COMPUTER SCIENCE 9TH – Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTER

CHAPTER# 01

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Choose the right answer:

1. The device that converts hard copy into soft copy is:
   (a) printer (b) plotter
   (c) ✓ scanner (d) barcode reader

2. Abacus was invented about:
   (a) ✓ 5000 years ago (b) 4000 years ago
   (c) 3000 years ago (d) 2000 years ago

3. Media players are:
   (a) business software (b) education software
   (c) ✓ entertainment software (d) productivity software

4. The programs that are generally installed to manage and maintain overall computer resources is:
   (a) ✓ operating system (b) utility program
   (c) language translator (d) device driver

5. Modern languages use
   (a) compiler (b) ✓ interpreter
   (c) converter (d) assembler

6. A collection of wires connecting the CPU with main memory that is used to identify particular locations is:
   (a) control bus (b) data bus
   (c) ✓ address bus (d) memory bus

7. The inexpensive and most commonly used computers are:
   (a) super computer (b) mainframe computer
   (c) minicomputer (d) ✓ microcomputer

8. Computer cannot start without:
   (a) √ operating system (b) utility program
   (c) device drivers (d) business software

9. Graphical User Interface (GUI) was developed in:
   (a) second generation (b) √ fourth generation
   (c) mechanical era (d) electro-mechanical era

10. A person who uses different programming languages to develop programs is:
   (a) database administrator (b) web designer
   (c) √ software engineer (d) graphic designer

11. The volatile memory
   (a) is permanent (b) √ loses contents as the power is disconnected
   (c) possesses large storage (d) manages hardware resources

12. It is considered as first computer prototype.
   (a) Pascal's calculator (b) Slide rule
   (c) Napier's bones (d) √ Abacus

13. It was a small machine that contained ten rod:
   (a) Pascal's calculator (b) Slide rule
   (c) √ Napier's bones (d) Abacus

14. Napier's bones was used for:
   (a) addition & subtraction (b) addition & multiplication
   (c) √ subtraction & division (d) multiplication & division

15. Slide rule was invented by:
   (a) John Napier (b) √ William Oughtred
   (c) Blaise Pascal (d) Gottfried Leibniz

16. Pascaline or Pascal's calculator was invented in:
   (a) 1612 (b) 1622
   (c) √ 1642 (d) 1694

17. Pascaline or Pascal's calculator can perform addition and subtraction by:
(a) ✓ eight figures (b) seven figures
(c) six figures (d) five figures

18. Leibniz's calculator was also called:
(a) counting frame (b) Pascaline
(c) ✓ stepped reckoner (d) analytical engine

19. It was the first calculator that could perform all four basic arithmetic operations.
(a) Pascal's calculator (b) Slide rule
(c) Napier's bones (d) ✓ Leibniz's calculator

20. The first complete computing machine was invented by:
(a) John Napier (b) ✓ Charles Babbage
(c) Blaise Pascal (d) Wilhelm Leibniz

21. He is known as 'Father of Computer'.
(a) ✓ Charles Babbage (b) John Napier
(c) William Oughtred (d) Blaise Pascal

22. Charles Babbage's first invention was:
(a) slide rule (b) tabulating machine
(c) ✓ difference engine (d) analytical engine

23. It was an automatic mechanical calculator.
(a) analytical engine (b) ✓ difference engine
(c) tabulating machine (d) Pascaline

24. Historians consider it to be the first design concept of a general-purpose computer.
(a) ✓ analytical engine (b) difference engine
(c) tabulating machine (d) Pascaline

25. Electro-mechanical era starts from the mid of:
(a) 16th century (b) 17th century
(c) 18th century (d) ✓ 19th century

26. His first tabulator was used for the U.S. 1890 Census.

(a) Blaise Pascal (b) ✓ Herman Hollerith

(c) Charles Babbage (d) Wilhelm Leibniz

27. The advancement in the vacuum or electron tube gave birth to the:

(a) mechanical era (b) third generation computers

(c) ✓ electronic era (d) fourth generation computers

28. First Generation of Computers was based on:

(a) ✓ vacuum tubes (b) transistors

(c) 1Cs (d) microprocessors

29. Use of machine language

Primary Internal Storage Medium ⟶ Magnetic Drums

Input ⟶ Punch cards

Batch processing operating system

The above mentioned characteristics describe:

(a) ✓ First Generation Computers (b) Second Generation Computers

(c) Third Generation Computers (d) Fourth Generation Computers

30. ENIAC and UNIVAC are examples of:

(a) Fifth Generation Computers (b) Fourth Generation Computers

(c) Second Generation Computers (d) ✓ First Generation Computers

31. The second generation of computers became smaller, faster and more efficient because of:

(a) vacuum tubes (b) ✓ transistors

(c) ICs (d) microprocessors

32. Use of assembly & high-level languages

Primary Internal Storage Medium ⟶ Magnetic Core

Input ⟶ Punch cards

Batch processing & multi programming operating system

The above mentioned characteristics describe:

(a) First Generation Computers (b) ✓ Second Generation Computers

(c) Third Generation Computers (d) Fourth Generation Computers

33. IBM 7094 and IBM 1401 are examples of:

(a) Fifth Generation Computers (b) Fourth Generation Computers
(c) √ Second Generation Computers (d) First Generation Computers

34. Use of high-level languages
Output ⟶ Monitor
Input ⟶ Keyboard
Time sharing and real time operating system
The above mentioned characteristics describe:

(a) First Generation Computers (b) Second Generation Computers
(c) √ Third Generation Computers (d) Fourth Generation Computers

35. IBM 360 and IBM 370 are examples of:

(a) √ Third Generation Computers (b) Fourth Generation Computers
(c) Second Generation Computers (d) First Generation Computers

36. Third Generation of Computers was based on:

(a) vacuum tubes (b) transistors
(c) √ ICs (d) microprocessors

37. Fourth Generation of Computers was based on:

(a) vacuum tubes (b) transistors
(c) ICs (d) √ microprocessors

38. Use of semi-conductor memories RAM and ROM and magnetic storage became popular in:

(a) Third Generation Computers (b) √ Fourth Generation Computers
(c) Second Generation Computers (d) First Generation Computers

39. This generation also saw the development of Graphical User Interface (GUIs).

(a) √ Fourth Generation Computers (b) Third Generation Computers
(c) Second Generation Computers (d) First Generation Computers

40. We are now using:

(a) Second Generation Computers (b) Third Generation Computers
(c) Fourth Generation Computers (d) √ Fifth Generation Computers

41. According to technology or type of data, computers are classified into:
(a) two types (b) ✓ three types
(c) four types (d) five types

42. According to their size, computers are divided into:
(a) two types (b) three types
(c) ✓ four types (d) five types

43. The most powerful, fastest and largest computers are:
(a) ✓ super computers (b) mainframe computers
(c) mini computers (d) microcomputers

44. They are powerful multi-user and multi-processors computers.
(a) super computers (b) ✓ mainframe computers
(c) mini computers (d) microcomputers

45. DEC VAX and IBM AS/400 are good examples of:
(a) super computers (b) mainframe computers
(c) ✓ mini computers (d) microcomputers

46. They are also called Personal Computers (PCs).
(a) super computers (b) mainframe computers
(c) mini computers (d) ✓ microcomputers

47. According to purpose, computers are divided into:
(a) ✓ two types (b) three types
(c) four types (d) five types

48. Desktops, laptops, tablets and smart phones are examples of:
(a) minicomputers (b) special purpose computers
(c) ✓ general purpose computers (d) mainframe computers

49. It is now used to find real time location of people and objects.
(a) A.I. (b) IR
(c) RF (d) ✓ GPS

50. It can be used for the simulation of a real environment for training and education.
(a) Artificial Intelligence (b) √ Virtual reality
(c) Robotics (d) GPS

51. An IT expert who manages an organization network is:
(a) software engineer (b) graphic designer
(c) √ network administrator (d) web designer

52. www stands for:
(a) √ World Wide Web (b) Wide World Web
(c) Web World Wide (d) Wide World Work

53. It is the part of a computer that contains the primary devices.
(a) Microprocessor (b) ALU
(c) Control unit (d) √ System unit

54. Motherboard have connectors called:
(a) jacks (b) switch board
(c) √ ports (d) slots

55. A microprocessor typically has:
(a) three components (b) four components
(c) √ five components (d) six components

56. It functions just like a traffic policeman and manages and coordinates all the units of the computer.
(a) Arithmetic logic unit (b) √ Control Unit
(c) System unit (d) Registers

57. It is a temporary storage area that holds the data that is being processed.
(a) √ Register (b) Cache
(c) Data bus (d) Address Bus

58. It is an intermediate storage area, available inside microprocessor.
(a) Register (b) √ Cache
(c) Data bus (d) Address Bus

59. The immediate processed information is stored in:

(a) Register (b) Cache
(c) ✓ Data bus (d) Address Bus

60. In computer, they are the electric paths on which data is sent or received by different components.

(a) Register (b) Cache
(c) CU (d) ✓ Buses

61. They converts image into electronic format understandable by computer through light sensing.

(a) Input devices (b) Pointing devices
(c) ✓ Scanners (d) Output devices

62. Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR) and Magnetic Strip Reader are:

(a) Input devices (b) Pointing devices
(c) Scanners (d) ✓ Output devices

63. It is permanent memory:

(a) ✓ ROM (b) RAM
(c) Registers (d) Cache

64. It stores the major setting of computer permanently.

(a) ✓ ROM (b) RAM
(c) Registers (d) Cache

65. It is volatile and used to store data and instructions temporarily.

(a) ROM (b) ✓ RAM
(c) Hard drive (d) All of them

66. It is the master control program that manages all the system resources.

(a) Device drivers (b) Utility drivers
(c) Interpreter (d) ✓ Operating system

67. Linux is an example of:

(a) device driver (b) utility program
(c) √ operating system (d) language translator

68. Antivirus software is an example of:

(a) device driver (b) √ utility program
(c) operating system (d) language translator

69. It is used to reorganize file on a hard disk drive to increase performance of disk.

(a) √ Disk defragmenter (b) Disk cleaner
(c) Disk organizer (d) Disk formation

70. It translates the entire high-level language program into machine language before it executed.

(a) Assembler (b) √ Compiler
(c) Interpreter (d) Translator

71. Computer games, media players and web browsers are the examples of:

(a) operating system (b) utility programs
(c) device driver (d) √ application software

72. MS Office for Windows is an example of:

(a) √ productivity software (b) business software
(c) entertainment software (d) educational software

73. It is a set of instructions or a program.

(a) Hardware (b) √ Software
(c) ALU (d) CU

74. Computer instructions are executed on the basis of:

(a) CU timing (b) ALU timing
(c) software instructions (d) √ clock pulses

75. Primary storage devices include:

(a) Registers & Cache (b) Registers & RAM
(c) √ RAM & ROM (d) Cache & ROM

76. The evolution of computers is generally divided in following three eras.
(a) Two (b) ✓ Three
(c) Four (d) Five

77. First Generation of Computers were developing during:
(a) 1940 to 1956 (b) 1956 to 1963
(c) 1964 to 1971 (d) 1971 to Present

78. Second Generation of Computers were developing during:
(a) 1940 to 1956 (b) ✓ 1956 to 1963
(c) 1964 to 1971 (d) 1971 to Present

79. Third Generation of Computers were developing during:
(a) 1956 to 1963 (b) ✓ 1964 to 1971
(c) 1971 to Present (d) Present and beyond

80. Fourth Generation of Computers were developing during:
(a) 1956 to 1963 (b) 1964 to 1971
(c) ✓ 1971 to Present (d) Present and beyond

81. Fifth Generation of Computers were developing during:
(a) 1956 to 1963 (b) 1964 to 1971
(c) 1971 to Present (d) ✓ Present and beyond

82. The major invention or technology used in first Generation of computers was:
(a) ✓ Vacuum Tubes (b) Integrated Circuits (ICs)
(c) Microprocessors (d) Transistors

83. The major invention or technology used in second Generation of computers was:
(a) Integrated Circuits (ICs) (b) Vacuum Tubes
(c) Artificial Intelligence Technology (d) ✓ Transistors

84. Which of the following is the major invention (innovation) or technology used in third Generation of computers:
(a) Microprocessors (b) Transistors
(c) Vacuum Tubes (d) ✓ Integrated Circuits (ICs)

85. The major invention or technology used in fourth Generation of computers was:

(a) Transistors (b) √ Microprocessors

(c) Integrated Circuits (ICs) (d) Artificial Intelligence Technology

86. The major invention or technology used in fifth Generation of computers was:

(a) Microprocessors (b) √ Artificial Intelligence Technology

(c) Transistors (d) Vacuum Tubes

87. Computer _____ is a collection of all the physical parts or components of a computer.

(a) Firmware (b) Software

(c) √ Hardware (d) Liveware

88. The _____ is the main board which connects different parts of computer.

(a) hardboard (b) √ motherboard

(c) fatherboard (d) keyboard

89. There are typically _____ components of a microprocessor (CPU).

(a) four (b) √ five

(c) six (d) Three

90. Clock speed is measured in :

(a) minute and seconds (b) √ MHz and GHz

(c) Mb and Gb (d) hours and minutes

91. _____ is a temporary storage area known as programming model of 8 bits, 16 bits, 32 bits and 64 bits.

(a) Ports (b) √ Register

(c) Cache (d) Buses

92. CPU has _____ buses.

(a) two (b) √ three

(c) four (d) five

93. The most common _____ devices of a computer are keyboard and mouse.

(a) storage (b) √ input

(c) output (d) data

94. The most common _____ devices of a computer are monitor and printer.

(a) storage (b) input

(c) √ output (d) data

95. _____ Computers are also known as dedicated computers.

(a) Hybrid (b) General purpose

(c) √ Special purpose (d) Super