1. **Who is known as the Father of Computer?**
   A) Charles Babbage
   B) John Napier
   C) Blaise Pascal
   D) Ada Lovelace
2. **Who is the first computer programmer?**
   A) Von Neumann
   B) Ada Lovelace
   C) Pascal
   D) Howard Aiken
3. **Which was the first electronic computer?**
   A) ENIAC
   B) EDVAC
   C) ABC
   D) UNIVAC-I
4. **First generation computers used –**
   A) Transistors
   B) Vacuum Tubes
   C) IC
   D) Microprocessor
5. **Second generation computers used –**
   A) IC
   B) Vacuum tube
   C) Transistors
   D) Microprocessor
6. **Third generation computers used –**
   A) IC (Integrated Circuits)

B) Transistors
C) Microprocessor
D) Vacuum tubes

7. Fourth generation computers use –

A) IC
B) Microprocessor
C) Vacuum tube
D) Transistor

8. Fifth generation computers are based on –

A) AI & Parallel processing
B) Transistor
C) IC
D) Vacuum tube

9. UNIVAC stands for –

A) Universal Automatic Computer
B) United Automatic Computer
C) Unique Automatic Calculator
D) Universal Advanced Computer

10. Who invented punched cards?

A) Herman Hollerith
B) Blaise Pascal
C) Napier
D) Charles Babbage

11. Napier Bones is used for –

A) None
B) Multiplication
C) Division

D) Both B & C

12. Pascaline was invented by –

A) Pascal
B) Napier
C) Hollerith
D) Leibnitz

13. 1st microprocessor (4004) was developed by –

A) Intel
B) IBM
C) Microsoft
D) Apple

14. Mark-I computer was developed by –

A) Hollerith
B) Charles Babbage
C) Steve Jobs
D) Howard Aiken

15. First stored program computer –

A) EDSAC
B) EDVAC
C) ENIAC
D) ABC

16. IBM stands for –

A) International Business Machines
B) Integrated Business Machine
C) Internet Basic Machine
D) International Base Machine

17. Which device was used in 1st generation as

memory?

A) Magnetic drum
B) Hard disk
C) Cache
D) SSD

18. Which was the first commercial computer?

A) UNIVAC-I
B) ENIAC
C) ABC
D) EDSAC

19. Which language belongs to first generation?

A) Machine Language
B) Assembly Language
C) High Level
D) OOP

20. Microprocessor was invented in –

A) 1971
B) 1965
C) 1951
D) 1946

21. 4th generation computers started in –

A) 1971
B) 1959
C) 1946
D) 1980

22. Convert $(1010)_2$ to decimal

A) 5

B) 10
C) 8
D) 12

23. Convert decimal 15 to binary

A) 1001
B) 1101
C) 1111
D) 1010

24. Binary of 32

A) 10000
B) 11111
C) 110000
D) 100000

25. Hexadecimal of decimal 15

A) B
B) D
C) F
D) E

26. Decimal of $(2A)_{16}$

A) 32
B) 42
C) 34
D) 26

27. Octal of decimal 9

A) 10
B) 12
C) 11

D) 13

28. Hexadecimal of $(1111\ 0000)_2$

A) F0
B) 0F
C) FF
D) F8

29. 101 + 11 = ?

A) 9
B) 12
C) 10
D) 8

30. 110 + 101 = ?

A) 1010
B) 1001
C) 1000
D) 1011

31. 111 – 10 = ?

A) 100
B) 110
C) 111
D) 101

32. 1000 – 1 = ?

A) 111
B) 1111
C) 100
D) 101

33. 101 × 10 = ?

A) 1111
B) 1001
C) 1010
D) 1011

34. 100 ÷ 10 = ?

A) 100
B) 1
C) 11
D) 10

35. 1100 ÷ 10 = ?

A) 110
B) 111
C) 100
D) 101

36. 10000 – 100 = ?

A) 1111
B) 1100
C) 100
D) 11100

37. Convert Hex to Decimal- $(10)_{16}$ = ( )10

38. 1 TB =

39. 1 EB =

40. 1 byte =