

1. Which unit is responsible for converting the data received from the user into computer understandable format?

- a) Memory Unit
- b) Arithmetic & Logic Unit
- c) Input Unit
- d) Output Unit

ans:c

2 .The only language which the computer understands is _____ a) Assembly Language b) Binary Language c) BASIC d) C Language

Ans:b

3. The smallest unit of data in computer is _____ a) Byte b) Nibble c) Bit d) KB

Ans:c

4 Which of the following is not a function of the Input Unit?

- a) It reads instructions and data from the outside world.
- b) It converts the data into computer acceptable format.
- c) It makes the data into user understandable format.
- d) It supplies the data and instructions to the computer for further processing.

Ans:c

5 The process of producing useful information for the user is called _____

- a) Controlling b) Outputting c) Inputting d) Processing

Answer: b

6 VDU stands for _____

a) Virtual Display Unit b) Visual Display Unit c) Virtual Detection Unit d) Visual Detection Unit ----

Answer: b

7 A special request originated from some device to the CPU to acquire some of its time is called _____

a) Disturbance b) Attenuation c) Interrupt d) Noise

Answer: c

8. Line Printers that print one line at a time are _____

a) Laser Printers b) Inkjet Printers c) Drum Printers d) Chain Printers

Answer: c

9. Which of the following is not a function of the Output Unit?

- a) It produces results that can be easily understood by the user
- b) It accepts the results produced by the computer
- c) It supplies the data and instructions to the outside world
- d) It supplies the data and instructions to the computer for further processing ---

- Answer: d

10. Components that provide internal storage to the CPU are _____

a) Registers b) Program Counters c) Controllers d) Internal chips

Answer: a

11. Saving data and instructions to make them readily available is the job of _____

a) Storage Unit b) Cache Unit c) Input Unit d) Output Unit

Answer: a

12 The two basic types of memory in a computer are _____

a) Primary and major

b) b) Primary and Secondary c) Minor and Major d) Main and virtual

Answer:b

13 Which of the following is used to hold running program instructions?

a) Primary Storage b) Virtual Storage c) Internal Storage d) Minor Devices

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Answer: a

14 Which of the following is non-volatile storage?

a) Backup b) Secondary c) Primary d) Cache

Answer: b

15 Which of the following is used in main memory?

a) SRAM b) DRAM c) PRAM d) DDR

- Answer: b

16 Which of the following are types of ROMs?

a) SRAM & DRAM b) PROM & EPROM c) Only one type there is no further classification d) PROM & EROM

Answer: b

17 Which of the following is not a bitwise operator?

a) | b) ^ c) . d) <<

Answer: c

18 The ALU gives the output of the operations and the output is stored in the _____

- a) Memory Devices b) Registers c) Flags d) Output Unit

Answer: b

19 The process of division on memory spaces is called _____

- a) Paging b) Segmentation c) Bifurcation d) Dynamic Division

Answer: b

20 _____ is the raw material used as input and _____ is the processed data obtained as output of data processing.

- a) Data, Instructions b) Instructions, Program c) Data, Program d) Program, Code

Answer: a

21 . Which of the following is not a characteristic of a computer?

- a) Diligence b) I.Q. c) Accuracy d) Versatility

Answer: b

22 The part of a processor which contains hardware necessary to perform all the operations required by a computer: a) Data path b) Controller c) Registers d) Cache

Answer: a

23 What does MAR stand for?

- a) Main Address Register b) Memory Access Register c) Main Accessible Register d) Memory Address Register

Answer: d

24 A set of microinstructions for a single machine instruction is called _____

- a) Program b) Command c) Micro program d) Micro command

Answer: c

25 The software designed to perform a specific task:

- a) Synchronous Software b) Package Software c) Application Software
- d) System Software ----

Answer: c

26 Interpreter is used as a translator for _____

- a) Low level language b) High Level Language c) COBOL d) C

Answer: b

27 What do you call a a specific instruction designed to do a task?

- a) Command b) Process c) Task d) Instruction

Answer: a

28 . The language made up of binary coded instructions.

- a) Machine b) C c) BASIC d) High level

Answer: a

29 The formal grammar rules governing the construction of valid instruction.

- a) test case b) syntax c) program d) semantics

Answer: b

30 A program that reads each of the instructions in mnemonic form and translates it into the machine-language equivalent.

- a) Machine language b) Assembler c) Interpreter d) C program

Answer: b

31 The physical devices of a computer:

- a) Software b) Package c) Hardware d) System Software

Answer: c

32 . _____ refer to renewing or changing components like increasing the main memory, or hard disk capacities, or adding speakers, or modems, etc.

- a) Grades b) Prosody c) Synthesis d) Upgrades

Answer: d

33 _____ is designed to solve a specific problem or to do a specific task.

- a) Application Software b) System Software c) Utility Software d) User

Answer: a

34 Assembler is used as a translator for?

- a) Low level language b) High Level Language c) COBOL d) C

Answer: a

35 Which of the following is not a process state?

- a) Terminated b) Running c) Blocked d) Execution

Answer: c

- 36 A _____ is diagram that depicts the flow of a program.
a) Algorithm b) Hash Table c) Graph d) Flowchart

Answer: d

- 37 The operation represented by parallelograms.
a) Input/Output b) Assignment c) Comparison d) Conditions

Answer: a

- 38 Which of the following is a network topology
a. LAN b. WAN c. MAN d. BUS

Answer:d

- 39 Which of the following is a type of network

- a. Ring b. Bus c. Star d. PAN

Answer:d

- 40 LAN stands for.....

- a. Limited Area Network
- b. Logical Area Network
- c. Local Area Network
- d. Large Area Network.

Answer:c

41. are set of rules and procedures to control the data transmission over the internet

- a. IP address b. Domains c. Protocol d. Gateway

Answer:c

42 Computers, combine both measuring and counting, are called :

- a. Analog b. Digital c. Hybrid d. All of these

Answer:c

43. In world today, most of the computers are :

- a. Digital b. Hybrid c. Analog d. Complex

Answer: a

44 What type of virus uses computer hosts to reproduce itself?

- a. Time bomb b. Worm c. Melissa virus d. Macro virus

Answer:b

43. The thing that eventually terminates a worm virus is a lack of:

- a. Memory or disk space. b. Time. c. CD drives space. d. CD-RW.

Answer:a

44. When a logic bomb is activated by a time-related event, it is known as a:

- a. Time-related bomb sequence. b. Virus. c. Time bomb. d. Trojan horse.

Answer: c

45. A logic bomb that was created to erupt on Michelangelo's birthday is an example of a: a. Time-related bomb sequence. b. Virus. c. Time bomb. d. Trojan horse

46 A modem is connected to

- a. a telephone line b. a keyboard c. a printer d. a monitor

Answer: a

47. Large transaction processing systems in automated organisations use

- a. Online processing b. Batch Processing c. Once-a-day Processing d. End-of-day processing

Answer:b

48. In a computer, most processing takes place in

- a. Memory b. RAM c. motherboard d. CPU

Answer:d

49. . Which of the following is not a storage medium?

- a. Hard disk b. Flash drive c. DVD d. scanner

Answer: d

50. The computer abbreviation KB usually means a. Key Block b. Kernel Boot c. Kilo Byte d. Kit Bit

Answer:c

51. Data becomes when it is presented in a format that people can understand and use

- a. processed b. graphs c. information d. presentation

Answer: c