

Microprocessor: 8085

Multiple Choice Questions and Answers:-

1) Which is the microprocessor comprises:

- a.Register section
- b.One or more ALU
- c.Control unit
- d.All of these

Answer:D

2) What is the store by register?

- a.data
- b.operands
- c.memory
- d.None of these

Answer:A

3) Accumulator based microprocessor example are:

- a.Intel 8085
- b.Motorola 6809
- c.A and B
- d.None of these

Answer:C

4) A set of register which contain are:

- a.data
- b.memory addresses
- c.result
- d.all of these

Answer:D

5) There are primarily two types of register:

- a.general purpose register
- b.dedicated register
- c.A and B
- d.none of these

Answer:C

6) Name of typical dedicated register is:

- a.PC
- b.IR
- c.SP
- d.All of these

Answer:D

7) BCD stands for:

- a.Binary coded decimal
- b.Binary coded decoded

- c.Both a & b
- d.none of these

Answer:A

8) Which is used to store critical pieces of data during subroutines and interrupts:

- a.Stack
- b.Queue
- c.Accumulator
- d.Data register

Answer:A

9) The data in the stack is called:

- a.Pushing data
- b.Pushed
- c.Pulling
- d.None of these

Answer:A

10) The external system bus architecture is created using from _____ architecture:

- a.Pascal
- b.Dennis Ritchie
- c.Charles Babbage
- d.Von Neumann

Answer:D

11) The processor 80386/80486 and the Pentium processor uses _____ bits address bus:

a.16

b.32

c.36

d.64

Answer:B

12) Which is not the control bus signal:

a.READ

b.WRITE

c.RESET

d.None of these

Answer:C

13) PROM stands for:

a.Programmable read-only memory

b.Programmable read write memory

c.Programmer read and write memory

d.None of these

Answer:A

14) EPROM stands for:

a.Erasable Programmable read-only memory

- b. Electrically Programmable read write memory
- c. Electrically Programmable read-only memory
- d. None of these

Answer: A

15) Each memory location has:

- a. Address
- b. Contents
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of these

Answer: C

16) Which is the type of microcomputer memory:

- a. Processor memory
- b. Primary memory
- c. Secondary memory
- d. All of these

Answer: D

17) Secondary memory can store ____:

- a. Program store code
- b. Compiler
- c. Operating system

d.All of these

Answer:D

18) Secondary memory is also called____:

a.Auxiliary

b.Backup store

c.Both A and B

d.None of these

Answer:C

19 Customized ROMS are called:

a.Mask ROM

b.Flash ROM

c.EPROM

d.None of these

Answer:A

20) The RAM which is created using bipolar transistors is called:

a.Dynamic RAM

b.Static RAM

c.Permanent RAM

d.DDR RAM

Answer:B

21) Which type of RAM needs regular refresh:

- a. Dynamic RAM
- b. Static RAM
- c. Permanent RAM
- d. SD RAM

Answer: A

22) Which RAM is created using MOS transistors:

- a. Dynamic RAM
- b. Static RAM
- c. Permanent RAM
- d. SD RAM

Answer: A

23) A microprocessor retrieves instructions from :

- a. Control memory
- b. Cache memory
- c. Main memory
- d. Virtual memory

Answer: C

24) The lower red curvy arrow shows that CPU places the address extracted from the memory

location on the ____:

- a.Address bus
- b.System bus
- c.Control bus
- d.Data bus

Answer:A

25) The CPU sends out a ____ signal to indicate that valid data is available on the data bus:

- a.Read
- b.Write
- c.Both A and B
- d.None of these

Answer:B

26) The CPU removes the ____ signal to complete the memory write operation:

- a.Read
- b.Write
- c.Both A and B
- d.None of these

Answer:A

27) BIU STAND FOR:

- a.Bus interface unit
- b.Bess interface unit
- c.A and B

d.None of these

Answer:A

28) EU STAND FOR:

a.Execution unit

b.Execute unit

c.Exchange unit

d.None of these

Answer:A

29) Which are the four categories of registers:

a.General- purpose register

b.Pointer or index registers

c.Segment registers

d.Other register

e.All of these

Answer:E

30) Eight of the register are known as:

a.General- purpose register

b.Pointer or index registers

c.Segment registers

d.Other register

Answer:A

31) The four index register can be used for:

- a.Arithmetic operation
- b.Multipulation operation
- c.Subtraction operation
- d.All of these

Answer:A

32) IP Stand for:

- a.Instruction pointer
- b.Instruction purpose
- c.Instruction paints
- d.None of these

Answer:A

33) CS Stand for:

- a.Code segment
- b.Coot segment
- c.Cost segment
- d.Counter segment

Answer:A

34) DS Stand for:

- a.Data segment

- b.Direct segment
- c.Declare segment
- d.Divide segment

Answer:A

35) Which are the segment:

- a.CS: Code segment
- b.DS: data segment
- c.SS: Stack segment
- d.ES:extra segment
- e.All of these

Answer:D

36) The acculatator is 16 bit wide and is called:

- a.AX
- b.AH
- c.AL
- d.DL

Answer:A

37) How many bits the instruction pointer is wide:

- a.16 bit
- b.32 bit
- c.64 bit

d.128 bit

Answer:A

38) How many type of addressing in memory:

a.Logical address

b.Physical address

c.Both A and B

d.None of these

Answer:C

39) The size of each segment in 8086 is:

a.64 kb

b.24 kb

c.50 kb

d.16kb

Answer:A

40) The _____ address of a memory is a 20 bit address for the 8086 microprocessor:

a.Physical

b.Logical

c.Both

d.None of these

Answer:A

41) The pin configuration of 8086 is available in the_____:

a.40 pin

b.50 pin

c.30 pin

d.20 pin

Answer:A

42) DIP stand for:

a.Deal inline package

b.Dual inline package

c.Direct inline package

d.Digital inline package

Answer:B

43) EA stand for:

a.Effective address

b.Electrical address

c.Effect address

d.None of these

Answer:A

44) BP stand for:

a.Bit pointer

b.Base pointer

c.Bus pointer

d.Byte pointer

Answer:B

45) DI stand for:

a.Destination index

b.Defect index

c.Definition index

d.Delete index

Answer:A

46) SI stand for:

a.Stand index

b.Source index

c.Segment index

d.Simple index

Answer:B

47) ALE stand for:

a.Address latch enable

b.Address light enable

c.Address lower enable

d.Address last enable

Answer:A

48) NMI stand for:

- a.Non mask able interrupt
- b.Non mistake interrupt
- c.Both
- d.None of these

Answer:A

49) _____ is the most important segment and it contains the actual assembly language instruction to be executed by the microprocessor:

- a.Data segment
- b.Code segment
- c.Stack segment
- d.Extra segment

Answer:B

50) The offset of a particular segment varies from _____:

- a.000H to FFFH
- b.0000H to FFFFH
- c.00H to FFH
- d.00000H to FFFFFH

Answer:B

51) Which are the factor of cache memory:

- a.Architecture of the microprocessor
- b.Properties of the programs being executed
- c.Size organization of the cache
- d.All of these

Answer:D

52) _____ is usually the first level of memory access by the microprocessor:

- a.Cache memory
- b.Data memory
- c.Main memory
- d.All of these

Answer:A

53) Which is the small amount of high- speed memory used to work directly with the microprocessor:

- a.Cache
- b.Case
- c.Cost
- d.Coos

Answer:A

54) The cache usually gets its data from the _____ whenever the instruction or data is

required by the CPU:

- a.Main memory
- b.Cache memory
- c.Cache memory
- d.All of these

Answer:A

55) Microprocessor reference that are available in the cache are called _____:

- a.Cache hits
- b.Cache line
- c.Cache memory
- d.All of these

Answer:A

56) Microprocessor reference that are not available in the cache are called _____:

- a.Cache hits
- b.Cache line
- c.Cache misses
- d.Cache memory

Answer:C

57) Which causes the microprocessor to immediately terminate its present activity:

- a.RESET signal
- b.INTERUPT signal

c.Both

d.None of these

Answer:A

58) Which is responsible for all the outside world communication by the microprocessor:

a.BIU

b.PIU

c.TIU

d.LIU

Answer:A

59) INTR: it implies the _____ signal:

a.INTRRUPT REQUEST

b.INTRRUPT RIGHT

c.INTRRUPT RONGH

d.INTRRUPT RESET

Answer:A

60) Which of the following are the two main components of the CPU?

a.Control Unit and Registers

b.Registers and Main Memory

c.Control unit and ALU

d.ALU and bus

Answer:C

61) Different components in the motherboard of a PC unit are linked together by sets of parallel electrical conducting lines. What are these lines called?

- a. Conductors
- b. Buses
- c. Connectors
- d. Consecutives

Answer: B

62) 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

Answer: A

63) Which of the following is used as a primary storage device?

- a. Magnetic drum
- b. PROM
- c. Floppy disk
- d. All of these

Answer: B

64) Which of the following memories needs refresh?

- a.SRAM
- b.DRAM
- c.ROM
- d.All of above

Answer:B

65) The memory which is programmed at the time it is manufactured

- a.PROM
- b.RAM
- c.PROM
- d.EPROM

Answer:A

66) Which of the following memory medium is not used as main memory system?

- a.Magnetic core
- b.Semiconductor
- c.Magnetic tape
- d.Both a and b

Answer:C

67) Registers, which are partially visible to users and used to hold conditional, are known as

- a.PC
- b.Memory address registers
- c.General purpose register
- d.Flags

Answer:C

68) One of the main feature that distinguish microprocessors from micro-computers is

- a.Words are usually larger in microprocessors
- b.Words are shorter in microprocessors
- c.Microprocessor does not contain I/O devices
- d.Exactly the same as the machine cycle time

Answer:C

69) The first microprocessor built by the Intel Corporation was called

- a.8008
- b.8080
- c.4004
- d.8800

Answer:C

70) 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

Answer:D

71) Most important advantage of an IC is its

a.Easy replacement in case of circuit failure

b.Extremely high reliability

c.Reduced cost

d.Low powers consumption

Answer:B

72) Which of the following items are examples of storage devices?

a.Floppy / hard disks

b.CD-ROMs

c.Tape devices

d.All of the above

Answer:D

73) The Width of a processor's data path is measured in bits. Which of the following are common

data paths?

a.8 bits

b.12 bits

c.16 bits

d.32 bits

Answer:A

74) Which is the type of memory for information that does not change on your computer?

- a.RAM
- b.ROM
- c.ERAM
- d.RW / RAM

Answer:B

75) 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

Answer:B

76) Before a disk can be used to store data. It must be.....

- a.Formatted
- b.Reformatted
- c.Addresses
- d.None of the above

Answer:A

77) Which company is the biggest player in the microprocessor industry?

a.Motorola

b.IBM

c.Intel

d.AMD

Answer:C

78) A typical personal computer used for business purposes would have... of RAM.

a.4 KB

b.16 K

c.64 K

d.256 K

Answer:D

78) The word length of a computer is measured in

a.Bytes

b.Millimeters

c.Meters

d.Bits

Answer:D

79) What are the three decisions making operations performed by the ALU of a computer?

a.Grater than

b.Less than

- c.Equal to
- d.All of the above

Answer:D

80) Which part of the computer is used for calculating and comparing?

- a.Disk unit
- b.Control unit
- c.ALU
- d.Modem

Answer:C

81) Can you tell what passes into and out from the computer via its ports?

- a.Data
- b.Bytes
- c.Graphics
- d.Pictures

Answer:A

82) What is the responsibility of the logical unit in the CPU of a computer?

- a.To produce result
- b.To compare numbers
- c.To control flow of information
- d.To do math's works

Answer:B

83) The secondary storage devices can only store data but they cannot perform

- a.Arithmetic Operation
- b.Logic operation
- c.Fetch operations
- d.Either of the above

Answer:D

84) Which of the following memories allows simultaneous read and write operations?

- a.ROM
- b.RAM
- c.EPROM
- d.None of above

Answer:B

85) Which of the following memories has the shortest access times?

- a.Cache memory
- b.Magnetic bubble memory
- c.Magnetic core memory
- d.RAM

Answer:A

86) A 32 bit microprocessor has the word length equal to

- a.2 byte
- b.32 byte
- c.4 byte
- d.8 byte

Answer:C

87) An error in computer data is called

- a.Chip
- b.Bug
- c.CPU
- d.Storage device

Answer:B

88) The silicon chips used for data processing are called

- a.RAM chips
- b.ROM chips
- c.Micro processors
- d.PROM chips

Answer:D

89) The metal disks, which are permanently housed in, sealed and contamination free containers

are called

- a.Hard disks

- b.Floppy disk
- c.Winchester disk
- d.Flexible disk

Answer:C

90) A computer consists of

- a.A central processing unit
- b.A memory
- c.Input and output unit
- d.All of the above

Answer:D

91) The instructions for starting the computer are house on

- a.Random access memory
- b.CD-Rom
- c.Read only memory chip
- d.All of above

Answer:C

92) The ALU of a computer normally contains a number of high speed storage element called

- a.Semiconductor memory
- b.Registers
- c.Hard disks
- d.Magnetic disk

Answer:B

93) The first digital computer built with IC chips was known as

- a.IBM 7090
- b.Apple – 1
- c.IBM System / 360
- d.VAX-10

Answer:C

94) Which of the following terms is the most closely related to main memory?

- a.Non volatile
- b.Permanent
- c.Control unit
- d.Temporary

Answer:D

95) Which of the following is used for manufacturing chips?

- a.Control bus
- b.Control unit
- c.Parity unit
- d.Semiconductor

Answer:D

96) To locate a data item for storage is

- a.Field
- b.Feed
- c.Database
- d.Fetch

Answer:D

97) A directly accessible appointment calendar is feature of a ... resident package

- a.CPU
- b.Memory
- c.Buffer
- d.ALU

Answer:B

98) The term gigabyte refers to

- a.1024 bytes
- b.1024 kilobytes
- c.1024 megabytes
- d.1024 gigabyte

Answer:C

99) A/n Device is any device that provides information, which is sent to the CPU

- a.Input
- b.Output
- c.CPU

d.Memory

Answer:A

100) Current SIMMs have either ... or ... connectors (pins)

a.9 or 32

b.30 or 70

c.28 or 72

d.30 or 72

Answer:D

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