SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY

SHRI C.J. PATEL COLLEGE OF COMPUTER STUDIES

SUBJECT: 1CS1010103 Computer Organisation

Unit-1

MCQ

1	Two basic types of signal analog and _____ A. Digital B. Digilog C. Vetilog D. Signvave	A
2	Which of the following characterizes an analog quantity? A. Discrete levels represent changes in a quantity. B. Its values follow a logarithmic response curve C. It can be described with a finite number of steps D. It has a continuous set of values over a given range	D
3	ASCII stands for: A. American Serial Communication Interface B. Additive Signal Coupling Interface C. American Standard Code for Information Interchange D. none of the above	C
4	Which type of signal is represented by discrete values? A. Analog B. Digital C. Vetilog D. Signvave	B
5	Which of the following is not a type of computer on the basis of operation? A. Remote B. Hybrid C. Analog D. Digital	A
6	A computer that operates on digital data. A. Remote B. Hybrid C. Analog D. Digital	D
7	This type of computer is mostly used for automatic operations. A. Remote B. Hybrid C. Analog D. Digital	B
8	_____ are used for solving complex application such as Global Weather Forecasting. A. Super Computers B. Public computers	A

	C. Mobile computers D. Hybrid computers	
9	The invention of _____ gave birth to the much cheaper micro computers. A. Mainframes B. Microcomputers C. Microprocessors D. PDAs	C
10	They can operate on batteries and hence are very popular with travelers. A. Mainframes B. Laptops C. Microprocessors D. Hybrid	B
11	PDA stands for? A. personal digital applications B. private digital applications C. personal digital assistants D. private digital assistants	C
12	_____computers are lower to mainframe computers in terms of speed and storage capacity. A. Mini B. Super C. Mainframes D. Hybrid	A
13	The term 'Computer' is derived from..... A. Latin B. German C. French D. Arabic	A
14	Who is the father of Computer? A. Allen Turing B. Charles Babbage C. Simur Cray D. Augusta Adaming	B
15	Which of the following controls the process of interaction between the user and the operating system? A. User interface B. Language translator C. Platform D. Screen saver	A
16	The first computers were programmed using A. assembly language B. machine language C. source code D. object code	B
17	.....is a combination of hardware and software that facilitates the sharing of information between computing devices. A. Network	A

	B. Peripheral C. expansion board D. digital device	
18	Which of the following statements is true ? A. Minicomputer works faster than Microcomputer B. Microcomputer works faster than Minicomputer C. Speed of both the computers is the same D. The speeds of both these computers cannot be compared with the speed of advanced	A
19	What type of computers are client computers (most of the time) in a client-server system? A. Mainframe B. Mini-computer C. Microcomputer D. PDA	C
20	---------- computer is small general purpose micro computer, but larger than portable computer A. Hybrid B. Digital C. Desktop D. Laptop	C
21	---------- computers operates essentially by counting A. Portable computer B. Hybrid computer C. Analog computer D. Digital computer	D
22	The first electronic computer was developed by A. J.V. Attansoff B. Bill Gates C. Simur Cray D. Winton Serf	A
23	The CPU and memory are located on the : A. expansion board B. motherboard C. storage device D. output device	B
24	On-line real time systems become popular in ..... generation A. First Generation B. Second Generation C. Third Generation D. Fourth Generation	C
25	..... is computer software designed to operate the computer hardware and to provide platform for running application software A. Application software B. System software C. Software D. Operating system	B
26	The primary function of the ..... is to set up the hardware and load and start an	B

	operating system A. System Programs B. BIOS C. CP D. Memory	
27	A ..... is a microprocessor -based computing device. A. personal computer B. mainframe C. workstation D. server	A
28	BIOS stands for A. Basic Input Output system B. Binary Input output system C. Basic Input Off system D. all the above	A
29	Personal computers use a number of chips mounted on a main circuit board. What is the common name for such boards? A. Daughter board B. Motherboard C. Father board D. Breadboard	B
30	In analogue computer A. Input is first converted to digital form B. Input is never converted to digital form C. Output is displayed in digital form D. All of above	B
31	Microprocessors as switching devices are for which generation computers A. First Generation B. Second Generation C. Third Generation D. Fourth Generation	D
32	Second Generation computers were developed during A. 1949 to 1955 B. 1956 to 1965 C. 1965 to 1970 D. 1970 to 1990	B
33	The computer size was very large in A. First Generation B. Second Generation C. Third Generation D. Fourth Generation	A
34	Which of the following is first generation of computer? A. EDSAC B. IBM-1401 C. CDC-1604 D. ICL-2900 55.	A
35	Chief component of first generation computer was A. Transistors	B

	B. Vacuum Tubes and Valves C. Integrated Circuits D. None of above	
	The generation based on VLSI microprocessor. A. 1st B. 2nd C. 3rd D. 4th	D

Short Question:-

(1) Define Following Terms:
(a) Analog signal (b) Digital Signal (c) Digital Computer (d) Computer Generation (e) Pulse waves (f) Software (g) Hardware
(2) What is Application Software?
(3) What is System Software?
(4) Application software Vs. System Software
(5) List out major parts of computer.
(6) Full form of CPU , ALU
(7) What is storage device?
(8) What are input and output devices?
(9) What is hybrid computer?
(10) What is difference between analog, digital and hybrid computer?
(11) What is main frame commuter?
(12) Describe minicomputer.

Long Question:-

(1) Explain Major Parts of Computer.
(2) Differentiate Digital System Vs. Analog systems
(3) Explain characteristics of computer.
(4) Explain Functions of Computers.
(5) Explain ALU with its components.
(6) Explain CPU with its components.
(7) Explain classification of computer.
(8) What is generation? Explain any one generation in details.
(9) Explain first computer generation in details.
(10) Explain second computer generation in details.
(11) Explain third computer generation in details.
(12) Explain fourth computer generation in details.
(13) Explain fifth computer generation in details.