

Fundamentals of Computer

Multiple Choice Question & Answers:-

1. UNIVAC is

- A) Universal Automatic Computer
- B) Universal Array Computer
- C) Unique Automatic Computer
- D) Unvalued Automatic Computer

Ans.A

2. The basic operations performed by a computer are

- A) Arithmetic operation
- B) Logical operation
- C) Storage and relative
- D) All the above

Ans.D

3. The two major types of computer chips are

- A) External memory chip
- B) Primary memory chip
- C) Microprocessor chip
- D) Both b and c

Ans.D

4. Microprocessors as switching devices are for which generation computers

- A) First Generation
- B) Second Generation
- C) Third Generation
- D) Fourth Generation

Ans.D

5. What is the main difference between a mainframe and a super computer?

- A) Super computer is much larger than mainframe computers
- B) Super computers are much smaller than mainframe computers
- C) Supercomputers are focused to execute few programs as fast as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute as many programs concurrently
- D) Supercomputers are focused to execute as many programs as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute few programs as fast as possible.

Ans.C

6. ASCII and EBCDIC are the popular character coding systems. What does EBCDIC stand for?

- A) Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
- B) Extended Bit Code Decimal Interchange Code
- C) Extended Bit Case Decimal Interchange Code
- D) Extended Binary Case Decimal Interchange Code

Ans.A

7. The brain of any computer system is

- A) ALU
- B) Memory
- C) CPU
- D) Control unit

Ans.C

8. Storage capacity of magnetic disk depends on

- A) tracks per inch of surface
- B) bits per inch of tracks
- C) disk pack in disk surface
- D) All of above

Ans.D

9. The two kinds of main memory are:

- A) Primary and secondary
- B) Random and sequential
- C) ROM and RAM
- D) All of above

Ans.C

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

- A) Memory
- B) Buffer
- C) Accumulator
- D) Address

Ans.B

11. Computer is free from tiresome and boardoom. We call it

- A) Accuracy
- B) Reliability
- C) Diligence
- D) Versatility

Ans.C

12. Integrated Circuits (Ics) are related to which generation of computers?

- A) First generation
- B) Second generation
- C) Third generation
- D) Fourth generation

Ans.C

13. CD-ROM is a

- A) Semiconductor memory
- B) Memory register
- C) Magnetic memory
- D) None of above

Ans.D

14. A hybrid computer

- A) Resembles digital computer
- B) Resembles analogue computer
- C) Resembles both a digital and analogue computer
- D) None of the above

Ans.C

15. Which type of computers uses the 8-bit code called EBCDIC?

- A) Minicomputers
- B) Microcomputers
- C) Mainframe computers
- D) Super computer

Ans.C

16. The ALU of a computer responds to the commands coming from

- A) Primary memory

- B) Control section
- C) External memory
- D) Cache memory

Ans.B

17. Chief component of first generation computer was

- A) Transistors
- B) Vacuum Tubes and Valves
- C) Integrated Circuits
- D) None of above

Ans.B

18. 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

Ans.B

19. What are the stages in the compilation process?

- A) Feasibility study, system design and testing
- B) Implementation and documentation

- C) Lexical Analysis, syntax analysis, and code generation
- D) None of the above

Ans.C

20. Which of the following IC was used in third generation of computers?

- A) SSI
- B) MSI
- C) LSI
- D) Both a and b

Ans.D

21. The main electronic component used in first generation computers was

- A) Transistors
- B) Vacuum Tubes and Valves
- C) Integrated Circuits
- D) None of above

Ans.B

22. A dumb terminal has

- A) an embedded microprocessor
- B) extensive memory
- C) independent processing capability

D) a keyboard and screen

Ans.D

23. One millisecond is

A) 1 second

B) 10th of a seconds

C) 1000th of a seconds

D) 10000th of a seconds

Ans.C

24. The output quality of a printer is measured by

A) Dot per sq. inch

B) Dot per inch

C) Dots printed per unit time

D) All of the above

Ans.A

25. Which of the following was a special purpose computer?

A) ABC

B) ENIAC

C) EDVAC

D) All of the above

Ans.A

26. What was the computer invented by Attanasoff and Clifford?

- A) Mark I
- B) ABC
- C) Z3
- D) None of above

Ans.B

27. Which of the following storage devices can store maximum amount of data?

- A) Floppy Disk
- B) Hard Disk
- C) Compact Disk
- D) Magneto Optic Disk

Ans.B

28. Which computer was considered the first electronic computer until 1973 when court invalidated the patent?

- A) ENIAC
- B) MARK I
- C) Z3
- D) ABC

Ans.A

29. 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

Ans.B

30. High density double sided floppy disks could store _____ of data

- A) 1.40 MB
- B) 1.44 GB
- C) 1.40 GB
- D) 1.44 MB

Ans.D

31. 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

Ans.B

32. Which of the following is not an input device?

- A) OCR
- B) Optical scanners
- C) Voice recognition device
- D) COM (Computer Output to Microfilm)

Ans.D

33. 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) 9 digits
- D) All of above

Ans.B

34. In most of the IBM PCs, the CPU, the device drivers, memory, expansion slots and active components are mounted on a single board. What is the name of the board?

- A) Motherboard
- B) Daughterboard
- C) Bredboard
- D) Fatherboard

Ans.A

35. In most IBM PCs, the CPU, the device drives, memory expansion slots and active components are mounted on a single board. What is the name of this board?

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- C) Daughter board
- D) Grandmother board

Ans.A

36. Magnetic disks are the most popular medium for

- A) Direct access
- B) Sequential access
- C) Both of above
- D) None of above

Ans.D

37. A technique used by codes to convert an analog signal into a digital bit stream is known as

- A) Pulse code modulation
- B) Pulse stretcher
- C) Query processing
- D) Queue management

Ans.A

38. 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 hardware item

Ans.C

39. A modern electronic computer is a machine that is meant for

- A) Doing quick mathematical calculations
- B) Input, storage, manipulation and outputting of data
- C) Electronic data processing
- D) Performing repetitive tasks accurately

Ans.B

40. When was vacuum tube invented?

- A) 1900
- B) 1906
- C) 1910
- D) 1880

Ans.B

41. Which of the following produces the best quality graphics reproduction?

- A) Laser printer
- B) Ink jet printer
- C) Plotter
- D) Dot matrix printer

Ans.C

42. Computers with 80286 microprocessor is

- A) XT computer
- B) AT computers
- C) PS/2 computer
- D) None of above

Ans.B

43. An application suitable for sequential processing is

- A) Processing of grades
- B) Payroll processing
- C) Both a and b
- D) All of above

Ans.C

44. Which of the following is not processing?

- A) arranging

- B) manipulating
- C) calculating
- D) gathering

Ans.D

45. The digital computer was developed primarily in

- A) USSR
- B) Japan
- C) USA
- D) UK

Ans.C

46. Software in computer

- A) Enhances the capabilities of the hardware machine
- B) Increase the speed of central processing unit
- C) Both of above
- D) None of above

Ans.A

47. Today's computer giant IBM was earlier known by different name which was changes in 1924. What was that name?

- A) Tabulator Machine Co.
- B) Computing Tabulating Recording Co.

C) The Tabulator Ltd.

D) International Computer Ltd.

Ans.B

48. Before a disk drive can access any sector record, a computer program has to provide the record's disk address. What information does this address specify?

A) Track number

B) Sector number

C) Surface number

D) All of above

Ans.D

49. The arranging of data in a logical sequence is called

A) Sorting

B) Classifying

C) Reproducing

D) Summarizing

Ans.A

50. 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

Ans.B

51. Abacus was the first

- A) electronic computer
- B) mechanical computer
- C) electronic calculator
- D) mechanical calculator

Ans.D

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

- A) 216
- B) 65,536
- C) 64K
- D) Any of the above

Ans.B

53. Instructions and memory address are represented by

- A) Character code
- B) Binary codes
- C) Binary word
- D) Parity bit

Ans.B

54. 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

Ans.D

55. A set of flip flops integrated together is called _____

- A) Counter
- B) Adder
- C) Register
- D) None of the above

Ans.C

56. People often call _____ as the brain of computer system

- A) Control Unit
- B) Arithmetic Logic Unit
- C) Central Processing Unit
- D) Storage Unit

Ans.C

57. Which is used for manufacturing chips?

- A) Bus
- B) Control unit
- C) Semiconductors
- D) A and b only

Ans.C

58. The value of each bead in heaven is

- A) 1
- B) 3
- C) 5
- D) 7

Ans.C

59. The first computer introduced in Nepal was

- A) IBM 1400
- B) IBM 1401
- C) IBM 1402
- D) IBM1402

Ans.B

60. Mnemonic a memory trick is used in which of the following language?

- A) Machine language
- B) Assembly language
- C) High level language
- D) None of above

Ans.B

61. Instruction in computer languages consists of

- A) OPCODE
- B) OPERAND
- C) Both of above
- D) None of above

Ans.C

62. Which generation of computer is still under development

- A) Fourth Generation
- B) Fifth Generation
- C) Sixth Generation
- D) Seventh Generation

Ans.B

63. A register organized to allow to move left or right operations is called a ____

- A) Counter
- B) Loader
- C) Adder
- D) Shift register

Ans.D

64. Which was the most popular first generation computer?

- A) IBM 1650
- B) IBM 360
- C) IBM 1130
- D) IBM 2700

Ans.A

65. Which is considered a direct entry input device?

- A) Optical scanner
- B) Mouse and digitizer
- C) Light pen
- D) All of the above

Ans.D

66. A set of information that defines the status of resources allocated to a process is

- A) Process control
- B) ALU
- C) Register Unit
- D) Process description

Ans.D

67. Each set of Napier's bones consisted of _____ rods.

- A) 5
- B) 9
- C) 11
- D) 13

Ans.C

68. BCD is

- A) Binary Coded Decimal
- B) Bit Coded Decimal
- C) Binary Coded Digit
- D) Bit Coded Digit

Ans.A

69. When was the world's first laptop computer introduced in the market and by whom?

- A) Hewlett-Packard, 1980
- B) Epson, 1981

C) Laplink Traveling Software Inc, 1982

D) Tandy Model-200, 1985

Ans.B

70. From which generation operating systems were developed?

A) First

B) Second

C) Third

D) Fourth

Ans.C

71. The first firm to mass-market a microcomputer as a personal computer was

A) IBM

B) Super UNIVAC

C) Radio Shaks

D) Data General Corporation

Ans.C

72. How many address lines are needed to address each machine location in a 2048 x 4 memory chip?

A) 10

B) 11

C) 8

D) 12

Ans.B

73. Properly arranged data is called

- A) Field
- B) Words
- C) Information
- D) File

Ans.C

74. A computer consists of

- A) A central processing unit
- B) A memory
- C) Input and output unit
- D) All of the above

Ans.D

75. Why are vacuum tubes also called valves?

- A) Because they can amplify the weak signals and make them strong
- B) Because they can stop or allow the flow of current
- C) Both of above
- D) None of above

Ans.B

76. John Napier invented Logarithm in

- A) 1614
- B) 1617
- C) 1620
- D) None of above

Ans.A

77. 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

Ans.D

78. What type of control pins are needed in a microprocessor to regulate traffic on the bus, in order to prevent two devices from trying to use it at the same time?

- A) Bus control
- B) Interrupts
- C) Bus arbitration
- D) Status

Ans.C

79. Where as a computer mouse moves over the table surface, the trackball is

- A) Stationary
- B) Difficult to move
- C) Dragged
- D) Moved in small steps

Ans.A

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

- A) Magnetic drum
- B) Hard Disks
- C) Floppy
- D) All of above

Ans.A

81. Multi user systems provided cost savings for small business because they use a single processing unit to link several

- A) Personal computers
- B) Workstations
- C) Dumb terminals
- D) Mainframes

Ans.C

82. What are the three decisions making operations performed by the ALU of a computer?

- A) Greater than
- B) Less than
- C) Equal to
- D) All of the above

Ans.D

83. The word processing task associated with changing the appearance of a document is

- A) Editing
- B) Writing
- C) Formatting
- D) All of above

Ans.C

84. Nepal brought a computer for census of 2028 BS. This computer was of

- A) first generation
- B) second generation
- C) third generation
- D) fourth generation

Ans.C

85. Algorithm and Flow chart help us to

- A) Know the memory capacity
- B) Identify the base of a number system
- C) Direct the output to a printer
- D) Specify the problem completely and clearly

Ans.D

86. Which statement is valid about computer program?

- A) It is understood by a computer
- B) It is understood by programmer
- C) It is understood user
- D) Both a & b

Ans.D

87. The difference between memory and storage is that memory is _____ and storage is ____

- A) Temporary, permanent
- B) Permanent, temporary
- C) Slow, fast
- D) All of above

Ans.A

88. When was Pascaline invented?

- A) 1617
- B) 1620
- C) 1642
- D) 1837

Ans.C

89. Which of the following statement is valid?

- A) Lady Augusta is the first programmer
- B) Ada is the daughter of Lord Byron, a famous English poet
- C) ADA is a programming language developed by US Defense
- D) All of above

Ans.D

90. A compiler is a translating program which

- A) Translates instruction of a high level language into machine language
- B) Translates entire source program into machine language program
- C) It is not involved in program's execution
- D) All of above

Ans.D

91. 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

Ans.D

92. Which of the following is the first computer to use Stored Program Concept?

- A) UNIVAC
- B) ENIAC
- C) EDSAC
- D) None of above

Ans.C

93. The term gigabyte refers to

- A) 1024 bytes
- B) 1024 kilobytes
- C) 1024 megabytes
- D) 1024 gigabyte

Ans.C

94. in which year was UK's premier computing event called ?The which computer? started?

- A) 1980
- B) 1985

C) 1986

D) 1987

Ans.A

95. Once you load the suitable program and provide required data, computer does not need human intervention. This feature is known as

A) Accuracy

B) Reliability

C) Versatility

D) Automatic

Ans.D

96. What is a brand?

A) The name of companies that made computers

B) The name of product a company gives to identify its product in market

C) A name of class to indicate all similar products from different companies

D) All of above

Ans.B

97. Machine language is

A) Machine dependent

B) Difficult to program

C) Error prone

D) All of above

Ans.D

98. A byte consists of

A) One bit

B) Four bits

C) Eight bits

D) Sixteen bits

Ans.C

99. Modern Computers are very reliable but they are not

A) Fast

B) Powerful

C) Infallible

D) Cheap

Ans.C

100. What is the date when Babbage conceived Analytical engine

A) 1642

B) 1837

C) 1880

D) 1850

Ans.B

MGM Dr.G.Y.P.C.C.S&I.T