Basic MCQs of past Papers

Computer Science MCQ's for SESE (CS) and SSE (CS)

Some MCQ's from Past papers:

1. To locate a data item for storage is

A. Field

B. Feed

C. Database

D. Fetch

Ans:D

2. Programs designed to perform specific tasks is known as

A. system software

B. application software

C. utility programs

D. operating system

Ans:B

3. Perforated paper used as input of output media is known as

A. paper tapes

B. magnetic tape

C. punched papers tape

D. card punch

Ans:A

4. Time during which a job is processed by the computer is

A. Delay times

B. Real time

C. Execution time

D. Down time

Ans:C

5. A computer which CPU speed around 100 million instruction per second and with the word length of around 64 bits is known as

A. Super computer

B. Minicomputer

C. Microcomputer

D. Macro computer

Ans:A

6. An approach that permits the computer to work on several programs instead of one is

A. On-line thesaurus

B. Multiprogramming

C. Over lapped processing

D. Outline processor

Ans:A

7. A directly accessible appointment calendar is feature of a ... resident package

A. CPU

B. Memory

C. Buffer

D. ALU

Ans:B

8. The term gigabyte refers to

A. 1024 bytes

B. 1024 kilobytes

C. 1024 megabytes

D. 1024 gigabyte

Ans:C

9. Which of the following processors use RISC technology?

A. 486dx

B. Power PC

C. 486sx

D. 6340

Ans:B

10. A/n …. Device is any device that provides information, which is sent to the CPU

A. Input

B. Output

C. CPU

D. Memory

Ans: A

11. Current SIMMs have either … or … connectors (pins)

A. 9 or 32

B. 30 or 70

C. 28 or 72

D. 30 or 72

Ans:D

12. The storage subsystem in a microcomputer consists mainly of … or … media with varying capacities

A. Memory or video

B. Magnetic or optical

C. Optical or memory

D. Video or magnetic

Ans:B

13. Which of the following is not an input device?

A. OCR

B. Optical scanners

C. Voice recognition device

D. COM (Computer Output to Microfilm)

Ans: D

14. The central processing unit (CPU) consists of

A. Input, output and processing

B. Control unit, primary storage, and secondary storage

C. Control unit, arithmetic-logic unit and primary storage

D. Control unit, processing, and primary storage

Ans: c

15. EBCDIC can code up to how many different characters?

A. 256

B. 16

C. 32

D. 64

Ans:A

16. Which is considered a direct entry input device?

A. Optical scanner

B. Mouse and digitizer

C. Light pen

D. All of the above

Ans: D

17. Which is used for manufacturing chips?

A. Bus

B. Control unit

C. Semiconductors

D. A and b only

Ans: C

18. The computer code for the interchange of information between terminals is

A. ASCII

B. BCD

C. EBCDIC

D. All of above

Ans: A

19. A byte consists of

A. One bit

B. Four bits

C. Eight bits

D. Sixteen bits

Ans: C

20. A hybrid computer

A. Resembles digital computer

B. Resembles analog computer

C. Resembles both a digital and analog computer

D. None of the above

21. A _____ is approximately one billion bytes.

A. kilobyte

B. bit

C. gigabyte

D. megabyte

Ans: C

22. A _____ is approximately a million bytes.

A. gigabyte

B. kilobyte

C. megabyte

D. terabyte

Ans: C

23. _____ is any part of the computer that you can physically touch.

A. Hardware

B. A device

C. A peripheral

D. An application

Ans: B

24. The components that process data are located in the:

A. input devices.

B. output devices.

C. System unit.

D. Storage component.

Ans: C

25. All of the following are examples of input devices EXCEPT a:

A. Scanner.

B. Mouse.

C. Keyboard.

D. Printer.

Ans: D

26. Which of the following is an example of an input device?

A. scanner

B. speaker

C. CD

D. printer

27. The 0 and 1 in the binary numbering system are called binary digits or …….

A. bytes

B. kilobytes

C. decimal bytes

D. bits

E. nibbles

Ans: D

28. A monitor's …… is the distance between the holes in the mask behind the screen.
This helps determine how sharp the dots appear.

A. refresh rate

B. dot pitch

C. resolution

D. color depth

E. None of the above

Ans: B

29. A directly accessible appointment calendar is a feature of a ……. resident package.

A. CPU

B. memory

C. Buffer

D. ALU

E. None of the above

Ans: B

30. Perforated paper used as input or output media is known as

A. Paper tape

B. Magnetic tape

C. Punched paper tape

D. Card punch

E. None of the above

Ans: A

31. The invention of the slide rule is attributed to

A. Babbage

B. Oughtred

C. Pascal

D. Napier

E. None of the above

Ans: B

32. Which of the following is not an advantage of magnetic disk storage.

A. The access time of magnetic disk is much less than that of magnetic tape

B. Disk storage is longer lasting than magnetic tape

C. Disk storage is less expensive than tape storage

D. All of the above

E. None of the above

Ans: E

33. The memory sizes in mainframe computers and advanced technology microcomputer are expressed as

A. Bytes

B. Kilo-bytes

C. Bits

D. Megabytes

E. None of the above

Ans: D

34. A prefix for billion which is equal to …. is called as billi.

A. 100

B. 10000

C. 1000

D. 10

E. None of the above

Ans: D

35. Each model of a computer has a unique

A. Assembly language

B. Machine language

C. High level language

D. All of the above

E. None of the above

Ans: B

36. One kilobyte = _____ byte.

A. 1250

B. 2088

C. 1024

D. 1000

Ans: C

37-All of the following are examples of real security and privacy risks EXCEPT:

A. hackers.

B. spam.

C. viruses.

D. identity theft.

Ans: B

38- A process known as _____ is used by large retailers to study trends.

A. data mining

B. data selection

C. POS

D. data conversion

Ans: A

39. A(n) _____ system is a small, wireless handheld computer that scans an itemâ€™s tag and pulls up the current price (and any special offers) as you shop.

A. PSS

B. POS

C. inventory

D. data mining

Ans: A

40. The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminalâ€™s computer is an example of a law enforcement specialty called:

A. robotics.

B. simulation.

C. computer forensics.

D. animation.

Ans: C

41-. Which of the following is NOT one of the four major data processing functions of a computer?

A. gathering data

B. processing data into information

C. analyzing the data or information

D. storing the data or information

Ans: C

42-. _____ tags, when placed on an animal, can be used to record and track in a database all of the animal's movements.

A. POS

B. RFID

C. PPS

D. GPS

Ans: B

43-. Surgeons can perform delicate operations by manipulating devices through computers instead of manually. This technology is known as:

A. robotics.

B. computer forensics.

C. simulation.

D. forecasting.

Ans: A

44-. Technology no longer protected by copyright, available to everyone, is considered to be:

A. proprietary.

B. open.

C. experimental.

D. in the public domain.

Ans: A

45-. _____ is the study of molecules and structures whose size ranges from 1 to 100 nanometers.

A. Nanoscience

B. Microelectrodes

C. Computer forensics

D. Artificial intelligence

Ans: A

46. _____ is data that has been organized or presented in a meaningful fashion.

A. A process

B. Software

C. Storage

D. Information

Ans: D

47. The name for the way that computers manipulate data into information is called:

A. programming.

B. processing.

C. storing.

D. organizing.

Ans: B

48. Computers gather data, which means that they allow users to _____ data.

A. present

B. input

C. output

D. store

Ans: B

49. Computers use the _____ language to process data.

A. processing

B. kilobyte

C. binary

D. representational

Ans: C

50. The term bit is short for:

A. Megabyte.

B. Binary language.

C. Binary digit.

D. Binary number.

Ans: C

Basic MCQs of Computer Science (IT) for NTS Educators Entry Test of all Positions

1. Mostly which of the following device is used to carry user files?

A. Floppy Disk
B. Hard Disk

C. RAM
D. CDROM

Answer: A

2. Which device is used to backup the data?

A. Floppy Disk
B. Tape

C. Network Drive.
D. All of the above

Answer: D

3. In order to play and hear sound on a computer, one needs:

A. a sound card and speakers
B. a microphone

C. all of them required
D. none of them required

Answer: A

4. Which of the following are the cheapest memory devices in terms of Cost/Bit?

A. Semiconductor memories
B. Magnetic Disks

C. Compact Disks
D. Magnetic Tapes

Answer: C

5. Which of the following are the best units of data on an external storage device?

A. Bits
B. Bytes

C. Hertz
D. Clock cycles

Answer: B

6. Which of the following have the fastest access time?

A. Semiconductor Memories
B. Magnetic Disks

C. Magnetic Tapes
D. Compact Disks

Answer: A

7. Which of the following is a read only memory storage device?

A. Floppy Disk
B. CDROM

C. Hard Disk
D. None of these

Answer: B

8. Which of the following is a programming language?

A. Lotus
B. Pascal

C. MS-Excel
D. Netscape

Answer: B

9. What is a compiler?

A. A compiler does a conversion line by line as the program is run

B. A compiler converts the whole of a higher level program code into machine code in one step

C. A compiler is a general purpose language providing very efficient execution

D. None of the above

Answer: B

10. What is an interpreter?

A. An interpreter does the conversion line by line as the program is run

B. An interpreter is the representation of the system being designed

C. An interpreter is a general purpose language providing very efficient execution

D. None of the above

Answer: B

11. When a key is pressed on the keyboard, which standard is used for converting the keystroke into the corresponding bits?

A. ANSI	B. ASCII
C. EBCDIC	D. ISO

Answer: A

13. A Pixel is ………

A. A computer program that draws picture

B. A picture stored in secondary memory

C. The smallest resolvable part of a picture

D. None of these

Answer: C

14. Which device is used as the standard pointing device in a Graphical User Environment?

A. Keyboard	B. Mouse
C. Joystick	D. Track ball

Answer: B

15. Which number system is usually followed in a typical 32-bit computer?

A. 2	B. 10
C. 16	D. 32

Answer: A

16. Which number system is usually followed in a typical 32-bit computer?

A. Binary	B. Decimal
C. Hexadecimal	D. Octal

Answer: A

17. Which of the following is not an output device?

A. Scanner	B. Printer
C. Flat Screen	D. Touch Screen

Answer: D

18. Which of the following devices have a limitation that we can only store information to it but cannot erase or modify it?

A. Floppy Disk	B. Hard Disk
C. Tape Drive	D. CDROM

Answer: D

19. Which technology is used in Compact disks?

A. Mechanical	B. Electrical
C. Electro Magnetic	D. Laser

Answer: D

20. Which of the following storage devices can store maximum amount of data?

A. Floppy Disk   B. Hard Disk

C. Compact Disk   D. Magneto Optic Disk

Answer: B

21. Which of the following is the largest manufacturer of Hard Disk Drives?

A. IBM   B. Seagate

C. Microsoft   D. 3M

Answer: B

22. The programs which are as permanent as hardware and stored in ROM is known as

A. Hardware   B. Software

C. Firmware   D. ROM ware

Answer: C

23. Memory unit is one part of

A. Input device   B. Control unit

C. Output device   D. Central Processing Unit

Answer: D

24.Who built the first Mechanical Calculator

A. Joseph Marie Jacquard   B. John Mauchly

C. Blaise Pascal   D. Howard Aiken

Answer: C

25. The earliest calculating devices are

A. Abacus   B. Clock

C. Difference Engine   D. None of these

Answer: A

26. Punched cards were first introduced by

A. Powers   B. Pascal

C. Jacquard   D. Herman Hollerith

Answer: D

27. Word length of a Personal Computer is ___

A. 4 bits   B. 8 bits

C. 16 bits   D. 64 bits

Answer: B

28. Cursor is a _____

A. Pixel   B. Thin blinking line

C. Pointing device   D. None of these

Answer: B

29. Operating system, editors, and debuggers comes under?

A. System Software   B. Application Software

C. Utilities   D. None of the above

Answer: A

30. Which device is required for the Internet connection?

A. Joystick   B. Modem

C. CD Drive   D. NIC Card

Answer: B

31. What does DMA stand for?

A. Distinct Memory Access   B. Direct Memory Access

C. Direct Module Access   D. Direct Memory Allocation

Answer: B

32. When did John Napier develop logarithm?

A. 1416   B. 1614

C. 1641   D. 1804

Answer: B

33. A normal CD-ROM usually can store up to _____data?

A. 680 KB   B. 680 Bytes

C. 680 MB   D. 680 GB

Answer: C

34. ATM stands for?

A. Automatic Talking Machine

B. Automatic Teller Machine

C. Analog Teller Machine

D. Automatic Ticketing Machine

Answer:B

35. The Second Generation Computer was based on ………….

A. Vacuum Tube   B. Silicon Chips

C. Transistor   D. Bio Chips

Answer: C

36. The Third Generation Computer was made with ………….

A. Vacuum Tube   B. Discrete Components

C. IC   D. Bio Chips

Answer: C

37. he BIOS is the abbreviation of ………….

A. Basic Input Output System   B. Best Input Output System

C. Basic Input Output Symbol   D. Base Input Output System

Answer: A

38. What do you call a single point on a computer screen

A. Cell   B. Element

C. Pixel   D. Bit

Answer: C

39. How was the generation of computer classified?

A. by the device used in memory & processor

B. by the speed of computer

C. by the model of the computer

D. by the accuracy of computer

Answer: A

40. Through which device the main components of the computer communicate with each other?

A. Keyboard

B. System Bus

C. Monitor

D. Memory

Answer: B

41. Which is a valid program to access the Internet?

A. Access

B. Front Page

C. Windows Explorer

D. Netscape

Answer: D

42. Which one is the Low Level Language?

A. Assembly

B. Visual Basic

C. Java

D. C++

Answer: A

43. Which is a volatile memory?

A. ROM

B. BIOS

C. PROM

D. RAM

Answer: D

44. The digital signals can be represented by

A. Binary Codes

B. 0 and 1

C. High and Low

D. all of the above

Answer: D

45. Which program can be used for email?

A. Internet Explorer

B. Outlook Express

C. NetMeeting

D. FrontPage

Answer: B

46. Modulator-demodulator is a device that converts:

A. Digital signal into analog signal

B. Analog signal into digital signal

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

Answer: C

47. _____ is used for scanning the pictures and putting them in digitized form in the computer.

A. CD-ROM

B. Plotter

C. Bar-coder

D. Scanner

Answer: D

48. Animator, 3D Studio, Corel Draw and Flash are………….

A. Word processors

B. Spreadsheet packages

C. Multimedia S/W

D. None of the above

Answer: C

49. Which statement is valid?

A. 1 KB = 8 bytes

B. 1 MB = 8 KB

C. 1 KB = 1024 bytes

D. 1 MB = 1024 bytes

Answer: C

50. Which device is used to process data?

A. CPU   B. RAM

C. DCU   D. VDU

Answer: A

51. Who is known as the father of Computer Science?

A. Charles Babbage   B. Howard Aiken

C. Dr. Herman Hollerith   D. Blaise Pascal

Answer: A

52. What is the capacity of a 3.5" Floppy Disk?

A. 360KB   B. 720KB

C. 1.2MB   D. 1.44MB

Answer: D

53. A Personal Computer (PC) is a ……………. Computer.

A. Super   B. Main Frame

C. Mini   D. Micro

Answer: D

54. What type of printers are Dot Matrix Printers?

A. Laser   B. Inkjet

C. Impact   D. Drum

Answer: C

55. What is the full form of RAM?

A. Read Access Memory   B. Random Access Memory

C. Rapid access Memory   D. none

Answer: B