

ECAT Computer Science Chapter 10 Internet Browsing and Email

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The high-speed connections that form the major pathways of the Internet is called	A. Server B. Platform C. Protocol D. Backbone
2	How many types of addressing scheme are used on the internet:	A. 3 B. 2 C. 5 D. 8
3	An IP Address consists of	A. Five numbers (0-99) B. Four number (0 to 255) C. Four numbers (0-256) D. five numbers (0-255)
4	An IP address is normally expressed as four octets separated with:	A. Dotted decimal number B. Dotted binary number C. Dotted octal number D. Dotted hex number
5	Which of the following is a protocol:	A. HTTP B. COM C. HTML D. URL
6	ARPA stands for:	A. Defense Advanced Research Projects Associated B. Advanced Residential Programming Association C. Advanced Research project Agency D. Arizona's Russian Program of Association
7	Who owns the internet?	A. U.S. Government B. Pak Telecom C. United Nations D. None
8	A collection of documents store on computer permanently connected with internet around the world is called;	A. Telnet B. WWW C. Email D. FTP
9	How many types of addressing scheme are used on the Internet?	A. 3 B. 2 C. 5 D. 8
10	A type of IP address that does not change frequently is known as:	A. Constant B. Permanent C. Static D. Fixed
11	All of the followings are top level domains expect:	A. .edu B. .org C. .gov D. .bus
12	DARPA stands for:	A. Defensive Association of Russian Policy with America B. Dared Association of Republic Partition C. Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency D. Defensive Advanced Regional Political Agency
13	The high speed connections that form the major pathways of the internet is called:	A. Server B. Platform C. Protocol D. Backbone
14	Who owns the Internet?	A. U.S. Government B. Pak Telecom

		C. United Nations D. None
15	A standard IP address is composed of a total of:	A. 4 bits B. 16 bits C. 32 bits D. 256 bits
16	Every host computer on the Internet has a(n)	A. Similar IP address B. Unique 15-digit number C. Unique IP address D. Common name and number
17	The internet differentiate between one computer from another using:	A. Architecture B. Manufacturer C. IP address D. All
18	TCP/IP stands for	A. Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol B. Transfer Collector Protocol/International Protocol C. Transitional Covered Protocol/Intranet Protocol D. Transferred Collected Protocol/Internet Protocol
19	.com .edu and .gov are examples of:	A. Top level domain B. Tag C. Protocol D. Email
20	The system that translates an IP address into an human-readable name is called:	A. IP system B. Domain name system C. Domain D. Domain numbering system