Computer Science 6th Class English Medium Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	ICT is an umbrella term that includes.	A. Television B. Cell phones C. Communication devices D. All
2	Set of instruction givne to a computer to perform specific task is called.	A. Hard ware B. Soft ware C. Both A and B D. None
3	Software tha tis designed to run compuer's hardware is called.	A. Application sotware B. Utility software C. System software D. Embedded software
4	Opeating system is an example of.	A. Application software B. Unitity software C. System software D. Embedded software
5	MS Office is an example of.	A. System software B. Utility software C. Application software D. Embedded software
6	CPU is also called.	A. Hear fo computer B. Lungs of computer C. Hand of computer D. Brain of computer
7	--------- is called father fo computer.	A. Pascal B. Howard Aiken C. Charles Babbage D. Al-Khwarizmi
8	The system used ot control and monitor movement of cars and crafts is called.	A. Communication system B. Naigation system C. Digital experiments
9	ICT is Eco-friently beacuse it has eliminated the use of.	A. Computer B. Mobile C. Printers D. Papers
10	ICT devices are sued in different industries for.	A. Picking goods B. 3D Printing C. Lifting heavy parts D. All
11	Which of the following isnot typically considred a component of ICT.	A. Communication devices B. Television C. Cell Phones D. Refrigerators
12	Which of the following is not a service or aplication that is typically included jnder the umbrella of ICT.	A. Video conferencing B. Distance learning C. Gradening D. Social Media
13	What type of data cna a computer store for future use.	A. Input data only B. Output data only C. Both input and output data D. Neither input nor output data
14	Theprocess of retrieving data and information from a computer storage is called.	A. Input B. Out put C. Processing D. Retreval
15	The type of software is responsible for managing a computer's hardware and running other programs.	A. System software B. Application software C. Driver software D. Network software

16	The best -known example of system software is.	A. Microsoft Office B. Photoshop C. Operating system D. Excel
17	Whate is an example of application software.	A. Windo OS B. Office Suite C. Printer D. Game Controller
18	The purpose of software is to.	A. Tell a computer how to function B. Monitor the compuer's hardware C. Store data and information D. Connect to the internet
19	The function of operating system in system software is to.	A. Connect to the internet B. Control devices and peripherals C. Run the hardware and application programs D. Perform specific functions for the user
20	What is the main function of the CPU in a computer system.	A. Inputting data B. Storing data C. Processing data D. Displaying data
21	The purpose of hardwre interfaces in a computer system is to	A. Run software application B. Store data C. Connect peripheral devices to the system unit D. Connect the sytem unit to the internet
22	Peripheral devices are used for.	A. Inpute , storage, display B. Process and store data C. Connect peripherals D. Run software
23	What was the the first device used for calculations.	A. Abacus B. Mechnical computer C. Integrated circuit D. Microprocessor
24	What was used for the circuitry in first generation computers.	A. Vacuum tubes B. Transistos C. Integrated circuits D. Microprocessors
25	What replaced vacuum tubes in second generation computers.	A. RAM B. Integratd circuits C. Transistors D. Microprocessors
26	When did the use of fourth generation computers start.	A. 1940 B. 1957 C. 1971 D. 1980
27	What was the period of second generation computers.	A. 1940-1955 B. 1957-1963 C. 1964-1971 D. 1971-1980
28	What was the period of ourth generation computers.	A. 1940-1955 B. 1957-1963 C. 1971-1980 D. 1964-1971
29	What are come examples of ICT devices used in communication	A. Cell Phones B. Personal Computers C. Navigation system D. 3 D Printers
30	How ICT can be helpful in improving customer services.	A. Automated customer service B. E-Commerce C. Chatbots D. Online learning platforms
31	How ICT can be helpful in improving decision-making.	A. Data Visualization B. Environmental monitoring C. Business Intelligence D. Predicitive analytics
32	How ICT can be helpful in financial matters.	A. E-banking B. Electronic fund transfer C. Automating financial transactions D. Online government services

33	Which of the following is not an input device.	A. Keyboard B. Speaker C. Mouse D. Scanner
34	In light pen the sensing element is called.	A. Light cell B. Cell C. Photocell D. None
35	Input device which is used to transfer hardcopy into a computer is called.	A. Mouse B. Joystic C. Scanner D. Keyboard
36	The device that is used to input sound in the coputer is known as.	A. Joystic B. Speaker C. Microphone D. Light pen
37	OCR stand for	A. Optical corret Reading B. Optical Character Reader C. Optimal Copy Reading D. Optical Character Reading
38	Which of following is type fo sensor.	A. Sound sensor B. Pressure sensor C. Light sensor D. All
39	Devices that are used to display the result of processing are called.	A. Output devices B. Input devices C. Storage Devices D. Processing devices
40	Which of the following are type of monitor.	A. LCD B. TFT C. SMD D. All
41	Which of the following is not part of CPU	A. CU B. AU C. MU D. CPU
42	All mathematicla opeations in computer are performed by.	A. Memory unit B. Control Unit C. Arithmetic unit D. Storage unit
43	What two main elements make up a computer system.	A. Input and output devices B. Hardware and software C. Arithmetic and logical unit D. Control and memory unit
44	What type of data can be entered into a computer using a microphone.	A. Text data B. Video data C. Audio data D. Image data
45	What is a mouse in a computer system.	A. A joystic device B. A light pen device C. A microphne device D. A cursor -control device
46	What is a joystick in a computer system.	A. A cursor contol device B. A stick used to move the cursor position C. A pen used to select a menu item D. A device used to imput sound into the computer
47	What does a light pe consist of	A. A laser beam at its base B. A sphericla ball at its lower end C. A photocell and an opticla system D. A microphone
48	What type of device is a microphone in a computer system.	A. Output device B. Input device C. Memor device D. Control device
49	What type of data does a pressure sensor record.	A. Magnetic field B. Motion C. Pressure D. Light
50	What type of data can a magnetic field sensor record.	A. Magnetic field B. Motion

50	What type of data can a magnetic field sensor record.	C. Humidity D. Sound
51	What are teh two most common types of printers.	A. Inkjet and CRT B. Laser and CRT C. Inkjet and Laser D. CRT and Plotter
52	What type of display is used in modern monitors.	A. CRT B. SMD LED C. TFT or LCD D. Plasma Display
53	What is the main purpose of a computer.	A. to process data and produce the desired information B. To save data C. To provide input D. To display output
54	What is the final result of data processing referred to as.	A. Input B. Processing C. Output D. Storage
55	What type of memory is used to temporarily store data for processing by the CPU.	A. RAM B. ROM C. Hard disk D. Flash Drive
56	What is the most commonly used capacity measurement unit for Hard Disk Drives.	A. Magebytes B. Gigabytes C. Terabytes D. Zettabytes
57	What is a hard disk drive.	A. A volatile secondary storage device B. An optical storage device C. Aprimary storage device D. A non-volatile secondary storage device
58	What is the function of a Hard Disk Drive.	A. To store data only when the computer is turned off B. To store data permanently C. To store data temporaily D. To store data for a limited time
59	What is the function of Sold State Drive.	A. To sgtore data permanently B. To store data temporarily C. To store data for a limited time D. To store data only when the computer is turned off.
60	What is the function fo USB Flash Memory.	A. To stor edata for a limited time B. To store data Temporaily C. To store data permanetly D. To store data only when computer is turned off
61	The window in use on the desktop is known as a.	A. Actual B. Dynamic C. Active D. Live
62	Teh process of moving from one web page to another is known as.	A. Chaning B. Switiching C. Transferring D. Browsing
63	Antivirus is an example of.	A. Appication sotware B. Utility program C. Device driver D. Operating system
64	A software taht is deveoped to do a specific task on the computer is called.	A. Oerating system B. Entertainment software C. Gamng softeare D. Gaming software
65	Which of the followng tool is Paint 3D and is used to copy.	A. Crop tool B. Snipping tool C. Clone stamp tool D. Curve tool
66	We can change the size of the marker using the tool.	A. Eraser B. Marker C. Crayon D. Canvas

67	------- is the link to the original file	A. Icon B. Shortcut C. Taskbar D. Folder
68	----------- is the collection of files.	A. Folder B. Desktop C. Icons D. Applications
69	What is the purpose of an antivirus utility.	A. To manage file operations B. To protect the computer from malware and virus attacks C. To perform disk cleanup D. To compress files
70	What type of tasks can disk management tools perform.	A. File management operations B. Disk cleanup and organization tasks C. Back up and restore operations D. Compressing and decompressing files
71	Whihc of the following is NOTan example of utility software.	A. Antiverius B. Online shopping website C. File management tool D. Disk cleanup tool
72	What is the first sceen that appears when you start a Windows computer.	A. Desktop B. Start Screen C. Login Screen D. Notification Area
73	What is the first step in changing the background image on the Windows desktop.	A. Click on the show Desktop button B. Right -click on the desktop C. Open the file explorere D. Click on the start btton
74	What type of operating system is Windows.	A. Open -source software B. Computer operating softwae used by apple C. Graphical operating systme developed by Microsoft D. UNIX -like, community-devloped andopen -source -operating system
75	What is the latest release date of Mac.	A. March 2022 B. July 2022 C. August 2022 D. September 2022
76	What is the latest stable version of Windows as of 2022.	A. Windows 10 B. Windows 8 C. Windows 7 D. Windows 11
77	What can be done from the personalize option on the desktop in Windows.	A. Change the desktop background B. Change the Icons C. Change the desktop layout D. Allof the above
78	What is the purpose of the Close button in an active window.	A. Minimize the window B. Fill the entire desktop screen C. Close the active window D. Hide the active window from the view
79	What are teh important commands on the top right of the title bar in an active window.	A. Minimize, Maximize and close buttons B. Search box, Minimize and Close buttons C. Minimize , maximize and Search box D. Maximize, close and search box
80	What is a file is a computer.	A. A common storage unit for data B. A virtual place for applications and data C. A link to the file D. A storage device
81	What is the purpose fo a shortcut.	A. To make it easier to access a file or folder B. To store data in a separate unit C. To organize files and folders in a virtual location D. To open and edit a file
		A. Enhance the learning skills

82	What is the main purpose fo entertainment software.	B. Provide information C. Provide entertainment D. Provide secrity
83	What kind of softeare is used to enhance learnign skills.	A. Entertainment software B. Producivity software C. Education and reference software D. Security software
84	What type of software allows users to create and edi digital art.	A. Entertainment software B. Productivity and reference software C. Education and reference software D. Security software
85	What is a doodle in the context of 3D models.	A. A random drawing or scribbling B. A predetermined shape C. A 2 D image D. A 3D illustration
86	What is the purpose of a scrach engine.	A. To play games B. To open emails C. To search for information on the internet D. Yp svrdd go;rd
87	What is displayed in the webpage section of a web browser.	A. The menu buttons B. The address bar C. The content of the web page D. The new tab button
88	We can we do on a search engine.	A. Research a topic and eather information about it B. Open emials C. Play games D. Access files
89	What is the benefit of typign accurately.	A. To type faster B. To tye more efficiently C. To type with more style D. To type with more flair
90	What is the purpose of limiting hand and finger movement while typing.	A. To play games B. To increase typing speed C. To improve typing style D. To increase typing accuracy
91	First stepof systematic process of problem solving is.	A. Problem analysis B. Planning solution C. Problem identification D. Test solution
92	---------- is process of defining and decomposing of a problem.	A. Problem analysis B. Planning solution C. Problem identification D. test solution
93	Breaking down a big problem in to smaller problems is called.	A. Problem identification B. Problem decomposition C. Planning solution D. Selecting best solution
94	Looking for similarites among the problems is called.	A. Algorithmic design B. Pattern identification C. Abstraction D. Problem decomposition
95	Thinking the domain of problem and ignoring irrelevant material is called.	A. Algorithmic design B. Pattern identificaiton C. Problem decomposition D. Abstraction
96	-------------- is finite sequence of instruction to solve a specific problem.	A. Unspecified instructions B. Specific instructions C. Algorithm D. None
97	Every algorithm has......... and	A. Loop, condition B. Start, stop C. finite, infinite loops D. Sequence, conditions
98	In flow , steps will be executed in the same sequence they are written in.	A. Repetitive B. Conditional C. Sequential D. None
		A. Repetitive

99	In.......... flow steps are executed only if certain condition is true.	B. Sequential C. Conditional D. None
100	In........... flow , set of statements in executed again and again intil a cerain condition remains true.	A. Repetitive B. Sequential C. Conditional D. None
101	What is a problem is problem-solving.	A. A task to be performed B. A situation to be analyzed C. A solution to be selected D. A plan to be implemented
102	What is the goal of problem -solving.	A. To generate appropriate solutions B. To identify the problem C. To test the solution D. To plan the solution
103	How many steps are there in the problem solving process.	A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7
104	What is the fifth step, in the prblem-solving process.	A. Test the solution B. Selecting the best solution C. Problem analysis D. Planning solution
105	The main goal of the pasta recipe problem analysis is to determjne the	A. Size of matrix B. Solution of maze C. Ingredients of pasta D. Starting and ending points of the maze
106	What is the reslut of an unclearly defined problem.	A. It requires guess work B. It is easily solvable C. It contains ambiguity D. It has a clear goal
107	What is the process of figuring out the 5 Ws from the problem statement.	A. Problem identification B. Problem definition C. Problem analysis D. Deconstruction
108	The first step in the systematic problem-solving proces sis.	A. Problem analysis B. Problem definition C. Identifying the problem D. Selecting the best solution
109	What is ghe goal of defining a problem.	A. To make it more complex B. To add abiguity C. To make it more simple and clear D. To make it impossible to solve
110	What is the final step in the systematic problem-solving process.	A. Problem definition B. Problem aalysis C. Planning solution D. Selecting the best solution
111	What is the purpose fof planning a solution to a problem.	A. To minimize the risk of failure B. To ensure a successful execution C. To determine the most ideal solution D. Both A and B
112	What can alternate solutions enhance in regard to a problem.	A. The value of the ideal soltion B. The result that should be achieved C. The risk of failure D. The difficulty level of the solution.
113	What are the two directions in teh that a robot can move in a maze problem.	A. Forward and down B. Up and left C. Right and down D. Forward and back
114	A problem is considered easy whenit.	A. Requires a lot of resources to solve. B. Requires a lot of time to solve C. Can be solved in simple steps, even if it is large D. Is not possible to solve.
115	What does algorithmic thinking provide a unique way to solve.	A. Problems is general B. A specific problem C. A new and improved system D. Irreleveant detail
		A. A series of systematic and logical

116	What is the process of algorithmic thinking.	A. A series of systematic and logical steps B. A way of solving a specific problem C. A process without clear in instructions D. A way of breaking down prblem into smaller problems.
117	The purpose of decomposition in algorithmic thinking is to	A. Solve a specific probloem B. Design new and improved systems C. Break down complicated problems into smaller problems D. Identify the sequence of operations
118	What is the primary benffit of using algorithmic thinking in problem solving.	A. Faster prblem solving B. Improved confidence in decision making C. Increased efficiency in proncessing data D. All of the above
119	What is the purpose of the "modulus" operation in analgorithm	A. To stor evalues in a varibale B. To determing the remainder of a division C. To compare two numbers D. To perform arithmetic operations
120	Which of the followig is NOT a benefit of algorithmic thinking.	A. Decomposition B. Abstraction and Generalization C. Visualization D. Pattern Recognition
121	What type of flow is used to print a table of given number up to 10.	A. Sequntial flow B. Conditional flow C. Repetitive flow D. None of the above
122	What is the main purpose of an algorithm.	A. To store information B. To solve a specific problem C. To perform a specific task D. To automatte the decision making process
123	What is the final step in most algorithms.	A. Start B. Input C. Output D. Stop
124	A----------- is a set of instructions tha tar eused by the computer to perform a specific task.	A. Decision smaking B. Tasks C. Program D. Instructions
125	------- is a visual programming software.	A. Word B. Excel C. Scratch D. Microsfot Windows
126	A------- is a value that remains consistent durng the execution of a program.	A. Numbers B. Variable C. Constant D. Algorithm
127	The character is Scratch is called.	A. Kodu B. Cat C. Sprite D. Program
128	The .... is where we create the program in scratech.	A. Sprite list B. Block paletter C. Script area D. Stage
129	The .... category in scratch has blcks for the sprite to ask questions.	A. Looks B. Sound C. Operators D. Sensing
130	-------------- is the process to test the software to eliminae the errors in it.	A. Problem solving B. Updating C. Developing D. Debugging
131	You can open the previously saved program from the computer by clicking on the....... menu.	A. View B. Edit C. File D. Save

132	Who introduced the idea of internally stored programs in computers.	A. John von Neumann B. Bill Gates C. Steve jobs D. Mark Zuckerberg
133	What is a program.	A. A set of instructions to perform a specific task B. A collection of data and images C. A computer langauge D. A software with a sure interface.
134	What is the result of bunding many programs together to perform a big task.	A. A program B. A physical component C. A software D. A computer language
135	What are programs translated in to by compilers and translators.	A. Data and images B. A user interface C. Machine languages D. A computer language
136	What is the first step in developing a program.	A. Writing the program B. Analyzing the problem C. Designing the solution D. Documenting and maintaining the program
137	Whaare instrcutions gives to the computer called.t	A. Algorithms B. Documentation C. Flowcharts D. Programs
138	What is the significance of programming skills for students.	A. To become digital consumers B. To maximize technology investments C. To trobleshoot automation tools D. None of the above
139	What type of translator is needed for assembly language.	A. High -level language translator B. Intermediate language translator C. Assembler program D. Program constructs translator
140	What is the purpose fo an assembler in assembly programming languages.	A. To translate the code into machine language B. To run the program C. To stor the program D. To debug the program
141	What is a variable in programming.	A. A constant value B. A syntax rule C. A memory location with a name D. A changeable value
142	What happens if a program contains a syntax error.	A. It runs correctly B. It crashes C. It has unintended results D. It has not effect
143	What is Scratch used for.	A. Animations B. Stories C. Interactive Games D. All of the above
144	What does the Sprite List in Scratch show.	A. X and Y coordinates B. Script blocks C. Used sprites D. Stage background
145	What is he Looks blck category used for in Scratch.	A. Moving sprite B. Changing sprite appearance C. Controllig script flow D. Playing sounds
146	What is the variables blci category used for in Scratch.	A. Moving sprit B. Creating variables C. Controlling script flow D. Playing sounds
147	What is the default character called in Scratch	A. Stage B. Sprites C. X and Y D. Script Area
148	How cna we run the script in Scratch.	A. Click on the block in the Script Area B. Click on Load from the computer C. Click on save to computer D. Click on the file menu

149	What does the varibles category in Scratch contain.	A. Bocks for sprite looks B. Blocks for sprite movemnt C. Block fo variable creating and use D. Blocks for sprite detection
150	What does the show blck do.	A. Make the sprite disappear B. Makes the sprite appear on the stage C. Make the sprite chagne color D. None of the above
151	What category of the blck is used to check the specified condition in Scratch.	A. Even Block B. Look Block C. Control Block D. Motion Block
152	How do you add a block to the Scratch program.	A. Right click on the block B. Press Crtl+ Z C. Click and drag D. Click on Load
153	What does the change size by block do int he looks block category.	A. Changes the size of the sprite by a given amount B. Displays text in a thought bubble C. Makes the sprite disppear D. Plays a sound and waits for it to finish
154	A person who develops the skills to effectively use the internet and other digital technology are called.	A. Citizen B. Digital Citizen C. Technical citizen D. New citizen
155	Responsible digital citizenship also means.	A. Behaving lowfully B. Protecting your privacy and that of others C. Recognizing yur rights D. All
156	Which of following is not computer lab rule.	A. No food or drinks B. Save your work often C. Do not use printer in lab D. Do not go on unapproved sites
157	------ is a type fo intellectual property rights tht protect original works of an owner.	A. Plagiarism B. Piracy C. Copy right D. None
158	Presenting other's work or ideas as your with or without consetn is called.	A. Copy right B. Priracy C. Plagiarism D. None
159	------------ plagiarism means plagiarizing an entire text.	A. Self B. Patchwork C. Global D. Paraphrasing
160	Theact of illegally reproducing copy righted material is called.	A. Paraphrasing B. Accuracy C. Piracy D. Plagiarism
161	------------ plagiarism means recycling your own previous work.	A. Global B. Self C. Patchwork D. Paraphrasing
162	-------- Plagiarism means coping phrases and idea's from different sources.	A. Self B. Global C. Patchwork D. Paraphrasing
163	What is a member of a community called.	A. Resident B. Citizen C. Immigrant D. Alien
164	What is another responsibility fo a citizen.	A. Taking responsibility for others actions B. disrespecting the property of others C. Lack of compassion D. Taking responsibility for your actions
		A. Intolerance

165	What is an important aspect of a citizen's behaviour	A. Intolerance B. Dishonesty C. Disregard for the rights of others D. Tolerance
166	What is it importnat for itizens to be compassionate.	A. To harm others B. To show disregard for others C. To spread negativity D. To promote empathy and understanding
167	How does a digital citizen participate in society, politics and government.	A. Ignores digital tehnology B. Unaware of digital impact C. Uses the internet and technology effectively D. Doesn't use digital tech
168	Difference betwene digitla citizen and tech aware person.	A. Active participation vs no participation B. No difference C. Informed vs uninformed D. Uses technology vs doesn't use technology
169	What is the goal of digital citizenship	A. To misuse technology B. To ignore digital issues C. To safely and responsibly use digital technologies. D. To restrict access to technology
170	What is the role of online communication in digitla citizenship	A. To restrict communication B. To promote miscommunication C. To facilitate communication D. To ignore communication
171	What is the importanc eof using critical thinking on the internet.	A. To promote misinformation B. To facilitate informed decision making C. To ignore digital issues D. To restrict access to technology
172	What is plagiarism.	A. Presenting your own work as someone else's B. Presenting someone else's work as your own C. Creating original work without referenceing sources D. Not using sources at all
173	What is self -Plagiarism.	A. Reusing work that you have already submitted B. Reusing work that someone else has submtted C. Creating new work without referening sources. D. Properly citing sources in previous work.
174	What shuld you do if someone asks to meet you online.	A. Agree B. Disagree C. Tell an, adult D. Ignore
175	What is the currency in source analysis.	A. Relevancy of the information B. Time lines of the information C. Realiability of the content D. Reason for the information existence
176	What is the purpose of confidentiality while surfing online.	A. To protect the identity of participants B. To share personal information C. To determine if the information is timely D. To ensure the information is relevantto your work
177	What does authority in source analysis refer to.	A. The source of the information B. The reliability and correctness of the content C. The timelines of the information D. The reason for which the information exists
178	What should you think about before sharing information online.	A. How to share it B. Who to share it with C. What to share D. All of the above

179	What is the main cause fo eye-strain when using a computer for a long time.	A. Bad sitting posture B. Repetitive movements C. Lookign at a monitor from a constant distance D. Poor lighting
180	What type fo health issue can occur in the wrist after using a computer for a long time.	A. Eye -Strain B. Back and neck pain C. Fatigue D. Repetitive strain injury
181	A /An ... is an individual who initiates a new business and bears most of the risks associated and enjoys most of the rewards.	A. Buyer B. Seller C. Entrepreneur D. Investor
182	A .... business does not require a physical existence.	A. Traditional B. Commercila C. Digital online D. Coventional
183	E-b business generally has less or..... no costs.	A. Hidden B. Fixed C. Overhead D. Variable
184	--- are entrepreneurs who use others business ideas as inspiratio but work towards iproving them.	A. Imitators B. Hustlers C. Scalable D. Social
185	There are .... types of entrepreneurships	A. 4 B. 5 C. 7 D. 9
186	The final step in the entrepreneurial process is.	A. Planning B. Resourcing C. Harvesting D. Developing
187	----------- has enabled business owners and leaders to stay on top of their projects by tracking time and progress.	A. Investments B. Risks C. Ethics D. Technology
188	An entrepreneur is a person who	A. Manages a business B. Starts and manages a new business venture C. Invests ina business D. Provides financial support to a business
189	What is the reward for successful entreprenurship	A. Losses B. Decreased prevalence in the market C. Profit, fame, nd growth opportunities D. None of the above
190	What is the primary responsibility of an entrepreneur.	A. To manage existing businesses B. To provide finanical support C. To start and manage a new business venture D. To invest in businesses
191	What does the success of entrepreneurship depends on	A. Financial support B. Investment C. Taking on risks D. Business management skills
192	What is the main difference between social entrepreneurship and scalable startup entrepreneurship	A. The focus of the business B. The size of the business C. The kind of employees hired D. The goal of the business
193	What is the primary goal of a social entepreneur.	A. To make big profits or wealth B. To make the world a better place C. To repidly expand and get big profit returns D. To acquire knowledge of how to sustain innovation
194	Who is a combination of an innovator and a hustler.	A. Small business entrepreneur B. Large company entrepreneur C. Scalable startup entrepreneur D. Imitator entrepreneur
		A. Slack and Asana

195	What are some examples of productivity apps for busines owners and managers.	B. Roambi and Keynote C. Google Analytics and Twitter D. Basecamp and Treilo
196	How can video content help a business grow.	A. By providing virtual assistant services B. By preventing data breaches C. By increasing brand awarencess and conversions D. By measuring user engagement and loyalty
197	What is the effect of displaying "before and after" picturesin certain businesses.	A. Better marketing campaigns B. Increased brand awareness C. Turning prospects into serious buyers D. Imporved customer service
198	What is the use fo Google Analytics for small or medium-sixed organizations.	A. To provide excellent customer service B. To measure user engagement and loyalty C. To steal competitiors customers D. To improve marketing campaigns