

# MICROPROCESSOR BCA

## Second Semester

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1) Which is the microprocessor comprises:
  - a. Register section
  - b. One or more ALU
  - c. Control unit
  - d. **All of these**
- 2) What is the store by register?
  - a. **data**
  - b. operands
  - c. memory
  - d. None of these
- 3) Accumulator based microprocessor example are:
  - a. Intel 8085
  - b. Motorola 6809
  - c. **A and B**
  - d. None of these
- 4) A set of register which contain are:
  - a. data
  - b. memory addresses
  - c. result
  - d. **all of these**
- 5) There are primarily two types of register:
  - a. general purpose register
  - b. dedicated register
  - c. **A and B**
  - d. none of these
- 6) Name of typical dedicated register is:
  - a. PC
  - b. IR
  - c. SP
  - d. **All of these**
- 7) BCD stands for:
  - a. **Binary coded decimal**
  - b. Binary coded decoded
  - c. Both a & b
  - d. none of these

- 8) Which is used to store critical pieces of data during subroutines and interrupts:
- a. **Stack**
  - b. Queue
  - c. Accumulator
  - d. Data register
- 9) The data in the stack is called:
- a. **Pushing data**
  - b. Pushed
  - c. Pulling
  - d. None of these
- 10) The external system bus architecture is created using from \_\_\_\_\_ architecture:
- a. Pascal
  - b. Dennis Ritchie
  - c. Charles Babbage
  - d. **Von Neumann**
- 11) The processor 80386/80486 and the Pentium processor uses \_\_\_\_\_ bits address bus:
- a. 16
  - b. **32**
  - c. 36
  - d. 64
- 12) Which is not the control bus signal:
- a. READ
  - b. WRITE
  - c. **RESET**
  - d. None of these
- 13) PROM stands for:
- a. **Programmable read-only memory**
  - b. Programmable read write memory
  - c. Programmer read and write memory
  - d. None of these
- 14) EPROM stands for:
- a. **Erasable Programmable read-only memory**
  - b. Electrically Programmable read write memory
  - c. Electrically Programmable read-only memory
  - d. None of these
- 15) Each memory location has:
- a. Address
  - b. Contents
  - c. **Both A and B**
  - d. None of these

- 16) Which is the type of microcomputer memory:
- a. Processor memory
  - b. Primary memory
  - c. Secondary memory
  - d. **All of these**
- 17) Secondary memory can store \_\_\_\_:
- a. Program store code
  - b. Compiler
  - c. Operating system
  - d. **All of these**
- 18) Secondary memory is also called \_\_\_\_:
- a. Auxiliary
  - b. Backup store
  - c. **Both A and B**
  - d. None of these
- 19) Customized ROMs are called:
- a. **Mask ROM**
  - b. Flash ROM
  - c. EPROM
  - d. None of these
- 20) The RAM which is created using bipolar transistors is called:
- a. Dynamic RAM
  - b. **Static RAM**
  - c. Permanent RAM
  - d. DDR RAM
- 21) Which type of RAM needs regular refreshing:
- a. **Dynamic RAM**
  - b. Static RAM
  - c. Permanent RAM
  - d. SD RAM
- 22) Which RAM is created using MOS transistors:
- a. **Dynamic RAM**
  - b. Static RAM
  - c. Permanent RAM
  - d. SD RAM
- 23) A microprocessor retrieves instructions from :
- a. Control memory
  - b. Cache memory
  - c. **Main memory**
  - d. Virtual memory

- 24) The lower red curvy arrow show that CPU places the address extracted from the memory location on the \_\_\_\_:
- Address bus**
  - System bus
  - Control bus
  - Data bus
- 25) The CPU sends out a \_\_\_\_ signal to indicate that valid data is available on the data bus:
- Read
  - Write**
  - Both A and B
  - None of these
- 26) The CPU removes the \_\_\_\_ signal to complete the memory write operation:
- Read**
  - Write
  - Both A and B
  - None of these
- 27) BIU STAND FOR:
- Bus interface unit**
  - Bess interface unit
  - A and B
  - None of these
- 28) EU STAND FOR:
- Execution unit**
  - Execute unit
  - Exchange unit
  - None of these
- 29) Which are the four categories of registers:
- General- purpose register
  - Pointer or index registers
  - Segment registers
  - Other register
  - All of these**
- 30) Eight of the register are known as:
- General- purpose register**
  - Pointer or index registers
  - Segment registers
  - Other register
- 31) The four index register can be used for:
- Arithmetic operation**
  - Multipulation operation
  - Subtraction operation
  - All of these

- 32) IP Stand for:
- a. **Instruction pointer**
  - b. Instruction purpose
  - c. Instruction paints
  - d. None of these
- 33) CS Stand for:
- a. **Code segment**
  - b. Cootsegment
  - c. Costsegment
  - d. Counter segment
- 34) DS Stand for:
- a. **Data segment**
  - b. Direct segment
  - c. Declare segment
  - d. Divide segment
- 35) Which are the segment:
- a. CS: Code segment
  - b. DS: data segment
  - c. SS: Stack segment
  - d. ES:extra segment
  - e. **All of these**
- 36) The acculatator is 16 bit wide and is called:
- a. **AX**
  - b. AH
  - c. AL
  - d. DL
- 37) How many bits the instruction pointer is wide:
- a. **16 bit**
  - b. 32 bit
  - c. 64 bit
  - d. 128 bit
- 38) How many type of addressing in memory:
- a. Logical address
  - b. Physical address
  - c. **Both AandB**
  - d. None of these
- 39) The size of each segment in 8086 is:
- a. **64 kb**
  - b. 24kb
  - c. 50 kb
  - d. 16kb

- 40) The \_\_\_\_\_ address of a memory is a 20 bit address for the 8086 microprocessor:
- Physical**
  - Logical
  - Both
  - None of these
- 41) The pin configuration of 8086 is available in the \_\_\_\_\_:
- 40 pin**
  - 50 pin
  - 30 pin
  - 20 pin
- 42) DIP stand for:
- Deal inline package
  - Dual inline package**
  - Direct inline package
  - Digital inline package
- 43) EA stand for:
- Effective address**
  - Electrical address
  - Effect address
  - None of these
- 44) BP stand for:
- Bit pointer
  - Base pointer**
  - Bus pointer
  - Byte pointer
- 45) DI stand for:
- Destination index**
  - Defect index
  - Definition index
  - Delete index
- 46) SI stand for:
- Stand index
  - Source index**
  - Segment index
  - Simple index
- 47) ALE stand for:
- Address latch enable**
  - Address light enable
  - Address lower enable
  - Address last enable



- 48) NMI stand for:
- Non mask able interrupt**
  - Non mistake interrupt
  - Both
  - None of these
- 49) \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important segment and it contains the actual assembly language instruction to be executed by the microprocessor:
- Data segment
  - Code segment**
  - Stack segment
  - Extra segment
- 50) The offset of a particular segment varies from \_\_\_\_\_:
- 000H to FFFH
  - 0000H to FFFFH**
  - 00H to FFH
  - 00000H to FFFFFH
- 51) Which are the factor of cache memory:
- Architecture of the microprocessor
  - Properties of the programs being executed
  - Size organization of the cache
  - All of these**
- 52) \_\_\_\_\_ is usually the first level of memory access by the microprocessor:
- Cache memory**
  - Data memory
  - Main memory
  - All of these
- 53) Which is the small amount of high- speed memory used to work directly with the microprocessor:
- Cache**
  - Case
  - Cost
  - Coos
- 54) The cache usually gets its data from the \_\_\_\_\_ whenever the instruction or data is required by the CPU:
- Main memory**
  - Case memory
  - Cache memory
  - All of these
- 55) Microprocessor reference that are available in the cache are called \_\_\_\_\_:
- Cache hits**
  - Cache line
  - Cache memory
  - All of these

- 56) Microprocessor reference that are not available in the cache are called \_\_\_\_\_:
- Cache hits
  - Cache line
  - Cache misses**
  - Cache memory
- 57) Which causes the microprocessor to immediately terminate its present activity:
- RESET signal**
  - INTERUPT signal
  - Both
  - None of these
- 58) Which is responsible for all the outside world communication by the microprocessor:
- BIU**
  - PIU
  - TIU
  - LIU
- 59) INTR: it implies the \_\_\_\_\_ signal:
- INTRRUPT REQUEST**
  - INTRRUPT RIGHT
  - INTRRUPT RONGH
  - INTRRUPT RESET
- 60) Which of the following are the two main components of the CPU?
- Control Unit and Registers
  - Registers and Main Memory
  - Control unit and ALU**
  - ALU and bus
- 61) Different components in the motherboard of a PC unit are linked together by sets of parallel electrical conducting lines. What are these lines called?
- Conductors
  - Buses**
  - Connectors
  - Consecutives
- 62) The language that the computer can understand and execute is called
- Machine language**
  - Application software
  - System program
  - All of the above
- 63) Which of the following is used as a primary storage device?
- Magnetic drum
  - PROM**
  - Floppy disk
  - All of these
- 64) Which of the following memories needs refresh?
- SRAM
  - DRAM**
  - ROM
  - All of above



- 65) The memory which is programmed at the time it is manufactured
- PROM**
  - RAM
  - PROM
  - EPROM
- 66) Which of the following memory medium is not used as main memory system?
- Magnetic core
  - Semiconductor
  - Magnetic tape**
  - Both a and b
- 67) Registers, which are partially visible to users and used to hold conditional, are known as
- PC
  - Memory address registers
  - General purpose register**
  - Flags
- 68) One of the main feature that distinguish microprocessors from micro-computers is
- Words are usually larger in microprocessors
  - Words are shorter in microprocessors
  - Microprocessor does not contain I/O devices**
  - Exactly the same as the machine cycle time
- 69) The first microprocessor built by the Intel Corporation was called
- 8008
  - 8080
  - 4004**
  - 8800
- 70) An integrated circuit is
- A complicated circuit
  - An integrating device
  - Much costlier than a single transistor
  - Fabricated on a tiny silicon chip**
- 71) Most important advantage of an IC is its
- Easy replacement in case of circuit failure
  - Extremely high reliability**
  - Reduced cost
  - Low powers consumption
- 72) Which of the following items are examples of storage devices?
- Floppy / hard disks
  - CD-ROMs
  - Tape devices
  - All of the above**
- 73) The Width of a processor's data path is measured in bits. Which of the following are common data paths?
- 8 bits**
  - 12 bits
  - 16 bits
  - 32 bits

- 74) Which is the type of memory for information that does not change on your computer?
- RAM
  - ROM**
  - ERAM
  - RW / RAM
- 75) What type of memory is not directly addressable by the CPU and requires special software called EMS (expanded memory specification)?
- Extended
  - Expanded**
  - Base
  - Conventional
- 76) Before a disk can be used to store data. It must be.....
- Formatted**
  - Reformatted
  - Addressed
  - None of the above
- 77) Which company is the biggest player in the microprocessor industry?
- Motorola
  - IBM
  - Intel**
  - AMD
- 78) A typical personal computer used for business purposes would have... of RAM.
- 4KB
  - 16 K
  - 64 K
  - 256 K**
- 78) The word length of a computer is measured in
- Bytes
  - Millimeters
  - Meters
  - Bits**
- 79) What are the three decisions making operations performed by the ALU of a computer?
- Greater than
  - Less than
  - Equal to
  - All of the above**
- 80) Which part of the computer is used for calculating and comparing?
- Disk unit
  - Control unit
  - ALU**
  - Modem
- 81) Can you tell what passes into and out from the computer via its ports?
- Data**
  - Bytes
  - Graphics
  - Pictures

- 82) What is the responsibility of the logical unit in the CPU of a computer?
- To produce result
  - To compare numbers**
  - To control flow of information
  - To do math's works
- 83) The secondary storage devices can only store data but they cannot perform
- Arithmetic Operation
  - Logic operation
  - Fetch operations
  - Either of the above**
- 84) Which of the following memories allows simultaneous read and write operations?
- ROM
  - RAM**
  - EPROM
  - None of above
- 85) Which of the following memories has the shortest access times?
- Cache memory**
  - Magnetic bubble memory
  - Magnetic core memory
  - RAM
- 86) A 32 bit microprocessor has the word length equal to
- 2 byte
  - 32 byte
  - 4 byte**
  - 8 byte
- 87) An error in computer data is called
- Chip
  - Bug**
  - CPU
  - Storage device
- 88) The silicon chips used for data processing are called
- RAM chips
  - ROM chips
  - Micro processors
  - PROM chips**
- 89) The metal disks, which are permanently housed in, sealed and contamination free containers are called
- Hard disks
  - Floppy disk
  - Winchester disk**
  - Flexible disk
- 90) A computer consists of
- A central processing unit
  - A memory
  - Input and output unit
  - All of the above**

- 91) The instructions for starting the computer are house on
- a. Random access memory
  - b. CD-Rom
  - c. **Read only memory chip**
  - d. All of above
- 92) The ALU of a computer normally contains a number of high speed storage element called
- a. Semiconductor memory
  - b. **Registers**
  - c. Hard disks
  - d. Magnetic disk
- 93) The first digital computer built with IC chips was known as
- a. IBM 7090
  - b. Apple - 1
  - c. **IBM System / 360**
  - d. VAX-10
- 94) Which of the following terms is the most closely related to main memory?
- a. Non volatile
  - b. Permanent
  - c. Control unit
  - d. **Temporary**
- 95) Which of the following is used for manufacturing chips?
- a. Control bus
  - b. Control unit
  - c. Parity unit
  - d. **Semiconductor**
- 96) To locate a data item for storage is
- a. Field
  - b. Feed
  - c. Database
  - d. **Fetch**
- 97) A directly accessible appointment calendar is feature of a ... resident package
- a. CPU
  - b. **Memory**
  - c. Buffer
  - d. ALU
- 98) The term gigabyte refers to
- a. 1024 bytes
  - b. 1024 kilobytes
  - c. **1024 megabytes**
  - d. 1024 gigabyte
- 99) A/n .... Device is any device that provides information, which is sent to the CPU
- a. **Input**
  - b. Output
  - c. CPU
  - d. Memory

- 100) Current SIMMs have either ... or ... connectors (pins)
- 9 or 32
  - 30 or 70
  - 28 or 72
  - 30 or 72**
- 101) Which is the brain of computer:
- ALU
  - CPU**
  - MU
  - None of these
- 102) Which technology using the microprocessor is fabricated on a single chip:
- POS
  - MOS**
  - ALU
  - ABM
- 103) MOS stands for:
- Metal oxide semiconductor**
  - Memory oxide semiconductor
  - Metal oxide select
  - None of these
- 104) In which form CPU provide output:
- Computer signals
  - Digital signals**
  - Metal signals
  - None of these
- 105) The register section is related to \_\_\_\_\_ of the computer:
- Processing
  - ALU
  - Main memory**
  - None of these
- 106) In Microprocessor one of the operands holds a special register called:
- Calculator
  - Dedicated
  - Accumulator**
  - None of these
- 107) Which register is a temporary storage location:
- general purpose register
  - dedicated register
  - A and B**
  - none of these
- 108) PC stands for:
- Program counter**
  - Points counter
  - Paragraph counter
  - Paint counter

109) IR stands for:

- a. Intel register
- b. In counter register
- c. Index register
- d. **Instruction register**

110) SP stands for:

- a. Status pointer
- b. **Stack pointer**
- c. a and b
- d. None of these

111) The act of acquiring an instruction is referred as the \_\_\_\_ the instruction:

- a. **Fetching**
- b. Fetch cycle
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

112) How many bit of instruction on our simple computer consist of one \_\_\_\_:

- a. 2-bit
- b. 6-bit
- c. **12-bit**
- d. None of these

113) How many parts of single address computer instruction :

- a. 1
- b. **2**
- c. 3
- d. 4

114) Single address computer instruction has two parts:

- a. The operation code
- b. The operand
- c. **A and B**
- d. None of these

115) LA stands for:

- a. **Load accumulator**
- b. Least accumulator
- c. Last accumulator
- d. None of these

116) Which are the flags of status register:

- a. Over flow flag
- b. Carry flag
- c. Half carry flag
- d. Zero flag
- e. Interrupt flag
- f. Negative flag
- g. **All of these**



117) The carry is operand by:

- a. C
- b. D
- c. S
- d. O

118) The sign is operand by:

- a. S
- b. D
- c. C
- d. O

119) The zero is operand by:

- a. Z
- b. D
- c. S
- d. O

120) The overflow is operand by:

- a. O
- b. D
- c. S
- d. C

121) \_\_\_\_\_ Stores the instruction currently being executed:

- a. **Instruction register**
- b. Current register
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

122) In which register instruction is decoded prepared and ultimately executed:

- a. **Instruction register**
- b. Current register
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

123) The status register is also called the \_\_\_\_:

- a. Condition code register
- b. Flag register
- c. **A and B**
- d. None of these

124) The area of memory with addresses near zero are called:

- a. High memory
- b. Mid memory
- c. Memory
- d. **Low memory**

125) The processor uses the stack to keep track of where the items are stored on it this by using the:

- a. **Stack pointer register**

- b. Queue pointer register
  - c. Both a & b
  - d. None of these
- 126) Stack words on:
- a. LILO
  - b. **LIFO**
  - c. FIFO
  - d. None of these
- 127) Which is the basic stack operation:
- a. PUSH
  - b. POP
  - c. **BOTH A and B**
  - d. None of these
- 128) SP stand for:
- a. **Stack pointer**
  - b. Stack pop
  - c. Stack push
  - d. None of these
- 129) How many bit stored by status register:
- a. **1 bit**
  - b. 4 bit
  - c. 6 bit
  - d. 8 bit
- 130) The 16 bit register is separated into groups of 4 bit where each groups is called:
- a. BCD
  - b. **Nibble**
  - c. Half byte
  - d. None of these
- 131) A nibble can be represented in the from of:
- a. Octal digit
  - b. Decimal
  - c. **Hexadecimal**
  - d. None of these
- 132) The left side of any binary number is called:
- a. Least significant digit
  - b. **Most significant digit**
  - c. Medium significant digit
  - d. low significant digit
- 133) MSD stands for:
- a. Least significant digit
  - b. **Most significant digit**
  - c. Medium significant digit
  - d. low significant digit

- 134) \_\_\_\_\_ a subsystem that transfer data between computer components inside a computer or between computer:
- a. Chip
  - b. Register
  - c. Processor
  - d. **Bus**
- 135) The external system bus architecture is created using from \_\_\_\_\_ architecture:
- a. Pascal
  - b. Dennis Ritchie
  - c. Charles Babbage
  - d. **Von Neumann**
- 136) Which bus carry addresses:
- a. System bus
  - b. **Address bus**
  - c. Control bus
  - d. Data bus
- 137) A 16 bit address bus can generate \_\_\_\_\_ addresses:
- a. 32767
  - b. 25652
  - c. **65536**
  - d. none of these
- 138) CPU can read & write data by using :
- a. Control bus
  - b. **Data bus**
  - c. Address bus
  - d. None of these
- 139) Which bus transfer singles from the CPU to external device and others that carry singles from external device to the CPU:
- a. **Control bus**
  - b. Data bus
  - c. Address bus
  - d. None of these
- 140) When memory read or I/O read are active data is to the processor :
- a. **Input**
  - b. Output
  - c. Processor
  - d. None of these
- 141) When memory write or I/O read are active data is from the processor:
- a. Input
  - b. **Output**
  - c. Processor
  - d. None of these

142) CS stands for:

- a. Cable select
- b. **Chip select**
- c. Control select
- d. Cable system

143) WE stands for:

- a. **Write enable**
- b. Wrote enable
- c. Write envy
- d. None of these

144) MAR stands for:

- a. **Memory address register**
- b. Memory address recode
- c. Micro address register
- d. None of these

145) MDR stands for:

- a. **Memory data register**
- b. Memory data recode
- c. Micro data register
- d. None of these

146) Which are the READ operation can in simple steps:

- a. Address
- b. Data
- c. Control
- d. **All of these**

147) DMA stands for:

- a. **Direct memory access**
- b. Direct memory allocation
- c. Data memory access
- d. Data memory allocation

148) The \_\_\_\_ place the data from a register onto the data bus:

- a. **CPU**
- b. ALU
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of these

149) The microcomputer system by using the \_\_\_\_ device interface:

- a. Input
- b. Output
- c. **Both A and B**
- d. None of these

150) The standard I/O is also called:

- a. **Isolated I/O**
- b. Parallel I/O
- c. both a and b
- d. none of these

- 151) The external device is connected to a pin called the \_\_\_\_\_ pin on the processor chip.
- a. **Interrupt**
  - b. Transfer
  - c. Both
  - d. None of these
- 152) Which interrupt has the highest priority?
- a) INTR
  - b) **TRAP**
  - c) RST6.5
  - d) none of these
- 153) In 8085 name the 16 bit registers?
- a) Stack pointer
  - b) Program counter
  - c) **a & b**
  - d) none of these
- 154) What are level Triggering interrupts?
- a) INTR & TRAP
  - b) **RST6.5 & RST5.5**
  - c) RST7.5 & RST6.5
  - d) none of these
- 155) Which stack is used in 8085?
- a) FIFO
  - b) **LIFO**
  - c) FILO
  - d) none of these
- 156) What is SIM?
- a) Select Interrupt Mask
  - b) Sorting Interrupt Mask
  - c) **Set Interrupt Mask.**
  - d) none of these
- 157) RIM is used to check whether, \_\_\_\_\_
- a) The write operation is done or not
  - b) **The interrupt is Masked or not**
  - c) a & b
  - d) none of these
- 158) In 8086, Example for Non maskable interrupts are
- a) **Trap**
  - b) RST6.5
  - c) INTR
  - d) none of these
- 159) In 8086 microprocessor the following has the highest priority among all type interrupts.
- a) **NMI**
  - b) DIV 0
  - c) TYPE 255
  - d) OVER FLOW

- 160) BIU STANDFOR:
- a. **Bus interface unit**
  - b. Bess interface unit
  - c. A and B
  - d. None of these
- 161) EU STANDFOR:
- a. **Execution unit**
  - b. Execute unit
  - c. Exchange unit
  - d. None of these
- 162) Which are the part of architecture of 8086:
- a. The bus interface unit
  - b. The execution unit
  - c. **Both A and B**
  - d. None of these
- 163) Which are the four categories of registers:
- a. General- purpose register
  - b. Pointer or index registers
  - c. Segment registers
  - d. Other register
  - e. **All of these**
- 164) IP Stand for:
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  - c. Declare segment
  - d. Divide segment
- 167) Which are the segment:
- a. CS: Code segment
  - b. DS: data segment
  - c. SS: Stack segment
  - d. ES:extra segment
  - e. **All of these**



- 168) The accumulator is 16 bit wide and is called:
- a. **AX**
  - b. AH
  - c. AL
  - d. DL
- 169) The upper 8 bits are called \_\_\_\_\_:
- a. BH
  - b. BL
  - c. **AH**
  - d. CH
- 170) The lower 8 bits are called \_\_\_\_\_:
- a. **AL**
  - b. CL
  - c. BL
  - d. DL
- 171) IP stands for:
- a. Index pointer
  - b. **Instruction pointer**
  - c. Index pointer
  - d. None of these
- 172) Which has great importance in modular programming:
- a. **Stack segment**
  - b. Queue segment
  - c. Array segment
  - d. All of these
- 173) Which register contains the 8086/8088 flag:
- a. **Status register**
  - b. Stack register
  - c. Flag register
  - d. Status register
- 174) How many bits is the instruction pointer wide:
- a. **16 bit**
  - b. 32 bit
  - c. 64 bit
  - d. 128 bit
- 175) How many types of addressing are in memory:
- a. Logical address
  - b. Physical address
  - c. **Both A and B**
  - d. None of these

- 176) The size of each segment in 8086 is:
- 64 kb**
  - 24kb
  - 50kb
  - 16kb
- 177) The physical address of memory is :
- 20 bit**
  - 16 bit
  - 32 bit
  - 64 bit
- 178) The \_\_\_\_\_ address of a memory is a 20 bit address for the 8086 microprocessor:
- Physical**
  - Logical
  - Both
  - None of these
- 179) The pin configuration of 8086 is available in the \_\_\_\_\_:
- 40 pin**
  - 50 pin
  - 30 pin
  - 20 pin
- 180) DIP stand for:
- Deal inline package
  - Dual inline package**
  - Direct inline package
  - Digital inline package
- 181) PA stand for:
- Project address
  - Physical address**
  - Pin address
  - Pointer address
- 182) SBA stand for:
- Segment bus address
  - Segment bit address
  - Segment base address**
  - Segment byte address
- 183) EA stand for:
- Effective address**
  - Electrical address
  - Effect address
  - None of these
- 184) BP stand for:
- Bit pointer
  - Base pointer**
  - Bus pointer

- d. Byte pointer
- 185) DI stand for:
- a. **Destination index**
  - b. Defect index
  - c. Definition index
  - d. Delete index
- 186) SI stand for:
- a. Stand index
  - b. **Source index**
  - c. Segment index
  - d. Simple index
- 187) DS stand for:
- a. **Default segment**
  - b. Defect segment
  - c. Delete segment
  - d. Definition segment
- 188) ALE stand for:
- a. **Address latch enable**
  - b. Address light enable
  - c. Address lower enable
  - d. Address last enable
- 189) AD stand for:
- a. **Address data**
  - b. Address delete
  - c. Address date
  - d. Address deal
- 190) NMI stand for:
- a. **Non mask able interrupt**
  - b. Non mistake interrupt
  - c. Both
  - d. None of these
- 191) PC stand for:
- a. **program counter**
  - b. project counter
  - c. protect counter
  - d. planning counter
- 192) AH stand for:
- a. **Accumulator high**
  - b. Address high
  - c. Appropriate high
  - d. Application high
- 193) AL stand for:
- a. **Accumulator low**
  - b. Address low

- c. Appropriate low
  - d. Application low
- 194) The offset of a particular segment varies from \_\_\_\_\_:
- a. 000H to FFFH
  - b. **0000H to FFFFH**
  - c. 00H to FFH
  - d. 00000H to FFFFFH
- 195) \_\_\_\_\_ is usually the first level of memory access by the microprocessor:
- a. **Cache memory**
  - b. Data memory
  - c. Main memory
  - d. All of these
- 196) \_\_\_\_\_ which is the small amount of high- speed memory used to work directly with the microprocessor:
- a. **Cache**
  - b. Case
  - c. Cost
  - d. Coos
- 197) The cache usually gets its data from the \_\_\_\_\_ whenever the instruction or data is required by the CPU:
- a. **Main memory**
  - b. Case memory
  - c. Cache memory
  - d. All of these
- 198) How many type of cache memory:
- a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. **3**
  - d. 4
- 199) Which is the type of cache memory:
- a. Fully associative cache
  - b. Direct-mapped cache
  - c. Set-associative cache
  - d. **All of these**
- 200) ) Which memory is used to holds the address of the data stored in the cache :
- a. **Associative memory**
  - b. Case memory
  - c. Ordinary memory
  - d. None of these