

1. The use of computer work stations to send and receive messages is known as

(a) electronic funds transfer

(b) electronic message switching

(c) electronic mail

(d) electronic publishing

ANS: c

2. Protecting the data from unauthorized access is called

(a) data inaccessibility

(b) data encryption

(c) data security

(d) data validity

ANS: c

3. What is true about supercomputers

(a) they can fit on a single small chip

(b) they are found at thousands of places around the world

(c) they cost only few thousand rupee

(d) they can process billions of operations in a second

ANS: d

4. In a distributed computer system

- (a) there are many computers and terminals
- (b) the task is executed by a number of processors
- (c) the task is distributed throughout the system
- (d) All of the above.

ANS: c

5. A computer programming language often used by children is

- (a) LOGO

(b) PILOT

(c) BASIC

(d) PASCAL

ANS: a

6. The linking of computers with a communication system is called

(a) networking

(b) pairing

(c) interfacing

(d) assembling

ANS: a

7. The software generally used for what-if analysis is related to

(a) word-processing

(b) graphics

(c) database management

(d) None of the above

ANS: d

8. Distributed data entry means that data can be

- (a) entered at different locations where it originates
- (b) sent to different locations from a central place
- (c) accessed from different places know as distribution points
- (d) distributed through a network

ANS: a

9. Software documentation refers to

- (a) anything written about how the software is designed or functions
- (b) the documents which, the user has to sign before using the software legally
- (c) the compatibility of the software with IBM-PC

(d) None of the above.

ANS: a

10. If a home computer user wants access to national database networks he/she at least requires

(a) a microcomputer, a modem, a telephone line

(b) a microcomputer, a tele-printer, a telephone line

(c) a microcomputer, communications soft-ware, a telephone line

(d) a microcomputer, a modem, communications software, a telephone line

ANS: d

11. Which of the following factors does not affect the total time taken to generate by using computers?

- (a) entry of data
- (b) complexity of calculations to be performed
- (c) type and format of output required
- (d) power of the processor
- (e) speed of the printer
- (f) place where the computer is kept

ANS: f

12. Which of the following functions of a computer is wrong?

- (a) it obtains data from an input device
- (b) it processes the data and delivers the final results to an output device
- (c) it takes processing steps from the list of instructions called program
- (d) it stores the program and data in memory.
- (e) It generates the program on its own.

ANS: e

13. The heart of a computer is

- (a) CPU
- (b) Memory

(c) I/O Unit

(d) Disks

ANS: a

14. A computer consists of

(a) a central processing unit

(b) a memory

(c) input and output units

(d) All the above.

ANS: d

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

(a) semiconductor memory

(b) magnetic disks

(c) magnetic drums

(d) magnetic tapes

ANS: a

16. Which of the following memory is capable of operating at electronics speed?

(a) semiconductor memory

(b) magnetic disks

(c) magnetic drums

(d) magnetic tapes

ANS: a

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

(a) Arithmetic-logic unit

(b) Control unit

(c) Memory unit

(b) I/O unit

ANS: b

18. The ALU of a computer normally contains a number of high speed storage elements called

(a) semiconductor memory

(b) registers

(c) hard disk

(d) magnetic disk

ANS: b

19. 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

ANS: b

20. Which of the following is the fastest?

(a) CPU

(b) Magnetic tapes and disks

(c) Video terminal

(d) Sensors, mechanical controllers

ANS: a

21. Modern computers do not work with decimal numbers. Instead, they process binary numbers i.e., groups of 0s and 1s because

(a) electronic devices are most reliable when designed for two state (binary) operation

(b) binary circuits are simple

(c) memory is only possible for binary numbers

(d) with decimal numbers, the circuits are complex and costly

(e) with decimal numbers, processing speed is slow

ANS: a

22. A computer can be defined as an electronic device that can (choose the most precise definition)

(a) carry out arithmetical operations

(b) carry out logical functions

(c) do complicated calculations

(d) accept and process data by implementing sequentially a set of stored instructions.

(e) Present information to the operator on a visual display unit

ANS: d

23. Stored instructions and data in digital computers consists of

(a) alphabets

(b) numerals

(c) characters

(d) scripts

(e) bits

ANS: e

24. A digital computer performs its computations by

(a) mechanical means

(b) analogy

(c) guessing

(d) counting

(e) None of the above.

ANS: d

25. Binary coded decimal (BCD) numbers express each decimal digitals as

(a) binary digits

(b) digits and strings

(c) nibble

(d) word

(e) byte

ANS: c

26. The basic operation performed by a computer is

(a) arithmetic operations

(b) logic operations

(c) storage and retrieval operations ../(d) all the above

(e) None of the above.

ANS: d

27. Who is regarded as the Father of computers?

(a) Abascus

(b) John Napier

(c) Pascal

(c) Charles Babbage

(e) Hollerith

ANS: c

28. The analog computer deals directly with

(a) number or codes

(b) measured values of continuous physical magnitude

(c) signals in the form of 0 or 1

(d) signals in discrete values from 0 to 9

ANS: b

29. Transistor was invented in

(a) 1945

(b) 1946

(c) 1947

(d) 1948

ANS: d

30. Integrated circuits are classified according to the

(a) no. of chips

(b) no. of vacuum tube

(c) no. of gates

(d) no. of transistor

ANS: c

31. 1 K bits equals to the

(a) 1000 bits

(b) 100 bits

(c) 1024 bits

(d) 10 bits

ANS: c

32. The first microprocessor was introduced in

(a) 1971

(b) 1972

(c) 1973

(d) 1974

ANS: a

33. In terms of processing power there is a class of computers between minicomputers and microcomputers known as

(a) Supercomputer

(b) Mainframe

(c) Personal computer

(d) Workstation

ANS: d

34. The biggest manufacturer of workstations is

(a) Sun Microsystems

(b) IBM

(c) DEC

(d) HP

ANS: a

35. The first AT Systems have

(a) 12 bit ISA Bus

(b) 14 bit ISA Bus

(c) 16 bit ISA Bus

(d) 18 bit ISA Bus

ANS: c

36. Networking is a connection of two or more

(a) Computer System

(b) Man

(c) Place

(d) Business

ANS: a

37. If you want to improve the performance of your PC, you need to upgrade the

(a) CPU

(b) Monitor

(c) Keyboard

(d) Printer

ANS: a