1. **Terrorism and the victimization it causes violate human rights and established norms of human dignity and personal security that is mandatory for \_\_\_\_\_ existence in any society.**  
   **(A) luxurious**  
   **(B) sophisticated**  
   **(C) harmonious**  
   **(D) peaceful**  
   **(E) amicable**  
   **(F) comfortable**  
   A. C and E  
   B. F and E  
   C. B and c  
   D. C and D  
    **Answer:** Option D  
    **Solution:**  
   ‘Existance’ in a society can only be ‘harmonious’ or ‘peaceful’ when human rights are unviolated.  
    **2.Pure**  
   A.ify  
   B.fy  
   C.fee  
   D.fe  
    **Answer:** Option A  
    **3. On Sundays I go —–**  
   A. fish  
   B. to fish  
   C. fishes  
   D. fishing  
    **Answer:** Option D  
    **4. Jane was a hard core feminist and a/an \_\_\_\_\_ campaigner for women’s issues.**  
   **(A) indefatigable**  
   **(B) relentless**  
   **(C) irregular**  
   **(D) indifferent**  
   **(E) sluggish**  
   **(F) fallacious**  
   A. A and B  
   B. B and D  
   C. C and F  
   D. E and F  
    **Answer:** Option A  
    **Solution:**  
   A ‘feminist’ is a campaigner for women’s issues. A campaigner is one who supports or advocates something. Hence he would do that in an indefatigable or a relentless manner.  
    **5. Select the odd one out**  
   A. Tiger  
   B. Lion  
   C. Hen  
   D. Leopard  
    **Answer:** Option C  
    **6. I am honest.**  
   A. didn’t I?  
   B. am I?  
   C. am not I?  
   D. aren’t I?  
    **Answer:** Option D  
    **7. \_\_\_\_\_ the topmost branch of the tree sat a monkey making faces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us.**  
   A. on, at  
   B. on, to  
   C. over, to  
   D. in, for  
    **Answer:** Option A  
    **8. To steal the show**  
   A. to gain an advantage over somebody  
   B. to do something that is disagreeable  
   C. to do something that is dangerous  
   D. to conceal one’s feelings and emotions  
   E. to attract most of the attention during a performance  
    **Answer:** Option E  
    **Solution:**  
   When you are able to attract most of the attention during a performance, you ‘steal the show’.  
    **9. RETRENCH**  
   A. assort  
   B. attach  
   C. curtail  
   D. diversify  
    **Answer:** Option C  
    **Solution:**  
   Retrench is to reduce costs or spending in response to economic difficulty, curtail, (reduce or restrict) is its synonym.  
    **10. He finished his exercise. He put away his books.**  
   **a) Having finished ———–**  
   **b) As he finished ———–**  
   **c) Finishing ———–**  
   A. Only A  
   B. Only B  
   C. Only C  
   D. A & B  
   E. A & C  
    **Answer: Option E**  
    **11. She would like this place, if she were to be here.**  
   A. if she has been here  
   B. if she is here  
   C. if she were here  
   D. if she was being here  
    **Answer:** Option C  
    **Solution:**  
   Choice (C) replaces the underlined part correctly. (If denotes a future condition and a supposition)  
    **12. If I were you I wouldn’t speak to that lady again.**  
   A. I am you  
   B. I be you  
   C. I were to be you  
   D. I was you  
   E. No correction required  
    **Answer:** Option E  
    **Solution:**  
   The given sentence suggests an improbable condition. The sentence is grammatically correct.  
    **13. She is now completely cured of her illness. She will soon be discharged from the hospital.**  
   **(A) Being completely cured of her illness …..**  
   **(B) Since she is completely cured …..**  
   **(C) Apart from being cured of her illness …..**  
   A. A and C  
   B. Only A  
   C. A and B  
   D. B and C  
    **Answer:** Option C  
    **Solution:**  
   ‘C’ is not correct because the words ‘apart from’ mean ‘in addition to’.  
    **14. Little**  
   **(P) that he had been let down**  
   **(Q) stood by all these years**  
   **(R) did he realise**  
   **(S) by a colleague whom he had**  
   A. QSPR  
   B. QSRP  
   C. RSQP  
   D. RPSQ  
    **Answer:** Option D  
    **15. Only three fourths of the work are complete.**  
   A. has complete  
   B. have complete  
   C. is complete  
   D. had complete  
    **Answer:** Option C
2. **One who is unable to pay one's debt**
3. **Insolvent**
4. **Borrower**
5. **Bankrupt**
6. **Payee**

**Answer:  Option A.  
One word for this is – Insolvent.**

1. **A cure for all diseases**
2. **Panacea**
3. **Antidote**
4. **Antiseptic**
5. **Fatal**

**Answer: Option  A.  
One word for this is - Panacea.**

**DIRECTIONS for the question 3: Fill in the blank.**

1. **Beauty is to ugliness as adversity is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** 
   1. **happiness**
   2. **Prosperity**
   3. **Cowardice**
   4. **Misery**

 **Answer: Option  B.  
Beauty is the opposite of ugly; similarly adversity is the opposite of prosperity.**

**DIRECTIONS for the question 4 to 5: A word has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt. Choose the correctly spelt word.**

**4) Collaboration 2. Collaberation 3. Colaboration 4. Coleberation**

1. **1**
2. **2**
3. **3**
4. **4**

 **Answer: Option  A.  
The correct spellings are – “Collaboration”.**

**5) Etiquete 2. Ettiquete 3. Etiquette 4. Ettiquette**

1. **1**
2. **2**
3. **3**
4. **4**

**Answer:  Option  C.  
The correct spellings are – “Etiquette”.**

**DIRECTIONS for the question 6 to 10: Read the following passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option from the choices given.**

**(1) When the thriller writer Robert Ludlum died in March 2001, several of his obituarists tellingly recalled the reaction of a Washington Post reviewer to one of the author's many, phenomenally popular novels: `It's a lousy book. So I stayed up until 3am to finish it.' This anecdotal, tongue-in-cheek confession neatly captures the ambivalence associated with a hugely successful mode of crime writing, a guilty sense that its lack of literary merit has always somehow been inseparable from the compulsiveness with which its narrative pleasures are greedily gobbled up, relegating the thriller to the most undeserving of genres. To describe a thriller as `deeply satisfying and sophisticated' (to pluck a blurb at random from the bookshelves) is already to beg the insidious question: how satisfying and sophisticated can it be?**

**(2) It might be thought that this kind of skeptical response is likely to be encouraged by any type of popular literature that could be considered formulaic, or that relies upon stock characters or highly conventionalised narrative structures, or whose enjoyment comes from the repetition of certain well-worn themes or devices. But the thriller is unusual in its reliance upon, or subordination to, the single- minded drive to deliver a starkly intense literary effect. Thus, in the words of The New York Times Book Review's suitably lurid verdict on the novel that famously first unleashed Dr Hannibal Lecter upon an unsuspecting public, Thomas Hanis’s Red Dragon (1981) 'is an engine designed for one purpose – to make the pulse pound, the heart palpitate, the fear glands secrete'. Judgments like these, carefully filleted and recycled as paperback blurbs, make a virtual contract with potential purchasers, offering an irresistible reading experience that will stretch them to the limit. To be reckoned 'as good as the crime thriller gets', to quote from the cover of Lawrence Block's A Walk Among The Tombstones (1992), `the suspense' will be `relentless'; indeed it `will hold readers gaga with suspense'.**

**(3) Of course, such overblown appeals to a hyperventilated state of pleasurably anxious unknowing can easily be dismissed as little more than a sign of the extent to which popular criticism has been debased by the inflated currency of contemporary marketing. But they do offer some important clues to the thriller's provenance and distinctiveness.**

6) **Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the first paragraph?**

1. **1. Robert Ludlum wrote short stories**
2. **2. Literary merit and popularity always go together**
3. **3. Literary merit and popularity often do not go together**
4. **4. None of the above**

 **Answer: Option  C.  
Refer line 3, para 1. “`It's a lousy book. So I stayed up until 3am to finish it.' This anecdotal, tongue-in-cheek confession neatly captures the ambivalence associated with a hugely successful mode of crime writing, a guilty sense that its lack of literary merit has always somehow been inseparable from the compulsiveness with which its narrative pleasures are greedily gobbled up, relegating the thriller to the most undeserving of genres.”. This line means that even though the thriller has no literal sense it still captures it’s the reader. And thus the answer is option 3.**

7) **Dr. Hannibal Lecter is a character created by**

1. **Lawrence Block**
2. **Robert Ludlum**
3. **Thomas Hanis**
4. **Anthony Hopkins**

 **Answer: Option  C.**

**Refer line 5, para 2. “Thus, in the words of The New York Times Book Review's suitably lurid verdict on the novel that famously first unleashed Dr Hannibal Lecter upon an unsuspecting public, Thomas Hanis’s Red Dragon (1981) 'is an engine designed for one purpose – to make the pulse pound, the heart palpitate, the fear glands secrete'.” From this line it is clear that this character was introduced in Thomas Hani’s book red dragon.**

8) **What expression or word from the passage means "with ironic or flippant intent"?**

1. **Well-worn**
2. **Gaga**
3. **Debased**
4. **Tongue-in-cheek**

 **Answer: Option D**

**Tongue-in-cheek is related to humour and saying something in a humourous manner, hence this is the answer, as irony is also related to humour. Also it is also present in the passage. Refer the 3rd line, para 1, “This anecdotal, tongue-in-cheek confession neatly captures the ambivalence associated with a hugely successful mode of crime writing, a guilty sense that its lack of literary merit has always somehow been inseparable from the compulsiveness with which its narrative pleasures are greedily gobbled up, relegating the thriller to the most undeserving of genres.”**

9) **What expression or word from the passage also means “origin” or “source”?**

1. **Anecdotal**
2. **Blurb**
3. **Hyperventilated**
4. **Provenance**

 **Answer: Option  D.  
Provenance is the only word among the options that means source or origin. Also it can be found in the line last , para 3 – “But they do offer some important clues to the thriller's provenance and distinctiveness.”**

10) **What expression or word from the passage also means “resolute”?**

**Doubtful**

**Single-minded**

**Tongue-in-cheek**

**Provenance**

**Answer: Option B.  
The word resolute means determined hence the answer is single minded. Also it can be found in line 4, para 2 – “But the thriller is unusual in its reliance upon, or subordination to, the single- minded drive to deliver a starkly intense literary effect.”.**

**DIRECTIONS for questions 6 to 10:Read the following passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option from the choices given.**

Management education gained new academic stature within US Universities and greater respect from outside during the 1960’s and 1970’s. Some observers attribute the competitive superiority of US corporations to the quality of business education. In 1978, a management professor, Herbert A. Simon of Carnegie Mellon University, won the Nobel Prize in economics for his work in decision theory. And the popularity of business education continued to grow, since 1960, the number of master’s degrees awarded annually has grown from under 5000 to over 50,000 in the mid 1980’s as the MBA has become known as ‘the passport to the good life’.

By the 1980’s, however, US business schools faced critics who charged that learning had little relevance to real business problems. Some went so far as to blame business schools for the decline in US competitiveness.

Amidst the criticisms, four distinct arguments may be discerned. The first is that business schools must be either unnecessary or deleterious because Japan does so well without them. Underlying this argument is the idea that management ability cannot be taught, one is either born with it or must acquire it over years of practical experience. A second argument is that business schools are overly academic and theoretical. They teach quantitative models that have little application to real world problems. Third, they give inadequate attention to shop floor issues, to production processes and to management resources. Finally, it is argued that they encourage undesirable attitudes in students, such as placing value on the short term and ‘bottom line’ targets, while neglecting longer term development criteria. In summary, some business executives complain that MBA’s are incapable of handling day to day operational decisions, unable to communicate and to motivate people, and unwilling to accept responsibility for following through on implementation plans. We shall analyze these criticisms after having reviewed experiences in other countries.

In contrast to the expansion and development of business education in the United States and more recently in Europe, Japanese business schools graduate no more than two hundred MBA’s each year. The Keio Business School (KBS) was the only graduate school of management in the entire country until the mid 1970’s and it still boasts the only two year masters programme. The absence of business schools in Japan would appear in contradiction with the high priority placed upon learning by its Confucian culture. Confucian colleges taught administrative skills as early as 1630 and Japan wholeheartedly accepted Western learning following the Meiji restoration of 1868 when hundreds of students were dispatched to universities in US, Germany, England and France to learn the secrets of Western technology and modernization. Moreover, the Japanese educational system is highly developed and intensely competitive and can be credited for raising the literary and mathematical abilities of the Japanese to the highest level in the world.

Until recently, Japan corporations have not been interested in using either local or foreign business schools for the development of their future executives. Their in-company training programs have sought the socialization of newcomers, the younger the better. The training is highly specific and those who receive it have neither the capacity nor the incentive to quit. The prevailing belief, says Imai, ‘is management should be born out of experience and many years of effort and not learnt from educational institutions.’ A 1960 survey of Japanese senior executives confirmed that a majority (54%) believed that managerial capabilities can be attained only on the job and not in universities.

However, this view seems to be changing: the same survey revealed that even as early as 1960, 37% of senior executives felt that the universities should teach integrated professional management. In the 1980’s a combination of increased competitive pressures and greater multi-nationalisation of Japanese business are making it difficult for many companies to rely solely upon internally trained managers. This has led to a rapid growth of local business programmes and a greater use of American MBA programmes. In 1982-83, the Japanese comprised the largest single group of foreign students at Wharton, where they not only learnt the latest techniques of financial analysis, but also developed worldwide contacts through their classmates and became Americanized, something highly useful in future negotiations. The Japanese, then do not ‘do without’ business schools, as is sometimes contended. But the process of selecting and orienting new graduates, even MBA’s, into corporations is radically different than in the US. Rather than being placed in highly paying staff positions, new Japanese recruits are assigned responsibility for operational and even menial tasks. Success is based upon Japan’s system of highly competitive recruitment and intensive in-company management development, which in turn are grounded  in its  tradition of universal  and  rigorous academic  education,  life-long  employment  and  strong  group identification.

The harmony among these traditional elements has made Japanese industry highly productive and given corporate leadership a long term view. It is true that this has been achieved without much attention to university business education, but extraordinary attention has been devoted to the development of managerial skills, both within the company and through participation in programmes sponsored by the Productivity Center and other similar organizations.

1. **Which of the following is absolutely true, about Japenese education syatem, according to the passage ?**
   1. It is better than the American system.
   2. It is highly productive and gives corporate leadership a long term view as a result of its strong traditions.
   3. It is slowly becoming Americanized.
   4. It succeeds without business schools, where as the US system fails because of it.

 Answer:  Option B.  
The author states that the harmony among these traditional elements has made Japanese industry highly productive and given corporate leadership a long term view.  
For further clarity refer to fifth paragraph-  Success is based upon Japan’s system of highly competitive recruitment and intensive in-company management development, which in turn are grounded  in its  tradition of universal  and  rigorous academic  education .

7) **The following reasons were responsible for the growth of popularity of business schools among students except**

1. Herbert A. Simon, a management professor winning the Nobel Prize in economics.
2. The gain in academic stature.
3. The large number of MBA degree awarded.
4. A perception that it was a ‘passport to good life

 Answer: Option  C. is the answer because the large increase in the number of MBA degrees awarded is an indicator of its popularity and not its cause. Refer to 1st paragraph.

8) **According to the passage which of the option is true**

1. Learning, which was useful in the 1960’s and 1970’s became irrelevant in the 1980’s.
2. Management education faced criticisms in the 1980’s.
3. Business schools are insensitive to the needs of industry.
4. By the 1980’s business schools contributed to the decline in US competitiveness.

 Answer: Option  B.  
Option A is no where stated. Options C and D are stated to be the criticisms of the management education, but these are not established facts. Option B is clearly the answer as it is a fact stated in the 2nd paragraph.

9) **A criticism that management education did not face was that**

1. It imparted poor quantitative skills to MBA’s.
2. It was unnecessary and deleterious.
3. It was irrevocably irrelevant.
4. It inculcated undesirable attitudes in students

 Answer: Option A  
2nd and 3rd paragraphs state all except option number A.

10) **The absence of business schools in Japan**

1. Is due to the prevalent belief that management ability can only be acquired over years of practical experience.
2. Was due to the high priority placed on learning as opposed to doing in Confucian culture.
3. is hard to explain for the proponents of business education.
4. Contributed a great deal to their success in international trade and business

Answer: Option A.  
Japan has traditionally believed that management ability can only be acquired through years of practical experience.  
For further clarity refer to fifth paragraph - The prevailing belief, says Imai, ‘is management should be born out of experience and many years of effort and not learnt from educational institutions

**DIRECTIONS for questions 1:Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the underlined word in the sentence**.

1. **His conjecture was better than mine**
   1. guess
   2. Fact
   3. Surprise
   4. Doubt

 Answer:  Option A.  
Someone’s fact , doubt or surprise cannot be better than others , hence the answer is option A.

**DIRECTIONS for questions 2 to 3: Fill in the blank.**

2) **Family planning is essential for curbing the rapid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in population**

1. increase
2. Decline
3. Spread
4. Spurt

Answer: Option  A.  
Family planning is used to decrease and stabilize population; hence the answer is option A

1. **There was adequate grazing area for the herds since the land was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ populated**
   1. densely
   2. Disproportionately
   3. Inadequately
   4. Sparsel

**tions, choose the best option to complete the sentence.**

1. **The doctor warns him that unless he gives up smoking**
   1. he will not suffer.
   2. his health will soon be recovered.
   3. he will not recover.
   4. will he be able to recover.

 Answer: Option  C.  
The key word in this sentence is “unless”. If he doesn’t stop smoking, his health will not recover, thus the answer is option C..

5) **George is so lazy that he**

1. can't depend upon others for getting his work done.
2. can seldom complete his work on time.
3. always extends help to others to complete their work.
4. always completes his work on time

Answer: Option  B.  
The key word in this is lazy, thus the answer is option B

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | You can add a row using SQL in a database with which of the following? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | ADD | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | CREATE | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | INSERT | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | MAKE |   Answer: Option C |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 2. | The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is: |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER ... | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | DROP FROM CUSTOMER ... | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE ... | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER ... |   Answer: Option C |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3. | The SQL WHERE clause: |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | limits the column data that are returned. | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | limits the row data are returned. | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Both A and B are correct. | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Neither A nor B are correct. |   Answer: Option B |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 4. | Which of the following is the original purpose of SQL? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | To specify the syntax and semantics of SQL data definition language | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | To specify the syntax and semantics of SQL manipulation language | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | To define the data structures | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | All of the above. |   Answer: Option D |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 5. | The wildcard in a WHERE clause is useful when? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | An exact match is necessary in a SELECT statement. | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | An exact match is not possible in a SELECT statement. | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | An exact match is necessary in a CREATE statement. | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | An exact match is not possible in a CREATE statement. |   Answer: Option B |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 11. | The SQL keyword(s) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used with wildcards. |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | LIKE only | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | IN only | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | NOT IN only | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | IN and NOT IN |   Answer: Option A |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 12. | Which of the following is the correct order of keywords for SQL SELECT statements? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | SELECT, FROM, WHERE | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | FROM, WHERE, SELECT | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | WHERE, FROM,SELECT | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | SELECT,WHERE,FROM |   Answer: Option A |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 13. | A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement is enclosed in: |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | braces -- {...}. | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | CAPITAL LETTERS. | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | parenthesis -- (...) . | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | brackets -- [...]. |   Answer: Option C |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 14. | The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Report | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Form | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | File | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Table |   Answer: Option D |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 15. | Which of the following are the five built-in functions provided by SQL? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, MULT | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | SUM, AVG, MULT, DIV, MIN | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, NAME |   Answer: Option A |
| In an SQL SELECT statement querying a single table, according to the SQL-92 standard the asterisk (\*) means that: | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | all columns of the table are to be returned. | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | all records meeting the full criteria are to be returned. | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | all records with even partial criteria met are to be returned. | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | None of the above is correct. |   Answer: Option A | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 17. | The HAVING clause does which of the following? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows. | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns. | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Acts like a WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups. | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Acts EXACTLY like a WHERE clause. |   Answer: Option A |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 18. | The SQL -92 wildcards are \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ . |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | asterisk (\*); percent sign (%) | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | percent sign (%); underscore (\_) | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | underscore(\_); question mark (?) | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | question mark (?); asterisk (\*) |   Answer: Option B |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 19. | To remove duplicate rows from the results of an SQL SELECT statement, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ qualifier specified must be included. |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | ONLY | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | UNIQUE | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | DISTINCT | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | SINGLE |   Answer: Option C |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 20. | The benefits of a standard relational language include which of the following? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Reduced training costs | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Increased dependence on a single vendor | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Applications are not needed. | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | All of the above. |   Answer: Option A |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 21. | Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in SQL? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Data types | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Primary keys | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Default values | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | All of the above. |   Answer: Option D |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 22. | SQL query and modification commands make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | DDL | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | DML | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | HTML | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | XML |   Answer: Option B |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 23. | When three or more AND and OR conditions are combined, it is easier to use the SQL keyword(s): |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | LIKE only. | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | IN only. | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | NOT IN only. | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Both IN and NOT IN. |   Answer: Option D |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 24. | The Microsoft Access wildcards are \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ . |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | asterisk (\*); percent sign (%) | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | percent sign (%); underscore (\_) | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | underscore(\_); question mark (?) | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | question mark (?); asterisk (\*) |   Answer: Option D |

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| 25. | Find the SQL statement below that is equal to the following: SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA'; |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA'); | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA'; | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'V'; | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA'); |   Answer: Option D |
| 26. | Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | SORT BY | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | ALIGN BY | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | ORDER BY | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | GROUP BY |   Answer: Option C |

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| 27. | To sort the results of a query use: |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | SORT BY. | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | GROUP BY. | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | ORDER BY. | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | None of the above is correct. |   Answer: Option C |

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| 28. | To define what columns should be displayed in an SQL SELECT statement: |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | use FROM to name the source table(s) and list the columns to be shown after SELECT. | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | use USING to name the source table(s) and list the columns to be shown after SELECT. | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | use SELECT to name the source table(s) and list the columns to be shown after USING. | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | use USING to name the source table(s) and list the columns to be shown after WHERE. |   Answer: Option A |

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| 29. | SQL can be used to: |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | create database structures only. | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | query database data only. | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | modify database data only. | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | All of the above can be done by SQL. |   Answer: Option D |

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| 30. | The SQL statement that queries or reads data from a table is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | SELECT | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | READ | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | QUERY | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | None of the above is correct. |   Answer: Option A |

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| 31. | The SQL keyword BETWEEN is used: |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | for ranges. | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | to limit the columns displayed. | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | as a wildcard. | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | None of the above is correct. |   Answer: Option A |

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| 32. | A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement: |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | can only be used with two tables. | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | can always be duplicated by a join. | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | has a distinct form that cannot be duplicated by a join. | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | cannot have its results sorted using ORDER BY. |   Answer: Option C |

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| 33. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was adopted as a national standard by ANSI in 1992. |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Oracle | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | SQL | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Microsoft Access | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Dbase |   Answer: Option B |

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| 34. | SQL is: |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | a programming language. | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | an operating system. | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | a data sublanguage. | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | a DBMS. |   Answer: Option C |

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| 6. | A view is which of the following? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | A virtual table that can be accessed via SQL commands | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | A virtual table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | A base table that can be accessed via SQL commands | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | A base table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands |   Answer: Option A |

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| 7. | The command to eliminate a table from a database is: |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | REMOVE TABLE CUSTOMER; | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | DROP TABLE CUSTOMER; | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | DELETE TABLE CUSTOMER; | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | UPDATE TABLE CUSTOMER; |   Answer: Option B |

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| 8. | ON UPDATE CASCADE ensures which of the following? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Normalization | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Data Integrity | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | Materialized Views | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | All of the above. |   Answer: Option B |

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| 9. | SQL data definition commands make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | DDL | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | DML | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | HTML | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | XML |   Answer: Option A |

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| 10. | Which of the following is valid SQL for an Index? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | CREATE INDEX ID; | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | CHANGE INDEX ID; | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | ADD INDEX ID; | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | REMOVE INDEX ID; |   Answer: Option A |