

# MCQS (SET-II)

1. A microprocessor is a \_\_\_\_\_ chip integrating all the functions of a CPU of a computer.  
A. Multiple                      B. Single  
C. Double                        D. Triple
2. Microprocessor is a/a \_\_\_\_\_ circuit that functions as the CPU of the computer  
A. Electronic                    B. Mechanic  
C. Integrating                   D. Processing
3. Microprocessor is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the computer and it perform all the computational tasks  
A. Main                          B. Heart  
C. Important                      D. Simple
4. The purpose of the microprocessor is to control \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Memory                      B. Switches  
C. Processing                    D. Tasks
5. The first digital electronic computer was built in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1950                          B. 1960  
C. 1940                          D. 1930
6. In 1960's taxes institute invented \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Integrated circuits  
B. Vacuum tubes  
C. Microprocessor  
D. Transistors
7. The Intel 8086 microprocessors \_\_\_\_\_ processor.  
A. 8 bit                          B. 16 bit  
C. 32 bit                          D. 4 bit
8. The microprocessor can read/write 16-bit data from or to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Memory                      B. I/O device  
C. Processor                    D. Register
9. In 8086 microprocessors, the address bus is \_\_\_\_\_ bit wide  
A. 12 bit                          B. 10 bit  
C. 16 bit                          D. 20 bit
10. The work of EU is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Encoding                      B. Decoding  
C. Processing                    D. Calculations
11. The 16-bit flag of 8086 microprocessor is responsible to indicate \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The condition of result of ALU operation  
B. Condition of memory  
C. The result of addition  
D. The result of subtraction
12. The CF is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Carry flag  
B. Condition flag  
C. Common flag  
D. Single flag
13. The SF is called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Service flag                  B. Sign flag  
C. Single flag                    D. Condition flag
14. The OF is called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Overflow flag                B. Overdue flag  
C. One flag                      D. Overflag
15. The IF is called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Initial flag                    B. Indicate flag  
C. Interrupt flag                D. Enter flag

16. The register AX is formed by grouping \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. AH & AL      B. BH & BL  
C. CH & CL      D. DH & DL
17. The SP is indicated by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Single pointer  
B. Source pointer  
C. Stack pointer  
D. Destination pointer
18. The BP is indicated by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Base pointer      B. Binary pointer  
C. Bit pointer      D. Digital pointer
19. The SS is called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Single stack      B. Stack segment  
C. Sequence stack      D. Random stack
20. The index register is used to hold \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Memory register  
B. Segment memory  
C. Offset address  
D. Offset memory
21. The BIU contains FIFO register of size \_\_\_\_\_ bytes.  
A. 8      B. 6  
C. 4      D. 12
22. The BIU prefetches the instruction from memory and store them in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Queue      B. Register  
C. Memory      D. Stack
23. The 1 MB byte of memory can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ segment.  
A. 1 Kbyte      B. 64 Kbyte  
C. 33 Kbyte      D. 34 Kbyte
24. The DS is called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Data segment  
B. Divide segment  
C. Digital segment  
D. Decode segment

25. The CS register stores instruction in code segment  
A. Stream      B. Path  
C. Codes      D. Streamline
26. The IP is \_\_\_\_\_ bits in length.  
A. 8bits      B. 4bits  
C. 16bits      D. 32bits
27. The push source copies a word from source to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Stack      B. Memory  
C. Register      D. Destination
28. LDs copies to consecutive words from memory to register and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ES      B. DS  
C. SS      D. CS
29. INC destination increments the content of destination by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1      B. 20  
C. 2      D. 41
30. IMUL source is assigned \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Multiplication      B. Subtraction  
C. Addition      D. Division
31. \_\_\_\_\_ destination inverts each bit of destination.  
A. NOT      B. NOR  
C. AND      D. OR
32. The JS is called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Jump the signed bit  
B. Jump simplicite  
C. Jump single bit  
D. Jump signalit
33. Instruction providing both segment base and offset address are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Below type      B. Far type  
C. Low type      D. High type
34. The conditional branch instruction specify \_\_\_\_\_ for branching.  
A. Conditions      B. Instruction  
C. Address      D. Memory

35. The microprocessor determines whether the specified condition exists or not by testing the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Common      B. Carry flag  
C. Conditional flag      D. Sign flag
36. The LES copies to words from memory to register and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. DS      B. CS  
C. ES      D. DS
37. The \_\_\_\_\_ translates a byte from one code to another code.  
A. XLAT      B. XCHNG  
C. POP      D. PUSH
38. The \_\_\_\_\_ contains an offset instead of actual address.  
A. SP      B. IP  
C. ES      D. SS
39. The 8086 fetches instruction one after another form \_\_\_\_\_ of memory.  
A. Code segment      B. ES  
C. IP      D. SS
40. The BIU contains FIFO register of size 6 bytes called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Queue      B. Stack  
C. Segment      D. Register
41. The \_\_\_\_\_ is required to synchronize the internal operands in the processor CLK Signal  
A. UR Signal      B. Vcc  
C. AIE      D. Ground
42. The pin of minimum mode AD0-AD15 has \_\_\_\_\_ address.  
A. 16bit      B. 20bit  
C. 32bit      D. 4bit
43. The pin of minimum mode AD0-AD15 has \_\_\_\_\_ data bus.  
A. 4bit      B. 20bit  
C. 16bit      D. 32bit

44. The address bits are sent out on lines through \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 16-19      B. A0-17  
C. D0-D17      D. C0-C17
45. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to write into memory.  
A. RD      B. WR  
C. RD/WR      D. CLK
46. The functions of Pins from 24 to 31 depend on the mode in which \_\_\_\_\_ is operating.  
A. 8085A      B. 80835  
C. 8086      D. 80845
47. The RD, WR, MIO is the heart of control for a \_\_\_\_\_ mode.  
A. Minimum  
B. Compatibility mode  
C. Maximum  
D. Control mode
48. In a minimum mode there is a \_\_\_\_\_ on the system bus.  
A. Single      B. Multiple  
C. Double      D. Triple
49. If MN/MX is low the 8086 operates in \_\_\_\_\_ mode.  
A. Minimum  
B. Both (A) and (B)  
C. Maximum  
D. Medium
50. In max mode, control bus signal So, S1 and S2 are sent out in \_\_\_\_\_ form.  
A. Decoded      B. Shared  
C. Encoded      D. Unshared
51. The \_\_\_\_\_ bus controller device decodes the signals to produce the control bus signal.  
A. Internal      B. External  
C. Data      D. Address

52. A \_\_\_\_\_ instruction at the end of interrupt service program takes the execution back to the interrupted program
- A. Forward      B. Data  
C. Return      D. Line
53. The main concerns of the \_\_\_\_\_ are to define a flexible set of commands
- A. Memory interface  
B. Both A and B  
C. Peripheral interface  
D. Control interface
54. Primary function of memory interfacing is that they \_\_\_\_\_ should be able to read from and write into register
- A. Multiprocessor      B. Dual Processor  
C. Microprocessor      D. Coprocessor
55. To perform any operations, the MP should identify the \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Register      B. Interface  
C. Memory      D. System
56. The Microprocessor places \_\_\_\_\_ address on the address bus
- A. 4 bit      B. 16 bit  
C. 8 bit      D. 32 bit
57. The Microprocessor places 16 bit address on the add lines from that address by \_\_\_\_\_ register should be selected...
- A. Address      B. Two  
C. One      D. Three
58. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the memory chip will identify and select the register for the EPROM
- A. Internal decoder  
B. Address decoder  
C. external decoder  
D. Data decoder

59. Microprocessor provides signal like \_\_\_\_\_ to indicate the read operation
- A. LOW      B. MCMR  
C. MCMW      D. MCMWR
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. Multiple  
C. Memory      D. Triple
61. The remaining address line of \_\_\_\_\_ bus is decoded to generate chip select signal
- A. Data      B. Control bus  
C. Address      D. both A and B
62. \_\_\_\_\_ signal is generated by combining RD and WR signals with IO/M
- A. Control      B. Register  
C. Memory      D. System
63. Memory is an integral part of a \_\_\_\_\_ system
- A. Supercomputer  
B. Minicomputer  
C. Microcomputer  
D. Mainframe computer
64. \_\_\_\_\_ has certain signal requirements write into and read from its registers
- A. Memory  
B. Both A and B  
C. Register  
D. Control
65. Anis used to fetch one address
- A. Internal decoder      B. Encoder  
C. External decoder      D. Register
66. The primary function of the \_\_\_\_\_ is to accept data from I/O devices
- A. Multiprocessor      B. Peripherals  
C. Microprocessor      D. Interfaces

\_\_\_\_\_ signal prevent the microprocessor from reading the same data more than one

- A. Pipelining      B. Controlling  
C. Handshaking      D. Signaling
68. Bits in IRR interrupt are \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Reset      B. Stop  
C. Set      D. Start
69. \_\_\_\_\_ generate interrupt signal to microprocessor and receive acknowledge
- A. Priority resolver  
B. Interrupt request register  
C. Control logic  
D. Interrupt register
70. The \_\_\_\_\_ pin is used to select direct command word
- A. A0      B. A12  
C. D7-D6      D. AD7-AD6
71. The \_\_\_\_\_ is used to connect more microprocessor
- A. Peripheral device  
B. I/O devices  
C. Cascade  
D. control unit
72. CS connects the output of \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Encoder      B. Slave program  
C. Decoder      D. Buffer
73. In which year, 8086 was introduced?
- A. 1978      B. 1977  
C. 1979      D. 1981
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

75. 8086 and 8088 contains transistors.
- A. 29000      B. 34000  
C. 24000      D. 54000
76. ALE stands for \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Address latch enable  
B. Address leak enable  
C. Address level enable  
D. Address leak extension
77. What is DEN?
- A. Direct enable      B. Data enable  
C. Data entered      D. Data encoding
78. In 8086, Example for Non mask able interrupts are \_\_\_\_\_
- A. TRAP      B. INTR  
C. RST6.5      D. RST6.6
79. In 8086 the overflow flag is set when \_\_\_\_\_
- A. The sum is more than 16bits.  
B. Signed numbers go out of their range after an arithmetic operation.  
C. Carry and sign flags are set.  
D. Subtraction
80. In 8086 microprocessor the following has the highest priority among all type interrupts?
- A. NMI      B. TYPE255  
C. DIV0      D. OVERFLOW
81. In 8086 microprocessor one of the following statements is not true?
- A. Coprocessor is interfaced in maxmode.  
B. Coprocessor is interfaced in minmode.  
C. I /O can be interfaced in max /minmode.  
D. Supports pipelining
82. Address line for TRAP is?
- A. 0023H      B. 0033H  
C. 0024H      D. 0099H



83. Access time is faster for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ROM                      B. DRAM  
C. SRAM                    D. ERAM
84. The First Microprocessor was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Intel 4004                B. 8085  
C. 8080                      D. 4008
85. Status register is also called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Accumulator            B. Counter  
C. Stack                      D. Flags
86. Which of the following is not a basic element within the microprocessor?  
A. Microcontroller  
B. Register array  
C. Arithmetic logic unit (ALU)  
D. Control unit
87. Which method bypasses the CPU for certain types of data transfer?  
A. Software interrupts  
B. Polled I/O  
C. Interrupt-driven I/O  
D. Direct memory access (DMA)
88. Which bus is bidirectional?  
A. Address bus  
B. Data bus  
C. Control bus  
D. None of the above
89. The first microprocessor has a (n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1 – bit data bus    B. 4 – Bit data bus  
C. 2 – bit data bus    D. 8 – bit data bus
90. Which microprocessor has multiplexed data and address lines?  
A. 8086                      B. 80386  
C. 80286                    D. Pentium
91. Which is not an operand?  
A. Variable  
B. Memory location  
C. Register  
D. Assembler
92. Which is not part of the execution unit (EU)?  
A. Arithmetic logic unit (ALU)  
B. General registers  
C. Clock  
D. Flags
93. A 20-bit address bus can locate \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1,048,576 locations  
B. 4,194,304 locations  
C. 2,097,152 locations  
D. 8,388,608 locations
94. Which of the following is not an arithmetic instruction?  
A. INC (increment)  
B. DEC (decrement)  
C. CMP (compare)  
D. ROL (rotate left)
95. During a read operation the CPU fetches \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. A program instruction  
B. Data itself  
C. Another address  
D. All of the above
96. Which of the following is not an 8086/8088 general-purpose register?  
A. Code segment (CS)  
B. Stack segment (SS)  
C. Data segment (DS)  
D. Address segment (AS)

ANSWER SHEET									
1.B	2.A	3.B	4.A	5.C	6.A	7.B	8.A	9.D	10.B
11.C	16.A	17.C	18.A	19.B	20.A	21.B	22.A	23.B	24.A
25.A	30.A	31.A	32.A	33.B	34.A	35.C	36.C	37.A	38.B
41.A	42.B	43.C	44.A	45.B	46.C	47.A	48.A	49.C	50.C
51.A	56.B	57.C	58.A	59.B	60.C	61.C	62.A	63.C	64.A
65.A	70.A	71.C	72.C	73.A	74.D	75.A	76.A	77.B	78.A
83.C	84.A	85.D	86.A	87.D	88.B	89.B	90.A	91.D	92.C
97.A	98.D	99.B	100.D	11.A	12.A	13.B	14.A	25.C	26.C
27.A	28.B	39.A	40.A	31.A	32.A	51.B	52.C	53.A	54.C
65.A	66.C	67.C	68.C	79.B	80.A	81.B	82.C	93.A	94.A
95.D	96.D								