Q1. An input/output device at which data enters or leaves a computer system is

A. Keyboard
B. Terminal
C. Printer
D. Plotter

Answer B

Q2. The fastest type of memory from the following list is

    A. tape
    B. semiconductor memory
    C. disk
    D. bubble memory

    Answer B

Q3. The input and output devices are located away from the central computer facility in which particular type of processi

A. Time sharing
B. Batch processing
C. Interactive mode
D. Real time processing

Answer B

Q4. Which memory is nonvolatile and may be written only once?

A. RAM
B. EE-ROM
C. RAM
D. PROM

Answer D

Q5. First generation of computer was based on which technology?

A. Transistor
B. LSI
C. VLSI
D. Vaccum Tube

Answer D

Q6. Which of the following memory is non-volatile?

A. SRAM
B. DRAM
C. ROM
D. All of the above

Answer C

Q7. Modem stands for:

(A) Modulator Demodulator
(B) Monetary Devaluation Exchange Mechanism
(C) Memory Demagnetization
(D) Monetary Demarcation

Answer A

Q8. Hard disks are formatted in the same manner as floppy disks. However, before a hard disk can be formatted, it must first be

A. partitioned
B. sectioned
C. deleted
D. inter-sectioned

Answer A

Q9. Personnel who design, program, operate and maintain computer equipment refers to

A. Console-operator
B. Programmer
C. Peopleware
D. System Analyst

Answer C

Q10. Which of the following is a secondary memory device?

    A. Keyboard
    B. Disk
    C. ALU
    D. All of the above

    Answer B

Q11. In Computer IC CHIPS is generally made up of

    A. Chromium
    B. GOLD
    C. SILICON
    D. Mercury

Answer C

Q12. Who is working as link between Hardware and software?

A. Program
B. Flowchart
C. Algorithm
D. Operating System

Answer D

Q13. A connection between two end points, either physical or logical, over which data may travel in both directions simultaneously is called _____

A. Dump point
B. Datalink
C. Duplex
D. Networks

Answer C

Q14. The estimation of the value of a function at a point beyond the interval in which the data lies is called known as

A. Interpolation

B. Simulation

C. Emulation

D. Extra polation

Answer A

Q15. Which is a device that changes information into digital form?

(A) Light pen
(B) Modem
(C) Mouse
(D) Digitizer

Answer D

Q16. An assembler is a

(A) Language
(B) Symbol
(C) Program
(D) Person who assemble the parts

Answer C

Q17. A _____ contains specific rules and words that express the logical steps of an algorithm.

(A) logic chart
(B) programming structure
(C) syntax
(D) programming language

Answer B

Q18. Compilers and translators are one form of ___

    (A) ROM
    (B) RAM
    (C) Software
    (D) Hard disk

    Answer C

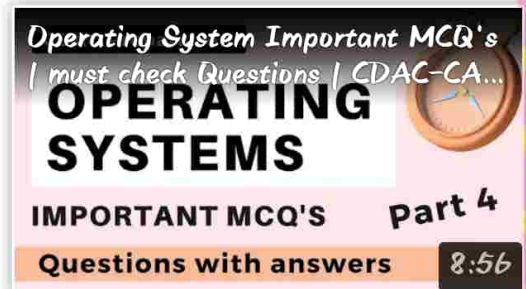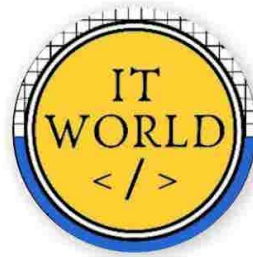**19.** ____ is the process of carrying out commands.

(A) Executing
(B) Decoding
(C) Storing
(D) Fetching

Answer A

Q20. Personal computers can be connected together to form a

(A) Enterprise
(B) Network
(C) Supercomputer
(D) Server

Answer B

Q1. Which of the following statement is valid statement ?

A). Data itself is useless unless it is processed
B). The data that is processed is called a program
C). The data which is not yet processed is information
D). Information is processed by computer to generate data

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Answer A

Q2. The Second Generation Computer was based on _____ ?

    A). Vacuum tube
    B). Silicon chips
    C). Transistor
    D). Bio chips

Answer C

Q3. what is a Firewall in Computer Network?

A. The physical boundary of Network
B. An operating System of Computer Network
C. A system designed to prevent unauthorized access
D. A web browsing Software

Answer C

Q4. A kind of memory chip that stores data and instructions permanently is

A. ROM
B. SRAM
C. EEPROM
D. RAM

Answer A

Q5. Which of the following is not there in motherboard?

    A. System Clock
    B. Buses
    C. Ports
    D. VDT

      Answer D

Q6. The translator program used in assembly language is called ?

A). Compiler
B). Interpreter
C). Assembler
D). Translator

Answer D

Q7. Programs designed to perform specific tasks is known as ?

    A). System software
    B). Application software
    C). Utility programs
    D). Operating system

    Answer B

Q8. The brain of any computer system is ?

    A). Control Unit
    B). Arithmetic Logic Unit
    C). Central Processing Unit
    D). Storage Unit

Answer C

Q9. In _____ **mapping, the data can be mapped anywhere in the Cache Memory.**

a) Associative
b) Direct
c) Set Associative
d) Indirect

Answer A

Q10. Any program, no matter how small, occupies an entire partition. This is called _____

a) fragmentation
b) prior fragmentation
c) internal fragmentation
d) external fragmentation

Answer C

Q11. The temporary output of a computer system is called

    a. Hardcopy output
    b. Softcopy output
    c. Computer Printout
    d. None of above

Answer B

Q12. Which of the following memory is most volatile?

   a. SRAM
   b. DRAM
   c. CMOS RAM
   d. EEPROM

Answer B

Q13. A unit that receives information from CPU and converts into suitable human readable form is

    a. Input Unit
    b. Output Unit
    c. Processing Unit
    d. Language Translator

Answer B

Q14. Which data communication method is used to transmit the data over a serial communication link?

A. Simplex
B. Half-duplex
C. Full duplex
D. All of above

Answer C

Q15. What does DMA stand for?

A). Distinct Memory Access
B). Direct Memory Access
C). Direct Module Access
D). Direct Memory Allocation

Answer B

Q16. A piece of information which is sent along with the data to the source computer.

    a) data
    b) module
    c) token
    d) element

Answer C

Q17. One nibble is equivalent to how many bits?

a) 2
b) 4
c) 8
d) 1

Answer B

Q18. What does SVGA stands for?

    a) Standard Visual Graphics Array
    b) Super Visual Graphics Array
    c) Standard Video Graphics Array
    d) Super Video Graphics Array

Answer D