

Computer Architecture (MCQ)

1. What is computer architecture?

- a) set of categories and methods that specify the functioning, organisation, and implementation of computer systems
- b) set of principles and methods that specify the functioning, organisation, and implementation of computer systems
- c) set of functions and methods that specify the functioning, organisation, and implementation of computer systems
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

2. Which of the following is a type of computer architecture?

- a) Microarchitecture
- b) Harvard Architecture
- c) Von-Neumann Architecture
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

3. A source program is usually in

- a) Assembly language
- b) Machine level language
- c) High-level language
- d) Natural language

Answer: c

4. The small extremely fast, RAM's are called as __

- a) Cache
- b) Heaps
- c) Accumulators
- d) Stacks

Answer: a

5. The first computer architecture was designed (or developed) in

- a) 1970
- b) 1971
- c) 1968
- d) 1972

Answer: (a)

6. The main components (or basic units) of a computer system are

- a) Input/Output unit
- b) Central Process Unit (CPU)
- c) Memory unit (Storage unit)
- d) All of the above

Answer: (d)

7. The major basic functions performed by a computer are

- a) Data and Instructions are accepted as input.
- b) Data and Instructions are stored (called data storage).
- c) Processing of data as per the instructions (called data processing)
- d) Control of all operations inside the computer and produced the result in the form of output.
- e) All of the above

Answer: (e)

8. The main functions of the input unit of a computer are

- a) It reads (or accepts) the list of instructions and data from the outside.
- b) It converts these instructions and data in computer acceptable format.
- c) It supplies (or feeds) the converted instructions and data to CPU or memory (i.e. computer system) for further processing.
- d) All of the above

Answer: (d)

9. The device used to fetch (or bring) instructions and data into a computer system is called

- a) ALU
- b) Control unit
- c) Input device
- d) Output device

Answer: (c)

10. Processing involves

- a) inputting data into a computer system
- b) transforming input into output
- c) displaying output in a useful manner
- d) providing a relevant answer

Answer: (b)

11. The basic function performed by the output unit is

- a) to convert the coded results produced by a computer to a human acceptable (readable) form.
- b) to supply the converted results to the outside world.
- c) to store results into memory
- d) Both a and b

Answer: (d)

12. Conversion of computer-generated results into human-readable format is the function of

- a) CPU
- b) RAM
- c) Output interface
- d) Input interface

Answer: (c)

13. Data processing cycle consists of

- a) input cycle and output cycle
- b) input cycle, output cycle, and processing cycle
- c) output cycle and processing cycle
- d) data transforming and refining cycle

Answer: (b)

14. The computer system is controlled by which component?

- a) CPU
- b) RAM
- c) ROM
- d) CPU and RAM

Answer: (a)

15. Which of the following units of measurement are used with the computer system?

- a) Bytes
- b) Kilobyte
- c) Megabyte

- d) Gigabyte
- e) All of these

Answer: (e)

16. The central processing unit and memory are located on the

- a) expansion board
- b) motherboard
- c) storage device
- d) None of these

Answer: (b)

17. Motherboard is also known as

- a) electronic board
- b) Printed circuit board(PCB)
- c) Combined device board
- d) CPU board

Answer: (b)

18. Which of the following is the main circuit board of computer system unit?

- a) Registers
- b) CPU
- c) Motherboard
- d) RAM

Answer: (c)

19. The hardware in which data is stored permanently for a computer system is

- a) Registers
- b) Bus
- c) Secondary memory
- d) Main memory

Answer: (c)

20. Which of the following is the brain of any computer system?

- a) ALU
- b) CPU

- c) RAM
- d) Control unit

Answer: (b)