**CHAPTER 5:**

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| **ENGLISH QUESTIONS** |
| The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contains logic for performing a communication function between the peripheral and the bus.  a. I/O channel b. I/O module c. I/O processor d. I/O command |
| The most common means of computer/user interaction is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  a. keyboard/monitor b. mouse/printer c. modem/printer d. monitor/printer |
| The I/O function includes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ requirement to coordinate the flow of traffic between internal resources and external devices.  a. cycle b. status reporting c. control and timing d. data |
| An I/O module that takes on most of the detailed processing burden, presenting a high-level interface to the processor, is usually referred to as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  a. I/O channel b. I/O command c. I/O controller d. device controller |
| An I/O module that is quite primitive and requires detailed control is usually referred to as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  a. I/O command b. I/O controller c. I/O channel d. I/O processor |
| The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command causes the I/O module to take an item of data from the data bus and subsequently transmit that data item to the peripheral.  a. control b. test c. read d. write |
| The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command is used to activate a peripheral and tell it what to do.  a. control b. test c. read d. write |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when the DMA module must force the processor to suspend operation temporarily.  a. Interrupt b. Thunderbolt c. Cycle stealing d. Lock down |
| The 8237 DMA is known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DMA controller.  a. command b. cycle stealing c. interrupt d. fly-by |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a digital display interface standard now widely adopted for computer monitors, laptop displays, and other graphics and video interfaces.  a. DisplayPort b. PCI Express c. Thunderbolt d. Infini Band |
| The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ layer is the key to the operation of Thunderbolt and what makes it attractive as a high-speed peripheral I/O technology.  a. cable b. application c. common transport d. physical |
| The Thunderbolt protocol \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ layer is responsible for link maintenance including hot-plug detection and data encoding to provide highly efficient data transfer.  a. cable b. application c. common transport d. physical |
| The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contains I/O protocols that are mapped on to the transport layer.  a. cable b. application c. common transport d. physical |
| A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to connect storage systems, routers, and other peripheral devices to an InfiniBand switch.  a. target channel adapter b. InfiniBand switch c. host channel adapter d. subnet |
| A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ connects InfiniBand subnets, or connects an InfiniBand switch to a network such as a local area network, wide area network, or storage area network.  a. memory controller b. TCA c. HCA d. router |
| A set of I/O modules is a key element of a computer system  a. True b. False |
| An I/O module must recognize one unique address for each peripheral it controls.  a. True b. False |
| I/O channels are commonly seen on microcomputers, whereas I/O controllers are used on mainframes.  a. True b. False |
| It is the responsibility of the processor to periodically check the status of the I/O module until it finds that the operation is complete.  a. True b. False |
| With isolated I/O there is a single address space for memory locations and I/O devices.  a. True b. False |
| A disadvantage of memory-mapped I/O is that valuable memory address space is used up.  a. True b. False |
| The disadvantage of the software poll is that it is time consuming.  a. True b. False |
| With a daisy chain the processor just picks the interrupt line with the highest priority.  a. True b. False |
| Bus arbitration makes use of vectored interrupts.  a. True b. False |
| The rotating interrupt mode allows the processor to inhibit interrupts from certain devices.  a. True b. False |
| Because the 82C55A is programmable via the control register, it can be used to control a variety of simple peripheral devices.  a. True b. False |
| When large volumes of data are to be moved, a more efficient technique is direct memory access (DMA).  a. True b. False |
| An I/O channel has the ability to execute I/O instructions, which gives it complete control over I/O operations  a. True b. False |
| A multipoint external interface provides a dedicated line between the I/O module and the external device.  a. True b. False |
| a. True b. False |
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1. A device that allows users to feed data into a computer for analysis and storage and to give commands to the computer is called

a) Output device  
b) Input device  
c) Memory  
d) Both a and b

Answer: (b)

2. User communicates with a computer with the help of which devices?

a) Input device  
b) Output device  
c) Software device  
d) Both a and b

Answer: (d), Input-output device feeds data into and accepts data from a computer.

3. Which device allows you to enter data and instructions into a computer?

a) Input device  
b) Output device  
c) ALU  
d) CPU

Answer: (a)

4. Which device converts human-understandable data and programs into a form that computers can understand and process?

a) Output  
b) Monitor  
c) Input  
d) All of the above

Answer: (c)

5. A device that communicates the results of data processed by the computer and converts the digital information into a form that humans can easily read and understood is called

a) Input  
b) Monitor  
c) Output  
d) Keyboard

Answer: (c)

6. Which of the following groups are only input devices?

a) Mouse, keyboard, monitor, Joystick  
b) Mouse, keyboard, printer, Light pen  
c) Mouse, keyboard, Scanner, Joystick, Light pen  
d) Mouse, keyboard, Trackball, Touch Screen, Microphone  
e) Both c and d

Answer: (e)

7. Which of the following is not a pointing device?

a) Mouse  
b) Joystick  
c) Light pen  
d) Digitizer

Answer: (d), Digitizer is an input device that converts analog information into a digital form.

8. Which input device is used for input text, numbers, and commands to the computer?

a) Mouse  
b) Keyboard  
c) Scanner  
d) All of the above

Answer: (b)

9. Which input device is/are used to move the cursor position on a monitor screen?

a) Mouse  
b) Joystick  
c) Light pen  
d) Both a and b

Answer: (d)

10. The number of function keys in a keyboard is

(a) 14  
(b) 12  
(c) 13  
(d) 15

Answer: (c)

11. Ctrl, Shift, and Alt are known as \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_keys.

(a) function  
(b) modifier  
(c) alphanumeric  
(d) adjustment

Answer: (b)

12. Which key of keyboard is used to make characters either upper or lower case?

(a) ESC  
(b) Return  
(c) Shift  
(d) Both a and c

Answer: (c)

13. The use of tab key in the keyboard is

(a) to move a cursor across the screen  
(b) to indent a paragraph  
(c) to move the cursor down the screen  
(d) Both a and c

Answer: (d)

14. Mouse is

(a) pointing and drop device  
(b) cursor-control device  
(c) monitoring device  
(d) Both a and b

Answer: (d)

15. The first computer mouse was developed by

(a) Douglas Engelbart  
(b) William English  
(c) Daniel Cougher  
(d) Robert Zawaski

Answer: (a)

16. Optical mouse was built by

(a) IBM, 1920  
(b) Intel, 1930  
(c) Microsoft, 1999  
(d) Dell, 2000

Answer: (c)

17. Which of the following is used in an optical mouse?

(a) Infrared light  
(b) Light Emitting Diode (LED)  
(c) Sensor  
(d) Microwave

Answer: (b)

18. Wireless mouse communicates through

(a) radiowaves  
(b) infrared wave  
(c) microwaves  
(d) Electromagnetic signal

Answer: (a)

19. Which of the following are not input devices?

(a) Webcam and Microphone  
(b) Bar Code Reader and Smart Card Reader  
(c) Optical Character Reader and Optical Mark Recognition  
(d) Monitor and Printer

Answer: (d)

20. Which of the following is/are input devices?

(a) Track ball  
(b) Scanner  
(c) Touch screen  
(d) Magnetic Ink Card Reader (MICR)  
(e) All of the above

Answer: (e)

21. Which of the following is not an output device?

(a) Monitor  
(b) Printer  
(c) Headphone  
(d) Speaker  
(e) Scanner

Answer: (e)

22. A projector is an \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ device that can take images generated by a computer and reproduce  
them on a large, flat surface.

(a) input  
(b) output  
(c) input and output  
(d) monitor input

Answer: (b)

23. The OCR stands for

(a) Outsized Character Reader  
(b) Optical Character Reader  
(c) Operational Character Reader  
(d) Only Character Reader

Answer: (b)

24. The OMR stands for

(a) Optical Mark Recognition  
(b) Optical Magnetic Reader  
(c) Only Mark Recognition  
(d) Optical Markup Recognition

Answer: (a)

25. The MICR stands for

(a) Magnetic Ink Card Reader  
(b) Magnetic Ink Code Recognition  
(c) Meta Ink Character Recognition  
(d) None of these

Answer: (a)