Chapter No: 1 Introduction To Computer

Multiple Choice Questions

1: A computer is an
(a) Electric device (b) Electronic device
(c) Electrostatic device (d) Electromagnetic device

2: History of computer starts with
(a) Napier's Bones (b) Abacus
(c) Difference Engine (d) Analytical Engine

3: Computer applications are
(a) Landing air planes (b) Banking transactions
(c) Print of books (d) All

4: Difference Engine was developed by.
(a) Blasé Pascal (b) Charles Babbage
(c) Herman Hollerith (d) Napier's Bone

5: History of computers starts about
(a) 2000 years ago (b) 3000 years ago
(c) 4000 years ago (d) 5000 years, ago

6: Computer processes data and converts it into
(a) Theory (b) Information
(c) Hypothesis (d) Observation

7: Napier's Bones and the slide rule were developed in.
(a) 17th Century (b) 16th Century
(c) 18th Century (d) 19th Century

8: Punch cards developed by
(a) Joseph Jacquard (b) Howard H-Aiken
(c) Gottfrid (d)Herman Hollerith

9: The slide rule was used till the middle
(a) 50's (b) 60's (c) 70's (d) 80's

10: John Napier, Created Napier's Bones by using
(a) Bones (b) Iron (c) Rods (d) Wires

11: Pascal's Pascaline calculator had a system of
(a) Gears (b) Rods (c) Slides (d) Bones

12: Which German Mathematician, produced a machine similar to Pascal's.
(a) Von Leibniz (b) Charlas Babbage
(c) John Napier (d)Herman Hollerith

13: Give the idea of Analytical Engine.
(a) Blaise Pascal (b) Charless Bebbage
(c) Herman Hollerth (d) Napier's Bone

14: ENIAC was developed by.
(a) Howard H. Akin (b) John Mauchly and J.P Eckert
(c) Charless Bebbage (d) None

15: Herman Hollerith developed
(a) Difference Engine (b) Analytical Engine
(c) Punched card tabulator (d) ENIAC

16: Babbage called his idea an
(a) Analytical Engine (b) Electrical engine
(c) Electronic Engine (d) Abacus

17: First electro-mechanical punched card tabulator was developed in
(a) 1822 (b) 1833 (c) 1890 (d) 1942

18: Difference Engine was developed in.
(a) 1723 (b) 1833 (c) 1823 (d) 1822

19: Analytical enginee was developed by.
(a) John Mauchly (b) Blaise Pascal (c) John Neumann (d) None

20: The first commercial computer was.
(a) UNIVAC-1 (b) Mark-1 (c) Abacus (d) ENIAC

21: Which were the first commercially available computers?
(a) EDVAC (b) ENIAC (c) UNIAVAC (d) Both a & c

22: In early 1950's which inventions changed the image of the computer field
(a) Magnetic core memories, transistor circuit Elements
(b) 1CS, magnetic core memories (c) Transistors, ICS
(d) Transistors, EDVAC

23: During 1950's and 1960's, computers were used n which fields?
(a) Accounting (b) Pay roll
(c) Inventory control (d) All of these

24: VLSI stands for
very low scale integration (b) very large central integration
(c) very low centra! Integration (d) very large scale integration

25: PCs were introduced in
(a) 1960's (b) 1970's (c) 1980's (d)1990's

26: Advancement in technologies continue to produce computers which are
(a) Cheaper (b) Faster (c) Accurate (d) All of these

27: There are generations of computer.
(a) Four (b) Five (c) Six (d) Three

28: First Generation of computer used.
(a) Transistors (b) Vacuum Tubes (c) ICs (d) Processor

29: ENIAC, EDVAC and UNIVAC-1 were the generation computer.
(a) First (b) Second (c) Third d) Fourth

30: Were used in 2nd generation computer.
(a) Transistors (b) Vacuum Tubes (c) ICs (d) Processor

31: IBM 1400 were the generation computers.
(a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth

32: The third generation of computers used.
(a) ICs (b) Microchip (c) Vacuum Tube (d) Processor

33: IBM system/360 series were the generation computers.
(a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth

34: **Microprocessor was used in generation computers.**
(a) 4th (b) 2nd (c) 3rd (d) 1st

35: **Microcomputers are belonging to generation of computers.**
(a) 4th (b) 2nd (c) 3rd (d) 1st

36: **Computer can be into types**
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) One

37: **Hybrid computer is a mixture of computer.**
(a) Digital (b) Analog (c) Both a & b (d) None

38: **Digital computer can be classified into types.**
(a) Three (b) Two (c) Four (d) One

39: **Computers represents physical quantities like speed, weight.**
(a) Digital (b) Analog (c) Hybrid (d) All

40: **Are the first computers being developed?**
(a) Analog (b) Digital (c) Hybrid (d) None

41: **Analog clock, Analog Thermometer is the examples of computer.**
(a) Digital (b) Analog (c) Hybrid (d) Super

42: **The computer language that are closed to machine language are called.**
(a) Low Level Language (b) High Level Language
(c) Assembly Language (d) Medium level

43: **Fortran stands for.**
(a) Formula Translation (b) Formula Technique
(c) Both a & b (d) None

44: **LISP language is widely used for work.**
(a) AI (b) System programming
(c) Application Programming (d) All

45: **FORTRAN was developed in.**
(a) 1945 (b) 1957 (c) 1960 (d) 1967

46: **C language is developed in early.**
(a) 1950's (b) 1960's (c) 1970's (d) 1980's

47: **Assembler is used to convert language program into machine Language.**
(a) Assembly (b) HLL (c) Pascal (d) LLL

48: **A computer cannot directly understand level language.**
(a) Low (b) High (c) Middle (d) None

49: **Compiler is used to convert level language source code into machine language.**
(a) Low (b) High (c) Middle (d) None

50: **Interpreter is used to convert high-level language program into language.**
(a) Machine (b) High (c) Middle (d) None

Answer Key

Q No	Ans.	Q No	Ans	Q No	Ans	Q No	Ans.	Q No	Ans.
1	B	11	A	21	C	31		41	B

2	B	12	A	22	A	32	A	42	A
3	D	13	B	23	D	33		43	A
4	B	14		24	D	34	A	44	A
5	D	15	C	25	B	35	A	45	B
6	B	16	A	26	D	36	B	46	C
7	A	17	C	27	B	37	C	47	A
8	D	18	D	28	B	38	D	48	B
9	C	19	D	29	A	39	D	49	B
10	C	20	B	30	A	40	A	50	A