The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **Direct Memory Access.**
- DMA stands for Direct Memory Access.
- Direct memory access is a feature of computer systems that allows certain hardware subsystems to access main system memory independent of the central processing unit (CPU).
- For example, a sound card may need to access data stored in the computer's RAM, but since it can process the data itself, it may use DMA to bypass the CPU.

Q:8 The correct answer is **Option 5** i.e. **HyperText Transfer Protocol.**
- HTTP stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol.
- It is the standard protocol for transferring hypertext documents on the World Wide Web.

Q:9 The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **Programmable**.
- EEPROM is a type of ROM. In EEPROM, P stands for Programmable.
- EEPROM stands for electrically erasable programmable read-only memory.
- It is a type of non-volatile memory used in computers.
- The information saved in an EEPROM chip is not lost even when power is turned off.

Q:10 The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **Erasable Read-Only Memory.**

- 'EROM' stands for Erasable Read-Only Memory in computer memory.
- It is a type of programmable read-only memory (PROM) chip that retains its data when its power supply is switched off.
- Computer memory that can retrieve stored data after a power supply has been turned off and back on is called non-volatile.