Here are MCQs, Short and Long Q&A questions based on the topics in the image you sent:

Computer Science XI - Syllabus 2024-25 Exam Questions

Note: These questions are designed based on the syllabus provided in the image.

I. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Topic 1: History of computers and Explain Generation of Computers.

1. **The first generation of computers used _____ for circuitry.**
   a) Transistors
   b) Vacuum Tubes
   c) Integrated Circuits
   d) Microprocessors
   Answer: b) Vacuum Tubes
2. **Which generation of computers introduced Integrated Circuits (ICs)?**
   a) First Generation
   b) Second Generation
   c) Third Generation
   d) Fourth Generation
   Answer: c) Third Generation
3. **ENIAC, the first electronic general-purpose computer, belongs to which generation?**
   a) First Generation
   b) Second Generation
   c) Third Generation
   d) Fourth Generation
   Answer: a) First Generation

Topic 2: Classification of computer according to size and according to function/purpose.

1. **Which of the following is the smallest type of computer based on size?**
   a) Mainframe Computer
   b) Minicomputer
   c) Microcomputer
   d) Supercomputer
   Answer: c) Microcomputer
2. **Supercomputers are primarily used for:**
   a) Business Applications
   b) Personal Use
   c) Complex scientific calculations
   d) Word processing
   Answer: c) Complex scientific calculations
3. **According to function, which type of computer is designed for specific tasks?**
   a) General-purpose computer
   b) Special-purpose computer
   c) Hybrid computer
   d) Analog computer
   Answer: b) Special-purpose computer

Topic 3: Computer System - Block diagram of computer system (C.U, A.L.U and Memory Unit and its typesIn)

1. **What does CPU stand for?**
   a) Central Processing Unit
   b) Computer Processing Unit
   c) Control Program Unit
   d) Common Processing Unit
   Answer: a) Central Processing Unit

2. **Which unit of the CPU is responsible for performing arithmetic and logical operations?**
   a) Control Unit (CU)
   b) Memory Unit
   c) Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)
   d) Input Unit
   Answer: c) Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)
3. **Which part of the CPU controls and coordinates all computer operations?**
   a) Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)
   b) Memory Unit
   c) Control Unit (CU)
   d) Output Unit
   Answer: c) Control Unit (CU)

Topic 4: I/O Devices and its functions

1. **Which of the following is an input device?**
   a) Printer
   b) Monitor
   c) Keyboard
   d) Speaker
   Answer: c) Keyboard
2. **Which of the following is an output device?**
   a) Mouse
   b) Scanner
   c) Microphone
   d) Monitor
   Answer: d) Monitor
3. **A scanner is used to:**
   a) Display images on the screen
   b) Print documents
   c) Convert hard copy to soft copy
   d) Play audio
   Answer: c) Convert hard copy to soft copy

Topic 5: Storage Devices (Primary and Secondary storage devices)

1. **RAM is an example of:**
   a) Secondary Storage
   b) Primary Storage
   c) Input Device
   d) Output Device
   Answer: b) Primary Storage
2. **Which of the following is NOT a secondary storage device?**
   a) Hard Disk Drive (HDD)
   b) Solid State Drive (SSD)
   c) DVD
   d) RAM
   Answer: d) RAM
3. **Which type of memory is volatile?**
   a) ROM
   b) RAM
   c) HDD
   d) SSD
   Answer: b) RAM

Topic 6: Software with types (Application and System software and explain its function)

1. **Which type of software controls the hardware and manages the system resources?**

a) Application Software
b) System Software
c) Utility Software
d) Programming Software
Answer: b) System Software

2. **Microsoft Word is an example of:**
   a) System Software
   b) Application Software
   c) Operating System
   d) Utility Software
   Answer: b) Application Software

3. **An operating system is a type of:**
   a) Application Software
   b) System Software
   c) Utility Software
   d) Programming Software
   Answer: b) System Software

Topic 7: Data Representation. (Conversion of Number System)

1. **The binary number system has a base of:**
   a) 10
   b) 8
   c) 16
   d) 2
   Answer: d) 2

2. **The hexadecimal number system has a base of:**
   a) 10
   b) 8
   c) 16
   d) 2
   Answer: c) 16

3. **What is the decimal equivalent of the binary number 101?**
   a) 3
   b) 4
   c) 5
   d) 6
   Answer: c) 5

Topic 8: Boolean Algebra (Rules of Boolean Algebra, Truth Table, POS, SOP, Karnaugh Map)

1. **In Boolean algebra, the OR operation is represented by:**
   a) . (dot)
   b) + (plus)
   c) ' (apostrophe)
   d) ! (exclamation)
   Answer: b) + (plus)

2. **According to De Morgan's Law, what is the equivalent of NOT (A AND B)?**
   a) (NOT A) AND (NOT B)
   b) (NOT A) OR (NOT B)
   c) A OR B
   d) A AND B
   Answer: b) (NOT A) OR (NOT B)

3. **SOP stands for:**
   a) Sum of Products
   b) Product of Sums
   c) Standard Output Procedure
   d) System Operation Process
   Answer: a) Sum of Products

Topic 9: Logic Circuits/Gates (AND, OR, NOT, NAND, NOR, XOR etc.)

1. **Which logic gate gives an output of 1 only when all inputs are 1?**
   a) OR gate
   b) NOT gate
   c) AND gate
   d) XOR gate
   Answer: c) AND gate
2. **Which logic gate is known as the inverter?**
   a) AND gate
   b) OR gate
   c) NOT gate
   d) NAND gate
   Answer: c) NOT gate
3. **NAND gate is a combination of:**
   a) NOT and OR gate
   b) NOT and AND gate
   c) AND and OR gate
   d) XOR and NOT gate
   Answer: b) NOT and AND gate

Topic 10: Data Communication and Networking (Protocol, LAN, WAN, Bluetooth, Wifi, 4G, 5G, Cables and its types, Topologies)

1. **A set of rules that governs data communication is called:**
   a) Topology
   b) Protocol
   c) Media
   d) Network
   Answer: b) Protocol
2. **LAN stands for:**
   a) Local Area Network
   b) Large Area Network
   c) Logical Area Network
   d) Linear Area Network
   Answer: a) Local Area Network
3. **Which network topology connects all devices to a central hub?**
   a) Bus Topology
   b) Ring Topology
   c) Star Topology
   d) Mesh Topology
   Answer: c) Star Topology
4. **Wi-Fi is a technology for:**
   a) Wired Networking
   b) Wireless Networking
   c) Long-distance communication
   d) Satellite communication
   Answer: b) Wireless Networking

Topic 11: Problem solving six steps and types of errors.

1. **Which of the following is NOT a step in problem-solving?**
   a) Define the problem
   b) Develop Algorithm
   c) Test the solution
   d) Ignore errors
   Answer: d) Ignore errors
2. **An error in the logic or algorithm of a program is called a:**
   a) Syntax error
   b) Logical error

c) Runtime error
d) Compilation error
Answer: b) Logical error
3. **Errors detected during the compilation process are called:**
a) Logical errors
b) Runtime errors
c) Syntax errors
d) Execution errors
Answer: c) Syntax errors

Topic 12: Introduction to IoT (Its impact in daily life and advantages and disadvantages)

1. **IoT stands for:**
a) Internet of Things
b) Internal Operating Technology
c) Integrated Online Technology
d) International Organization of Telecom
Answer: a) Internet of Things
2. **Which of the following is an application of IoT in daily life?**
a) Online Gaming
b) Smart Homes
c) Video Editing
d) Word Processing
Answer: b) Smart Homes
3. **A major disadvantage of IoT is:**
a) Increased automation
b) Enhanced connectivity
c) Security and privacy concerns
d) Improved efficiency
Answer: c) Security and privacy concerns

II. Short Question & Answers

Topic 1: History of computers and Explain Generation of Computers.

1. **Name the five generations of computers.**
   ○ *Answer:* First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Generations.
2. **What were the key components used in the second generation of computers?**
   ○ *Answer:* Transistors.

Topic 2: Classification of computer according to size and according to function/purpose.

1. **Differentiate between Microcomputers and Mainframe computers based on size and usage.**
   ○ *Answer:* Microcomputers are small, personal computers for individual use. Mainframe computers are large, powerful systems for large organizations and heavy processing.
2. **What is the difference between a general-purpose and a special-purpose computer? Give examples.**
   ○ *Answer:* General-purpose computers can perform a variety of tasks (e.g., PCs). Special-purpose computers are designed for specific tasks (e.g., ATMs, embedded systems).

Topic 3: Computer System - Block diagram of computer system (C.U, A.L.U and Memory Unit and its typesIn)

1. **List the main components of a computer system.**
   ○ *Answer:* CPU (Control Unit, ALU), Memory Unit, Input Devices, Output Devices.
2. **What are the types of memory in a computer system?**
   ○ *Answer:* Primary Memory (RAM, ROM) and Secondary Memory (HDD, SSD, etc.).

Topic 4: I/O Devices and its functions

1. **Give two examples of input devices and explain their functions.**
   - *Answer:* Keyboard (input text and commands), Mouse (pointing and selecting).
2. **Give two examples of output devices and explain their functions.**
   - *Answer:* Monitor (display visual output), Printer (produce hard copy output).

Topic 5: Storage Devices (Primary and Secondary storage devices)

1. **What is the difference between primary and secondary storage?**
   - *Answer:* Primary storage (RAM) is fast, volatile, and directly accessible by the CPU. Secondary storage (HDD, SSD) is slower, non-volatile, and used for long-term storage.
2. **Explain the characteristics of RAM and ROM.**
   - *Answer:* RAM (Random Access Memory) is volatile, read/write memory used for temporary data storage. ROM (Read Only Memory) is non-volatile, read-only memory that stores permanent instructions.

Topic 6: Software with types (Application and System software and explain its function)

1. **Define System Software and give two examples.**
   - *Answer:* System software manages and controls computer hardware and provides a platform for application software. Examples: Operating Systems (Windows, macOS, Linux), Utility Programs.
2. **Define Application Software and give two examples.**
   - *Answer:* Application software is designed to perform specific tasks for users. Examples: Word processors (MS Word), Web browsers (Chrome, Firefox), Games.

Topic 7: Data Representation. (Conversion of Number System)

1. **What are the common number systems used in computers?**
   - *Answer:* Binary, Decimal, Octal, Hexadecimal.
2. **Convert the decimal number 10 to binary.**
   - *Answer:* 1010

Topic 8: Boolean Algebra (Rules of Boolean Algebra, Truth Table, POS, SOP, Karnaugh Map)

1. **State De Morgan's Laws.**
   - *Answer:*
     - NOT (A AND B) = (NOT A) OR (NOT B)
     - NOT (A OR B) = (NOT A) AND (NOT B)
2. **What is a truth table in Boolean algebra?**
   - *Answer:* A table that shows all possible input combinations and their corresponding output for a logic gate or Boolean expression.

Topic 9: Logic Circuits/Gates (AND, OR, NOT, NAND, NOR, XOR etc.)

1. **Draw the symbols and truth tables for AND and OR gates.**
   - *Answer:* (Provide drawings of AND and OR gate symbols and their respective truth tables).
2. **What is the XOR gate? What is its truth table?**
   - *Answer:* XOR (Exclusive OR) gate gives an output of 1 if the inputs are different and 0 if they are the same. (Provide truth table).

Topic 10: Data Communication and Networking (Protocol, LAN, WAN, Bluetooth, Wifi, 4G, 5G, Cables and its types, Topologies)

1. **What is a network protocol? Give an example.**

- ○ *Answer:* A set of rules that governs data communication between devices in a network. Example: TCP/IP, HTTP.
  2. **Differentiate between LAN and WAN.**
     - ○ *Answer:* LAN (Local Area Network) covers a small geographical area (e.g., home, office). WAN (Wide Area Network) covers a large geographical area (e.g., city, country, world).

Topic 11: Problem solving six steps and types of errors.

1. **List the six steps in problem-solving.**
   - ○ *Answer:* Define the Problem, Analyze the Problem, Develop Algorithm, Code and Implement, Test and Debug, Maintain and Update.
2. **What are the three main types of errors in programming?**
   - ○ *Answer:* Syntax Errors, Logical Errors, Runtime Errors.

Topic 12: Introduction to IoT (Its impact in daily life and advantages and disadvantages)

1. **What is the Internet of Things (IoT)?**
   - ○ *Answer:* A network of physical objects ("things") embedded with sensors, software, and other technologies to connect and exchange data over the Internet.
2. **Mention two advantages and two disadvantages of IoT.**
   - ○ *Answer:*
     - ■ Advantages: Increased efficiency, Automation, Convenience, Better decision-making.
     - ■ Disadvantages: Security risks, Privacy concerns, Complexity, Dependency on technology.

III. Long Question & Answers

Topic 1: History of computers and Explain Generation of Computers.

1. **Describe the history of computers, highlighting key milestones and inventions. Explain each generation of computers in detail, focusing on the technology used, advantages, disadvantages, and examples of computers from each generation.**
   - ○ *Answer:* (Detailed explanation of computer history from early calculating devices to modern computers. In-depth description of each of the five generations:
     - ■ **First Generation (1940-1956):** Vacuum Tubes, large size, high power consumption, slow speed, ENIAC, UNIVAC.
     - ■ **Second Generation (1956-1963):** Transistors, smaller size, less power consumption, faster speed, more reliable, IBM 1401, IBM 7094.
     - ■ **Third Generation (1964-1971):** Integrated Circuits (ICs), smaller size, lower cost, increased speed and reliability, IBM 360, PDP-8.
     - ■ **Fourth Generation (1971-Present):** Microprocessors, Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI), personal computers, high speed, portable, affordable, Intel 4004, IBM PC.
     - ■ **Fifth Generation (Present and Beyond):** Artificial Intelligence (AI), Ultra Large Scale Integration (ULSI), parallel processing, AI, quantum computing, laptops, smartphones, AI-powered systems.)

Topic 3: Computer System - Block diagram of computer system (C.U, A.L.U and Memory Unit and its typesln)

1. **Draw a block diagram of a computer system and explain the function of each component in detail, including the Control Unit (CU), Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), and Memory Unit (Primary and Secondary memory types).**
   - ○ *Answer:* (Draw a clear and labeled block diagram of a computer system showing CPU, Memory, Input, and Output units. Detailed explanation of each unit:
     - ■ **CPU (Central Processing Unit):**
       - ■ **Control Unit (CU):** Fetch-Decode-Execute cycle, instruction sequencing, control signals.

- **Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU):** Arithmetic operations, logical operations, registers.
    - **Memory Unit:**
        - **Primary Memory:** RAM (SRAM, DRAM), ROM (PROM, EPROM, EEPROM), Cache Memory (L1, L2, L3). Explain characteristics, types, and functions of each.
        - **Secondary Memory:** HDD, SSD, Optical Disks (CD, DVD, Blu-ray), Magnetic Tapes, Flash Drives. Explain characteristics, types, access methods, and functions.
    - **Input Unit:** Keyboard, Mouse, Scanner, Microphone, etc. Functions of input devices.
    - **Output Unit:** Monitor, Printer, Speaker, Projector, etc. Functions of output devices.)

Topic 6: Software with types (Application and System software and explain its function)

1. **Discuss the different types of software in detail. Explain the categories of System Software and Application Software with examples of each type and their specific functions. Highlight the importance of both system and application software for computer operation.**
    - *Answer:* (Comprehensive explanation of software types:
        - **Software Classification:** System Software and Application Software (and optionally Utility Software, Programming Software).
        - **System Software:**
            - **Operating System (OS):** Functions of OS (process management, memory management, file management, I/O management, security, user interface). Examples: Windows, macOS, Linux, Android, iOS.
            - **Utility Programs:** Disk management tools, antivirus software, file compression, backup utilities. Examples: Disk Cleanup, Windows Defender, WinZip.
            - **Device Drivers:** Role of drivers in hardware communication.
            - **Language Processors:** Compilers, Interpreters, Assemblers. Basic explanation of each.
        - **Application Software:**
            - **General-purpose software:** Word processors, spreadsheets, presentation software, database management systems, web browsers. Examples: MS Office suite, Google Workspace, LibreOffice.
            - **Special-purpose software:** Accounting software, CAD software, Graphic design software, Medical software, Educational software. Examples: AutoCAD, Adobe Photoshop, Tally, Hospital Management Systems.
        - **Importance of Software:** Interdependence of hardware and software, role of system software in enabling application software, user interaction through application software, overall importance for computer functionality.)

Topic 8: Boolean Algebra (Rules of Boolean Algebra, Truth Table, POS, SOP, Karnaugh Map)

1. **Explain the fundamental rules and laws of Boolean Algebra. Describe how to construct truth tables for Boolean expressions and logic circuits. Differentiate between Sum of Products (SOP) and Product of Sums (POS) forms. Explain how Karnaugh Maps (K-maps) are used for simplification of Boolean expressions with examples.**
    - *Answer:* (In-depth explanation of Boolean Algebra:
        - **Basic Rules and Laws:**
            - Identity Law, Null Law, Idempotent Law, Inverse Law, Commutative Law, Associative Law, Distributive Law, Absorption

Law, De Morgan's Laws. Explain each law with examples and logical reasoning.
- **Truth Tables:**
    - Construction of truth tables for basic gates (AND, OR, NOT, NAND, NOR, XOR).
    - Constructing truth tables for complex Boolean expressions and logic circuits.
- **SOP and POS Forms:**
    - Definition and explanation of SOP form. Converting Boolean expressions to SOP form.
    - Definition and explanation of POS form. Converting Boolean expressions to POS form.
    - Examples of SOP and POS expressions and their circuits.
- **Karnaugh Maps (K-maps):**
    - Introduction to K-maps and their purpose (simplification).
    - K-map for 2, 3, and 4 variables.
    - Grouping cells in K-maps (pairs, quads, octets).
    - Simplifying Boolean expressions using K-maps with step-by-step examples.
    - Don't care conditions in K-maps (optional but good to include if syllabus depth requires).)

Topic 10: Data Communication and Networking (Protocol, LAN, WAN, Bluetooth, Wifi, 4G, 5G, Cables and its types, Topologies)

1. **Discuss the fundamental concepts of data communication and networking. Explain different network protocols and their functions. Differentiate between LAN, WAN, and other network types (e.g., PAN, MAN). Describe various wired and wireless communication media (cables, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Cellular technologies like 4G, 5G). Explain common network topologies (Bus, Star, Ring, Mesh) with their advantages and disadvantages.**
    - *Answer:* (Comprehensive explanation of Data Communication and Networking:
        - **Data Communication Fundamentals:**
            - Definition of data communication, components of a data communication system (sender, receiver, medium, message, protocol).
            - Concepts of data transmission modes (simplex, half-duplex, full-duplex).
            - Types of networks based on scale (PAN, LAN, MAN, WAN).
        - **Network Protocols:**
            - Definition and importance of protocols.
            - Examples of protocols and their functions: TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol), HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol), DNS (Domain Name System), DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol). Briefly explain the role of each protocol.
        - **Network Types (LAN, WAN, PAN, MAN):**
            - Detailed comparison of LAN and WAN (scope, speed, cost, examples).
            - Brief explanation of PAN (Personal Area Network - Bluetooth, etc.) and MAN (Metropolitan Area Network - city-wide networks).
        - **Communication Media (Wired and Wireless):**
            - **Wired Media:** Twisted Pair Cable (UTP, STP), Coaxial Cable, Fiber Optic Cable. Explain types, characteristics, advantages, disadvantages, and applications of each cable type.
            - **Wireless Media:** Wi-Fi (standards, frequency bands, advantages), Bluetooth (applications, range, speed), Cellular Technologies (4G, 5G - features, speed, advantages, applications).
        - **Network Topologies:**

- ■ **Bus Topology:** Diagram, advantages (easy to install, low cost), disadvantages (single point of failure, difficult troubleshooting).
- ■ **Star Topology:** Diagram, advantages (robust, easy troubleshooting), disadvantages (central hub dependency, higher cost).
- ■ **Ring Topology:** Diagram, advantages (equal access, reliable), disadvantages (single point of failure, difficult to reconfigure).
- ■ **Mesh Topology:** Diagram, advantages (highly redundant, robust), disadvantages (complex, expensive).
- ■ Briefly mention Hybrid topologies (combinations).

Topic 11: Problem solving six steps and types of errors.

1. **Describe the six steps involved in problem-solving in computer science. Explain each step in detail with examples. Discuss different types of errors that can occur during programming and problem-solving processes, including syntax errors, logical errors, and runtime errors, providing examples of each and methods to identify and resolve them.**
   - ○ *Answer:* (Detailed explanation of problem-solving and error types:
     - ■ **Six Steps in Problem Solving:**
       - ■ **1. Define the Problem:** Understanding the problem clearly, identifying inputs, outputs, constraints, and goals. Example problem and defining its scope.
       - ■ **2. Analyze the Problem:** Breaking down the problem into smaller parts, identifying sub-problems, analyzing requirements, considering different approaches. Example analysis of the defined problem.
       - ■ **3. Develop Algorithm:** Designing a step-by-step solution (algorithm) using flowcharts or pseudocode. Example algorithm for the analyzed problem.
       - ■ **4. Code and Implement:** Translating the algorithm into a programming language (coding). Writing and structuring the program. Example code implementation of the algorithm.
       - ■ **5. Test and Debug:** Testing the program with various inputs, identifying and fixing errors (debugging). Different testing methods (black-box, white-box). Debugging techniques. Example testing and debugging process for the implemented code.
       - ■ **6. Maintain and Update:** Maintaining the program, fixing bugs, adding new features, adapting to changing requirements. Importance of documentation and updates.
     - ■ **Types of Errors in Programming:**
       - ■ **Syntax Errors:** Definition, cause (violation of programming language rules), detection (compiler/interpreter), examples (misspelled keywords, missing semicolons), how to resolve (careful syntax checking, compiler error messages).
       - ■ **Logical Errors:** Definition, cause (errors in algorithm or logic), detection (testing, incorrect output), examples (wrong conditions in if statements, incorrect loop logic), how to resolve (algorithm review, debugging, tracing program flow).
       - ■ **Runtime Errors:** Definition, cause (errors during program execution), detection (program crash, error messages during runtime), examples (division by zero, memory access errors), how to resolve (error handling, input validation, resource management).
       - ■ Importance of error prevention and good programming practices.)

Topic 12: Introduction to IoT (Its impact in daily life and advantages and disadvantages)

1. **Provide a comprehensive introduction to the Internet of Things (IoT). Discuss its impact on daily life with various real-world examples. Explain the advantages and**

disadvantages of IoT technology in detail, considering aspects like convenience, efficiency, security, privacy, and cost.
- *Answer:* (In-depth introduction to IoT:
    - **Introduction to IoT:**
        - Definition, core concept (interconnected devices), enabling technologies (sensors, connectivity, cloud computing, data analytics).
        - Basic architecture of an IoT system (devices, gateway, cloud, user interface).
    - **Impact of IoT in Daily Life:**
        - **Smart Homes:** Examples (smart lighting, thermostats, security systems, appliances), benefits for convenience, energy efficiency, security.
        - **Wearables:** Examples (smartwatches, fitness trackers), benefits for health monitoring, activity tracking, communication.
        - **Smart Cities:** Examples (smart traffic management, smart parking, environmental monitoring), benefits for urban living, resource optimization, sustainability.
        - **Healthcare:** Examples (remote patient monitoring, wearable medical devices), benefits for improved healthcare delivery, remote care, patient outcomes.
        - **Agriculture:** Examples (precision farming, smart irrigation), benefits for increased yield, resource efficiency, sustainability.
        - Other examples (industrial IoT, transportation, retail, etc.).
    - **Advantages of IoT:**
        - Increased Efficiency and Productivity: Automation, real-time data, optimization.
        - Enhanced Convenience and Comfort: Smart devices, remote control, personalized experiences.
        - Improved Decision Making: Data-driven insights, analytics, better information.
        - Cost Savings: Energy efficiency, resource optimization, reduced waste.
        - Better Quality of Life: Healthcare monitoring, safety, accessibility.
    - **Disadvantages of IoT:**
        - Security and Privacy Concerns: Data breaches, hacking, unauthorized access, surveillance.
        - Complexity and Interoperability: Integration challenges, standardization issues.
        - Dependency and Reliability: System failures, internet dependency, infrastructure requirements.
        - Cost of Implementation and Maintenance: Initial investment, ongoing costs, upgrades.
        - Ethical and Societal Issues: Job displacement, digital divide, data ownership, ethical considerations.
    - Future trends in IoT and potential developments.)

These questions are designed to be comprehensive and cover the syllabus in detail. Good luck with your preparation!