

Microprocessor: 8085

Multiple Choice Questions & Answer:-

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.electricaly 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 referred:

- 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 retries instructions from :

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

Answer:C

24) The lower red curvy arrow show 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 acculattor 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. INTERRUPT REQUEST

b. INTERRUPT RIGHT

c. INTERRUPT RONGH

d. INTERRUPT 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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