QUEZON CITY UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

AR101 – COMPUTER ORGANIZATION AND ARCHITECTURE

QUIZ 1

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SCORE	PERCENTAGE

GENERAL DIRECTION:
READ and UNDERSTAND each statement/question below.

IDENTIFICATION: DIRECTION: Identify the statement stated and type your answer on the space provided in each number.

1. This requires that all programs together with data must be stored in main memory during execution.

A. Von Neumann Architecture

a. Von Neumann Architecture
b. Supercomputer
c. Control Unit
d. ALU

2. These are used for large-scale numerical calculation found in applications like example Weather Simulation or Aircraft Design and Simulation.

A. Supercomputer

a. Supercomputer
b. Mainframes
c. Workstations
d. Personal Computer

3. This is needed in order to fetch the data from the main memory.

A. Control Signal

a. Control Signal
b. ALU
c. Registers
d. CPU

4. It accepts and stores the input data to be processed.

A. Input Storage Area

a. Input Storage Area
b. Output
c. Memory
d. Primary Storage Area

5. It is the study of internal working, structuring and implementation of a computer system.

A. Computer Organization and Architecture

a. Computer Organization and Architecture
b. Computer Organization
c. Computer Architecture
d. Von Neumann Architecture

6. Enumerate it in code. Copy the contents at memory location AL into a register in the processor, AH.

A. MOV AH, AL

a. MOV AH, AL
b. MOV AX, AL
c. MOV AL, AL
d. MOV AL, AH

7. What does MAR stands for?

A. Memory Address Register

a. Memory Address Register
b. Main Address Register
c. Main Architectural Register
d. Memory Address Registry

8. It refers to a device that is used to store information for immediate use in a computer or related computer hardware device.

A. Memory

a. Memory
b. ALU
c. Registers
d. Control Unit

9. It accepts coded information from human operators or from other computers.

A. Input Unit

a. Input Unit
b. Output
c. Memory
d. Primary Storage

10. It is a natural primitive/primitive language that computers understand.

A. Machine Language

a. Machine Language
b. High-Level Language
c. Assembly Language
d. 4GL Language

11. It refers to the operational units and their interconnection that realize the architecture specification.

A. Computer Organization

a. Computer Organization
b. Von Neumann Architecture
c. Computer Architecture
d. Computer Organization and Architecture

12. What does MDR stands for?

A. Memory Data Register

a. Memory Data Register
b. Main Data Register
c. Main Device Register
d. Memory Division Register

13. An English like commands or instructions, easy to use and contains many complicated or advance instructions.

A. High-Level Language

a. High-Level Language
b. Assembly Language
c. 4GL Language

d. Machine Language

14. It is a fast calculating machine that accepts digitized input information, process it according to a list of internally stored instructions, and produces the resulting output information.

A. Digital Computer

a. Digital Computer
b. Super Computer
c. Personal Computer
d. Mainframe Computer

15. The fundamental idea in program loops is to cause a straight-line sequence of instructions to be executed repeatedly.

A. Branching

a. Branching
b. Straight-line Sequencing
c. Fetch/Read
d. Write/Store

16. This transfers the contents of a specific MM location to the CPU.

A. Fetch/Read

a. Fetch/Read
b. Write/Store
c. MAR
d. MDR

17. It is a small amount of storage available as part of a CPU. The control unit tells the ALU what operation to perform on that data and the ALU stores the result in an output register.

A. Register

a. Register
b. Control Unit
c. ALU
d. Program Storage Area

18. Used when large amounts of data have to be stored.

A. Memory Unit

a. Memory Unit
b. Processing Unit
c. Control Unit
d. Arithmetic and Logic Unit

19. What does IR stands for?

A. Instruction Register

a. Instruction Register
b. Inline Register
c. Input Register
d. Index Register

20. It refers to those attributes of a system visible to a programmer, or put another way, those attributes that have a direct impact on the logical execution of a program.

A. Computer Architecture

a. Computer Architecture
b. Computer Organization
c. Computer Architecture and Organization
d. Central Processing Unit