BRAINSTORM GROUP (BSG) CPT111 Compiled Questions 1.0

MODULE 1

1.	is a raw or unprocessed fact.	(a) processing (b) process
	(a) computer (b) information	(c) processes (d) processor
	(c) data (d) memory	13. A data that has been processed is called
2.	is a processed data.	(a) datum (b) instruction
	(a) computer (b) information	(b) information (d) register
	(c) data (d) memory	14. A stage by stage description of the
3.	is an electronic device that process data	development of modern computation is
	into an information.	termed
	(a) computer (b) information	(a) computer generation
	(c) data (d) memory	(b) computer migration
4.	An electronic device that can receive	(c) computer innovation
	instructions, remember the instructions and	(d) computer description
	carry out the instructions is called	15. UNIVAC stands for
	(a) electronic machine (b) radio	(a) universal automatic computer
	(c) computer system (d) calculator	(b) universal automation computer
5.	A computer can perform all the following task	(c) universe automatic computer
	except	(d) universal autonomous computer.
	(a) accept data	16. The first successful general-purpose compute
	(b) process information	was
	(c) display information	(a) UNIVAC (b) Abacus
	(d) store information	(c) System 360 (d) Laptop
6.	The part of CPU that performs all	17. UNIVAC was delivered in the year
0.	mathematical computation is referred to as	(a) 1951 (b) 1950
	(a) arithmetic logic unit	(c) 1960 (d) 1961
	(b) register	18. The circuitry of the first-generation computer
	(c) control unit	was made of
	(d) main memory	(a) vacuum tube (b) transistor
7.	Which generation of computer was operated	(c) ICs (d) Diode
/.		
	using electronic valve?	19. The circuitry of the second-generation
	(a) first (b) second	computer was made of
0	(c) third (d) fourth	(a) vacuum tube (b) transistor
8.	Which computer generation is associated with	(c) ICs (d) Diode
	AI?	20. Which generation of computer was
	(a) first (b) second	programmed using machine language?
_	(c) third (d) fourth	(a) first generation
9.	Which computer generation is characterized	(b) second generation
	by the use of ICs technology in the design of	(c) third generation
	its components?	(d) fourth generation.
	(a) first (b) second	21. MSI stands for
4	(c) third (d) fourth	(a) mini scale integration
10.	The circuitry of the third-generation	(b) medium scale integration
人	computer was made of	(c) minor size integration
	(a) vacuum tube (b) transistor	(d) micro scale integration
7	(c) integrated circuit (d) Diode	22 and delivered the UNIVAC.
11.	Computer generation has evolved through	(a) August Jekyll & Nikola Tesla
	how many generations?	(b) Christen Nygaard & John Napier
	(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 5	(c) John Mauchly & August Nygaard
12.	Data> Information.	(d) John Mauchly & Presper Eckett

23. First generation computers used for	(b) permanent storage of data
input.	(c) data processing
(a) keyboard (b) punch card	(d) output information
(c) mouse (d) disks	34. Which of the following physical component of
24. Second generation computers were	a computer system can a user interact with?
programmed using	(a) register (b) main memory
(a) high level language (b) machine language	(c) keyboard (d) CPU
(c) assembly language (d) pseudo language	35. The following are output device except?
25 are small electronic devices that can	(a) keyboard (b) monitor
control the flow of electricity in an electronic	(c) speaker (d) printer
circuit.	36. SSI stands for
(a) transistor (b) ICs	(a) small scale integration
(c) electronic valve (d) diode	(b) standard scale integration
26. System 360 is an example of generation	(c) sensible scale integration
computer.	(d) serious scale integration
(a)1st (b) 2nd (c) 4th (d) 3rd (d) 5th	37. Intel 4004 was built by
27. An example of first-generation computers is	(a) Dr Ted Hoff (b) Dr Tud Hoff
(a) System 360 (b) UNIVAC	(c) Dr Tod Heff (d) Dr Ted Heff
(c) Abacus (d) Laptop	38. LSI stands for
28. IC's include several transistors and electronic	(a) large size integration
circuit on a chip.	(b) large scale integration
(a) silicon (b) mercury	(c) long scale integration
(c) copper (d) iron	(d) little scale integration
29. The successor of Intel 4004 is	39. Time sharing was an innovation introduced
(a) Intel 8008 (b) Intel 8080	during the generation of computer.
(c) Intel 8800 (d) Intel 4000	(a)1st (b) 2nd (c) 4th (d) 3rd (d) 5th
30. The physical component of computer system,	40. SSI allows up to transistors.
including any peripheral equipment printers,	(a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 100 (d) 200
modems are referred to as	41. MSI allows out to transistors.
(a) computer hardware	(a) 100 (b) 200 (c) 500 (d) 20
(b) computer system	42. LSI allows up to transistors.
(c) computer component	(a) 1000 (b) 2000 (c) 500 (d) 5000
(d) computer firmware	43. VLSI stands for
31. The part of the computer responsible for	(a) very large scale integration
program execution is known as	(b) varying large scale integration
(a) memory	(c) visible large scale integration
(b) input/output device	(d) volume large scale integration
(c) central processing unit	44. VLSI is associated with which generation of
(d) mother board	computer?
32. Computer generation has evolved through	(a) 1st (b) 3rd (c) 2nd (d) 4th (e) 5th
how many generations?	45. The world's first microprocessor is
(a) seven generation	(a) Intel 4004 (b) Intel 8008
(b) four generation	(c) Intel 4040 (d) Intel 8080
(c) five generation	46. Intel 4004 consists of how many transistors?
(d) nine generation	(a) 200 (b) 2300 (c) 200 (d) 1300
33. The register found in the CPU are used for the	47. A single chip that can hold the entire control
following	unit and the arithmetic logic unit of a

computer is called

(a) temporary storage of data

	(a) microcomputer	(b) microprocessor	60.	Which of the following	ng is not an input device?
	(c) micro-CPU	(d) micro-ALU		(a) CD ROM	(b) keyboard
48.	A in ALU stands for			(c) mouse	(d) scanner
	(a) algorithm	(b) arithmetic	61.	Which of the following	ng is not an input device?
	(c) arithmetical	(d) all-purpose		(a) joystick	(b) light pen
49.	GUI stands for			(c) printer	(d) scanner
	(a) Graphics User Inte	erface	62.	Which of the following	ng is an input device?
	(b) Graphical User Int	erface		(a) printer	(b) keyboard
	(c) Graphic User Inter	face		(c) monitor	(d) speaker
	(d) Graph User Interfa	ace	63.	is an input devi	ice used to capture still or
50.	is described has	the brain of the		moving images.	
	computer.			(a) plotter	(b) scanner
	(a) Monitor	(b) keyboard		(c) camera	(d) microphone
	(c) memory	(d) CPU	64.	The layout of keybo	ard is
51.	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	ter that can be touched		(a) ABCD.LMN	(b) ABCD:XYZ
	and felt is			(c) QWERTY	(d) ASDF;LKJ
	(a) software	(b) hardware	65.	A handheld device v	which has a rolling ball on
	(c) CPU	(d) human ware			lling pointer on the screen
52.	Which of the following	g is not an example of		of a computer is	
	hardware?			(a) joystick	(b) mouse
	(a) spreadsheet	(b) monitor		(c) cursor	(d) pad
	(c) CPU	(d) mouse	66.	VDT stands for	
53.	The part of the compu			(a) visual display te	
	program instructions			(b) video display ter	
	operation of all other			(c) visual display te	
	(a) ALU	(b) CPU		(d) video DVD telev	
	(c) Application Unit	(d) Control Unit	67.	CPU is made up of h	
54.	CU stands for			(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4	7 7
	(a) control utility	(b) common unit	68.	The part of the CPU	<u>=</u>
	(c) central unit	(d) control unit			utation is referred to as
55.		torage locations within	60	(a) AW (b) ALU (c)	() 0
	the CPU.	(1)	69.		based memory that can be
	(a) register	(b) main memory		other hardware dev	the microprocessor or
E 6	(c) mass memory	(d) cache			
50.	The ALU performs how (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4			(a) random access r(b) read only memoral	_
57		g is not a component of		(c) read write mem	-
37.	hardware.	g is not a component of		(d) read all memory	=
	(a) output device	(b) input device	70	• •	pe of computer except?
	(c) memo device	(d) storage device	70.	(a) digital computer	
58		nd data and instructions		(b) analog compute	
50.	into the CPU is	id data and mistractions		(c) hybrid computer	
	(a) input device	(b) register		(d) Microprocessor	
Y	(c) hardware	(d) CPU	71		addition and subtraction
59	Which of the following		/ 1.	are handled by which	
57.	device?	5 10 Hot all output		(a) register	(b) ALU
	(a) microphone	(b) monitor		(c) CU	(d) storage
	(c) speaker	(d) printer			(4) 5001450

72.	is used to retrieve	e information from the		(b) compact disk re	ewritten
	computer.			(c) compact disk re	ad and write
	(a) input device	(b) storage device		(d) compact disk re	ewritable
	(c) memory device	(d) output device	84.	. Which of the follow	ving is not a type of optical
73.	The process of creating	g an optical disk is		disk?	
	called			(a) CD ROM	(b) CD WORM
	(a) turning	(b) burning		(c) CD RW	(d) CD RAM
	(c) scrapping	(d) cycling	85.	. An optical disk that	allows data to be written
74.	Which of the following	is not an output		and read as many t	imes as desired is
	device?			(a)CD ROM	(b) CD RW
	(a) printer	(b) plotter		(c) CD RAM	(d) CD WRM
	(c) speaker	(d) camera	86.	. Which of the follow	ring does not allow
75.	Which of the following	is an output device?		modification of dat	a?
	(a) plotter	(b) mouse		(a) CD ROM	(b) CD RW
	(c) hard disk	(d) joystick		(c) CD RAM	(d)CD WRM
76.	is a device that ex	presses text or	87.	. Once data has been	written into a CD WORM,
	illustration on a paper	or other media.		it behaves like	
	(a) speaker	(b) camera		(a) CD ROM	(b) CD RW
	(c) printer	(d) plotter		(c) CD RAM	(d) CD WRM
77.	RAM means		88.	The main storage d	evice in device in most
	(a) Random account m	iemory		computers is	
	(b) Read access memo	ry		(a) flash drives	(b) hard disk
	(c) Random access me	mory	1 7	(c) RAM	(d) ROM
	(d) Read all memory		89.	. USB means	
78.	ROM means			(a) universe serial	base
	(a) Read only memory			(b) universal serial	base
	(b) Read online memo	ry		(c) universe serial	bus
	(c) Random only mem	ory		(d) universal serial	bus
	(d) Reads only memor	у	90.	. These are compone	ents of a computer system
79.	RAM is said to be volat	tile because		except	
	(a) it updates data ver	y quickly		(a) hardware	(b) information
	(b) it is unstable			(c) user	(d) data
	(c) it requires electric	power to hold data	91.	. The first electronic	spreadsheet software is
	(d) it is too expensive			(a) VisiCalc	(b) MS Excel
80.	ROM is said to be perm	ianent because		(c) power point	(d) open office calc.
	(a) it is more standard		92.	. The process or initi	alizing the computer
	(b) instructions stored	l in it cannot be changed		system for a persor	nal computer (PC) is known
	(c) it requires electric	power to hold data		(a) switch on	(b) boating
	(d) it updates slowly			(c) booting	(d) turn on
81.	Which of the following	g is not a storage	93.	is a device that	draws pictures by moving
	device?			one or more pens o	n paper.
h	(a) joystick	(b) hard disk		(a) printer	(b) plotter
	(c) optical disk	(d) flash drives		(c) speaker	(d) camera
82.	Which of the following	is volatile?			
	(a) RAM	(b) hard disk			
	(c) optical disk	(d) flash drives			
83.	CD RW stands for				

(a) compact disk rewrite

MODULE 2

computer that can be touched. (a) software (b) hardware (c) mailware (d) semi hardware 2 is a set of intangible instructions that tells the computer what to do. (a) software (b) hardware (c) mailware (d) semi hardware (d) mailware (d) semi hardware (e) mailware (d) semi hardware (g) mailware (d) pallition software (h) palpication software (h) hardware (a) utilities (b) palmication software (c) palmication software (h) word processors (c) presentations (d) graphic software (h) word processors (c) palmication software (h) word proce	1.	refers to the phy	ysical parts of the		(b) create documents	
Comalware		computer that can be	touched.		(c) edit photos	
2 is a set of intangible instructions that tells the computer what to do. (a) software (b) hardware (c) malware (d) semi hardware 3. Which of the following is not a hardware? (a) mouse (b) monitor (c) data (d) keyboard 4. software is divided into categories. (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5 software interacts with the computer at the basic level. (a) System (b) Application (c) Utilities (d) Editing 6. Operating system is an example of software. (a) System (b) Application (c) Utilities (d) Editing 7. System software helps the computer to carry, out all of the following except (a) managing files (b) interacting with I/O devices (c) removing viruses (d) deliting pictures 8. Which of the following is an example of system software? (a) spreadsheet software (b) word processors. (c) presentations (d) graphic software. 14. The most important software on the computer is (a) utilities (b) DBMS (c) operating system (d) Android OS (e) Linux 15. All are examples of handheld devices operating system except (a) Android OS (b) IOBMS (c) Android OS (d) Linux 16. All are examples of handheld devices operating system (d) Android OS (e) Linux 16. All are examples of handheld devices operating system (d) Android OS (e) Linux 16. All are examples of handheld devices operating system (d) Android OS (e) Linux 16. All are examples of handheld devices operating system except (a) Vindivis software examples of (a) Utilities (a) Android OS (b) IOBMS (d) all are examples of Application software (c) presentations (d) graphic software. 14. The most important software. 16. All are examples of handheld devices operating system except (a) Android OS (b) Linux 16. All are examples of perating system (b) How to be following system (b) application software (c) DBMS (d) all are examples of landheld devices operating system (d) Android OS (e) Linux 16. All are examples of perating system (e) Android OS (d) Microsoft windows 17. Antivirus software are examples of (a) Operating system (b) application software (b) Bips of war		(a) software	(b) hardware		(d) remove viruses	
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computer directly (a) False (b) True (c) Top software (d) Zip software 11. Application software helps users to do the following except (a) track finances (a) Kip software (b) Bip software (c) Top software (d) Zip software (a) email software (b) Zip software (c) backup software (d) antivirus software	10			20	` '	7 7
(a) False (b) True (c) Top software (d) Zip software 11. Application software helps users to do the following except (a) track finances (c) backup software (d) Zip software (d) Zip software (e) Zip software (following except (a) email software (d) antivirus software (e) backup software (d) antivirus software	10		micracia with the	20	=	
11. Application software helps users to do the following except (a) track finances 21 helps store copies of files. (a) email software (b) Zip software (c) backup software (d) antivirus software		=	(h) True		· · -	· · -
following except (a) track finances (b) Zip software (c) backup software (d) antivirus software	11	` '	` '	21	, , <u> </u>	` , •
(a) track finances (c) backup software (d) antivirus software	**	= =	po accept to do the		=	
		= =			` '	, , -
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22. Computer understand language.	(a) spreadsheet
(a) machine (b) octa	(b) presentation software
(c) mathematics (d) English	(c) word processors
23. Machine language are written as strings of	(d) graphics software
(a) 0's and 1's (b) 1's and 2's	31. Which of the following pair is an example of
(c) 0's and 2's (d) 0-9	word processors?
24 converts high level language to machine	(a) Microsoft word & open office writer
language.	(b) Microsoft Excel & open office calc
(a) language translator	(c) Microsoft PowerPoint & Open office
(b) language translation	impress
(c) language translatory	(d) Microsoft Access & Oracle
(d) language translate	(e) Microsoft paint & Adobe Photoshop
25 translates and executes before moving to	32. Which of the following pair is an example of
the next line.	DBMS?
(a) compiler (b) processor	(a) Microsoft word & open office writer
(c) translator (d) interpreter	(b) Microsoft Excel & open office calc
26 is a program for producing documents	(c) Microsoft PowerPoint & Open office
such as letters, memos reports & manuscript.	impress
(a) spreadsheet	(d) Microsoft Access & Oracle
(b) presentation software	(e) Microsoft paint & Adobe Photoshop
(c) word processors	33. Which of the following pair is an example of
(d) graphics software	graphics software?
27. Which of the following pair is an example of	(a) Microsoft word & open office writer
presentation software?	(b) Microsoft Excel & open office calc
(a) Microsoft word & open office writer	(c) Microsoft PowerPoint & Open office
(b) Microsoft Excel & open office calc	impress
(c) Microsoft PowerPoint & Open office	(d) Microsoft Access & Oracle
impress	(e) Microsoft paint & Adobe Photoshop
(d) Microsoft Access & Oracle	34. Which of the following pair is an example of
(e) Microsoft paint & Adobe Photoshop	spreadsheet?
28 is an arrangement of rows and columns	(a) Microsoft word & open office writer
containing values that can be manipulated.	(b) Microsoft Excel & open office calc
(a) spreadsheet	(c) Microsoft PowerPoint & Open office
(b) presentation software	impress
(c) word processors	(d) Microsoft Access & Oracle
(d) graphics software	(e) Microsoft paint & Adobe Photoshop
29 allow users to create, edit and	35 is a program for storing, modifying,
manipulate graphics.	finding and replacing data contained in a
(a) spreadsheet	database
(b) presentation software	(a) Microsoft word & open office writer
(c) word processors	(b) Microsoft Excel & open office calc
(d) graphics software	(c) Microsoft PowerPoint & Open office
30 enables user to combine text, graphs,	impress
photos, sound clips and animation into series	(d) Microsoft Access & Oracle
of electronic slides.	(e) Microsoft paint & Adobe Photoshop

36. DBMS means (a) Database manager system (b) Database manage system (c) Database monitor system (d) Database management system 37. Graphics software is divided into (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5 38. _____ software help you paint images by providing pens, brushes and paints. (a) paint (b) drawing (c) photo editing (d) presentation. 39. Corel designer is an example of (a) word processor (b) DBMS (c) presentation (d) graphics software 40. Google presentation is an example of (a) word processor (b) DBMS (d) graphics software (c) presentation 41. Paint software used bitmap graphics formats such as the following except (a) JPEG (b) PNG (c) BMP (d) WMF 42. VM means (a) visual machine (b) virtual machine (c) vendor machine (d) video machine 43. VMM means (a) virtual machine mainframe (b) virtual machine manager (c) virtual machine monitor (d) virtual machine multiple 44. Which of the following is not a type Operating system? (a) personal computer OS (b) server OS (c) embedded OS (d) mainframe multiprocessor OS 45. ____ OS are needed to connect multiple CPU in a single system. (a) mainframe (b) sensor (c) real-time (d) multiprocessor 6. OS for room-sized computers are called (a) mainframe (b) sensor (c) real-time (d) multiprocessor 47. In serial processing, users had to access the

(b) batch

(d) series

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computer in (a) multiple

(c) simple batch

48. ____ serves as interface between Application software and the hardware. (a) Operating system (b) translator (c) utilities (d) malware 49. Which of the following is not a function of operating system? (a) user interface (b) program execution (c) resource allocation (d) I/O operations (e) none of the above 50. OS means (a) operation system (b) operating system

(d) operational system

(c) operate system

MODULE 3

1.	In an 8085 microproce	essor, the register that		(a) input register	(b) address register
	hold memory is		4.6	(c) data register	(d) accumulator
	(a) data register	(b) temporary register	16.	The register that hold	
_	(c) accumulator	(d) instruction register		(a) input register	(b) address register
2.	In an 8085 microproce			(c) data register	(d) accumulator
	holds temporary data		17.	ANSI stands for	
	(a) data register	(b) temporary register		(a) American Nations	
_	(c) accumulator	(d) instruction register		, -	al Standards Institute
3.	In an 8085 microproce	_			al Standards Institution
	holds the results of ari	thmetic Operating		(d) America National	Standards Institute
	system is		18.	ASCI stands for	
	(a) data register	(b) temporary register		, ,	Code for Information
	(c) accumulator	(d) instruction register		Interchange	
4.	In an 8085 microproce	_			rd Code for Information
	holds the current instr	uction code being		and Interchange	
	execute is				d Code for Information
	(a) data register	(b) temporary register		Interchange	
	(c) accumulator	(d) instruction register		(d) American Standar	
5.	What is the symbol for			Information Intercha	
	(a) IRR	(b) IPR	19.	<u>/_</u>	any bits for its encoding?
	(c) INPR	(d) IPTR	AX	(a) 8 (b) 16 (c) 32	
6.	What is the symbol for		20.		nat are used to represent
	(a) OITR	(b) OTR		-	system are the following
	(c) OTPR	(d) OUTR		except	
7.	What is the symbol for			(a) base 2	(b) base 10
	(a) AC (b) AR (c) AM			(c) base 12	(d) base 16
8.	What's symbol for the		21.	Binary is also referre	
	(a) PC	(b) PRC		(a) base 2	(b) base 10
	(c) PCT	(d) PRCT		(c) base 8	(d) base 16
9.	The program counter of	contains number of	22.	Decimal is also referr	
	bits.			(a) base 2	(b) base 10
	(a) 32 (b) 16 (c) 12			(c) base 8	(d) base 12
10.	The accumulator has _		23.	Octal is also referred	
	(a) 32 (b) 16 (c) 12			(a) base 2	(b) base 10
11.	Which of the following			(c) base 8	(d) base 16
	register as address reg		24.	Number base 16 is al	
	(a) program counter	-		(a) binary	(b) decimal
	(c) input register	(d) accumulator		(c) hexadecimal	(d) octal
12.	INPR has how many nu		25.	Number base 8 is also	
4	(a) 8 (b) 16 (c) 32	` '		(a) binary	(b) decimal
13.	The register that holds	input data is		(c) hexadecimal	(d) octal
h	(a) input register	(b) address register	26.	Number base 2 is also	o referred to as
	(c) data register	(d) accumulator		(a) binary	(b) decimal
14.	The register that hold			(c) hexadecimal	(d) octal
	results of arithmetic of		27.		se that are used to repr-
	(a) input register	(b) address register		=	omputers are usually in
	(c) data register	(d) accumulator		(a) binary	(b) decimal
15.	The register that holds	memory data is		(c) hexadecimal	(d) octal

28.	MSB means			(a) 111010101	(b) 10101011
	(a) most significant bi	te		(c) 101010111	(d) 111010111
	(b) most significant by	rte	45.	Convert 572 to binary	
	(c) most significant bi			(a) 11110001	(b) 100111100
	(d) most significant be	eta		(c) 1000111100	(d) 100011110
29.	The most significant b	it is used to represent	46.	Convert 1265 to binar	
	the of the number	r?		(a) 1011110001	(b) 1001110001
	(a) sign	(b) exponent		(c) 1001111001	(d) 10011110001
	(c) value	(d) mantissa	47.	E7 ₁₆ is equivalent to	
30.	Convert 101.0101 ₂ to	a decimal number		(a) 231 ₁₀	(b) 213_{10}
	(a) 3.3125	(b) 4.3125		(c) 132_{10}	(d) 312 ₁₀
	(c) 5.3125	(d) 6.3125	48.	2C ₁₆ is equivalent to	
31.	Convert 0.1011 ₂ to a d	ecimal fraction		(a) 44 ₁₀	(b) 45 ₁₀
	(a) 0.6857	(b) 0.8657		(c) 46 ₁₀	(d) 47 ₁₀
	(c) 0.6875	(d) 0.8675	49.	98_{16} is equivalent to	
32.	The decimal equivaler	it of binary 10101 is		(a) 152 ₁₀	(b) 125 ₁₀
	(a) 12 (b) 13 (c) 21	(d) 22		(c) 124 ₁₀	(d) 142 ₁₀
33.	The decimal equivaler	it of binary 11001 is	50.	2F1 ₁₆ is equivalent to	
	(a) 23 (b) 24 (c) 25			(a) 703_{10}	(b) 753 ₁₀
34.	The decimal equivaler	it of binary 101101 is		(c) 773 ₁₀	(d) 763 ₁₀
	(a) 44 (b) 45 (c) 54	(d) 55	51.	Convert decimal numb	er 54 ₁₀ to hexadecimal
35.	The decimal equivaler	it of binary 110011 is		(a) 34 ₁₆	(b) 35 ₁₆
	(a) 14 (b) 15 (c) 50	(d) 51		(c) 36_{16}	(d) 37 ₁₆
36.	11010.11 ₂ is equal to		52.	Convert decimal numb	per 200 ₁₀ to hexadecimal
	(a) 26.30	(b) 26.25		(a) $B8_{16}$	(b) B9 ₁₆
	(c) 26.50	(d) 26.75		(c) $C8_{16}$	(d) $C9_{16}$
37.	10111.011 ₂ is equal to		53.	Convert decimal numb	er 91 ₁₀ to hexadecimal
	(a) 22.375	(b) 22.325		(a) $5A_{16}$	(b) $5B_{16}$
	(c) 23.375	(d) 23.325		(c) $5C_{16}$	(d) $5D_{16}$
38.	110101.11 ₂ is equal to		54.	Convert decimal numb	er 238 ₁₀ to hexadecimal
	(a) 53.75	(b) 63.25		(a) DD ₁₆	(b) DE_{16}
	(c) 63.75	(d) 5 3.25		(c) ED_{16}	(d) EE_{16}
39.	11010101_2 is equal to		55.	Convert 110101111 ₂ to	hexadecimal
	(a) 212	(b) 213		(a) C7 ₁₆	(b) D7 ₁₆
	(c) 214	(d) 215		(c) $C8_{16}$	(d) $D8_{16}$
40.	Convert 31 to binary		56.	Convert 11101010 ₂ to	
	(a) 111111	(b) 11110		(a) FA ₁₆	(b) EA ₁₆
	(c) 10000	(d) 100000		(c) EB_{16}	(d) FB_{16}
41.	Convert 42 to binary		57.	Convert 10001011 ₂ to	
4	(a) 101010	(b) 1010101		(a) $8A_{16}$	(b) $9A_{16}$
•	(c) 110101	(d) 101011		(c) $9C_{16}$	(d) $8B_{16}$
42.	Convert 57 to binary		58.	Convert 10100101 ₂ to	
	(a) 110001	(b) 111001		(a) A4 ₁₆	(b) $A5_{16}$
7	(c) 111000	(d) 100001		(c) $B4_{16}$	(d) $B5_{16}$
43.	Convert 63 to binary		59.	Convert 37 ₁₆ to binary	
	(a) 100000	(b) 111111		(a) 111011 ₂	(b) 110111 ₂
	(c) 111110	(d) 1111111		(c) 1110111 ₂	(d) 101111 ₂
44.	Convert 343 to binary		60.	Convert ED ₁₆ to binary	7
	1 11				

(a) 11101101₂ (b) 1101101₂ (c) 11001101₂ (d) 11101101₂ 61. Convert 9F₁₆ to binary (a) 10111111₂ (b) 100111111₂ (c) 100011111₂ (d) 10011111₂ 62. Convert A21₁₆ to binary 101000100001₂ (a) 101000101₂ (b) 1010001001₂ (c) 10100010001₂ (d) 101000100001₂ 63. Convert 17D₁₆ to binary (a) 101111101₂ (b) 101111111₂ (c) 10111001₂ (d) 101111100₂ 64. The bit stream 101.1101 represents (a) 5.825 (b) 5.8025 (c) 5.8215 (d) 5.8125 65. Conversion of 105_{10} to base 2 is (a) 1000011 (b) 1001111 (c) 1101001 (d) 1011011 66. Convert 11001010 to a decimal (b) 202 (a) 201 (c) 203(d) 20467. The two's complement representation for -14 (a) 10001 (b) 10010 (c) 10000(d) 10011 68. Find the number of bytes in 7mb. (a) 90000 bytes (b) 917504 bytes (d) 817504 bytes (c) 80000 bytes 69. group of eight bits put together is referred to as a (b) nibble (a) byte (d) data (c) record 70. A group of four bits put together is referred to as a (b) nibble (a) byte (d) data (c) record 71. A group of 32 bits is equal to (a) 2 bytes (b) 4 bytes (c) 6 bytes (d) 8 bytes 72. Four bytes is equivalent to ___ nibbles. (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 16 73. Four nibbles is equivalent to ___ bytes. (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 16 74. The two's complement representation for -12 (a) 11100 (b) 01100 (c) 00100 (d) 10100 75. The two's complement representation for +12(b) 01100 (a) 11100 (c) 00100 (d) 10100 76. The two's complement representation for -15 (a) 10001 (b) 01110

(c) 01111 (d) 10000 77. The two's complement representation for +15(a) 10001 (b) 01110 (c) 01111 (d) 10000 78. The two's complement representation for -6 (a) 1001 (b) 1011 (c) 1010(d) 1110 79. The two's complement representation for (b) 1011 (a) 1001 (d) 1110 (c) 101080. Bits represents information in states. (a) one (b) two (c) four (d) zero 81. The two states of bit are (a) zeros and ones (b) up and down (c) in and out (d) stable and unstable 82. The two states of a bit can be likened to the following except (a) ON and OFF (b) HIGH and LOW

(d) SIT and STAND

(c) YES and NO

MODULE 4

1.	When logic gates are	combined with no		(c) Eraser	(d) Erasing
	storage involved, it i	s called	14.	The fastest memory	system is
	(a) combination	(b) sequential		(a) CPU registers	-
	(c) decision	(c) non storage		(b) Cache memory	
2.		combined with a storage		(c) Primary memor	y
	involved, it is called	S		(d) Secondary mem	
	(a) storage	(b) decision	15.		sh time required by
	(c) combination	(d) sequential			wer and less expensive
3.	` '	f a sequential logic circuit		than SRAM	vor anna vos enp
٥.	(a) latch	(b) flip flop		(a) TRUE	(b) FALSE
	(c) toggle	(d) half Adder		(b) Not always	(d) Not sure
4.		f combination logic circuit	16	• •	xecute cycle describes
1.	(a) Adder	(b) subtractor	10.	how the machi	-
	(c) Toggle	(d) Multiplexer		(a) Charles Barbage	
5.	ALU means	(u) Multiplexel			-
Э.		anl unit		(b) Albert Einstein	
	(a) Arithmetical logi			(c) Lucas Vestors	
	(b) Arithmetic logica		17	(d) Von Neumann	
	(c) Arithmetic logic		17.	The Von Neumann	-
_	(d) Arithmetical logi			program on cy	
6.	Which of the followi	ng is not a boolean		(a) fetch-decode-ex	
	operator?	IO (I) NOD		(b) decode-execute	
_	(a) AND (b) OR (c) N	NO (d) NOR		(c) execute-fetch-de	
7.				(d) fetch-execute-de	
	(a) Random Accesse	-	18.		are stored in as single
	(b) Read Access Mod				which create a single path
	(c) Read Access Men	nory		memory access refe	rred to as the Von
_	(d) Read Aid Mode			Neumann	
8.	ROM means			(a) Bottle hand	. ,
	(a) Read Only memo	-		(c) Bottle leg	(d) Bottle neck
	(b) Random Only Mo	emory	19.	The terms and l	RAM are used
	(c) Read Only Mode			interchangeably	
	(d) Random Online	· ·		(a) RNM (b) RRM (d	, , ,
9.	The S in SRAM mean		20.	SRAM is constructe	d with
	(a) Station	(b) Static		(a) flip-flop	(b) capacitor
	(c) Status	(d) State		(c) metal	(d) resistor
10.	The D in DRAM mea	ns	21.	Dynamic RAM is con	nstructed out of
	(a) Dynamic	(b) Decision		(a) flip-flop	(b) capacitor
	(c) Direct	(d) Data		(c) metal	(d) resistor
11.	PROM means		22.	Which of the follow	ing is not an advantage of
4	(a) Program Read O	nly Memory		DRAM over SRAM?	
	(b) Programs Read (Only Memory		(a) uses less power	(b) generates less heat
4	(c) Programming Re	ad Only Memory		(c) less expensive	(d) slower
	(d) Programmable R	Read Only Memory	23.	Which of the follow	ing is not a type of ROM?
12.	Flash memory is bas	-		(a) PROM	(b) EPROM
	(a) PROM	(b) EPROM		(c) EROM	(d) flash memory
	(c) EEPROM	(d) ROM	24.	The M in RWM stan	
13.	The second E in EEP			(a) memory	(b) mass
	(a) Electrical	(b) Erasable		(c) main	(d) mean
		· ·	•		

- 25. Which of the following is the fastest components of the computer system memory?
 - (a) CPU register
- (b) cache
- (c) main memory
- (d) mass memory
- 26. Which of the following is the least fast components of the computer system memory?
 - (a) CPU register
- (b) cache
- (c) main memory
- (d) mass memory
- 27. The first stored-program computer was
 - (a) ENIAC
- (b) UNIVAC
- (c) UNILAC
- (d) EDVAC

- 28. The first stored-program computer was developed by
 - (a) John von Neumann
 - (b) Presper Eckett
 - (c) John Mauchly
 - (d) John Napier
- 29. EDVAC was developed in the year
 - (a) 1935
- (b) 1945
- (c) 1955
- (d) 1965
- 30. Which of the following is not a basic boolean operations (a) OR (b) AND(c) NOT (d) NAND

ANSWER TO MODULE 1										
1.	С	21.	В	41.	В	61.	С	81.	A	
2.	В	22.	D	42.	D	62.	В	82.	A	
3.	A	23.	В	43.	A	63.	С	83.	D	
4.	С	24.	A	44.	D	64.	С	84.	D	
5.	В	25.	A	45.	A	65.	В	85.	В	
6.	A	26.	В	46.	В	66.	A	86.	A	
7.	A	27.	В	47.	В	67.	В	87.	A	
8.	D	28.	A	48.	В	68.	В	88.	В	
9.	С	29.	A	49.	В	69.	A	89.	D	
10.	С	30.	A	50.	D	70.	D	90.	В	
11.	D	31.	С	51.	В	71	В	91.	A	
12.	В	32.	В	52.	A	72.	D	92.	С	
13.	С	33.	A	53.	В	73.	В	93.	В	
14.	A	34.	С	54.	D	74.	D			
15.	A	35.	A	55.	A	75.	A			
16.	A	36.	A	56.	A	76.	С			
17.	A	37.	A	57.	С	77.	С			
18.	A	38.	В	58.	A	78.	A			
19.	В	39.	D	59.	A	79.	С			
20.	A	40.	В	60.	A	80.	В			

ANSWER TO MODULE 2												
1.	В	11.	D	21.	С	31.	A	41.	D	51.		
2.	A	12.	A	22.	A	32.	D	42.	В			
3.	С	13.	A	23.	A	33.	Е	43.	С			
4.	A	14.	С	24.	A	34.	В	44.	D			
5.	A	15.	D	25.	D	35.	D	45.	D			
6.	A	16.	A	26.	С	36.	D	46.	A			
7.	D	17.	D	27.	С	37.	В	47.	D			
8.	D	18.	С	28.	A	38.	A	48.	A			
9.	В	19.	A	29.	D	39.	D	49.	Е			
10.	Α	20.	A	30.	В	39.	С	50.	В			

			AN	SWER TO	MODUL	Æ 3			
1.	A	21.	A	41.	A	61.	D	81.	A
2.	В	22.	В	42.	В	62.	A	82.	D
3.	С	23.	С	43.	В	63.	A		
4.	D	24.	С	44.	С	64.	D		
5.	С	25.	D	45.	С	65.	С		
6.	D	26.	A	46.	D	66.	В		
7.	A	27.	В	47.	A	67.	В		
8.	A	28.	С	48.	A	68.	В		
9.	С	29.	A	49.	A	69.	A		
10.	В	30.	С	50.	В	70.	В		
11.	A	31.	С	51.	С	71	В		
12.	A	32.	С	52.	С	72.	С		
13.	A	33.	С	53.	В	73.	A		
14.	D	34.	В	54.	D	74.	D		
15.	С	35.	D	55.	A	75.	В		
16.	В	36.	D	56.	В	76.	A		
17.	В	37.	С	57.	A	77.	С		
18.	С	38.	A	58.	В	78.	С		
19.	В	39.	В	59.	В	79.	A		
20.	A	40.	A	60.	D	80.	В		

(3))

ANSWER TO MODULE 4						
1.	A	11.	D	21.	В	
2.	D	12.	С	22.	D	
3.	В	13.	В	23.	С	
4.	D	14.	A	24.	A	
5.	С	15.	A	25.	A	
6.	С	16.	D	26.	D	
7.	С	17.	A	27.	D	
8.	A	18.	D	28.	A	
9.	В	19.	D	29.	В	
10.	A	20.	A	30.	D	