Learn Computer Memory MCQs

1. What is computer memory?

A. device used to store information in computer
B. device to print output to screen
C. device to process data
D. None of these

Answer: A) device used to store information in computer

Explanation:

Computer memory is a device that is used to store information in a computer. Some common computer memories are RAM, SSD, and cache.

2. Which of these are not memory devices of a computer?

A. Screen
B. Cache
C. Floppy
D. All of these

Answer: A) Screen

Explanation:

The screen is an output device, it's not a computer memory. The cache and floppy are the memories, they are used to store the information.

3. Which of these memory devices can be removed from the computer?

A. Floppy
B. RAM
C. Hard disk
D. Register

Answer: A) Floppy

Explanation:

Computer memory is a device that is used to store information in a computer. Some memory devices can be removed from the computer too. Some removable memory devices are floppy, flash drives, CDs, etc.

4. Which of these is a storage device?

A. CD ROM
B. Resistor
C. Cache Memory
D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

Storage devices are devices that can store data on a computer. Some storage devices are CD ROM, Resistor, Cache, RAM, etc.

5. How many types of computer memory are present?

A. 5
B. 2
C. 3
D. 7

Answer: C) 3

Explanation:

Computer memory is a device that stores data in the computer. There are 3 types of memories present in the computer. They are :

- Primary Memory: like RAM, ROM
- Secondary Memory: hard disk, CD's
- Cache Memory

6. Which of these are considered as primary memory?

A. RAM
B. ROM
C. Cache
D. Both A and B

Answer: D) Both A and B

Explanation:

Primary memory is a memory present in a computer that can be directly accessed by the processor.

Primary memory consists of RAM and ROM.

7. Which of these is not a feature of primary memory?

A. It is fast
B. It holds instructions for computer
C. It is volatile
D. All of these

Answer: C) It is volatile

Explanation:

Primary memory is a memory present in a computer that can be directly accessed by the processor.

Primary memory consists of RAM and ROM.

ROM is a non-volatile memory. Hence primary memory is a volatile memory is a wrong statement.

8. What does RAM stand for?

A. Read and write memory
B. Random Access Memory
C. Random Access Module
D. Read According Message

Answer: B) Random Access Memory

Explanation:

RAM stands for Random Access Memory is a primary memory that stores data at a random memory location. It is a volatile memory in which both read and write operations are possible.

9. What is RAM in a computer?

A. Primary memory that stores data at random memory location
B. Primary memory that stores data at contiguous memory location
C. Detachable memory to upgrade computer's storage
D. All of these

Answer: A) Primary memory that stores data at random memory location

Explanation:

RAM is a primary memory that is used to store data at random memory locations. It is a volatile memory used to store computers that can be accessed faster.

10. Is RAM a volatile memory?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, RAM is a volatile memory i.e. the data stored in the memory will be erased when the power is turned off.

11. Which of these is a category of RAM?

A. Erasable RAM
B. Dynamic RAM
C. Programmable RAM
D. None of these

Answer: B) Dynamic RAM

Explanation:

RAM is a primary memory that stores data directly accessible by the processor. This memory has the following subcategories:

- DRAM, Dynamic Random Access Memory
- SRAM, Static Random Access Memory

12. What does SRAM stand for?

A. Strong Random Access Memory
B. Serialized Random Access Memory
C. Static Random Access Memory
D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

SRAM stands for Static Random Access Memory is a type of RAM that holds data in a static form. It is made of transistors hence it does not need refreshing.

13. Which of these statements are correct for SRAM?

A. It needs refreshing
B. It uses capacitors to store data
C. It uses transistor to store data
D. None of these

Answer: C) It uses transistor to store data

Explanation:

SRAM stands for Static Random Access Memory is a type of RAM that holds data in a static form. It is made of transistors hence it does not need refreshing.

14. Which of these devices use capacitors to store data?

A. SRAM
B. DRAM
C. ERAM
D. PRAM

Answer: B) DRAM

Explanation:

DRAM or dynamic RAM used capacitors to store data. It is a type of RAM that stores data dynamically as it stores data in capacitors and hence requires refreshing.

15. DRAM has which of these features?

A. It needs refreshing
B. It uses capacitors to store data
C. It is less expensive
D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

DRAM stands for Dynamic Random Access Memory is a type of RAM that stores data in capacitors that need refreshing.

16. DRAM stands for?

A. Degenerative Random Access Memory
B. Data Random Access Memory
C. Dynamic Random Access Memory
D. None of these

Answer: C) Dynamic Random Access Memory

Explanation:

DRAM stands for Dynamic Random Access Memory is a type of RAM that stores data in capacitors that need refreshing.

17. What does ROM stand for?

A. Random Orientation Memory
B. Read Only Memory
C. Recover Only Memory
D. None of these

Answer: B) Read Only Memory

Explanation:

ROM stands for Read-Only Memory. It is a volatile memory that is used to store permanent data. It offers only read operation.

18. What is ROM?

A. It is a memory device used to store data permanently
B. It is a volatile memory
C. It is a type of Secondary memory
D. All of these

Answer: A) It is a memory device used to store data permanently

Explanation:

ROM stands for Read-Only Memory which is a non-volatile memory device. It is a write-once-read-many device that is used to store important instructions directly by the processor.

19. Which of these is a type of ROM?

A. PROM
B. EPROM
C. EEPROM
D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

ROM stands for Read-Only Memory which is a non-volatile memory device. It is a write-once-read-many device that is used to store important instructions directly by the processor. There are the following types of ROMs:

- PROM
- EPROM
- EEPROM

20. What does PROM stand for?

A. Pasted Read Only Memory
B. Programmable Read Only Memory
C. Predictive Read Only Memory
D. Primary Read Only Memory

Answer: B) Programmable Read Only Memory

Explanation:

PROM stands for Programmable Read-Only Memory. It is a non-volatile primary memory that can be programmed once after which it becomes read-only.

21. PROM is provided blank to the programmer. TRUE or FALSE?

A. True
B. False

Answer: A) True

Explanation:

PROM is a programmable Read-Only Memory. It is a non-volatile memory that can be programmed. Hence, PROM is provided blank to the programmer.

22. Which of these are features of PROM?

A. It can be coded by the user
B. It is volatile memory
C. It can be erased
D. None of these

Answer: A) It can be coded by the user

Explanation:

PROM stands for Programmable ROM is a non-volatile memory that is provided blank to the user who can code it after which it becomes read-only.

23. EPROM stands for?

A. Electronically Programmable Read Only Memory
B. Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
C. Electronically Primary Read Only Memory
D. Erasable Primary Read Only Memory

Answer: B) Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory

Explanation:

EPROM stands for Erasable Programmable ROM is a non-volatile memory that can be erased after programming to reprogram once again. The process of erasing is done by using high voltage UV light.

24. Which of these is a feature of EPROM?

A. It can be programmed by user
B. It is a non-volatile memory
C. It can be erased using UV light
D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

EPROM stands for Erasable Programmable ROM is a non-volatile memory that can be erased after programming to reprogram once again. The process of erasing is done by using high voltage UV light.

25. EPROM's data can be erased using ___.

A. It can be directly reprogrammed
B. Heat
C. High Voltage Ultraviolet light
D. All of these

Answer: C) High Voltage Ultraviolet light

Explanation:

EPROM stands for Erasable Programmable ROM is a non-volatile memory that can be erased after programming to reprogram once again. The process of erasing is done by using high voltage UV light.

26. EEPROM stands for?

A. Erasable External Programmable Read Only Memory
B. External Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
C. Electronically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
D. Electronically Erasable Primary Read Only Memory

Answer: C) Electronically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory

Explanation:

EEPROM stands for Electronically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory is a non-volatile memory that can be erased after programming using an electric charge.

27. EEPROM does not require high voltage UV light to erase data?

A. True
B. False

Answer: A) True

Explanation:

EEPROM stands for Electronically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory is a non-volatile memory that can be erased after programming using an electric charge.

28. Which of these is not a feature of EEPROM?

A. Its data can be erased using electric charge
B. It can be programmed by user
C. It is a volatile memory
D. It is a primary memory

Answer: C) It is a volatile memory

Explanation:

EEPROM stands for Electronically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory is a non-volatile memory that can be erased after programming using an electric charge.

29. Which of these is a volatile memory?

A. EPROM
B. Hard Disk
C. RAM
D. All of these

Answer: C) RAM

Explanation:

Volatile memory is a type of memory in which the data is erased once the power is turned off. RAM is a volatile memory.

30. In non-volatile memory, data is erased once power is turned off?

A. True
B. False

Answer: B) False

Explanation:

Non-volatile memory is the type of memory in which data is not erased after power is turned off. Memories like ROM, hard disc, etc are non-volatile memory.

31. Which of these are uses of ROM?

A. Embedded system
B. Coding for home appliances
C. Coding for calculator
D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

ROM stands for Read-Only Memory which has found usage in many places. Some of them are:

- Embedded systems
- Electronic devices like DVDs, digital watches, etc.
- Home Appliances like TV, microwave, refrigerator, washing machine, and more
- In chips of cars and other vehicles
- It devices like calculator, printer, Fax Machine

32. Cache memory is made up of semiconductors?

A. True
B. False

Answer: A) True

Explanation:

Cache memory is made up of semiconductors which make it faster and easily accessible.

33. Which of these memories acts as a buffer between CPU and main memory?

A. ROM
B. RAM
C. Cache
D. Hard disc

Answer: C) Cache

Explanation:

Cache memory is a semiconductor memory that is a buffer between CPU and main memory. It stores frequent data.

34. Which of these is an expensive memory?

A. RAM
B. CD
C. Cache
D. ROM

Answer: C) Cache

Explanation:

Cache memory is a semiconductor memory that is a buffer between CPU and main memory. As it is the fastest memory it is the most expensive.

35. Which of these is an advantage of cache memory?

A. It is faster than main memory
B. It stores data for temporary use
C. It stores programs to be executed
D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

The advantages of cache memory are,

- It is fast memory than the main memory
- It stores data for temporary use

- It stores data for programs to be executed
- It is a semiconductor device close to a processor

36. What does SSD stand for?

A. Small Storage Device
B. Solid State Drive
C. Simple Storage Drive
D. None of these

Answer: B) Solid State Drive

Explanation:

SSD stands for Solid State Drive which is faster secondary storage.

37. Which of these, SSD or HDD are faster?

A. SSD
B. HDD

Answer: A) SSD

Explanation:

SSD stands for Solid State Drive is an advanced storage and is a faster storage device.

38. What is secondary memory?

A. It is a non-volatile memory storing data permanently
B. It is a volatile memory storing data
C. It is a memory that connects directly to CPU
D. None of these

Answer: A) It is a non-volatile memory storing data permanently

Explanation:

Secondary memory is a non-volatile memory that stores large amounts of data permanently.

39. Can data from secondary memory be directly accessed by the CPU?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B) No

Explanation:

The data from secondary memory can not be directly accessed by the CPU. It is first transferred to primary memory.

40. The speed of secondary memory is?

A. Fastest
B. Faster than primary
C. Slower than primary
D. None of these

Answer: C) Slower than primary

Explanation:

The secondary memory is slower than primary memory which can store large amounts of data permanently.

41. Which of these is a type of secondary memory?

A. HHD
B. CD
C. Magnetic Tapes
D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

Secondary memory is a non-volatile memory that stores large amounts of data permanently. There are many secondary memory devices, they are HHD, SSD, CD, DVD, floppy disc, magnetic tapes, etc.

42. What does HDD stand for?

A. High Speed Disc Drive
B. High Performance Drive disc
C. Hard disc drive
D. None of these

Answer: C) Hard disc drive

Explanation:

HDD stands for Hard Disc Drive is a type of secondary memory used to store data. It is commonly found in computers.

43. What is magnetic tape?

A. Strip of plastic film used to store data
B. Magnetic used to store data
C. Fastest memory storage
D. All of these

Answer: A) Strip of plastic film used to store data

Explanation:

Magnetic tape is a strip of plastic film with a magnetic coating used to store data.

44. Which of these is a circular plate with magnetic coating used to store data?

A. Magnetic Tape
B. Magnetic Disc
C. Cache
D. All of these

Answer: B) Magnetic Disc

Explanation:

A magnetic Disc is a secondary storage device that is used to store data. It is a circular plate with a magnetic coating used to store data.

45. Can a magnetic disc store data on both sides?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

The magnetic disc is a secondary storage device used to store data in magnetic material coated on both sides. So, it can store data on both sides of the disc.

46. Magnetic discs are generally non-removable. True or False?

A. True
B. False

Answer: A) True

Explanation:

Magnetic discs are secondary storage devices that are used to store data. These devices are generally attached permanently to the computer.

47. Which of these secondary devices are removable?

A. Magnetic discs
B. HD
C. DVD
D. All of these

Answer: C) DVD

Explanation:

Some secondary devices are removable from the computer. Devices like DVDs, CDs, flash drives, etc.

48. WORM stands for?

A. Write Once Read Many
B. Write Only Random Memory
C. Write Only Read Many
D. None of these

Answer: A) Write Once Read Many

Explanation:

WORM stands for Write Once Read Many is a removable secondary memory used to store data.

49. The diameter of CD’s is ___.

A. 10 inches
B. 2.2 inches
C. 4.75 inches
D. 4 inches

Answer: C) 4.75 inches

Explanation:

CDs also known as Compact discs are removable secondary storage devices that can be detached.

The diameter of a CD is generally about 4.75 inches.

50. What does DVD stand for?

A. Duplicate visual Disc
B. Digital Versatile Device
C. Digital Versatile Disc
D. Duplicate Visual Device

Answer: C) Digital Versatile Disc

Explanation:

DVD stands for Digital Versatile Disc. It is an optical memory used to store data.