8086: Microprocessor

Multiple Choice Questions and Answers:-

1. A microprocessor is a _____ chip integrating all the functions of a CPU of a computer.

A. multiple

B. single

C. double

D. triple

Answer: B

2. Microprocessor is a/an _____ circuit that functions as the CPU of the compute

A. electronic

B. mechanic

C. integrating

D. processing

Answer: A

3. Microprocessor is the _____ of the computer and it perform all the computational tasks

A. main

B. heart

C. important

D. simple

Answer: B

4. The purpose of the microprocessor is to control _____

A. memory

B. switches

C. processing

D. tasks

Answer: A

5. The first digital electronic computer was built in the year_____

A. 1950

B. 1960

C. 1940

D. 1930

Answer: C

6. In 1960's texas institute invented _____

A. integrated circuits

B. microprocessor

C. vacuum tubes

D. transistors

Answer: A

7. The intel 8086 microprocessor is a _____ processor

A. 8 bit

B. 16 bit

C. 32 bit

D. 4 bit

Answer: B

8. The microprocessor can read/write 16 bit data from or to _____

A. memory

B. I /O device

C. processor

D. register

Answer: A

9. In 8086 microprocessor , the address bus is _____ bit wide

A.1

2 bit

B. 10 bit

C. 16 bit

D. 20 bit

Answer: D

10. The work of EU is _____

A. encoding

B. decoding

C. processing

D. calculations

Answer: B

11. The 16 bit flag of 8086 microprocessor is responsible to indicate _____

A. the condition of result of ALU operation

B. the condition of memory

C. the result of addition

D. the result of subtraction

Answer: A

12. The CF is known as _____

A. carry flag

B. condition flag

C. common flag

D. single flag

Answer: A

13. The SF is called as _____

A. service flag

B. sign flag

C. single flag

D. condition flag

Answer: B

14. The OF is called as _____

A. overflow flag

B. overdue flag

C. one flag

D. over flag

Answer: A

15. The IF is called as _____

A. initial flag

B. indicate flag

C. interrupt flag

D. inter flag

Answer: C

16. The register AX is formed by grouping _____

A. AH & AL

B. BH & BL

C. CH & CL

D. DH & DL

Answer: A

17. The SP is indicated by _____

A. single pointer

B. stack pointer

C. source pointer

D. destination pointer

Answer: B

18. The BP is indicated by _____

A. base pointer

B. binary pointer

C. bit pointer

D. digital pointer

Answer: A

19. The SS is called as _____

A. single stack

B. stack segment

C. sequence stack

D. random stack

Answer: B

20. The index register are used to hold _____

A. memory register

B. offset address

C. segment memory

D. offset memory

Answer: A

21. The BIU contains FIFO register of size _____ bytes

A. 8

B. 6

C. 4

D. 12

Answer: B

22. The BIU prefetches the instruction from memory and store them in _____

A. queue

B. register

C. memory

D. stack

Answer: A

23. The 1 MB byte of memory can be divided into _____ segment

A. 1 Kbyte

B. 64 Kbyte

C. 33 Kbyte

D. 34 Kbyte

Answer: B

24. The DS is called as _____

A. data segment

B. digital segment

C. divide segment

D. decode segment

Answer: A

25. The CS register stores instruction _____ in code segment

A. stream

B. path

C. codes

D. stream line

Answer: C

26. The IP is _____ bits in length

A. 8 bits

B. 4 bits

C. 16 bits

D. 32 bits

Answer: C

27. The push source copies a word from source to _____

A. stack

B. memory

C. register

D. destination

Answer: A

28. LDs copies to consecutive words from memory to register and _____

A. ES

B. DS

C. SS

D. CS

Answer: B

29. INC destination increments the content of destination by _____

A. 1

B. 2

C. 30

D. 41

Answer: A

30. IMUL source is a signed _____

A. multiplication

B. addition

C. subtraction

D. division

Answer: A

31. _____destination inverts each bit of destination

A. NOT

B. NOR

C. AND

D. OR

Answer: A

32. The JS is called as _____

A. jump the signed bit

B. jump single bit

C. jump simple bit

D. jump signal it

Answer: A

33. Instruction providing both segment base and offset address are called _____

A. below type .

B. far type

C. low type

D. high type

Answer: B

34. The conditional branch instruction specify _____ for branching

A. conditions

B. instruction

C. address

D. memory

Answer: A

35. The microprocessor determines whether the specified condition exists or not by testing the _____

A. carry flag

B. conditional flag

C. common flag

D. sign flag

Answer: B

36. The LES copies to words from memory to register and _____

A. DS

B. CS

C. ES

D. DS

Answer: C

37. The _____ translates a byte from one code to another code

A. XLAT

B. XCHNG

C. POP

D. PUSH

Answer: A

38. The _____ contains an offset instead of actual address

A. SP

B. IP

C. ES

D. SS

Answer: B

39. The 8086 fetches instruction one after another from _____ of memory

A. code segment

B. IP

C. ES

D. SS

Answer: A

40. The BIU contains FIFO register of size 6 bytes called _____.

A. queue

B. stack

C. segment

D. register

Answer: A

41. The _____ is required to synchronize the internal operands in the processor CLK Signal

A. UR Signal

B. Vcc

C. AIE

D. Ground

Answer: A

42. The pin of minimum mode AD0-AD15 has _____ address

A. 16 bit

B. 20 bit

C. 32 bit

D. 4 bit

Answer: B

43. The pin of minimum mode AD0- AD15 has _____ data bus

A. 4 bit

B. 20 bit

C. 16 bit

D. 32 bit

Answer: C

44. The address bits are sent out on lines through _____

A. A16-19

B. A0-17

C. D0-D17

D. C0-C17

Answer: A

45. _____ is used to write into memory

A. RD

B. WR

C. RD / WR

D. CLK

Answer: B

46. The functions of Pins from 24 to 31 depend on the mode in which _____ is operating

A. 8085

B. 8086

C. 80835

D. 80845

Answer: B

47. The RD, WR, M/IO is the heart of control for a _____ mode

A. minimum

B. maximum

C. compatibility mode

D. control mode

Answer: A

48. In a minimum mode there is a _____ on the system bus

A. single

B. double

C. multiple

D. triple

Answer: A

49. If MN/MX is low the 8086 operates in _____ mode

A. Minimum

B. Maximum

C. both (A) and (B)

D. medium

Answer: B

50. In max mode, control bus signal So,S1 and S2 are sent out in _____ form

A. decoded

B. encoded

C. shared

D. unshared

Answer: B

51. The ___ bus controller device decodes the signals to produce the control bus signal

A. internal

B. data

C. external

D. address

Answer: C

52. A _____ Instruction at the end of interrupt service program takes the execution back to the interrupted program

A. forward

B. return

C. data

D. line

Answer: B

53. The main concerns of the _____ are to define a flexible set of commands

A. memory interface

B. peripheral interface

C. both (A) and (B)

D. control interface

Answer: A

54. Primary function of memory interfacing is that the _____ should be able to read from and write into register

A. multiprocessor

B. microprocessor

C. dual Processor

D. coprocessor

Answer: B

55. To perform any operations, the Mp should identify the _____

A. register

B. memory

C. interface

D. system

Answer: A

56. The Microprocessor places _____ address on the address bus

A. 4 bit

B. 8 bit

C. 16 bit

D. 32 bit

Answer: C

57. The Microprocessor places 16 bit address on the add lines from that address by _____

register should be selected

A. address

B. one

C. two

D. three

Answer: B

58. The _____of the memory chip will identify and select the register for the EPROM

A. internal decoder

B. external decoder

C. address decoder

D. data decoder

Answer: A

59. Microprocessor provides signal like ____ to indicate the read operatio

A. LOW

B. MCMW

C. MCMR

D. MCMWR

Answer: C

60. To interface memory with the microprocessor, connect register the lines of the address bus must be added to address lines of the _____ chip.

A. single

B. memory

C. multiple

D. triple

Answer: B

61. The remaining address line of _____ bus is decoded to generate chip select signal

A. data

B. address

C. control bus

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: B

62. _____ signal is generated by combining RD and WR signals with IO/M

A. control

B. memory

C. register

D. system

Answer: A

63. Memory is an integral part of a _____ system

A. supercomputer

B. microcomputer

C. mini computer

D. mainframe computer

Answer: B

64. _____ has certain signal requirements write into and read from its registers

A. memory

B. register

C. both (a) and (b)

D. control

Answer: A

65. An _____ is used to fetch one address

A. internal decoder

B. external decoder

C. encoder

D. register

Answer: A

66. The primary function of the _____ is to accept data from I/P devices

A. multiprocessor

B. microprocessor

C. peripherals

D. interfaces

Answer: B

67. _____ signal prevent the microprocessor from reading the same data more than one

A. pipelining

B. handshaking

C. controlling

D. signaling

Answer: B

68. Bits in IRR interrupt are _____

A. reset

B. set

C. stop

D. start

Answer: B

69. _____ generate interrupt signal to microprocessor and receive acknowledge

A. priority resolver

B. control logic

C. interrupt request register

D. interrupt register

Answer: B

70. The _____ pin is used to select direct command word

A. A0

B. D7-D6

C. A12

D. AD7-AD6

Answer: A

71. The _____ is used to connect more microprocessor

A. peripheral device

B. cascade

C. I/O devices

D. control unit

Answer: B

72. CS connect the output of _____

A. encoder

B. decoder

C. slave program

D. buffer

Answer: B

73. In which year, 8086 was introduced?

A. 1978

B. 1979

C. 1977

D. 1981

Answer: A

74. Expansion for HMOS technology_____

A. high level mode oxygen semiconductor

B. high level metal oxygen semiconductor

C. high performance medium oxide semiconductor

D. high performance metal oxide semiconductor

Answer: D

75. 8086 and 8088 contains _____ transistors

A. 29000

B. 24000

C. 34000

D. 54000

Answer: A

76. ALE stands for _____

A. address latch enable

B. address level enable

C. address leak enable

D. address leak extension

Answer: A

77. What is DEN?

A. direct enable

B. data entered

C. data enable

D. data encoding

Answer: C

78. In 8086, Example for Non maskable interrupts are _____.

A. TRAP

B. RST6.5

C. INTR

D. RST6.6

Answer: A

79. In 8086 the overflow flag is set when _____.

A. the sum is more than 16 bits.

B. signed numbers go out of their range after an arithmetic operation.

C. carry and sign flags are set.

D. subtraction

Answer: B

80. In 8086 microprocessor the following has the highest priority among all type interrupts?

A. NMI

B. DIV 0

C. TYPE 255

D. OVER FLOW

Answer: A

81. In 8086 microprocessor one of the following statements is not true?

A. coprocessor is interfaced in max mode.

B. coprocessor is interfaced in min mode.

C. I /O can be interfaced in max / min mode.

D. supports pipelining

Answer: B

82. Address line for TRAP is?

A. 0023H

B. 0024H

C. 0033H

D. 0099H

Answer: B

83. Access time is faster for _____.

A. ROM

B. SRAM

C. DRAM

D. ERAM

Answer: B

84. The First Microprocessor was_____.

A. Intel 4004

B. 8080

C. 8085

D. 4008

Answer: A

85. Status register is also called as _____.

A. accumulator

B. stack

C. counter

D. flags

Answer: D

86.Which of the following is not a basic element within the microprocessor?

A.Microcontroller

B. Arithmetic logic unit (ALU)

C. Register array

D. Control unit

Answer: A

87.Which method bypasses the CPU for certain types of data transfer?

A.Software interrupts

B. Interrupt-driven I/O

C. Polled I/O

D. Direct memory access (DMA)

Answer: D

88.Which bus is bidirectional?

A.

Address bus

B. Control bus

C. Data bus

D. None of the above

Answer: C

89.The first microprocessor had a(n)_____.

A.1 – bit data bus

B. 2 – bit data bus

C. 4 – bit data bus

D. 8 – bit data bus

Answer: C

90.Which microprocessor has multiplexed data and address lines?

A.8086

B. 80286

C. 80386

D. Pentium

Answer: A

91.Which is not an operand?

A.Variable

B. Register

C. Memory location

D. Assembler

Answer: D

92.Which is not part of the execution unit (EU)?

A.Arithmetic logic unit (ALU)

B. Clock

C. General registers

D. Flags

Answer: B

93.A 20-bit address bus can locate _____.

A.1,048,576 locations

B. 2,097,152 locations

C. 4,194,304 locations

D. 8,388,608 locations

Answer: A

94.Which of the following is not an arithmetic instruction?

A. INC (increment)

B. CMP (compare)

C. DEC (decrement)

D. ROL (rotate left)

Answer: D

95.During a read operation the CPU fetches _____.

A.a program instruction

B. another address

C. data itself

D. all of the above

Answer: D

96.Which of the following is not an 8086/8088 general-purpose register?

A.Code segment (CS)

B. Data segment (DS)

C. Stack segment (SS)

D. Address segment (AS)

Answer: D

97.A 20-bit address bus allows access to a memory of capacity

A.1 MB

B. 2 MB

C. 4 MB

D. 8 MB

Answer: A

98.Which microprocessor accepts the program written for 8086 without any changes?

A.8085

B. 8086

C. 8087

D. 8088

Answer: D

99.Which group of instructions do not affect the flags?

A.Arithmetic operations

B. Logic operations

C. Data transfer operations

D. Branch operations

Answer: C

100.The result of MOV AL, 65 is to store

A.store 0100 0010 in AL

B. store 42H in AL

C. store 40H in AL

D. store 0100 0001 in AL

Answer: D