

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose any one of the following correct answers:

1. _____ is a category of computer hardware.
(Input, Output, Storage, Processing, **all of the above**)
2. _____ is an important component of microcomputer system.
(Kilobyte, **Microprocessor**, Megabyte, Byte, None of the above)
3. _____ is not found in C.P.U.
(ALU, Control Unit, **RAM**, Processing Register)
4. _____ is a type of impact printers.
(Laser, Thermal, **Dot-Matrix**, Inkjet)
5. _____ program design technique shows program logic.
(**Flow chart**, Logical Operation, Computer, None of the above)
6. _____ is used as counter in BASIC programs.
(**A = A+1**, A<1, A or 1, None of the above)
7. _____ characteristic is applied to the third generation of computers.
(**Integrated Circuit**, Transistor, Vacuum Tubes, All of the above)
8. The most important characteristic of ROM is _____.
(It performs mathematical calculation, it is volatile, **it is non – volatile**, None of the above)
9. _____ statement is used to transfer the control of program conditionally.
(GOTO, **ON GOTO**, END, All of the above)
10. Disk operating system is abbreviated as _____.
(**DOS**, DS, OS, None of above)
11. _____ is an example of integer data.
(HASAN, D-143, **143**, all of the above)
12. High level languages were designed in _____.
(Laboratory, **Third generation**, Computers, New York)
13. _____ is a high level language.
(**BASIC**, BESI, BACIK, BESIC)
14. Binary number system has _____.
(Ten digits (0,9), Three digits (-1,0,1), One digit (1), **Two digits (0,1)**)
15. LET statement is _____.
(Optional statement, **Assigning statement**, Used for expression assignment, all of the above)
16. DATA statement is _____.
(Executable statement, **Non-executable statement**, Optional statement, None of the above)
17. BASIC stands for _____.

(Basic All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code, Beginners Assembly Symbols Instruction Code, Basic All Standards In COBOL, **Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code**)

18. When using READ statement, it must to provide _____.

(PRINT statement, RESTORE statement, **INPUT statement**, None of above)

19. ANSI stands for _____.

(All New Small Integration, A National Small Institute, **American National Standard Institute**, None of the above)

20. Sign of exclamation is _____.

(!, :, I, %)

21. The example of random access storage media is _____.

(Floppy disk drive, **Hard disk drive**, Tape unit, 51/4" floppy disk)

22. The type of memory whose contents can not be changed is _____.

(**ROM**, RAM, Cache, EAPROM)

23. The command to see the contents of a disk is _____.

(**DIR**, CD, MD, TYPE)

24. DISKCOPY command can format the destination disk _____.

(Before copying, **after copying**, can not format, format while copying)

25. TYPE command is used to _____.

(**To see the contents of a file**, Change the type of a file, make a sub directory, Type a file in the computer)

26. Each statement of BASIC must have a _____.

(Function, **Statement number**, Program name, File name)

27. The command to create a sub-directory is _____.

(DIR, CD, **MD**, APPEND)

28. TAB () function is used to _____.

(Print, Display, **Print and Display**, None of the above)

A thermometer is a simple analog computer.