


Computer Fundamentals
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Ex.1

1. A typical modern computer uses

LSI

A. chips 


B. Vacuum tubes

C. Valves

D. All the above

E. None of the above

2. ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator) had huge advantage over Mark I because it used electronic valves in place of the electromagnetic switches. In the beginning, ENIAC was used for calculating the path of artillery shells. For which other was weapon design was it utilized?

A. hydrogen bomb 

B. atom bomb

C. agnimissile

D. fighter aircraft

E. None of the above

3. Who was the father of Punched Card Processing?

A. J Presper Eckert

B. Charles Babbage

C. Dr. Herman Hollerith 

D. Blaise Pascal

E. None of the above

4. When did Hewlett-Packard Inc. Introduce its first HP-110 laptop

computer?

[A.](#) 1984 

[B.](#) 1986

[C.](#) 1990

[D.](#) 1995

[E.](#) None of the above

5. The computer program language which is widely used in computer science and engineering and also in business is

[A.](#) COBOL

[B.](#) FORTRAN

[C.](#) PASCAL 


[D.](#) LISP

[E.](#) None of the above

6. A 'number crunching' computer is one that can handle

[A.](#) large spreadsheets


[B.](#) large alphanumeric data

[C.](#) large volume of numbers 

[D.](#) only numbers

[E.](#) None of the above

7. The barcode which is used on all types of items, is read by a scanning device directly into the computer. What is the name of this scanning device?

[A.](#) Laser scanner 

[B.](#) Wand


[C.](#) OCR

[D.](#) MICR





[E.](#) None of the above


8. A processing unit that coordinates networks and data communication is known as

[A.](#) Control unit


[B.](#) Communications processor 

[C.](#) Register unit


- [D.](#) CPU
[E.](#) None of the above
9. A type of line printer that uses an embossed steel band to form the letters printed on the paper is
[A.](#) Golf ball printer
[B.](#) Dot-matrix printer
[C.](#) Laser printer
[D.](#) Band printer 
[E.](#) None of the above
10. Which memory system is not as a mass memory medium?
[A.](#) semiconductor memory 
[B.](#) magnetic tape
[C.](#) magnetic disk
[D.](#) magnetic drum
[E.](#) None of the above
11. Different components on the motherboard of a PC processor unit are linked together by sets of parallel electrical conducting lines. What are these lines called?
[A.](#) Conductors
[B.](#) Buses 
[C.](#) Connectors
[D.](#) Connectively
[E.](#) None of the above
12. The terminal device that functions as a cash register, computer terminal, and OCR reader is the:
[A.](#) Data collection terminal
[B.](#) OCR register terminal
[C.](#) Video display terminal
[D.](#) POS terminal 
[E.](#) None of the above
13. The general range of speed in revolutions per minute (rpm) at which floppy disks rotate is

- [A.](#) 2400–4700
- [B.](#) 390–600
- [C.](#) 150–250 
- [D.](#) 300–600
- [E.](#) None of the above


14. Which of the following typically uses a keyboard for input?

- [A.](#) desktop terminal
- [B.](#) point-of-sale terminal
- [C.](#) financial transaction terminal
- [D.](#) executive workstation
- [E.](#) All of the above 


15. The first microprocessor built by the Intel Corp. was called

- [A.](#) 8008
- [B.](#) 8080
- [C.](#) 4004 
- [D.](#) 8800
- [E.](#) None of the above

16. The microelectronics is the technology of

- [A.](#) microwaves
- [B.](#) microcomputers
- [C.](#) chips 
- [D.](#) automatic processing
- [E.](#) None of the above

17. Who developed the first personal computer spreadsheet package called Visicalc?

- [A.](#) Niklaus Wirth
- [B.](#) Dan Bricklin
- [C.](#) Bob Frankston
- [D.](#) both (b) and (c) 
- [E.](#) None of the above

18. When was the X Window System born?

[A.](#) 1984 


[B.](#) 1989

[C.](#) 1988

[D.](#) 1990

[E.](#) None of the above

19. A double sided magnetic disk pack has six disks. Can you tell how many surfaces of this pack are normally used?

[A.](#) 10 

[B.](#) 12


[C.](#) 6

[D.](#) 9

[E.](#) None of the above

20. The Santa Clara Valley, California is popularly known as Silicon Valley of America because

[A.](#) huge deposits of silicon are found there

[B.](#) many silicon chip manufacturing firms are located there 

[C.](#) Santa Claus visits it every Christmas

[D.](#) it is full of large grain sand

[E.](#) None of the above


21. Which of the following professions has not been affected by personal computers?

[A.](#) medical

[B.](#) clerical

[C.](#) accounting

[D.](#) law

[E.](#) None of the above 

22. What is the name given to the 8-bit unit used for coding data?






[A.](#) block of characters






[B.](#) byte 

[C.](#) word

[D.](#) K

[E.](#) None of the above


23. What technology is used for flat panel displays?
[A.](#) Solid state 
[B.](#) RBG monitor
[C.](#) VLSI
[D.](#) Direct view storage tube
[E.](#) None of the above
24. What is meant by the term RAM?
[A.](#) Memory which can only be read
[B.](#) Memory which can be both read and written to 
[C.](#) Memory which is used for permanent storage
[D.](#) Memory which can only be written to
[E.](#) None of the above
25. Magnetic tape can serve as :
[A.](#) secondary-storage media
[B.](#) output media
[C.](#) input media
[D.](#) All of the above 
[E.](#) None of the above
26. Conversion of hexadecimal number $1D7F_{16}$ to a decimal number is
[A.](#) 7551_{10} 
[B.](#) 8771_{10}
[C.](#) 5557_{10}
[D.](#) 7781_{10}
[E.](#) None of the above
27. Microfilm reader is a
[A.](#) OCR device
[B.](#) COM device 
[C.](#) MICR device
[D.](#) None of the above
[E.](#) All of the above

28. In magnetic disks, data is organized on the platter in a concentric sets of rings called
- [A.](#) sector
 - [B.](#) track 
 - [C.](#) head
 - [D.](#) block
 - [E.](#) None of the above
29. The data recording area between the blank gaps on magnetic tape is called a/ an:
- [A.](#) Record
 - [B.](#) Block 
 - [C.](#) Field
 - [D.](#) Database
 - [E.](#) None of the above
30. Personal computers use a number of chips mounted on a main circuit board. What is the common name for such boards?
- [A.](#) Daughterboard
 - [B.](#) Motherboard 
 - [C.](#) Fatherboard
 - [D.](#) Breadboard
 - [E.](#) None of the above
31. Which term is not used to describe the memory component of a computer?
- [A.](#) ROM
 - [B.](#) PROM
 - [C.](#) RAM
 - [D.](#) SAM 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
32. Who coordinates the sequencing of events within the central processor of a computer?
- [A.](#) Logic unit
 - [B.](#) Arithmetic unit
 - [C.](#) Register
 - [D.](#) Control unit 

[E.](#) None of the above

33. What type of computer programming is used for airplane ticket reservation system?

[A.](#) Multi programming


[B.](#) Real time programming 

[C.](#) Time sharing

[D.](#) Batch programming

[E.](#) None of the above

34. The output of a 2 input OR gate is 0 only when its

[A.](#) both inputs are 0 

[B.](#) either input is 1


[C.](#) both inputs are 1

[D.](#) either input is 0

[E.](#) None of the above

35. A high quality CAD system uses the following for printing drawing and graphs

[A.](#) Dot matrix printer

[B.](#) Digital plotter 


[C.](#) Line printer

[D.](#) All of the above

[E.](#) None of the above

36. A printed document reader which scans the characters and then encodes them in a computer-compatible code for direct transmission to the computer is called

[A.](#) Optical character reader

[B.](#) Kurzweil Data Entry Machine (KDEM) 

[C.](#) MICR

[D.](#) Laser scanner

[E.](#) None of the above

37. The equipment with which the computer talks to its users is called a

[A.](#) word processor

[B.](#) peripheral 

[C.](#) software

[D.](#) diskette


[E.](#) None of the above

38. In which addressing mode, the effective address of the operand is generated by adding a constant value to the contents of a register?

[A.](#) Absolute mode

[B.](#) Indirect mode

[C.](#) Immediate mode

[D.](#) Index mode 

[E.](#) None of the above

39. The term gigabyte refers to

[A.](#) 1024 bytes

[B.](#) 1024 kilobytes

[C.](#) 1024 megabytes 

[D.](#) 1024 gigabytes

[E.](#) None of the above

40. The CPU chip used in a computer is partially made out of

[A.](#) silica 

[B.](#) carbon

[C.](#) copper

[D.](#) gold

[E.](#) silver

41. Which of the following best describes a computer-based information system?

[A.](#) A system in which a computer is used to turn data into information 

[B.](#) Inputting data


[C.](#) Processing data

[D.](#) Performing complex mathematical calculations

[E.](#) Data is put into the computer for processing

42. Accessing records from a file directly without searching from the beginning of the file is


[A.](#) Time sharing

- [B.](#) Random
- [C.](#) Direct access 
- [D.](#) Access time
- [E.](#) None of the above


43. EBCDIC can code up to how many different characters?

- [A.](#) 8
- [B.](#) 16
- [C.](#) 32
- [D.](#) 64
- [E.](#) 256 


44. When did IBM close the last of its punched card manufacturing plant?

- [A.](#) June, 1989
- [B.](#) December, 1984 
- [C.](#) March, 1982
- [D.](#) November, 1979
- [E.](#) None of the above


45. The monitor of a computer is connected to it by a

- [A.](#) Wire
- [B.](#) Cable 
- [C.](#) Bus
- [D.](#) Line driver
- [E.](#) Modem

46. In a punched card system, data is processed by a


- [A.](#) keypunch machine, sorter, and posting machine
- [B.](#) accounting machine, posting machine, and billing machine
- [C.](#) sorter, posting machine, and billing machine
- [D.](#) accounting machine, keypunch machine, and sorter 
- [E.](#) None of the above

47. A single bus structure is primarily found in

- [A.](#) Main frames
- [B.](#) Super computers
- [C.](#) High performance machines
- [D.](#) Mini-and micro-computers 

[E.](#) None of the above

48. What is the highest address possible if 16 bits are used for each address?

[A.](#) 65536 

[B.](#) 12868

[C.](#) 16556

[D.](#) 643897


[E.](#) None of the above

49. An integrated circuit is

[A.](#) a complicated circuit

[B.](#) an integrating device

[C.](#) much costlier than a single transistor


[D.](#) fabricated on a tiny silicon chip 

[E.](#) None of the above

50. Which of the following memories contains a thin film of magnetic material sandwiched between two permanent bias magnets?

[A.](#) ROM

[B.](#) Magnetic disk

[C.](#) Core memory 

[D.](#) Bubble memory

[E.](#) None of the above

Ex.2

1. Which of the following bus types are used by the Apple Macintosh computer?

[A.](#) ISA

[B.](#) NuBus 






[C.](#) EISA

[D.](#) MCA


[E.](#) PCI Bus

2. When the time to establish link is large and the size of data is small, the preferred mode of data transfer is


[A.](#) Circuit switching

- [B.](#) Packet switching 
 - [C.](#) Time division multiplexing
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 3. Group of instructions that directs a computer is called
 - [A.](#) Storage
 - [B.](#) Memory
 - [C.](#) Logic
 - [D.](#) Program 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 4. A computer-controlled device for training exercises that duplicates the work environment is a:
 - [A.](#) simulator 
 - [B.](#) duplicator
 - [C.](#) trainer
 - [D.](#) COM device
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 5. Which of the following is not an output device of a computer?
 - [A.](#) Printer
 - [B.](#) keyboard 
 - [C.](#) VDU
 - [D.](#) CRT screen
 - [E.](#) All of the above
- 6. Which of the following terms could be used to describe the concurrent processing of computer programs, via CRTs, on one computer system?
 - [A.](#) Time-sharing
 - [B.](#) Online processing
 - [C.](#) Interactive processing
 - [D.](#) All the above processing 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 7. What is the name given to the specialized storage element in the


processor unit of a computer which is used as a "scratch pad" during processing operations?

- [A.](#) storage register
- [B.](#) primary memory
- [C.](#) cache memory 
- [D.](#) accumulator
- [E.](#) None of the above


8. A large number of computers in a wide geographical area can be efficiently connected using

- [A.](#) Twisted pair lines
- [B.](#) Coaxial cables
- [C.](#) Communications satellites 
- [D.](#) All of the above
- [E.](#) None of the above


9. Which of the following statements is true?

- [A.](#) Analysts usually work alone and sometimes as part of a team
- [B.](#) Most systems projects are completed in 6 to 12 weeks
- [C.](#) An analyst's primary concern is the development of software
- [D.](#) Analysts evaluate data flow through an organization 
- [E.](#) None of the above

10. Which of the following is not an advantage of magnetic disk storage?


- [A.](#) The access time of magnetic disk is much less than that of magnetic tape
- [B.](#) Disk storage is longer lasting than magnetic tape
- [C.](#) Disk storage is less expensive than tape storage
- [D.](#) All of the above
- [E.](#) None of the above 

11. An advantage of blocking a tape is that

- [A.](#) additional processing time is consumed
- [B.](#) the direct file method can be emulated
- [C.](#) tapes contain less data and longer tapes
- [D.](#) less tape is used to store the same amount of data 

[E.](#) None of the above

12. Perforated paper used as input or output media is known as

[A.](#) Paper tape 

[B.](#) Magnetic tape

[C.](#) Punched paper tape

[D.](#) Card punch

[E.](#) None of the above

13. What is the byte capacity of a drum which is 5 inch high, 10 inch diameter, and which has 60 tracks per inch and bit density of 800 bits per inch?

[A.](#) 942000 bytes 

[B.](#) 9712478 bytes

[C.](#) 192300 bytes

[D.](#) 14384 bytes

[E.](#) None of the above

14. Ethernet uses

[A.](#) Bus topology 


[B.](#) Ring topology

[C.](#) Star topology

[D.](#) Tree topology

[E.](#) None of the above

15. What is the latest write-once optical storage media?

[A.](#) Digital paper 


[B.](#) Magneto-optical disk

[C.](#) WORM disk

[D.](#) CD-ROM disk





[E.](#) None of the above

16. The data processing job expected to further decrease in the 1990s is that of:






[A.](#) Keypuncher 

[B.](#) Data entry clerk

[C.](#) Computer operator


- [D.](#) Programmer
 - [E.](#) None of the above
17. A computer has no more sense than a light
- [A.](#) bulb
 - [B.](#) pen
 - [C.](#) switch 
 - [D.](#) pad
 - [E.](#) None of the above
18. The first large scale electronic computer which became operational in 1946 and contained approximately 18000 vacuum tubes and could perform 300 multiplications per second was known as
- [A.](#) ILLIAC
 - [B.](#) ENIAC 
 - [C.](#) JOHNIAC
 - [D.](#) EDSAC
 - [E.](#) None of the above
19. A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language at one time is called a/an
- [A.](#) interpreter
 - [B.](#) simulator
 - [C.](#) compiler 
 - [D.](#) commander
 - [E.](#) None of the above
20. A logic gate is an electronic circuit which
- [A.](#) makes logic decisions 
 - [B.](#) allows electron flow only in one direction
 - [C.](#) works on binary algebra
 - [D.](#) alternates between 0 and 1 values
 - [E.](#) None of the above
21. Identity the advantages that Micro Channel Architecture offers over ISA.
- [A.](#) Automatic System Configuration
 - [B.](#) Less Interference

- C. Multiple device handling (the system allows expansion boards to take complete of the bus for certain operations)
- D. Greater data transfer rates
- E. All of the above ✓
22. Computer scientists are exploring the possibility of culturing bacteria to create living chips which have digital electronic properties. What are these chips called?
- A. bacterial chips
- B. biochips ✓
- C. natural chips
- D. neural chips
- E. None of the above
23. What is the name of the storage device which is used to compensate for the difference in rates of flow of data from once device to another?
- A. Cache
- B. Concentrator
- C. Buffer ✓
- D. I/O device
- E. None of the above
24. In latest generation computers, the instructions are executed
- A. Parallely only
- B. Sequentially only
- C. Both sequentially an parallely ✓
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above
25. Program execution time would be minimum if the programs are written in
- A. Machine Language ✓
- B. Assembly language
- C. High level language
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above


26. A small square or rectangular piece of silica on which several layers of an integrated circuit are etched or imprinted is called
- [A.](#) VLSI
 - [B.](#) micro
 - [C.](#) wafer
 - [D.](#) chip 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
27. The processing capability of a microcomputer can be enhanced with the help of
- [A.](#) addition processor
 - [B.](#) expansion cards 
 - [C.](#) secondary memory
 - [D.](#) buffer memory
 - [E.](#) None of the above
28. Where are silicon chips manufactured in India?
- [A.](#) Chandigarh 
 - [B.](#) Punjab
 - [C.](#) UP.
 - [D.](#) Tamil Nadu
 - [E.](#) None of the above
29. A computer programmer
- [A.](#) does all the thinking for a computer 
 - [B.](#) can enter input data quickly
 - [C.](#) can operate all types of computer equipment
 - [D.](#) can draw only flowchart
 - [E.](#) None of the above
30. "The three most important inventions of this century are the nuclear bomb, the high yield hybrid speed, and the computer". Can you name the person who made this statement?
- [A.](#) Harry R Jordan
 - [B.](#) Buckminster Fuller 
 - [C.](#) Jack Smith

- [D.](#) Jan Timmer
- [E.](#) None of the above


31. A menu-driven operating system is one which allows you to pick up from the menu of choices it displays on the screen. What is the name given to the images which are used in such image oriented menus?

- [A.](#) Icon 
- [B.](#) Figure
- [C.](#) Symbol
- [D.](#) option
- [E.](#) None of the above


32. What is the name of the earliest calculating machine which was based on concepts found in modern computers but was unfortunately never built?

- [A.](#) Babbage's Difference Engine 
- [B.](#) Pascal's Adder
- [C.](#) Leibnitz's Multiplier
- [D.](#) Differential Analyser
- [E.](#) None of the above


33. The first machine to successfully perform a long series of arithmetic and logical operations was:

- [A.](#) ENIAC
- [B.](#) Mark I 
- [C.](#) Analytic engine
- [D.](#) UNIVAC-I
- [E.](#) None of the above


34. Which is used for manufacturing chips?

- [A.](#) Bus
- [B.](#) Control unit
- [C.](#) Semiconductors 
- [D.](#) (a) and (b) only
- [E.](#) None of the above


35. The 0 and 1 in the binary numbering system are called binary digits or

- [A.](#) bytes
- [B.](#) kilobytes
- [C.](#) decimal bytes
- [D.](#) bits 
- [E.](#) nibbles


36. Floppy disks which are made from flexible plastic material are also called?

- [A.](#) hard disks
- [B.](#) high-density disks
- [C.](#) diskettes 
- [D.](#) templates
- [E.](#) None of the above


37. Which of the following tasks is not suited for sequential processing by a computer?

- [A.](#) Preparing of mailing labels
- [B.](#) Processing payroll cheques
- [C.](#) Accounting for credit card purchases
- [D.](#) Inventory control 
- [E.](#) None of the above

38. Which of the following is responsible for coordinating various operations using timing signals?

- [A.](#) Arithmetic-logic Unit
- [B.](#) Control unit 
- [C.](#) Memory unit
- [D.](#) Input/Output unit
- [E.](#) None of the above

39. All calculations are performed and all comparisons are made in _____ unit.

- [A.](#) control unit
- [B.](#) arithmetic-logic unit 
- [C.](#) central processing unit
- [D.](#) primary storage unit

[E.](#) None of the above

40. The most commonly used standard data code to represent alphabetical, numerical and punctuation characters used in Electronic Data Processing system is called

[A.](#) ASCII 

[B.](#) EBCDII

[C.](#) BCD

[D.](#) All of the above

[E.](#) None of the above

41. The terminal device often used in checking charge cards that offers both a limited keyboard input and visual output is the:

[A.](#) Intelligent terminal

[B.](#) POS terminal

[C.](#) Video display terminal 

[D.](#) Audio response unit

[E.](#) None of the above

42. The computer translates the condition of each switch to a number. What number is represented by the OFF state?

[A.](#) -7

[B.](#) -3.75

[C.](#) 1

[D.](#) 0 

[E.](#) -22

43. Who built the world's first electronic calculator using telephone relays, light bulbs and batteries?

[A.](#) Claude Shannon

[B.](#) Konard Zuse

[C.](#) George Stibits 





[D.](#) Howard H. Aiken


[E.](#) None of the above


44. Hard disks and diskettes are:

[A.](#) Direct access storage devices 





[B.](#) Sequential access storage devices





- [C.](#) Rarely used with microcomputers
 - [D.](#) Both (a) and (c)
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 45. In digital data transmission
 - [A.](#) Baud rate is equal to bit rate
 - [B.](#) Baud rate is always smaller than the bit rate
 - [C.](#) Baud rate is always higher than the bit rate
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above 
- 46. Which of the following is not one of the three primary functions that on-line direct-access systems can serve?
 - [A.](#) inquiry
 - [B.](#) backup 
 - [C.](#) update
 - [D.](#) programming
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 47. How many bits can be stored in the 8K RAM?
 - [A.](#) 8000
 - [B.](#) 8192 
 - [C.](#) 4000
 - [D.](#) 4096
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 48. A code which uses more bits for each character than what is necessary is known as
 - [A.](#) Hollerith code
 - [B.](#) Gray code
 - [C.](#) Redundant code 
 - [D.](#) Mnemonics
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 49. Point out the odd item amongst the following
 - [A.](#) Computer mouse
 - [B.](#) Touchpad

- [C.](#) Light pen
- [D.](#) Printer 
- [E.](#) None of the above

50. Access time in a computer memory is the time required to
- [A.](#) Locate the stored data
 - [B.](#) Retrieve the stored data
 - [C.](#) Both locate and retrieve the data 
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above

Ex.3

1. In negative logic, the logic state 1 corresponds to
 - [A.](#) negative voltage
 - [B.](#) zero voltage
 - [C.](#) more negative voltage
 - [D.](#) lower voltage level 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
2. Which of the following is a part of the Central Processing Unit?
 - [A.](#) Printer
 - [B.](#) Keyboard
 - [C.](#)) Mouse
 - [D.](#) Arithmetic Logic Unit 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
3. The least expensive OCR units can read
 - [A.](#) hand printed numbers
 - [B.](#) machine printed numbers
 - [C.](#) marks 
 - [D.](#) handwriting
 - [E.](#) None of the above
4. The input unit of a computer
 - [A.](#) feeds data to the CPU or memory 

- [B.](#) retrieves data from CPU
 - [C.](#) directs all other units
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 5. File specification books are created primarily for the use of
 - [A.](#) systems analysts
 - [B.](#) programmers 
 - [C.](#) operators
 - [D.](#) managers
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 6. Which of the following is used as storage locations both in the ALU and the control section of a computer?
 - [A.](#) accumulator
 - [B.](#) register 
 - [C.](#) adder
 - [D.](#) decoder
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 7. The attribution of human form or qualities to things such as machines or computers is called
 - [A.](#) cybernetics
 - [B.](#) cybernation
 - [C.](#) artificial intelligence
 - [D.](#) anthropomorphism 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 8. The technique designed to support the effective access of micro-filmed data is:
 - [A.](#) Microfiche retrieval
 - [B.](#) COM
 - [C.](#) Micrographics 
 - [D.](#) All the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 9. Which of the following persons probably has the least amount of technical

knowledge?

A. User 

B. Computer Operator

C. System Analyst


D. Programmer

E. Computer professional

10. What is the name of the computer terminal which gives paper printout?

A. Display screen

B. Soft copy terminal

C. Hard copy terminal 


D. Plotter

E. None of the above

11. The primary advantage of key-to-tape data-entry systems is:

A. A large percentage of editing can be performed at the time of data entry

B. Key verification is easily performed

C. The tape is reusable 

D. Keying errors can be detected as they occur

E. All of the above

12. An advantage of overlapped processing activities is:

A. more effective use of the CPU

B. increased processing activities for the entire system

C. better coordination of I/O activities


D. all the above 

E. None of the above

13. Primary storage is _____ as compared to secondary storage.






A. Slow and inexpensive

B. Fast and inexpensive

C. Fast and expensive 

D. Slow and expensive

E. None of the above

14. If the processor of a computer does not have a direct and unassisted access to data items, these items are said to be
A. offline 
B. remote
C. disconnected
D. detached
E. None of the above
15. A microprocessor integrates the arithmetic logic and control circuitry of a computer into one chip. The first microprocessor was built by a group of engineers at the Intel Corpn. Can you tell who headed this group?
A. Victor Poor
B. Stan Mazor
C. Marcian E. (Ted) Hoff 
D. Seymour Cray
E. None of the above
16. In the IBM PC-AT, what do the words AT stand for?
A. Additional terminals
B. Advance technology 
C. Applied technology
D. Advanced terminology
E. None of the above
17. The punched card used in the IBM System/3 contains
A. 80 columns
B. 120 columns
C. 96 columns 
D. 126 columns
E. None of the above
18. Which of the following is associated with networks?
A. Download, node
B. Star topology
C. Point-to-Point
D. Both (a) and (b) 


[E.](#) None of the above

19. Which was the first computer to use transistors instead of vacuum tubes?

[A.](#) Intel-650

[B.](#) Burroughs E-101

[C.](#) Datamatic-1000

[D.](#) IBM-1401 

[E.](#) None of the above

20. A CPU's processing power is measured in:

[A.](#) IPS


[B.](#) CIPS

[C.](#) MIPS 

[D.](#) nano-seconds

[E.](#) None of the above

21. The binary equivalent of the Hexadecimal number 7BD is

[A.](#) 11110111101 

[B.](#) 111010111101

[C.](#) 101110111101

[D.](#) All of the above


[E.](#) None of the above

22. Which of the following is non-impact printer?

[A.](#) Drum printer

[B.](#) Line printer

[C.](#) Chain printer

[D.](#) Laser printer 

[E.](#) None of the above

23. In which year was the PC voted 'The Machine of the Year's by the American Time magazine?

[A.](#) 1970

[B.](#) 1975

[C.](#) 1983 

[D.](#) 1987


[E.](#) None of the above

24. When used with I/O devices, the term intelligent implies

[A.](#) a color output capability

[B.](#) speech processing capability

[C.](#) high speed printing capability

[D.](#) feature to support offline and online tasks 


[E.](#) None of the above

25. A prefix for billion which is equal to _____ is called as billi.

[A.](#) 100


[B.](#) 10000

[C.](#) 1000

[D.](#) 10 

[E.](#) None of the above

26. The operation of a digital computer is based on _____ principle.

[A.](#) counting 

[B.](#) measuring


[C.](#) electronic

[D.](#) logical

[E.](#) None of the above

27. Which of the following Indian companies designs and manufactures super-computers?

[A.](#) C-DOT

[B.](#) C-DAC 

[C.](#) CMC

[D.](#) All of the above

[E.](#) None of the above

28. Which of the following memories needs refresh?

[A.](#) SRAM


[B.](#) DRAM 

[C.](#) ROM

[D.](#) All of the above

[E.](#) None of the above

29. Which of the following is not a sequence storage device?

[A.](#) Magnetic disk 

[B.](#) Magnetic tape

[C.](#) Paper tape

[D.](#) All of the above

[E.](#) None of the above

30. The computers that we use are digital whereas we live in an analog world which means that we have to translate analog data into digital data. What is the name of the circuit which helps us in this conversion?

[A.](#) D/A converter

[B.](#) A/D converter 

[C.](#) Voice recognition


[D.](#) Adapter

[E.](#) None of the above

31. Which of the following statements best describes the batch method of input?

[A.](#) Data is processed as soon as it is input


[B.](#) Data is input at the time it is collected

Data is collected in the form of source documents, placed into 
[C.](#) groups, and then input to the computer

[D.](#) Source documents aren't used

[E.](#) None of the above

32. What is the name of the memory card which is conceptually related to the smart card but is similar to the video disk?

[A.](#) Laser card 


[B.](#) Master card

[C.](#) Visa


[D.](#) Optical card

[E.](#) None of the above


33. In 1830, Charles Babbage designed a machine called the Analytical Engine which he showed at the Paris Exhibition. In which year was it exhibited?

- [A.](#) 1820
- [B.](#) 1860
- [C.](#) . 1855 
- [D.](#) 1870
- [E.](#) None of the above


34. Which of the following is used to check for errors in RAM chips?

- [A.](#) ROM chip
- [B.](#) Microprocessor chip
- [C.](#) Parity chip 
- [D.](#) EPROM chip
- [E.](#) None of the above


35. Which of the following is not an alternative name for primary memory?






- [A.](#) Main memory
- [B.](#) Primary storage
- [C.](#) Internal storage
- [D.](#) Mass storage 
- [E.](#) None of the above


36. The first movie with terrific computer animation and graphics was released in 1982. What was its name?

- [A.](#) Star Wars
- [B.](#) Tron 
- [C.](#) Forbidden Planet
- [D.](#) Dark Star
- [E.](#) None of the above


37. Which of the following isn't used in the storage phase of a computer-based information system?

- [A.](#) Magnetic
- [B.](#) Keyboard 
- [C.](#) Diskette
- [D.](#) Hard disk
- [E.](#) None of the above


38. While buying a PC system, you should first
- [A.](#) shop for application programs
 - [B.](#) identify your hardware components
 - [C.](#) define your computing needs 
 - [D.](#) call for tenders
 - [E.](#) None of the above
39. An AND gate
- [A.](#) implements logic addition
 - [B.](#) is equivalent to a series switching circuit 
 - [C.](#) is an any-or all gate
 - [D.](#) is equivalent to a parallel switching circuit
 - [E.](#) None of the above
40. Which of the following is true?
- [A.](#) Fields are composed of bytes
 - [B.](#) Files are composed of records
 - [C.](#) Fields are composed of characters
 - [D.](#) Records are composed of fields
 - [E.](#) All of the above 
41. CD-ROM is a
- [A.](#) Semiconductor memory
 - [B.](#) Memory register
 - [C.](#) Magnetic memory
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above 
42. A modern digital computer has
- [A.](#) extremely high speed
 - [B.](#) large memory
 - [C.](#) almost unlimited accuracy
 - [D.](#) All of the above 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
43. The disk concept for reducing time lost from rotational delay is:

- [A.](#) fixed block addressing
- [B.](#) cylinder, track, sector data
- [C.](#) staggered addressing 
- [D.](#) graduated block identification
- [E.](#) None of the above


44. What is meant by computer literacy?

- [A.](#) Knowing what a computer can and cannot do 
- [B.](#) Ability to write computer programs
- [C.](#) Knowing computer related vocabulary
- [D.](#) Ability to assemble computers
- [E.](#) None of the above


45. Data System management has long-term viability as a separate business function because



- [A.](#) It requires much technical knowledge
- [B.](#) It requires large investments
- [C.](#) Specialists in data systems cannot be integrated into a marketing or manufacturing organization
- [D.](#) An integrated database accessible to all requires independent management 
- [E.](#) None of the above

46. Pick out the wrong statement.




- [A.](#) Information stored in RAM can be changed by over writing it
- [B.](#) Information stored in ROM cannot be changed by overwriting
- [C.](#) Information can be stored in any location of RAM
- [D.](#) Computer main memory can be accessed only sequentially 
- [E.](#) None of the above






47. Everything computer does is controlled by its






- [A.](#) RAM
- [B.](#) ROM
- [C.](#) CPU 
- [D.](#) Storage devices
- [E.](#) None of the above





48. Which of the following is a non-impact printer?
- [A.](#) Daisy wheel printer
 - [B.](#) Drum printer
 - [C.](#) Laser printer 
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
49. In virtual storage, program segments stored on disk during processing are called:
- [A.](#) tracks
 - [B.](#) blocks
 - [C.](#) pages 
 - [D.](#) sectors
 - [E.](#) None of the above

Ex. 4


1. Which of the following is usually a special one-time operation that must be completed over a limited time period?
- [A.](#) Batch
 - [B.](#) Patch
 - [C.](#) Project 
 - [D.](#) Word
 - [E.](#) None of the above
2. A device or system not directly connected to the CPU is
- [A.](#) On-line
 - [B.](#) Keyboard
 - [C.](#) Memory
 - [D.](#) Off-line 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
3. The microprocessor of a computer cannot operate on any information if that information is not in its.
- [A.](#) secondary storage
 - [B.](#) main storage 

- [C.](#) ALU
 - [D.](#) logic unit
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 4. A device which converts human readable data into machine language is
 - [A.](#) Card reader
 - [B.](#) Card punch
 - [C.](#) Punched paper tape
 - [D.](#) Character reader 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 5. What digits are representative of all binary numbers?
 - [A.](#) 0
 - [B.](#) 1
 - [C.](#) Both (a) and (b) 
 - [D.](#) 3
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 6. What is the name of the chip which has more than once processor on it?
 - [A.](#) Parallel chip
 - [B.](#) Multi-processor chip
 - [C.](#) Transputer 
 - [D.](#) Parallel processor
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 7. Which of the following is a set of general purpose internal registers?
 - [A.](#) stack
 - [B.](#) scratch pad 
 - [C.](#) accumulator
 - [D.](#) status register
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 8. A family of polynomial block codes designed to correct burst errors is known as
 - [A.](#) Bar codes
 - [B.](#) Gray codes
 - [C.](#) Fire codes 

- [D.](#) mnemonics codes
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 9. To produce high-quality graphics (hardcopy) in color, you would want to use a(n)
 - [A.](#) RGB monitor
 - [B.](#) plotter 
 - [C.](#) ink-jet printer
 - [D.](#) laser printer
 - [E.](#) All of the above
- 10. The computer code for the interchange of information between terminals is
 - [A.](#) ASCII 
 - [B.](#) BCD
 - [C.](#) EBCDIC
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 11. Which of the following is required when more than one person uses a central computer at the same time?
 - [A.](#) terminal 
 - [B.](#) light pen
 - [C.](#) digitizer
 - [D.](#) mouse
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 12. Which is not necessary when using bar codes in supermarkets?
 - [A.](#) Point-of sale (POS) terminal
 - [B.](#) Check digit on the bar code
 - [C.](#) Price on the shelf 
 - [D.](#) Price on the goods
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 13. The language that the computer can understand and execute is called
 - [A.](#) Machine language 

- [B.](#) Application software
 - [C.](#) System program
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
14. Design qualifications do not normally include
- [A.](#) Output requirements
 - [B.](#) Input and storage requirements
 - [C.](#) Control provisions
 - [D.](#) Blueprints 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
15. Which of the following is form of semi conductor memory in which it is possible to change the contents of selected memory locations by applying suitable electrical signals.
- [A.](#) CAM
 - [B.](#) ROM
 - [C.](#) EAROM 
 - [D.](#) ANACUS
 - [E.](#) None of the above
16. The basic components of a modern digital computer are :
- [A.](#) Input device
 - [B.](#) Output device
 - [C.](#) Central processor
 - [D.](#) All of the above 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
17. What does that acronym EGA stand for?
- [A.](#) Enhanced Graphics Array 
 - [B.](#) Extended Graphics Array
 - [C.](#) Monochrome Graphics Adapter
 - [D.](#) Enhanced Graphics Adapter
 - [E.](#) Extended Graphics Adapter
18. A beam of light used to record and retrieve data on optical disks is

known as

- [A.](#) polarized light
- [B.](#) unpolarized concentric light
- [C.](#) laser 
- [D.](#) coloured light
- [E.](#) None of the above


19. Punched-card equipment was first introduced in Britain in 1904 by a small company. What was the name of that company?

- [A.](#) The Tabulator Ltd. 
- [B.](#) Tabulator Machine Company
- [C.](#) International Business Machines (IBM)
- [D.](#) Accounting & Tabulating Corpn. of Great Britain
- [E.](#) None of the above


20. The computer translates the condition of each switch to a number. What number is represented by the ON state?






- [A.](#) +7
- [B.](#) +3.75
- [C.](#) 1 
- [D.](#) 0
- [E.](#) 22

21. A disk with usable recording surfaces on each side is known as

- [A.](#) Hard disk
- [B.](#) Single-sided disk
- [C.](#) Double-sided disk 
- [D.](#) High capacity
- [E.](#) None of the above

22. What is a portion of memory that serves as a temporary repository for data as it waits for a given action?

- [A.](#) Memory Pool
- [B.](#) Cache 
- [C.](#) Processor
- [D.](#) Processor pool
- [E.](#) Bank

23. In serial, asynchronous transmissions, the ____ bit is used to signal the end of the character within the data frame.
- [A.](#) start
 - [B.](#) stop 
 - [C.](#) parity
 - [D.](#) data
 - [E.](#) None of the above
24. Which is the acronym for Algol extended for design.
- [A.](#) AFIPS
 - [B.](#) ADP
 - [C.](#) AED 
 - [D.](#) CAI
 - [E.](#) None of the above
25. Which of the following are often used to ensure that data has been accurately input to the computer?
- [A.](#) digitizers
 - [B.](#) light pens
 - [C.](#) keyboards
 - [D.](#) input controls 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
26. An input device that converts data punched into paper tape into a binary format is
- [A.](#) Page reader
 - [B.](#) Paper tape punch
 - [C.](#) Paper tape reader 
 - [D.](#) Card punch
 - [E.](#) None of the above
27. A computer will function only if it
- [A.](#) has a control unit
 - [B.](#) is given input data
 - [C.](#) has a program in its memory 
 - [D.](#) has software package

[E.](#) None of the above

28. A memory in which the information is stored last is on top & is retrieved first is known as

[A.](#) PROM

[B.](#) Buffer

[C.](#) Stack 

[D.](#) RAM

[E.](#) None of the above

29. Regarding a VDU, which statement is more correct?

[A.](#) It is an output device

[B.](#) It is an input device


[C.](#) It is a peripheral device 

[D.](#) It is a hardware item

[E.](#) None of the above

30. Plotter accuracy is measured in terms of repeatability and

[A.](#) buffer size


[B.](#) resolution 

[C.](#) vertical dimension

[D.](#) intelligence

[E.](#) None of the above

31. The minimum time delay required between the initiation of two successive memory operations is known as

[A.](#) memory cycle time 

[B.](#) memory access time

[C.](#) transmission time

[D.](#) waiting time

[E.](#) None of the above

32. Which of the following terms describe 1024 kilobytes?


[A.](#) Kilobyte

[B.](#) Megabyte 


[C.](#) Gigabyte

- [D.](#) Terabyte
- [E.](#) None of the above


33. The flow and timing to data to and from the microprocessor is regulated by

- [A.](#) control pins 
- [B.](#) address pins
- [C.](#) data pins
- [D.](#) power pins
- [E.](#) None of the above


34. The total number of messages handled by a computerized telephone system on a daily basis is an example of:

- [A.](#) Frequency
- [B.](#) Updating
- [C.](#) Volume 
- [D.](#) All of the above
- [E.](#) None of the above

35. An internal storage consisting of arrays of small rings of magnetic material called ferrite is


- [A.](#) Magnetic tape
- [B.](#) Magnetic core 
- [C.](#) Magnetic disk
- [D.](#) Optical mark reader
- [E.](#) None of the above

36. In the language of the computer profession, one thousand position of main storage is represented with the letter


- [A.](#) K 
- [B.](#) L
- [C.](#) M
- [D.](#) C
- [E.](#) None of the above

37. Which of the following processor is software that accepts user ideas, manipulates and reorganises them in user-specified ways and then


produces a refined model of those thoughts.

- [A.](#) Distribute
- [B.](#) Out-line 
- [C.](#) Multi
- [D.](#) On-line
- [E.](#) None of the above


38. The word 'Computer' usually refers to the Central Processor Unit plus

- [A.](#) External memory
- [B.](#) Internal memory 
- [C.](#) Input devices
- [D.](#) Output devices
- [E.](#) None of the above


39. The control of the jobs running within a system is






- [A.](#) Job monitoring 
- [B.](#) Job stream
- [C.](#) Job min
- [D.](#) Job step
- [E.](#) None of the above




40. Communication using a modulated carrier to apply a data signal to a transmission medium in analog form is

- [A.](#) Local area network
- [B.](#) Modem
- [C.](#) Base band networking
- [D.](#) Broad band networking 
- [E.](#) None of the above



41. 'ITS' stands for





- [A.](#) Intelligent Teaching Systems
- [B.](#) International Tutoring Systems
- [C.](#) Intelligent Tutoring Systems 
- [D.](#) All of the above
- [E.](#) None of the above






42. The most popular language for interactive use is
- [A.](#) COBOL
 - [B.](#) PASCAL
 - [C.](#) BASIC 
 - [D.](#) FORTRAN
 - [E.](#) None of the above
43. An error in computer data is called
- [A.](#) Chip
 - [B.](#) Bug 
 - [C.](#) CPU
 - [D.](#) Storage devices
 - [E.](#) None of the above
44. Any piece of equipment forming an interface to a data communication system is
- [A.](#) DTE
 - [B.](#) DTA 
 - [C.](#) CSA
 - [D.](#) DCA
 - [E.](#) None of the above
45. In which of the following, each data item contains at most 2 points
- [A.](#) List structure
 - [B.](#) LISP 
 - [C.](#) List sorting
 - [D.](#) List head
 - [E.](#) None of the above
46. An input/output device at which data enters or leaves a computer system is
- [A.](#) Keyboard
 - [B.](#) Terminal 
 - [C.](#) Printer
 - [D.](#) Plotter
 - [E.](#) None of the above

47. The fastest type of memory from the following list is
- [A.](#) tape
 - [B.](#) semiconductor memory 
 - [C.](#) disk
 - [D.](#) bubble memory
 - [E.](#) None of the above
48. Which of the following is a secondary memory device?
- [A.](#) Keyboard
 - [B.](#) Disk 
 - [C.](#) ALU
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
49. The register which keeps track of the execution of a program and which contains the memory address of the instruction currently being executed is known as
- [A.](#) Index register
 - [B.](#) Memory address register
 - [C.](#) Program counter 
 - [D.](#) Instruction register
 - [E.](#) None of the above






Ex. 5

1. The input and output devices are located away from the central computer facility in which particular type of processing.
- [A.](#) Time sharing
 - [B.](#) Batch processing 
 - [C.](#) Interactive mode
 - [D.](#) Real time processing
 - [E.](#) None of the above
2. Which is a swapping device is used to hold the images of pages in main memory.
- [A.](#) Plex
 - [B.](#) Paging drum 

- [C.](#) Card punch
 - [D.](#) Optical mark reader
 - [E.](#) None of the above
3. A section of code that may only be executed by one process at any one time is
- [A.](#) CPM
 - [B.](#) Critical resource
 - [C.](#) Critical region 
 - [D.](#) Gray code
 - [E.](#) None of the above
4. The latest PC keyboards use a circuit that senses the movement by the change in its capacitance. What are these keyboards called?
- [A.](#) Capacitance keyboards 
 - [B.](#) Mechanical keyboards
 - [C.](#) Qwerty keyboards
 - [D.](#) Dvorak keyboards
 - [E.](#) None of the above
5. A step-by-step procedure used to solve a problem is called
- [A.](#) Operating system
 - [B.](#) Algorithm 
 - [C.](#) Application program
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
6. Which memory is nonvolatile and may be written only once?
- [A.](#) RAM
 - [B.](#) EE-ROM
 - [C.](#) RAM
 - [D.](#) PROM 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
7. A random-access data storage device which gives rapid access to data is


- [A.](#) Magnetic tape
 - [B.](#) Punched card
 - [C.](#) Disk storage unit 
 - [D.](#) Buffer
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 8. A card on the top of pack of cards containing information about the cards in the pack is
 - [A.](#) Punched card
 - [B.](#) Card punch
 - [C.](#) Reader card 
 - [D.](#) Punched paper tape
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 9. Which term is used to describe RAM?
 - [A.](#) Dynamic RAM (DRAM)
 - [B.](#) Static RAM (SRAM)
 - [C.](#) Video RAM (VRAM)
 - [D.](#) All of the above 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 10. A type of core store that has a lower access time than the devices used for working store in the same processor is known as
 - [A.](#) core memory
 - [B.](#) buffer
 - [C.](#) fast core 
 - [D.](#) address register
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 11. What is the alternative name for a diskette?
 - [A.](#) Floppy disk 
 - [B.](#) Hard disk
 - [C.](#) Flexible disk
 - [D.](#) Winchester disk
 - [E.](#) None of the above

12. Conversion of a hexadecimal number $4E_{16}$ to binary number is
- [A.](#) 1001101_2
 - [B.](#) 1001110_2 ✓
 - [C.](#) 1101100_2
 - [D.](#) 110111_2
 - [E.](#) None of the above
13. A device that transmits messages in verbal form is
- [A.](#) Audit trail
 - [B.](#) Card punch
 - [C.](#) Audio response unit ✓
 - [D.](#) Magnetic tape
 - [E.](#) None of the above
14. A standard tape recorder used to save or load computer information is known as
- [A.](#) Magnetic tape
 - [B.](#) Cassette drive ✓
 - [C.](#) Punched paper tape
 - [D.](#) Card punch
 - [E.](#) None of the above
15. Which of the following functional components of a computer is responsible for the transient or temporary storage used by the CPU?
- [A.](#) Input
 - [B.](#) Output
 - [C.](#) CPU .
 - [D.](#) Memory ✓
 - [E.](#) Storage
16. The output quality of a printer is measured by
- [A.](#) Dots per inch ✓
 - [B.](#) Dots per line
 - [C.](#) Dots printed per unit time
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above


17. A device that converts one type of signal into another is called
- [A.](#) Modem
 - [B.](#) Transducer 
 - [C.](#) Punched paper tape
 - [D.](#) Punched card
 - [E.](#) None of the above
18. Which method is of reading the characters & providing input to a computer.
- [A.](#) Optical character reader 
 - [B.](#) Punched paper tape
 - [C.](#) Card punch
 - [D.](#) Magnetic ink character
 - [E.](#) None of the above
19. Which facilitates data processing capabilities at the location of the end-user.
- [A.](#) DTP
 - [B.](#) EDT
 - [C.](#) DDP 
 - [D.](#) FAX
 - [E.](#) None of the above
20. The memory which is programmed at the time it is manufactured
- [A.](#) ROM 
 - [B.](#) RAM
 - [C.](#) PROM
 - [D.](#) EPROM
 - [E.](#) None of the above
21. When was the world's first laptop computer introduced in the market and by whom?
- [A.](#) Hewlett-Packard, 1980
 - [B.](#) Epson, 1981 
 - [C.](#) Laplink Travelling Software Inc, 1982.

- [D.](#) Tandy Model-200, 1985
- [E.](#) None of the above


22. Example of non-numerical data is

- [A.](#) Employee address 
- [B.](#) Examination score
- [C.](#) Bank balance
- [D.](#) All of the above
- [E.](#) None of the above


23. Which selection below best describes the term data processing?

- [A.](#) The collection of information or data
- [B.](#) The distribution of information or data
- [C.](#) The manipulation of information or data 
- [D.](#) The storage of information or data
- [E.](#) None of the above


24. A device that both transmits and receives data, is

- [A.](#) Transducer
- [B.](#) Trapdoor
- [C.](#) Translator
- [D.](#) Transceiver 
- [E.](#) None of the above

25. An automatic machine that performs routine seemingly human tasks is

- [A.](#) KIPS
- [B.](#) AI
- [C.](#) PL
- [D.](#) Robot 
- [E.](#) None of the above

26. IBM 7000 digital computer

- [A.](#) belongs to second generation
- [B.](#) uses VLSI
- [C.](#) employs semi conductor memory
- [D.](#) has modular construction 

[E.](#) None of the above

27. The IC was invented at Texas instruments in year 1958 by

[A.](#) Jaik Kilby 

[B.](#) Clive Sinclair


[C.](#) John Napier

[D.](#) Steve Wozniak

[E.](#) Herman Hollerith

28. The personnel which deal with the computer and its management put together is known as

[A.](#) Firm ware

[B.](#) Human ware 

[C.](#) Software

[D.](#) Hardware

[E.](#) None of the above

29. A path linking 2 hardware or telecommunication units down which data and control signals can be transmitted is

[A.](#) Modulation

[B.](#) Demodulation

[C.](#) Channel 

[D.](#) Signalling

[E.](#) None of the above

30. The unit of hardware an operator uses to monitor computer processing is the:

[A.](#) Card reader

[B.](#) CPU

[C.](#) Line printer


[D.](#) Console 

[E.](#) None of the above

31. A framework in which circuit boards can be mounted is


[A.](#) Switch circuit

[B.](#) Chip


[C.](#) Card cage 

- [D.](#) Bar code
- [E.](#) None of the above


32. What is the minimum number of operations required, for a microprocessor with 8 data pins, to read a 32-bit word?

- [A.](#) 1
- [B.](#) 2
- [C.](#) 4 
- [D.](#) 8
- [E.](#) None of the above


33. The main purpose of the off line device is

- [A.](#) To reduce the no.of operator errors in recording data
- [B.](#) To save computer time 
- [C.](#) To save floor space in the computer centre
- [D.](#) All of the above
- [E.](#) None of the above

34. The accuracy of the floating point numbers representable in two 16 bit words of a computer is approximately


- [A.](#) 16 digits
- [B.](#) 6 digits 
- [C.](#) 4 digits
- [D.](#) All of the above
- [E.](#) None of the above

35. Which of the following is a special purpose language used to describe to a computer's operating system.


- [A.](#) LOGO
- [B.](#) APL
- [C.](#) ICL 
- [D.](#) CORAL
- [E.](#) None of the above

36. Which of the following languages is the most widely used?


- [A.](#) PL/1

- [B.](#) BASIC
- [C.](#) FORTRAN 
- [D.](#) PASCAL
- [E.](#) None of the above


37. How many addresses are required for 25 x 40 video RAM?

- [A.](#) 2000
- [B.](#) 1920
- [C.](#) 1000 
- [D.](#) 2000
- [E.](#) None of the above


38. Which of the following isn't a type of computer facility?

- [A.](#) decentralized
- [B.](#) centralized
- [C.](#) de-distributed 
- [D.](#) distributed
- [E.](#) None of the above


39. Which protocol has been standardised by the International Standards Organisation.

- [A.](#) ISAM
- [B.](#) ISO 
- [C.](#) LISP
- [D.](#) CALL
- [E.](#) None of the above


40. Which of the following is the largest and most powerful computer manufacture in the world

- [A.](#) IBM 
- [B.](#) Intel
- [C.](#) Novel
- [D.](#) Microsoft
- [E.](#) None of the above


41. Which 8-bit chip was used in many of Tandy's TRS-80 computers?

- [A.](#) Z-8000
- [B.](#) Motorola 6809
- [C.](#) Z-8088
- [D.](#) Z-80 
- [E.](#) None of the above


42. Conversion of binary number 101110_2 to octal is

- [A.](#) 35_8
- [B.](#) 46_8
- [C.](#) 56_8 
- [D.](#) 50_8
- [E.](#) None of the above


43. A symbol that modifies an action is known as

- [A.](#) Compiler
- [B.](#) Modifier 
- [C.](#) Interpreter
- [D.](#) Mod
- [E.](#) None of the above

44. The first computer used to store a program

- [A.](#) EDSAC 
- [B.](#) ENIAC
- [C.](#) EDVAC
- [D.](#) ACE
- [E.](#) None of the above


45. RAM is also known as

- [A.](#) Read-only memory
- [B.](#) Programmable read-only memory
- [C.](#) Read/Write memory 
- [D.](#) Erasable programmable read-only memory
- [E.](#) None of the above

46. Which of the following statements is false?

- [A.](#) Secondary storage is nonvolatile

[B.](#) Primary storage is volatile

[C.](#) Secondary storage contains data for immediate processing 

[D.](#) When the computer is turned off, data and instructions stored in primary storage are erased

[E.](#) All of the above

47. Hardware _____ memory is seldom used in modern computers.

[A.](#) ROM

[B.](#) RAM

[C.](#) LIFO 

[D.](#) PROM

[E.](#) None of the above

48. Which language was created by Charles H. Moore at National Radio Astronomy Observatory.

[A.](#) BASIC

[B.](#) FORTH 

[C.](#) dBASE

[D.](#) COBOL

[E.](#) None of the above

49. An IC contains 50 gates each of which consists of 6 components. Its belong to

[A.](#) VLSI

[B.](#) LSI

[C.](#) MSI 

[D.](#) SSI

[E.](#) None of the above

50. Which gate only sends one through if neither of its terminals receives a pulse.

[A.](#) NOT

[B.](#) NOR 


[C.](#) OR

[D.](#) NAND

[E.](#) None of the above

Ex. 6


1. Which is a basic technique, using activity networks.

A. CPA 

B. VLSI

C. GIGO

D. MSI


E. None of the above
2. A large computer designed to handle complex scientific calculations
may use only a fixed word-length storage approach 

A.

B. will likely require a character addressable storage unit

C. must use fixed length words of four character each

D. will not use numbered address locations

E. None of the above
3. The 7-bit ASCII code widely used
For data communication work 

A.


B. In IBM mainframe models

C. For coding external memory

D. In large machines produced by non-IBM vendors

E. None of the above
4. A technique for processing jobs on a first-come, first-served basis is
known as

A. FAX


B. FIFO 

C. GIGO cable





D. Optical mark reader

E. None of the above
5. A device mounted on a communication satellite which receives, amplifies
and re-transmits signals from earth station is

A. Track

B. Transponder 

C. Transistor

- [D.](#) Terminal
 - [E.](#) None of the above
6. Which of the following languages is often translated to pseudo code?
- [A.](#) Assembly
 - [B.](#) FORTRAN
 - [C.](#) PASCAL 
 - [D.](#) BASIC
 - [E.](#) None of the above
7. The physical components of a computer system is
- [A.](#) Human ware
 - [B.](#) Firm ware
 - [C.](#) Hardware 
 - [D.](#) Software
 - [E.](#) None of the above
8. Processors of all computers, whether micro, mini or mainframe must have
- [A.](#) ALU
 - [B.](#) Primary storage
 - [C.](#) Control Unit
 - [D.](#) All of the above 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
9. A device used to bring information into a computer is
- [A.](#) ALU
 - [B.](#) Input device 
 - [C.](#) Control unit
 - [D.](#) Output device
 - [E.](#) None of the above
10. The pieces of equipment which are attached to the CPU of a computer and which it can access are called
- [A.](#) output devices
 - [B.](#) control units
 - [C.](#) hardware
 - [D.](#) disk drive

[E.](#) peripherals 

11. What type of memory is not directly addressable by the CPU and requires special software called EMS (expanded memory specification)?

[A.](#) Extended

[B.](#) Expanded


[C.](#) Base

[D.](#) Conventional

[E.](#) Basic system

12. Number cruncher is the informal name for

[A.](#) Mini computer

[B.](#) Super computer 

[C.](#) Micro computer

[D.](#) Mainframe computer


[E.](#) None of the above

3. Magnetic tape can serve as

[A.](#) Input media

[B.](#) Output media

[C.](#) Secondary storage media

[D.](#) All of the above 

[E.](#) None of the above

14. Which is the first compiler-level language developed by a team of IBM programmers led by John Backus and unveiled in 1957?

[A.](#) BASIC

[B.](#) PL/1


[C.](#) FORTRAN 

[D.](#) APL

[E.](#) None of the above


15. The first mechanical calculator was invented in

[A.](#) 1958


[B.](#) 1647 

- [C.](#) 1658
- [D.](#) 1972
- [E.](#) None of the above


16. Programmed instructions to the computer is known as

- [A.](#) Data
- [B.](#) Code 
- [C.](#) Documentation
- [D.](#) Database
- [E.](#) None of the above


17. Which of the following is also known as SOROBAN

- [A.](#) ENIAC
- [B.](#) Abacus 
- [C.](#) EDSAC
- [D.](#) UNIVAC
- [E.](#) None of the above


18. A repository for data, usually covering specific topic is

- [A.](#) Database
- [B.](#) Data requisition
- [C.](#) Databank 
- [D.](#) Data collection
- [E.](#) None of the above

19. The disadvantage of dynamic RAM over static RAM is

- [A.](#) higher power consumption
- [B.](#) variable speed
need to refresh the capacitor charge every once in two
- [C.](#) milliseconds 
- [D.](#) higher bit density
- [E.](#) None of the above


20. Which of the following is true concerning personal computers?

- [A.](#) They decrease the demand for mainframe computers
- [B.](#) They have been most successful in the home
- [C.](#) The electronic spreadsheet has been a primary reason for their 


popularity

- [D.](#) Their future is not so bright owing to the improved cost-performance ratio of minis and mainframes
- [E.](#) None of the above


21. Which of the following machines are characterised by electronic tube circuitry, delay line, rotating or electrostatic memory.

- [A.](#) First generation 
- [B.](#) Fifth generation
- [C.](#) Third generation
- [D.](#) Second generation
- [E.](#) Fourth generation


22. A memory that is capable of determining whether a given datum is contained in one of its addresses is

- [A.](#) ROM
- [B.](#) PROM
- [C.](#) CAM 
- [D.](#) RAM
- [E.](#) None of the above

23. The smallest logical data entity is called a data item or data


- [A.](#) Base
- [B.](#) Field 
- [C.](#) Bank
- [D.](#) Collection
- [E.](#) None of the above

24. Conversion of a hexadecimal number $3D_{16}$ to binary number is


- [A.](#) 111101_2 
- [B.](#) 110011_2
- [C.](#) 11000110_2
- [D.](#) 110001_2
- [E.](#) None of the above

25. Programs prepared by an outside supplier & provided to a user in a machine


readable form is known as

- [A.](#) Utility program
- [B.](#) Canned program 
- [C.](#) Application program
- [D.](#) Application software
- [E.](#) None of the above


26. An input device that uses switch contacts placed under a plastic pad which may be inscribed with symbols is known as

- [A.](#) Punched card
- [B.](#) Touch pad 
- [C.](#) Punched paper tape
- [D.](#) Magnetic disk
- [E.](#) None of the above


27. Pictures or drawings, typically displayed on a VDU to allow users to select program options is called






- [A.](#) HIPO charts
- [B.](#) Icons 
- [C.](#) Graphics
- [D.](#) Network
- [E.](#) None of the above

28. A monitor looks like a TV set but it does not

- [A.](#) Receive TV signals 
- [B.](#) Give a clear picture
- [C.](#) Give a steady picture
- [D.](#) Display graphics
- [E.](#) None of the above

29. The earliest device that qualifies as a digital computer is

- [A.](#) EDSAC
- [B.](#) Abacus 
- [C.](#) ENIAC
- [D.](#) EDVAC
- [E.](#) None of the above

30. One million bytes of information is abbreviated as
- [A.](#) Bit
 - [B.](#) MB 
 - [C.](#) KB
 - [D.](#) GB
 - [E.](#) None of the above
31. Which memory stores the values of variables.
- [A.](#) SAM
 - [B.](#) ROM
 - [C.](#) RAM 
 - [D.](#) PROM
 - [E.](#) None of the above
32. The first IBM PC did not have any
- disk drive 
- [A.](#)
 - [B.](#) RAM
 - [C.](#) ROM
 - [D.](#) Port
 - [E.](#) None of the above
33. Which device uses much less computer time than the light pen and gives resolutions equal to that of the CRT display.
- [A.](#) Mouse
 - [B.](#) Touch tablet
 - [C.](#) Touch panel
 - [D.](#) Data tablet 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
34. The process used to set up a programs once the system is operational is
- [A.](#) Operating system
 - [B.](#) Black bon
 - [C.](#) Boot strap 
 - [D.](#) Utility

[E.](#) None of the above

35. A terminal having local processing capability is

[A.](#) KIPS

[B.](#) AI


[C.](#) Intelligent terminal 

[D.](#) Optical terminal

[E.](#) None of the above

36. The _____ provides a path between the CPU and peripheral devices, which are connected via interface cards.

[A.](#) computer


[B.](#) expansion bus 

[C.](#) memory

[D.](#) CPU

[E.](#) None of the above

37. Which of the following programs give instructions about operations inside the computer

[A.](#) System software 

[B.](#) Application

[C.](#) Utility id) Compiler

[D.](#) None of the above

38. The magnetic disks and drums are like recirculating shift registers because

[A.](#) they have about the same storage capacity

[B.](#) their storage is non volatile

[C.](#) their access times are about the same

[D.](#) stored data is available for reading over and over again in the same order. 

[E.](#) None of the above

39. Which of the following time will normally be determined by the requirements of the device to which the transfer is being made

[A.](#) Access

[B.](#) Cycle

C. Hold 

D. Delay

E. None of the above

40. One of a class of storage devices that can access storage locations in any order is

A. DTE

B. DASD 


C. DDE

D. DDC

E. None of the above

41. A hand-held device which reads marks or characters on paper by detecting photo-sensitivity is known as

A. Light pen

B. Optical-wand 

C. Plotter

D. All of the above

E. None of the above

42. Tiny rings made of magnetic material that can be polarised to represent binary 1 or 0 is called

A. Magnetic core 


B. Magnetic disk

C. Card punch

D. Floppy disk

E. None of the above

43. A computer program that instructs other programs to perform a particular type of operation is






A. System software 

B. Application program


C. Compiler

D. Interpreter

E. None of the above


44. A hard copy would be prepared on a
- [A.](#) Line printer
 - [B.](#) Dot matrix printer
 - [C.](#) Type writer terminal
 - [D.](#) Plotter
 - [E.](#) All of the above 
45. Which was the world's first minicomputer and when was it introduced?
- [A.](#) PDP-1, 1958 
 - [B.](#) IMB System/36, 1960
 - [C.](#) PDP-11 1961
 - [D.](#) VAX 11/780, 1962
 - [E.](#) None of the above
46. What is the acronym for Single In-Line Memory Module?
- [A.](#) SIMM 
 - [B.](#) SILMM
 - [C.](#) SM
 - [D.](#) SMM
 - [E.](#) None of the above
47. A device used to measure the circuit density of a chip is
- [A.](#) Light pen
 - [B.](#) Mouse
 - [C.](#) LSI 
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
48. Which type of processing that produces output results immediately after input data are entered into a computer system
- [A.](#) Time-sharing
 - [B.](#) Interactive 
 - [C.](#) Batch processing
 - [D.](#) Real-time processing
 - [E.](#) None of the above

49. A printer in which the characters are embossed on a band is


- [A.](#) Dot-matrix
- [B.](#) Laser
- [C.](#) Golf-ball
- [D.](#) Chain 
- [E.](#) None of the above

Ex. 7


1. A type of simulation method using random numbers to determine the evolution of a system is

- [A.](#) Model dispersion
- [B.](#) Monte carlo 
- [C.](#) Monadic
- [D.](#) Padding
- [E.](#) None of the above


2. A database management system based on the concept of ownership is

- [A.](#) Network topology
- [B.](#) Network layer
- [C.](#) Network database system 
- [D.](#) Network license system
- [E.](#) None of the above

3. Which of the following printers, are you sure will not to use if your objective is to print on multicarbon forms?

- [A.](#) daisy wheel
- [B.](#) dot-matrix
- [C.](#) laser 
- [D.](#) thimble
- [E.](#) All of the above

4. The term MIPS refers to _____


- [A.](#) millions of instructions per second 
- [B.](#) multiple instructions per second
- [C.](#) megabytes of instructions per seconds
- [D.](#) millions input processor set

[E.](#) multi-inductance processing system

5. The primary memory of a personal computer consists of:

[A.](#) ROM only

[B.](#) RAM only

[C.](#) Both ROM and RAM 

[D.](#) Memory module

[E.](#) None of the above

6. A software package to implement a data base is

[A.](#) System analysis


[B.](#) DBMS 

[C.](#) Database

[D.](#) DASD

[E.](#) None of the above

7. Methods used to organise and physically store disk data are cylinder and

[A.](#) Sector 

[B.](#) Surface


[C.](#) Track

[D.](#) Hib

[E.](#) None of the above

8. A dot-matrix printer

[A.](#) is an input device

[B.](#) is an output device 

[C.](#) cannot print alphabet


[D.](#) has a speed of 1000 cps

[E.](#) None of the above

9. What was the name of the first commercially available micro-processor chip?


[A.](#) Intel 8008

[B.](#) Intel 8080


[C.](#) Intel 4004 

- [D.](#) Motorola 6809
- [E.](#) None of the above


10. The term "memory" applies to which one of the following

- [A.](#) Logic
- [B.](#) Storage 
- [C.](#) Control
- [D.](#) Input device
- [E.](#) None of the above


11. The working principles of today's computers were provided by an English mathematician

- [A.](#) Charles Babbage 
- [B.](#) Dr. Hollerith
- [C.](#) Donald Reach
- [D.](#) Ken Reider
- [E.](#) None of the above

12. A new technology which provides the ability to create an artificial world and have people interact with it is called

- [A.](#) televirtuality
- [B.](#) virtual reality 
- [C.](#) alternative reality
- [D.](#) 3-D reality
- [E.](#) None of the above

13. The proper definition of a modern digital computer is
an electronic automated machine that can solve problems involving

- [A.](#) words and numbers 
- [B.](#) a more sophisticated and modified electronic pocket calculator
- [C.](#) any machine that can perform mathematical operations '
- [D.](#) a machine that works on binary code
- [E.](#) None of the above

14. Data systems for planning are often called

- [A.](#) decision analysis systems
- [B.](#) planning analysis systems

[C.](#) decision support systems 

[D.](#) All of the above

[E.](#) None of the above

15. Which of the following is not used as secondary storage

[A.](#) Semiconductor memory 

[B.](#) Magnetic disks

[C.](#) Magnetic drums

[D.](#) Magnetic tapes

[E.](#) None of the above

16. A device that can accept data, hold them&deliver them on demand at a later time is known as

[A.](#) Buffer

[B.](#) Memory 

[C.](#) CPU

[D.](#) Register

[E.](#) None of the above

17. A magnetic tape volume that is used on a data processing operation without any change to its contents is

[A.](#) Magnetic disk

[B.](#) Punched paper tape

[C.](#) Master tape 

[D.](#) Card reader

[E.](#) None of the above

18. An output device that converts data from a binary format in main storage to coded hole patterns punched into a paper tape is

[A.](#) Paper tape punch 

[B.](#) Punched paper tape

[C.](#) Magnetic disk


[D.](#) Magnetic tape.

[E.](#) None of the above

19. A computer performs operations by comparing data items and then,

depending on the results, follows predetermined course of action. What are such operations called?

[A.](#) Sequential

[B.](#) Logical 


[C.](#) Digital

[D.](#) Physical

[E.](#) None of the above

20. A file that includes an index directory to facilitate random access is

[A.](#) Sequential file


[B.](#) Indexed file 

[C.](#) Random file

[D.](#) Serial file

[E.](#) None of the above

21. The data bus in 8080A/8085 microprocessor is a group of eight bidirectional lines that are used to transfer 8 bits between

[A.](#) the microprocessor and its I/O and memory 


[B.](#) sixteen bidirectional lines that are used for data transfer between the microprocessor and memory

[C.](#) eight unidirectional lines that are used for I/O devices

[D.](#) eight lines used to transfer data among the registers

[E.](#) None of the above

22. Control of computer system or subsystem operation by an operator who may intervene at arbitrary times is

[A.](#) Manual control 

[B.](#) Mapping


[C.](#) Shift register





[D.](#) ALU

[E.](#) None of the above

23. In which of the following terminals the screen is regarded as an array of pixels, where each pixel is either on or off?

[A.](#) Character map terminal

[B.](#) Bit map terminal 

- [C.](#) RS-232 C terminal
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
24. Which language has been selected as the basis for the Japanese "fifth generation" computers.
- [A.](#) ALGOL
 - [B.](#) COBOL
 - [C.](#) PROLOG 
 - [D.](#) C
 - [E.](#) None of the above
25. A notation for defining the form and structure of data is known as
- [A.](#) Data description language
 - [B.](#) Binary language
 - [C.](#) Data channel
 - [D.](#) Data definition language 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
26. The CPU is made up of control unit ALU and
- [A.](#) Memory 
 - [B.](#) Input-Output
 - [C.](#) Register unit
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
27. In digital computer, all the expressions are coded into
- [A.](#) Octal digits
 - [B.](#) Binary digits 
 - [C.](#) Hexadecimal digits
 - [D.](#) Decimal cligits
 - [E.](#) None of the above
28. In computer terminology a compiler means
- [A.](#) a person who computes source programs
 - [B.](#) the same thing as a programmer
 - [C.](#) key punch operator

D. a program which translates source program into object program 

29. Which part of computer performs functions similar to the cerebrums of the above cardiac and nervous system of a human body.

A. ALU

B. Input device


C. CPU 

D. Control unit

E. None of the above

30. A storage area used to store data to compensate for the difference in speed at which the different units can handle data is

A. Memory

B. Buffer 

C. Accumulator

D. Address

E. None of the above

31. A memory that contains a fine pattern of data permanently defined is

A. RAM

B. EPROM

C. ROM 

D. PROM

E. None of the above

32. What is the number of bits needed for an address in a 4 K memory?

A. 16

B. 8


C. 12 

D. 4

E. None of the above


33. Conversion of an octal number 106_8 to binary number is

A. 1110010_2


B. 1000110_2 

- [C.](#) 1100110_2
- [D.](#) 10000110_2
- [E.](#) None of the above


34. The physical equipment made of various metals, silicon and plastic components that make up the parts of a computer is called

- [A.](#) micro
- [B.](#) peripheral
- [C.](#) hardware 
- [D.](#) disk drive
- [E.](#) None of the above


35. Who launched IBM's First PC in 1981?

- [A.](#) Dean Cline
- [B.](#) C.B. Rogers Jr. 
- [C.](#) John F. Akers
- [D.](#) David Svenson
- [E.](#) None of the above


36. Memories in which any location can be reached in a fixed (and short) amount of time after specifying its address is called

- [A.](#) sequential-access memory
- [B.](#) random-access memory 
- [C.](#) secondary memory
- [D.](#) mass storage
- [E.](#) None of the above


37. How many operations per second can perform by a modern fast mainframe digital computer.

- [A.](#) 1000
- [B.](#) 100,000
- [C.](#) 10,00,000
- [D.](#) 1,00,00,00,000 
- [E.](#) None of the above


38. A connection between two end points, either physical or logical, over which data may travel in both directions simultaneously is called _____

- [A.](#) Dump point
- [B.](#) Datalink
- [C.](#) Duplex 
- [D.](#) Networks
- [E.](#) None of the above


39. Which is part of a computer system, enables human operators to communicate with the computer.

- [A.](#) Console 
- [B.](#) Keyboard
- [C.](#) Printer
- [D.](#) CPU
- [E.](#) None of the above


40. Who invented the microprocessor?

- [A.](#) Marcian E Hoff 
- [B.](#) Herman H Goldstein
- [C.](#) Joseph Jacquard
- [D.](#) All of the above
- [E.](#) None of the above

41. Sending data from one place to another, by physical or electronic means is


- [A.](#) E-mail
- [B.](#) Internet
- [C.](#) Data transmission 
- [D.](#) Distributed processing.
- [E.](#) None of the above

42. A method for representing digital data analog signals by changing the phase of the analog carrier to represent the digital information is known as

- [A.](#) PIA
- [B.](#) PSK 
- [C.](#) PM
- [D.](#) PM

[E.](#) None of the above

43. A device that stores one item of information is

[A.](#) Memory element 


[B.](#) Block Compaction

[C.](#) MDR

[D.](#) Memory guard

[E.](#) None of the above

44. MODULA is a

[A.](#) Programming language 

[B.](#) Low-level language

[C.](#) Assembly language

[D.](#) Machine language

[E.](#) None of the above

45. A register in which of the following that holds the current instruction while it is being executed is called instruction register.

[A.](#) ALU

[B.](#) CPU 


[C.](#) Memory

[D.](#) Address

[E.](#) None of the above

46. The OCR stand for?

[A.](#) Outsized character reader

[B.](#) Optical character recognition 


[C.](#) Operational character reader

[D.](#) Only character reader

[E.](#) None of the above

47. Which of the following is a data communication link that connects more than two stations, nodes etc


[A.](#) Multipoint connection

[B.](#) Multipoint line 

[C.](#) Multiple chain

- [D.](#) Multilinked
- [E.](#) None of the above


48. The two basic types of record-access methods are:

- [A.](#) sequential and random 
- [B.](#) sequential and indexed
- [C.](#) direct and immediate
- [D.](#) on-line and realtime
- [E.](#) None of the above

49. Which functional component of a computer is responsible for the computing?


- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| A. Input | B. Output |
| C. CPU  | D. Memory |
| E. Storage | |

50. Punched cards are associated with the name


- [A.](#) Leibniz
- [B.](#) Jacquard
- [C.](#) Hollerith 
- [D.](#) Pascal
- [E.](#) None of the above





Ex. 8







1. The light pen was developed in





- [A.](#) 1942
- [B.](#) 1976
- [C.](#) 1950 
- [D.](#) 1992
- [E.](#) None of the above

2. The two main components of the CPU is


- [A.](#) Control unit and registers
- [B.](#) Control unit and ALU 
- [C.](#) Registers and main memory
- [D.](#) ALU and bus

- [E.](#) None of the above
3. A factor which might cause an individual to consider using a computer in criminal activities is:
- [A.](#) The computer's access to large sums of money
- [B.](#) The speed with which the crime can be accomplished
- [C.](#) EFTS (Electronic Funds Transfer System)
- [D.](#) All the above 
- [E.](#) None of the above
4. Transmission and presentation of text and graphics is called
- [A.](#) Tele-text
- [B.](#) Network
- [C.](#) Telematique
- [D.](#) Video text 
- [E.](#) None of the above
5. Which of the following is directly controlled from a keyboard.
- [A.](#) Card punch 
- [B.](#) Punched paper tape
- [C.](#) Magnetic disk
- [D.](#) Magnetic tape
- [E.](#) None of the above
6. Which of the following is a machine for reading documents that are encoded in a way that is readable by person and machine.
- [A.](#) Document reader 
- [B.](#) Distributed system
- [C.](#) Artificial intelligence
- [D.](#) Document sorter
- [E.](#) None of the above
7. Which of the following does not affect the resolution of a video display image?
- [A.](#) bandwidth
- [B.](#) raster scan rate
- [C.](#) vertical and horizontal lines of resolution


- [D.](#) screen size 
- [E.](#) All of the above
8. Which was the first commercial computer built by M.V. Wilkies.
- [A.](#) Super computer
- [B.](#) LEO 
- [C.](#) Mainframe
- [D.](#) Micro computer
- [E.](#) None of the above
9. Disketts and hard disks are
- [A.](#) Direct access devices 
- [B.](#) Sequential access devices
- [C.](#) Slower than magnetic tape
- [D.](#) Used only in mainframe computers
- [E.](#) None of the above
10. If you see a diskette with a piece of foil covering its notch, it is said to be
- [A.](#) write-protected 
- [B.](#) copy-protected
- [C.](#) write-enabled
- [D.](#) foil-covered
- [E.](#) None of the above
11. No computer can do anything without a
- [A.](#) program 
- [B.](#) memory
- [C.](#) chip
- [D.](#) output device
- [E.](#) None of the above
12. The estimation of the value of a function at a point beyond the interval in which the data lies is called known as
- [A.](#) Interpolation 

- [B.](#) Simulation
 - [C.](#) Emulation
 - [D.](#) Extra polation
 - [E.](#) None of the above
13. An input device that is able to interpret pencil marks on paper media is known as
- [A.](#) Magnetic disk
 - [B.](#) Optical Mark Reader 
 - [C.](#) Card Puncher
 - [D.](#) Magnetic tape
 - [E.](#) None of the above
14. Front-end processor is a _____ designed specifically to handle the communications processing task.
- [A.](#) ALU
 - [B.](#) Control unit
 - [C.](#) CPU 
 - [D.](#) Register
 - [E.](#) None of the above
15. The shifting of a program from one of the memory addresses to another is
- [A.](#) Data transmission
 - [B.](#) Data collection
 - [C.](#) Relocation 
 - [D.](#) Database
 - [E.](#) None of the above
16. Arranging data in a specific order is called
- [A.](#) Merging
 - [B.](#) Sorting 
 - [C.](#) Classification
 - [D.](#) Verification
 - [E.](#) None of the above
17. The area of computer science which is concerned with the display of


pictures is

- [A.](#) Networks
- [B.](#) Graphics 
- [C.](#) Designing
- [D.](#) Architecture
- [E.](#) None of the above


18. Which of the following is a computer memory that can be programmed once, but not reprogrammed.

- [A.](#) ROM
- [B.](#) RAM
- [C.](#) PROM 
- [D.](#) EPROM
- [E.](#) None of the above


19. A programming language intended to solve a no. of different types of problems is






- [A.](#) COBOL
- [B.](#) General purpose programming language 
- [C.](#) BASIC
- [D.](#) FORTRAN
- [E.](#) None of the above

20. Which of the following is used as a primary storage device?

- [A.](#) Magnetic drum
- [B.](#) PROM 
- [C.](#) Floppy disk
- [D.](#) All of the above
- [E.](#) None of the above


21. A program used to detect overall system malfunction is

- [A.](#) System analysis
- [B.](#) System software
- [C.](#) Utilities
- [D.](#) System diagnostics 
- [E.](#) None of the above


22. A computer, by definition, is any device that computers. This broad definition includes which of the following?
- [A.](#) Calculators
 - [B.](#) Cash registers
 - [C.](#) Automotive controllers
 - [D.](#) Desktop computers
 - [E.](#) All of the above 
23. What was the computer conceived by Babbage?
- [A.](#) Analytical Engine 
 - [B.](#) Arithmetic Machine
 - [C.](#) Donald Knuth
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
24. A acronym for the organisation that publishes programming language standard is
- [A.](#) ASCn
 - [B.](#) BCD
 - [C.](#) ANSI 
 - [D.](#) EBCDIC
 - [E.](#) None of the above
25. Which of the following is used to make a programs run when the computer is switched on.
- [A.](#) Autoboot 
 - [B.](#) Warmboot
 - [C.](#) Bubble
 - [D.](#) Authentication
 - [E.](#) None of the above
26. A micro processor chip used in a PC system
- [A.](#) Performs the arithmetic-logic and control functions 
 - [B.](#) Is the only chip cound in most PC models
 - [C.](#) Almost always operates on by-bits of data at a time

- [D.](#) Performs the primary storage function
- [E.](#) None of the above


27. ILLIAC is a

- [A.](#) Super computer 
- [B.](#) Mini computer
- [C.](#) Mainframe computer
- [D.](#) Micro computer
- [E.](#) None of the above


28. An electrical inter-connection that permit 8 or more bits of data to be moved in the same instant of time is called

- [A.](#) Outline processor
- [B.](#) Parallel interface 
- [C.](#) Page layout program
- [D.](#) Fasimile system
- [E.](#) None of the above


29. The hardware in which data may be stored for a computer system is called





- [A.](#) Registers
- [B.](#) Bus
- [C.](#) Control unit
- [D.](#) Memory 
- [E.](#) Chip







30. Conversion of an octal number 73_8 to binary number is






- [A.](#) 110111_2
- [B.](#) 111100_2
- [C.](#) 110010_2
- [D.](#) 111011_2 
- [E.](#) None of the above





31. Software that's loaded into a computer primary storage area is known as

- [A.](#) Memory-resident package 
- [B.](#) File management system

- [C.](#) Electronic spread sheet program
 - [D.](#) Utilities
 - [E.](#) None of the above
32. Which of the following are the building blocks of all the circuits in a computer.
- [A.](#) Circuit switch
 - [B.](#) Logic gates 
 - [C.](#) Logical Operators
 - [D.](#) Instructions
 - [E.](#) None of the above
33. How many symbols exist in Baudot code?
- [A.](#) 42
 - [B.](#) 116
 - [C.](#) 58 
 - [D.](#) 76
 - [E.](#) None of the above
34. Which gate sends on a pulse when it receives one at either or both of its terminals.
- [A.](#) NOR
 - [B.](#) NOT
 - [C.](#) OR 
 - [D.](#) NAND
 - [E.](#) None of the above
35. A circuit which can store information is known as
- [A.](#) Integrated circuit
 - [B.](#) Chip
 - [C.](#) Memory cell 
 - [D.](#) Gate
 - [E.](#) None of the above
36. Where was the India's first computer installed and when?
- [A.](#) Institute of Social Science, Agra, 1955
 - [B.](#) Indian Institute of Statistics, Delhi, 1957


- [C.](#) Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, 1955 
- [D.](#) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1971
- [E.](#) None of the above
37. A language based on graphics for use in education is
- [A.](#) PROLOG
- [B.](#) LOGO 
- [C.](#) COBOL
- [D.](#) BASIC
- [E.](#) None of the above
38. Non-volatility is an important advantage of
- [A.](#) CCD's
- [B.](#) Magnetic tapes and disks
- [C.](#) Magnetic bubbles
- [D.](#) Both (b) and (c) 
- [E.](#) None of the above
39. Which company produces processors for the Apple Macintosh?
- [A.](#) IBM
- [B.](#) Motorola 
- [C.](#) Intel
- [D.](#) AMD
- [E.](#) Cyrix
40. The essential features of a number system are
- [A.](#) Radix
- [B.](#) Set of distinct counting digits
- [C.](#) bits
- [D.](#) Both (a) & (b) 
- [E.](#) None of the above
41. Which of the following high speed non-impact printers are fast enough to print the entire book in about 1 minute.
- [A.](#) Laser
- [B.](#) Dot-matrix
- [C.](#) Page 





- [D.](#) Line
 - [E.](#) None of the above
42. An identifying label on the first record of magnetic tape is
- [A.](#) Punched paper tape
 - [B.](#) Optical mark reader
 - [C.](#) Tape label 
 - [D.](#) Joystick
 - [E.](#) None of the above
43. Super computers are primarily useful for
- [A.](#) Input-output intensive processing
 - [B.](#) Data-retrieval operations
 - [C.](#) Mathematical-intensive scientific applications 
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
44. A reflective marker that indicates the end of the usable tape is
- [A.](#) End user
 - [B.](#) End-of-tape 
 - [C.](#) Optical mark reader
 - [D.](#) FAX
 - [E.](#) None of the above
45. Which of the following are not likely to be found on a PC main circuit board
- [A.](#) RAM chips
 - [B.](#) Microprocessor chips
 - [C.](#) ROM chips
 - [D.](#) LCD clocks 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
46. A specific part of an arithmetic & logic unit that is used to perform the operation of multiplication is
- [A.](#) Multiplier 
 - [B.](#) Multiplener






- [C.](#) Multivibrator
 - [D.](#) Quantization
 - [E.](#) None of the above
47. Which of the following is used for input and output both
- [A.](#) Graph plotter
 - [B.](#) Teletype terminal 
 - [C.](#) Line printer
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
48. Character readers are those devices which read the characters printed on the source documents and then convert them directly into computer-usable input. Which of the following is not a character reader?
- [A.](#) OCR
 - [B.](#) MICR
 - [C.](#) OMR
 - [D.](#) LCD 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
49. SPSS stands for
- [A.](#) Statistical Package for Systems Science
 - [B.](#) Systems Package for Social Science
 - [C.](#) Statistical Package for Social Science 
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
50. An Integrated Circuit (IC) is
- [A.](#) Fabricated on a tiny silicon chip 
 - [B.](#) A complicated circuit
 - [C.](#) Much costlier than a single transistor
 - [D.](#) An integrating device
 - [E.](#) None of the above






Ex. 9

1. The 2's complement number of 110010 is
- [A.](#) 001101

- [B.](#) 110011
- [C.](#) 010011
- [D.](#) All of the above
- [E.](#) None of the above 

2. The purpose of an application program is to
- [A.](#) Convert program written in high level language to machine language
 - [B.](#) Meet specific user needs 
 - [C.](#) Allow the operating system to control resources better
 - [D.](#) Make off-line equipment run better
 - [E.](#) None of the above
3. Which of the following translate back from machine code something resembling the source language
- [A.](#) Interpreter
 - [B.](#) Compiler
 - [C.](#) Assembler
 - [D.](#) Decompiler 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
4. Who developed a mechanical device in the 17th century that could add, subtract, multiply, divide and find square roots?
- [A.](#) Napier
 - [B.](#) Babbage
 - [C.](#) Pascal
 - [D.](#) Leibnitz 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
5. Serial access memories are useful in applications where
- [A.](#) data consists of numbers
 - [B.](#) short access time is required
 - [C.](#) each stored word is processed differently
 - [D.](#) data naturally needs to flow in and out in serial form 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
6. A six - digit card field used for postal ZIP codes is defined as

- [A.](#) A letter field
 - [B.](#) An alphabetic field
 - [C.](#) A numeric field 
 - [D.](#) An alphanumeric field
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 7. The octal equivalent of the number 11010.1011 is
 - [A.](#) 32.54 
 - [B.](#) 63.51
 - [C.](#) 32.27
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 8. Super-computers
 - [A.](#) Are found at thousands of sites around the world
 - [B.](#) Can now fit on a single silicon chip
 - [C.](#) Are usually designed to process accounting applications
 - [D.](#) Are not fast enough for some applications 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 9. A special type of device which uses an ordinary telephone with a computer is
 - [A.](#) Light pen
 - [B.](#) Mouse
 - [C.](#) Acoustic couple 
 - [D.](#) Touch panel
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 10. The first electronic general purpose digital computer built by Mauchly and Eckert called ENIAC did not work on the stored program principle. How many numbers could it store in its internal memory?
 - [A.](#) 100
 - [B.](#) 20 
 - [C.](#) 40
 - [D.](#) 80
 - [E.](#) None of the above

11. A hand-held device for optically reading bar codes on goods, labels & shelves is
[A.](#) Wand 
[B.](#) Touch tablet
[C.](#) Mouse
[D.](#) Light pen
[E.](#) None of the above
12. In analog computer
[A.](#) Input is first converted to digital form
[B.](#) Input is never converted to digital form 
[C.](#) Output is displayed in digital form
[D.](#) All of the above
[E.](#) None of the above
13. The decimal equivalent of the binary number 11100001111 is
[A.](#) 1806
[B.](#) 1807 
[C.](#) 2806
[D.](#) All of the above
[E.](#) None of the above
14. A disk storage medium in the form of an assembly containing a single rigid magnetic disk permanently is
[A.](#) fixed disk
[B.](#) disk cartridge 
[C.](#) card punch
[D.](#) card reader
[E.](#) None of the above
15. The benefit of using computers are that
[A.](#) Computers are very fast and can store huge amounts of data 
[B.](#) Computers produce accurate output even when the input is incorrect
[C.](#) Computers are designed to be inflexible
[D.](#) All of the above

[E.](#) None of the above

16. Which is a Common-Business oriented language.

[A.](#) SNOBOL

[B.](#) BASIC

[C.](#) COBOL 

[D.](#) C

[E.](#) None of the above

17. Software instructions intended to satisfy a user's specific processing needs are called ____.

[A.](#) Systems software


[B.](#) A microcomputer

[C.](#) Documentation

[D.](#) Applications software 

[E.](#) All of the above

18. Which of the following file organizations is most efficient for a file with a high degree of file activity?

[A.](#) sequential 

[B.](#) ISAM

[C.](#) VSAM

[D.](#) B-Tree index

[E.](#) All of the above

19. What is the name of the reading device which makes use of photosensors and laser technologies to interpret printed, typed or even hand-written data directly from the source documents?

[A.](#) MICR

[B.](#) OCR 

[C.](#) Mark-sensing device

[D.](#) ATM

[E.](#) None of the above


20. A(n) ____ device is any device that provides information which is sent to the CPU.

[A.](#) input 


[B.](#) output

- [C.](#) CPU
- [D.](#) memory
- [E.](#) storage


21. The range of frequencies available for data transmission is known as

- [A.](#) Baud
- [B.](#) Bandwidth 
- [C.](#) Byte
- [D.](#) Bits
- [E.](#) None of the above


22. Full adder has

- [A.](#) 4 inputs
- [B.](#) 8 inputs
- [C.](#) 10 inputs
- [D.](#) 3 inputs 
- [E.](#) . None of the above


23. Which major development led to the production of microcomputers?

- [A.](#) Magnetic disks
- [B.](#) Floppy disks
- [C.](#) Logic gates
- [D.](#) Integrated circuits 
- [E.](#) None of the above

24. The first computer made available for commercial use was


- [A.](#) Mark-I
- [B.](#) ENIAC
- [C.](#) EDSAC
- [D.](#) UNIVAC 
- [E.](#) None of the above

25. In which mode, each user has a local input/output device.


- [A.](#) Interactive
- [B.](#) Time sharing mode 
- [C.](#) Batch processing mode

- [D.](#) All of the above
- [E.](#) None of the above


26. Sometime data are gathered over a period of time and collected into a group before entering them into a computer for processing. What type of processing is it called?

- [A.](#) Interactive processing 
- [B.](#) Sequential processing
- [C.](#) Batch processing
- [D.](#) Group processing
- [E.](#) None of the above


27. Which of the following is considered a direct-entry input device?

- [A.](#) optical scanner
- [B.](#) mouse
- [C.](#) light pen
- [D.](#) digitizer
- [E.](#) All of the above 

28. A physical connection between the microprocessor memory and other parts of the microcomputer is known as


- [A.](#) Path
- [B.](#) Address bus 
- [C.](#) Route
- [D.](#) All of the above
- [E.](#) None of the above

29. An IBM System/38 represents the computer class of:


- [A.](#) small-scale computer 
- [B.](#) medium-scale computer
- [C.](#) large-scale computer
- [D.](#) super computer
- [E.](#) None of the above

30. Which hole is used to mark the location of the first sector in a soft-sectored disk.


- [A.](#) Address

- [B.](#) Location
- [C.](#) Index 
- [D.](#) Label
- [E.](#) None of the above


31. Which system was developed by Rank-Xerox for use with office computers and other equipment.

- [A.](#) UNIX
- [B.](#) ETHERNET 
- [C.](#) PC-DOS
- [D.](#) MS-DOS
- [E.](#) None of the above


32. Bubble memory is a






- [A.](#) Sequential access device only
- [B.](#) Direct access device only
- [C.](#) Combination of sequential and direct access devices 
- [D.](#) All of the above
- [E.](#) None of the above

33. Any method for controlling access to or use of memory is known as

- [A.](#) Memory map
- [B.](#) Memory protection 
- [C.](#) Memory management
- [D.](#) Memory instruction
- [E.](#) None of the above

34. If, in a computer, 16 bits are used to specify addresses in a RAM, the number of addresses will be

- [A.](#) 2^{16}
 - [B.](#) 65,536
 - [C.](#) 64K
 - [D.](#) Any of the above 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
-

35. What is the storage capacity of a Hollerith card which is organized into nibbles?
- [A.](#) 32
 - [B.](#) 64
 - [C.](#) 128
 - [D.](#) 240 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
36. A type of instruction that can produce several lines of machine language code is a
- [A.](#) Mnemonic
 - [B.](#) Address
 - [C.](#) Macro 
 - [D.](#) assemble
 - [E.](#) None of the above
37. A common use of computer in office is for
- [A.](#) Distributed
 - [B.](#) Word processing 
 - [C.](#) Data
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
38. The imitation of one device or system by another is
- [A.](#) Simulation
 - [B.](#) Emulation 
 - [C.](#) Resilience
 - [D.](#) Compaction
 - [E.](#) None of the above
39. A type of semiconductor memory that usually has small capacity but very fast access is
- [A.](#) PROM
 - [B.](#) RAM
 - [C.](#) Scratchpad 
 - [D.](#) ROM

[E.](#) None of the above


40. Third generation computers

[A.](#) were the first to use built-in error detecting devices


[B.](#) used transistors instead of vacuum tubes

[C.](#) were the first to use neural network

[D.](#) All of the above

[E.](#) None of the above 

41. High-level languages are not concerned with computer but with

[A.](#) Assembler 

[B.](#) Machine code

[C.](#) Compiler

[D.](#) All of the above

[E.](#) None of the above

42. Which of the following term is used in connection with the organisation of files in ALGOL 68

[A.](#) Blow

[B.](#) Machine

[C.](#) Biquinary

[D.](#) Book 

[E.](#) None of the above

43. The methods used by COBOL to define that structure of a data item in terms of characters, digits, etc. is

[A.](#) Password

[B.](#) Pointer


[C.](#) Picture 





[D.](#) Overlay


[E.](#) None of the above

44. Which of the following transfers data contained on computer cards to the computer system.




[A.](#) Card sorter


[B.](#) Card reader 

- [C.](#) Magnetic disk
 - [D.](#) Magnetic tape
 - [E.](#) None of the above
45. The difference between memory and storages is that memory is _____ and storage is _____
- [A.](#) Temporary, permanent 
 - [B.](#) Permanent, temporary
 - [C.](#) Slow, fast
 - [D.](#) AH of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
46. Which most popular input device used today for interactive processing & for the on line entry of data for batch processing.
- [A.](#) Mouse
 - [B.](#) Magnetic disk
 - [C.](#) Visual display terminal 
 - [D.](#) Card punch
 - [E.](#) None of the above
47. A fully functional computing device containing all the elements of a computer which is built around a MICROPROCESSOR is known as
- [A.](#) Machine-in-built computer
 - [B.](#) Super computer
 - [C.](#) Micro computer 
 - [D.](#) Mini computer
 - [E.](#) None of the above
48. There are historical evidences to prove that abacus was first used in
- [A.](#) India
 - [B.](#) Japan
 - [C.](#) China 
 - [D.](#) Indonesia
 - [E.](#) None of the above
49. A class of random access memory that requires periodic servicing in order for the contents to remain valid is


- [A.](#) Static RAM
- [B.](#) Dynamic RAM 
- [C.](#) PROM
- [D.](#) EPROM
- [E.](#) None of the above


Ex.10


1. Computer can not do anything without a
 - [A.](#) Chip
 - [B.](#) Memory
 - [C.](#) Output device
 - [D.](#) Program 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
2. The ability of a computer system to remain operational despite various failures is
 - [A.](#) Relation
 - [B.](#) Schema
 - [C.](#) Resilience 
 - [D.](#) Versatility
 - [E.](#) None of the above
3. Which of the following memories must be refreshed many times per second?
 - [A.](#) Static RAM
 - [B.](#) Dynamic RAM 
 - [C.](#) EPROM
 - [D.](#) ROM
 - [E.](#) None of the above
4. The third generation of computers covers the period:


A. 1971–1982	B. 1982–1994
C. 1959–1964	D. 1965–1971 


 - [E.](#) 1995–now
5. An electronic logic gate whose output is logic 0 only when all inputs are logic 1 is

- [A.](#) NOR
 - [B.](#) NAND 
 - [C.](#) OR
 - [D.](#) NOT
 - [E.](#) None of the above

- 6. Which of the following is the expansion of EBCDIC
 - [A.](#) Extended bit comparable to digital interface for computer
 - [B.](#) Extended bootable computerised digital infrared calculator
 - [C.](#) Extended binary coded decimal interchange code 
 - [D.](#) Extended binary coded decimal information code
 - [E.](#) None of the above


- 7. A vertically aligned set of tracks on a disk pack is known as
 - [A.](#) Cluster
 - [B.](#) Surface
 - [C.](#) Cylinder 
 - [D.](#) Panel
 - [E.](#) None of the above

- 8. Which is an electronic device that can store temporarily a single bit of data.
 - [A.](#) Accumulator
 - [B.](#) Buffer
 - [C.](#) Memory
 - [D.](#) Latch 
 - [E.](#) None of the above


- 9. A digital device that processes data is known as
 - [A.](#) Data processor 
 - [B.](#) Data entry
 - [C.](#) DBMS
 - [D.](#) Database
 - [E.](#) None of the above

- 10. A generalised software package produced to meet the bugs of a variety


of data processing users is known as

- [A.](#) Utility programs
- [B.](#) System software
- [C.](#) Operating system
- [D.](#) Application package 
- [E.](#) None of the above


11. Who in 1988 announced the latest version of CD-ROM called CD-ROMXA (extended architecture) which provides a documented means of integrating digital audio with computer data on a CD-ROM disk?

- [A.](#) Sony
- [B.](#) Philips
- [C.](#) Microsoft
- [D.](#) All of the above 
- [E.](#) None of the above


12. Third generation computers

- [A.](#) Were the first to use integrated circuitry 
- [B.](#) Were the first to use built-in error detecting devices
- [C.](#) Used transistors instead of vacuum tubes
- [D.](#) All of the above
- [E.](#) None of the above

13. What is the name of the display feature that highlights areas of the screen which require operator attention?

- [A.](#) Pixel
- [B.](#) Reverse video 
- [C.](#) Touch screen
- [D.](#) Cursor
- [E.](#) None of the above

14. To set a register or counter to the all-zero-state is

- [A.](#) Rerun
- [B.](#) Reset 
- [C.](#) Remote
- [D.](#) Release

[E.](#) None of the above

15. Which is used to store firmware.

[A.](#) RAM

[B.](#) ROM 

[C.](#) PROM

[D.](#) EPROM


[E.](#) None of the above

16. Which of the following is NOT a primary storage device?

[A.](#) Magnetic tape

[B.](#) Magnetic disk

[C.](#) Optical disk


[D.](#) All of the above 

[E.](#) None of the above

17. A device that prints one character at a time is known as

[A.](#) Laser printer

[B.](#) Line printer

[C.](#) Character printer 

[D.](#) Dot-Matrix printer


[E.](#) None of the above

18. A mechanism for arranging controlled access to a shared resource is

[A.](#) Retrieving

[B.](#) Sorting


[C.](#) Balleting

[D.](#) Lock-out 

[E.](#) None of the above

19. A data item which is not broken down into smaller units is _____






[A.](#) Data element





[B.](#) Elementary data item 


[C.](#) Data entry

[D.](#) Database management

[E.](#) None of the above


20. A computer is a box full of electronic
Switching devices 
- [A.](#) Switching devices
 - [B.](#) Chips
 - [C.](#) Circuits
 - [D.](#) Registers
 - [E.](#) None of the above
21. What are the concentric circles on floppy disks know as?
- [A.](#) Tracks 
 - [B.](#) Cylinders
 - [C.](#) Sectors
 - [D.](#) Segments
 - [E.](#) None of the above
22. A one-bit signal that indicates the start of data transmission by an asynchronous device is
- [A.](#) Parity bit
 - [B.](#) Status bit
 - [C.](#) Zero bit
 - [D.](#) Start bit 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
23. Registers which are partially visible to users and used to hold conditional codes (bits set by the CPU hardware as the result of operations), are known as
- [A.](#) PC
 - [B.](#) Memory Address Registers
 - [C.](#) General purpose registers
 - [D.](#) Flags 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
24. An electronic circuit with about 20 transistors fabricated on a silicon chip is known as
- [A.](#) SSI 
 - [B.](#) MSI

- [C.](#) DPS
 - [D.](#) RJE
 - [E.](#) None of the above
25. Instructions and memory addresses are represented by
- [A.](#) character codes
 - [B.](#) binary codes 
 - [C.](#) binary word
 - [D.](#) parity bit
 - [E.](#) None of the above
26. Which type of computers use the 8 bit code called EBCDIC?
- [A.](#) Minicomputers
 - [B.](#) Microcomputers
 - [C.](#) Mainframe computers 
 - [D.](#) Supercomputers
 - [E.](#) None of the above
27. Which generation of computers is covered by the period 1964-77?
- [A.](#) First
 - [B.](#) Second
 - [C.](#) Third 
 - [D.](#) Forth
 - [E.](#) None of the above
28. First CAD system called AutoCAD for the PCs was announced in the year 1982. Can you tell who announced it?
- [A.](#) Intel Corpn.
 - [B.](#) Rolta India Ltd.
 - [C.](#) Autodesk Inc 
 - [D.](#) AT & T Corp.
 - [E.](#) None of the above
29. Main storage is also called
- [A.](#) Accumulator
 - [B.](#) Control unit
 - [C.](#) Register unit

D. memory 

E. None of the above

30. Which printer is very commonly used for desk-top publishing?

A. Laser printer 


B. Ink-jet printer

C. Daisy wheel printer

D. Dot-matrix printer

E. None of the above

31. Hard disks are formatted in the same manner as floppy disks. However, before a hard disk can be formatted, it must first be _____

A. partitioned 

B. sectioned

C. deleted

D. inter-sectioned

E. write protected

32. The no of logical records in a physical record is

A. Group

B. Blocking factor 

C. Sector

D. Field

E. None of the above

33. Personnel who design, program, operate and maintain computer equipment refers to

A. Console-operator

B. Programmer






C. Peopleware 


D. System Analyst

E. None of the above


34. The magnetic storage chips used to provide nonvolatile direct access storage of data and that have no moving parts are known as

A. Magnetic core memory


- [B.](#) Magnetic tape memory
 - [C.](#) Magnetic disk memory
 - [D.](#) Magnetic bubble memory 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 35. In the third generation of computers:
 - [A.](#) distributed data processing first became popular
 - [B.](#) an operating system was first developed
 - [C.](#) high-level procedural languages were first used
 - [D.](#) on-line, realtime systems first became popular 
 - [E.](#) All of the above
- 36. A common example of a data storage medium is
 - [A.](#) cartidge
 - [B.](#) floppies
 - [C.](#) cluge
 - [D.](#) disk 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 37. IBM-PC is an example of
 - [A.](#) A main frame
 - [B.](#) Machine-in-built
 - [C.](#) Micro computer 
 - [D.](#) Special purpose
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 38. Which of the following will happen when data is entered into a memory location?
 - [A.](#) It will add to the content of the location
 - [B.](#) It will change the address of the memory location
 - [C.](#) It will erase the previous content 
 - [D.](#) It will not be fruitful if thjere is already some data at that location
 - [E.](#) None of the above
- 39. All inputs must be in ON position to have an output is known as
 - [A.](#) NOT gate

- [B.](#) AND gate 
- [C.](#) OR gate
- [D.](#) XOR gate
- [E.](#) None of the above


40. The intersection of a column and row in a spreadsheet is called a bon or

- [A.](#) Key
- [B.](#) Field
- [C.](#) Cell 
- [D.](#) Menu
- [E.](#) None of the above


41. A magnetic storage device on which data is stored on a cylindrical drum, subdivided into tracks is known as






- [A.](#) Punched card
- [B.](#) Magnetic disk
- [C.](#) Magnetic tape
- [D.](#) Drum 
- [E.](#) None of the above

42. The number of bits that are typically stored on each track of a magnetic disk is usually

- [A.](#) the same 
- [B.](#) different
- [C.](#) depend on the program to be stored
- [D.](#) All of the above
- [E.](#) None of the above

43. The silicon chips used for data processing are called

- [A.](#) RAM chips
- [B.](#) ROM chips
- [C.](#) Micro processor 
- [D.](#) PROM chips
- [E.](#) None of the above

44. The code that should be adequate for present and anticipated data processing both for machine and human use is
- [A.](#) Conciseness
 - [B.](#) Uniqueness
 - [C.](#) Operability 
 - [D.](#) All of the above
 - [E.](#) None of the above
45. What is the number of bit patterns provided by a 7-bit code?
- [A.](#) 256
 - [B.](#) 128 
 - [C.](#) 64
 - [D.](#) 512
 - [E.](#) None of the above
46. The basic unit within a computer store capable of holding a single unit of data is
- [A.](#) Register
 - [B.](#) ALU
 - [C.](#) Control unit
 - [D.](#) Store location 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
47. An error in computer data is called
- [A.](#) Chip
 - [B.](#) Bug 
 - [C.](#) Bit
 - [D.](#) Byte
 - [E.](#) None of the above
48. A system program which helps the execution of user programs is known as
- [A.](#) System software
 - [B.](#) Application program
 - [C.](#) Batch operating system 
 - [D.](#) Utilities

[E.](#) None of the above

49. LISP was developed by

[A.](#) John Mc Carthy 

[B.](#) Blaise Pascal

[C.](#) Dr. Hollerith

[D.](#) John Napier

[E.](#) None of the above

Ex. 11

1. The first mechanical calculating machine was made by

[A.](#) William Oughtred

[B.](#) Gottfried Leibnitz

[C.](#) Blaise Pascal 

[D.](#) Charles Babbage

[E.](#) None of the above

2. Which programming language is much in vogue among users of microcomputers

[A.](#) ALGOL

[B.](#) APL


[C.](#) LOGO

[D.](#) FORTH 

[E.](#) None of the above

3. Multiplication of 111_2 by 101_2 is

[A.](#) 110011_2

[B.](#) 100011_2 

[C.](#) 111100_2

[D.](#) 000101_2


[E.](#) None of the above

4. Which of the following registers is used to keep track of address of the memory location where the next instruction is located?

[A.](#) Memory Address Register

[B.](#) Memory Data Register

[C.](#) Instruction Register

D. Program Counter 

E. None of the above


5. Which is not a factor when categorizing a computer?

A. Speed of the output device


B. Amount of main memory the CPU can use

C. Cost of the system

D. Capacity of the hard disk

E. Where it was purchased 

6. Conversion of an octal number 20_8 to its binary number is

A. 10000_2 

B. 10111_2

C. 10110_2

D. 11110_2

E. None of the above

7. Which of the following is a system programming language for micro-computers in the Intel family.

A. LOGO

B. SNOBOL

C. PCM 

D. PL/1

E. None of the above


8. Which of the following can be output by a computer?

A. graphics

B. voice

C. text


D. computer-usable data or information

E. All of the above 

9. Sequential file organization is most appropriate for which of the following applications?

A. grocery-store checkout

B. bank checking accounts

[C.](#) payroll 

[D.](#) airline reservations

[E.](#) None of the above

10. Who is called the "grand father" of the computer?

[A.](#) Blaise Pascal

[B.](#) Charles Babbage 


[C.](#) Joseph Jacquard

[D.](#) Dr. Herman Hollerith

[E.](#) None of the above

11. Which input device is able to scan & interpret an entire page that is typed in a special font

[A.](#) Floppy disk

[B.](#) Page reader 

[C.](#) Paper tape punch

[D.](#) Optical card readers


[E.](#) None of the above

12. A half byte is known as

[A.](#) Data

[B.](#) Bit

[C.](#) Half byte

[D.](#) Nibble 

[E.](#) None of the above

13. Which language is used in the areas of pattern recognition, artificial intelligence & for simulation of games.

[A.](#) APL

[B.](#) FORTH

[C.](#) LISP 

[D.](#) CORAL

[E.](#) None of the above

14. Which company is the biggest player in the microprocessor industry?

[A.](#) Motorola

[B.](#) IBM


C. Intel 

D. AMD

E. Cyrix

15. A medium for transferring data between two locations is called

A. Network

B. Communication channel 

C. Modem


D. Bus

E. None of the above

16. An adder in which the bits of the operands are added one after another is

A. Half-adder

B. Full-adder

C. Serial adder 

D. All of the above

E. None of the above

17. The OR, XOR & AND functions can be performed by _____ of the computer in a CPU.

A. ALU 

B. CU


C. Memory

D. Register

E. None of the above

18. A prewritten program that's sold to perform a common task is called an application

A. System software

B. Package 


C. Utilities

D. Program

E. None of the above

19. Locations in the main memory of a computer are called

A. Alphabets

[B.](#) Words 

[C.](#) Data


[D.](#) Characters

[E.](#) None of the above

20. Which of the following is a communication network that is devoted to carrying computer information.

[A.](#) Data point


[B.](#) Data module

[C.](#) Data network 

[D.](#) Data pack

[E.](#) None of the above

21. The minimum number of MOS transistors required to make a dynamic RAM cell is

[A.](#) 1 


[B.](#) 2

[C.](#) 3

[D.](#) 4

[E.](#) None of the above

22. Conversion of an octal number 142_8 to binary number is

[A.](#) 1100010_2 

[B.](#) 110110_2

[C.](#) 1100011_2

[D.](#) 1101101_2


[E.](#) None of the above

23. Which of the following is used as "Input device" for the computer?

[A.](#) Printer


[B.](#) VDU

[C.](#) TV


[D.](#) Light pen 

[E.](#) None of the above


24. A machine associated with card-based data processing is

- [A.](#) Codomain
- [B.](#) Collator 
- [C.](#) Cartridge
- [D.](#) Digitizer
- [E.](#) None of the above


25. The most popular language used with microcomputers and time-shared mini computers, is an easy-to-use high level language.

- [A.](#) COBOL
- [B.](#) ADA
- [C.](#) PASCAL
- [D.](#) BASIC 
- [E.](#) None of the above


26. Primary storage is _____ as compared to secondary storage.






- [A.](#) Slow and inexpensive
- [B.](#) Fast and inexpensive
- [C.](#) Fast and expensive 
- [D.](#) Slow and expensive
- [E.](#) None of the above

27. Offline device is

- [A.](#) a device which is not connected to CPU 
- [B.](#) a device which is connected to CPU
- [C.](#) a direct access storage device
- [D.](#) an I/O device
- [E.](#) None of the above

28. The process of fetching and executing instructions, one at a time, in the order of increasing addresses is known as

- [A.](#) instruction execution
- [B.](#) straight line sequencing 
- [C.](#) instruction fetch
- [D.](#) random sequencing
- [E.](#) None of the above

29. What is the term which represents the use of links between information of all sorts whether text, graphics, video or audio-based?
- [A.](#) Hypertext
 - [B.](#) Hypermedia 
 - [C.](#) HyperCard
 - [D.](#) Wildcard
 - [E.](#) None of the above
30. Codes which do not require to be frequently updated also promote user efficiency due to
- [A.](#) Simplicity
 - [B.](#) Sortability
 - [C.](#) Stability 
 - [D.](#) Expansibility
 - [E.](#) None of the above
31. A packet switching network that was sponsored by the Commission of the EEC and became operational in 1979 is
- [A.](#) LAN
 - [B.](#) Broadband network
 - [C.](#) Star network
 - [D.](#) Euronet 
 - [E.](#) None of the above
32. What is the standard code the computer industry created to represent characters?
- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| A. DASI | B. ASSH |
| C. ASCII  | D. BASCII |
| E. EPROM | |
33. A sizeable geographical area with communication based on the telephone system is though as
- [A.](#) Local area network
 - [B.](#) Wide area network 
 - [C.](#) Modulator-Demodulator
 - [D.](#) All of the above

[E.](#) None of the above

34. A Winchester disk is a

[A.](#) Disk Stack 


[B.](#) Removable disk

[C.](#) Flexible disk

[D.](#) All of the above

[E.](#) None of the above

35. Which one of the following is the first second-generation computer?

[A.](#) IBM 7090 

[B.](#) IBM 801


[C.](#) IBM 7070

[D.](#) IBM 650

[E.](#) None of the above

36. Which of the following is not a factor affecting the processing capability or performance of a PC system?

[A.](#) The clock speed of the microprocessor

[B.](#) The revolutions per minute of the printer disk 

[C.](#) The primary storage capacity of the processor

[D.](#) The built-in instruction set available to the microprocessor

[E.](#) None of the above

37. Condensing output data to exhibit specific information is

[A.](#) Calculating

[B.](#) Recording

[C.](#) Merging

[D.](#) Summarising 


[E.](#) None of the above

38. Which of the following is used for manufacturing chips?

[A.](#) control bus

[B.](#) control unit

[C.](#) parity unit

[D.](#) semiconductor 

[E.](#) None of the above

39. Which of the following terms applies to communication between separate computer systems?

[A.](#) Computer literacy

[B.](#) Power supply

[C.](#) Applications software

[D.](#) Connectivity 

[E.](#) None of the above

40. Output hardware is often categorized according to whether it:

[A.](#) is expensive

[B.](#) requires a large amount of electricity to work

[C.](#) produces hardcopy or softcopy 

[D.](#) can fit on a desktop

[E.](#) None of the above

41. The original ASCII code used _____ bits of each byte, reserving that last bit for error checking.

[A.](#) 5

[B.](#) 6

[C.](#) 7 

[D.](#) 8

[E.](#) 4

42. Which of the following terms is the most closely related to main memory?

[A.](#) nonvolatile


[B.](#) permanent

[C.](#) control unit

[D.](#) temporary 

[E.](#) None of the above





43. The computer industry uses prefixes of Greek origin to measure large amounts of data. Which term describes 1024 bytes.

[A.](#) Kilobyte 

[B.](#) Megabyte

[C.](#) Gigabyte

[D.](#) Terabyte

- [E.](#) None of the above
44. Which kind of storage device can be carried around?
- [A.](#) Floppy disk 
- [B.](#) Hard disk
- [C.](#) System cabinet
- [D.](#) Hard disk drive
- [E.](#) Floppy disk drive
45. One nibble is equal to
- [A.](#) 4 bits 
- [B.](#) 8 bits
- [C.](#) 6 bits
- [D.](#) 16 bits
- [E.](#) None of the above
46. In which area of the primary storage section are the intermediate processing results held temporarily?
- [A.](#) Input storage area
- [B.](#) Program storage area
- [C.](#) Output storage area
- [D.](#) Working storage space 
- [E.](#) None of the above
47. What is required when more than one person uses a central computer at the same time?
- [A.](#) Light pen
- [B.](#) Mouse
- [C.](#) Digitizer
- [D.](#) Terminal 
- [E.](#) None of the above

Good Luck