

Chapter No: 4

Storage Devices

Multiple Choice Questions

- The capacity of a storage device is expressed as number of.**
 - Byte
 - Bits
 - Character
 - All these
- A bit can be.**
 - 1 or 0
 - 1 and 0
 - 1 only
 - 0 only
- The storing capacity of a computer is measured in.**
 - Bit
 - Byte
 - Kilogram
 - Gigabyte
- Computes storage is basically divided into.**
 - Ram & Rom
 - Main memory & Secondary Storage
 - Main memory & Hard disk
 - Floppy & Hard disk
- Main memory is an extension of.**
 - Ram
 - Rom
 - Hard disk
 - Both a & b
- Which memory provides very fast performance.**
 - Cash memory
 - Secondary memory
 - Random access memory
 - Read only memory
- If the memory of a computer is 32000 bytes. It means it can store how many characters.**
 - 32
 - 32000
 - 64
 - 2400
- Which one of the following is referred to as volatile memory.**
 - Read only memory
 - Random access memory
 - Flash memory
 - Cache memory
- Generally RAM (random access memory) is measured in.**
 - Bytes
 - K bytes
 - M bytes
 - Both b and c
- More RAM can make computer.**
 - Expensive
 - Run slower
 - Run faster
 - Powerful
- RAM is called volatile memory because the data stored in it.**
 - Do not disappear whenever the computer turns off
 - Disappear whenever the computer turns off.
 - CPU can directly access the RAM
 - It is very fast
- A variation of ROM is.**
 - Flash Memory
 - Cache Memory
 - Programmable read only memory (PROM)
 - Direct access storage
- We can search any item by simply specifying.**
 - The hard disk tracks
 - ROM size
 - Address in direct access storage
 - None of the above
- The surface of a hard disk is logically divided into.**
 - Firmware
 - SIMMs
 - Physically marking tracks
 - Pie-shaped sectors
- The number of sectors of a hard disk depends upon the.**
 - Density of the hard disk
 - Speed of the motor
 - Number of read/write head
 - Capacity of RAM
- Typically the storage capacity of a sector can be.**



- (a) 512 bytes (b) 512 kilobytes
(c) Always 2 bits (d) $\frac{1}{2}$ the capacity of RAM.
17. **The capacity of a hard disk depends upon the.**
(a) High speed motor (b) Movement of read/write head
(c) Complexity of software (d) Number of disk platters
18. **Computer storage is also referred as.**
(a) Computer device (b) Computer RAM
(c) Computer memory (d) None of above
19. **Main memory performance is.**
(a) Fast (b) Slow (c) Very fast (d) None
20. **Auxiliary storage provides.**
(a) Minimum capacity (b) Maximum capacity
(c) Both a & b (d) None
21. **Computer memory is.**
(a) Mechanical File (b) An electronic file (c) both of above (d) None
22. **“1” represents the data.**
(a) On (b) Off (c) both of above (d) None
23. **Each byte contains.**
(a) Information (b) 1 Character (c) both of above (d) None
24. **Computer storage is divided into classes.**
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five
25. **Main memory is directly accessible by.**
(a) CPU (b) Printer (c) Scanner (d) Keyboard
26. **The basic information unit is called a.**
(a) Character (b) Word (c) Nibble (d) None
27. **A word of 16 bits size can be called.**
(a) 4 Byte word (b) 1 Byte word (c) 2 Byte word (d) 1 Nibble
28. **1 kilobyte equals**
(a) 2^{12} byte (b) 2^{20} byte (c) 2^{10} byte (d) 2^{30} byte
29. **The ROM has types.**
(a) Two (b) Three (c) PROM (d) EPROM
30. **When the power shuts off the contains are lost.**
(a) From ROM (b) From RAM (c) Both of above (d) None
31. **The most common RAM technologies are.**
(a) Two (b) Three (d) Four (d) Five
32. **The much more expensive and require more space and power is.**
(a) RAM (b) SRAM (c) DRAM (d) ROM
33. **The capacity of RAM effect the computer.**
(a) Size (b) Length (c) Power (d) Life
34. **DRAM needs to be refreshed**
(a) Periodically (b) Hourly (c) Weekly (d) Yearly
35. **DRAM is most commonly used technology to build**
(a) Software's (b) Dynamic RAM (c) RAM chips (d) Static RAM
36. **Which RAM is faster?**



- (a) SRAM (b) DRAM (c) PRAM (d) Both (a) & (b)
37. **SRAM is known as the**
(a) Main memory (b) Secondary memory (c) Cache memory (d) None
38. **MSB stands for**
(a) Microsoft significant byte (b) Most significant byte
(c) Microsoft significant bit (d) Most significant bit
39. **In EEPROM data is erased by**
(a) Magnetically devices (b) Electrical devices
(c) Electrochemical devices (d) None
40. **Which RAM is less expensive?**
(a) SRAM (b) DRAM (c) PRAM (d) Both (a) & (b)
41. **Which disk is mostly used for transferring data**
(a) Floppy disk (b) Hard disk (c) CD (d) DVD
42. **The most common size of floppy disk is**
(a) 2.5" (b) 3.5" (c) 4.5" (d) 5.5"
43. **Floppy disk is encased in a rigid**
(a) Aluminum case (b) Iron body (c) Envelope (d) Silicon case
44. **A floppy disk is a storage medium**
(a) Electric (b) Electronic (c) Chemical (d) Magnetic
45. **Floppy disks**
(a) Are slower but less expressive (b) Have less storage capacity
(c) Are portable (d) All of these
46. **Basic sizes of floppy disks are**
(a) 8-inch (b) 5 ¼ -inch (c) 3 ½-inch (d) All of these
47. **Which size of floppy disk is most commonly used**
(a) 8-inch (b) 5 ¼ -inch (c) 3 ½-inch (d) 1 ¼ -inch
48. **How many hard disks digital computers use**
(a) One (b) At most one (c) At least one (d) None
49. **Typically a track is divided into sectors**
(a) 1 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 8
50. **A sector usually contains a fixed number of bytes of data i.e.**
(a) 256 bytes (b) 512 bytes (c) 28 bytes (d) 1024-5ytes

Answer Key

Q No.	Ans.	Q No.	Ans.	Q No.	Ans.	Q No.	Ans.	Q No.	Ans.
1	A	11	B	21	B	31	A	41	A
2	A	12	C	22	A	32	B	42	B
3	B	13	C	23	B	33	C	43	C
4	B	14	D	24	A	34	A	44	D
5	D	15	A	25	A	35	C	45	D
6	A	16	A	26	B	36	A	46	D

7	B	17	D	27	C	37	C	47	C
8	B	18	C	28	C	38	D	48	C
9	C	19	C	29	B	39	B	49	D
10	C	20	B	30	B	40	B	50	B



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