Types of software programs usually includes

A. application programs
B. replicate programs
C. mathematical operations
D. both a and b

ANS D

MCQ: Set of programs with full set of documentation is considered as

A. database packages
B. file package
C. software
D. software packages

ANS D

MCQ: Specialized program that allows users to utilize in specific application is classified as

A. relative programs
B. application programs
C. relative programs
D. replicate programs

ANS B

MCQ: Programs used to control system performance are classified as

A. experimental programs
B. system programs
C. specialized program
D. organized programs

ANS B

MCQ: System programs examples includes

    A. operating system of computer
    B. trace program
    C. compiler
    D. all of above

ANS D

Program which is readily available to computer users as part of software package is classified as

    A. library program
    B. program library
    C. software library
    D. directory library

ANS A

MCQ: Process to exit from computer by giving correct instructions such as 'EXIT' is classified as

    A. log in
    B. process out
    C. process in
    D. log out

ANS D

MCQ: Set of software authorized to specific users is considered as

A. software library
B. program library
C. directory library
D. library package

ANS B

MCQ: Function of running and loading programs and usage of peripherals is function of

A. operating system
B. enquiry system
C. dump programs
D. function system

ANS A

MCQ: If program can cope data errors, program is called

A. robust
B. reliable
C. unreliable
D. stable functioning

ANS A

MCQ: Commercial organization specializing preparation and design of software package is classified as

A. library house
B. software houses
C. program houses
D. directory houses

ANS B

MCQ: Programs are fully tested and documented properly before including it into

   A. library
   B. directory
   C. package
   D. database

       ANS A

MCQ: Program which is used to produce pictures and text and to organize it in newspaper is classified as

   A. text publishing package
   B. desktop publishing package
   C. experimental package
   D. organizing publishing package

       ANS B

MCQ: Several programs run at same time and storage is shared especially in

   A. microcomputers
   B. mainframe computers
   C. enquiry computers
   D. dump computers

ANS B

MCQ: Program which exactly perform operations that manual says is classified as

A. unreliable
B. stable functioning
C. robust
D. reliable

ANS D

Special set of characters that computer associates with specific user identification is classified as

A. password
B. identity code
C. enquiry code
D. dump code

ANS A

MCQ: System program which performs one simple task is classified as

A. utility programs
B. function program
C. compiling program
D. enquiry program

ANS A

MCQ: Record of programs recorded as they run is classified as

A. producing a log
B. producing enquiry
C. producing dump programs

D. producing system functions

ANS A

MCQ: Program provides users with grid of rows and columns is classified as

A. spreadsheet
B. column grid
C. rows grid
D. reliability grid

ANS A

MCQ: Program packages that allows program users to design data files and select information are called

A. file management
B. file enquiry
C. database package
D. all of above

ANS D

Collection of useful working routines and programs and is only available to users with authorization is classified as

A. directory library
B. library package
C. program library
D. software library

ANS C

MCQ: Programs written by programmer to help computer users are considered as

A. software
B. software packages
C. database packages
D. file package

ANS A

MCQ: Set of software is held central by

A. computer installation
B. computer software
C. library files
D. directory files

ANS A

MCQ: Program used to transfer contents onto a printer from VDU screen is classified as

A. utility dump
B. screen dump
C. function dump
D. enquiry dump

ANS B

MCQ: In microcomputers, operating system is usually stored on

A. random access memory
B. read only memory
C. permanent memory
D. temporary memory

ANS B

System software's are supplied by the

    A. text slots
    B. payroll programmers
    C. manufacturer
    D. enquiry programmers

        ANS C

MCQ: Slots in spreadsheet that can be copied to other slots are classified as

    A. relative slots
    B. replicate slots
    C. complicate slots
    D. column slots

        ANS B

MCQ: Process of gaining access to a computer by giving correct user identification is classified as

    A. process in
    B. log out
    C. log in
    D. process out

        ANS C

MCQ: Typing of words on keyboard to drive program with help of

    A. menu
    B. command
    C. function words
    D. editor

        ANS B

MCQ: Library program may comes from

    A. computer manufacturer
    B. within computer installation

C. software houses
D. all of above

ANS D

Program produces experimental results for biologist research is classified as

A. specialized program
B. systematic programs
C. organized programs
D. experimental programs

ANS A

MCQ: Number and name system uses to identify user is called

A. user identification
B. operating identification
C. system identification
D. temporary identification

ANS A

MCQ: Slots in spreadsheet whose formula is not exactly copied are classified as

A. complicate slots
B. column slots
C. relative slots
D. replicate slots

ANS C

MCQ: Application program example includes

A. payroll program
B. desktop program
C. publishing program
D. editing program

ANS A

MCQ: Process of checking software suitability for any particular application is classified as

A. evaluation of software
B. checking of software
C. directory of software
D. database of software

ANS A

Software which controls general operations of computer system is classified as

A. dump programs
B. function system
C. operating system
D. enquiry system

ANS C

MCQ: Application program used with all documentation is considered

A. applications package
B. replicate programs
C. application programs
D. systems programs

ANS A

1. **System software is classified into**
   a. Operating system
   b. Language processor
   c. Both (a) and (b)
   d. None of these
      ANS C
2. **Which one of the following is not a type of a language processor?**
   a. Compiler
   b. Interpreter
   c. Application software
   d. Assembler
      ANS C
3. **Which one of the following utilities is used to store duplicate or multiple copies of important files?**
   a. Antivirus
   b. Disk defragmenter
   c. Compression utility
   d. Backup utility
      ANS D
4. **Which one of the following software is developed according to the user requirement?**
   a. Operating system
   b. System software
   c. Customized software
   d. Language processor
    ANS C

5. **Which of the following language uses only numbers such as 0s and 1s?**
   a. First generation language
   b. Second generation language
   c. Third generation language
   d. Fourth generation language
      ANS A
6. **The assembly language uses symbols instead of numbers which are known as**
   a. Compiler
   b. Mnemonics
   c. Interpreter

d. All of these
ANS B

MCQ on Introduction to Computer Hardware - Test 1

MCQ: Word 'RAM' stands for

random access memory
read access memory
read arithmetic memory
random arithmetic memory
Answer A

MCQ: A teletypewriter terminal is an example of

input devices
output devices
input/output devices
storage devices
Answer C

MCQ: Devices that accept data from outside computer and transfer into CPU are called

input devices
digital devices
analogue devices
truth table peripherals
Answer A

MCQ: Central Processing Unit (CPU) consists of

control unit
arithmetic and logic unit
main store
all of above
Answer D

MCQ: Devices that are used to receive data from central processing unit are classified as

output/input devices
digital devices
signaled devices
output devices
Answer D

MCQ: Place where large amounts of data are stored outside central processing unit is called

backing store
peripherals
control unit
AL unit
Answer A

MCQ: Devices that are under control of computer and are directly connected to it are said to be

off-line devices
on-line devices
IN gate device
IF gate device

Answer B

MCQ: If any instruction consists any arithmetic operation, data is transferred to

quantitative unit
qualitative unit
arithmetic and logical unit
central processing unit
Answer C

MCQ: Devices such as mercury thermometer and kitchen scales are classified as

digital devices
analogue devices
programmed devices
signal led devices
Answer B

MCQ: 'main store' of central processing unit is also called

main memory
temporary memory
immediate access store
both a and c
Answer D

MCQ: If some quantity in device can be treated as different set of separate values, device is said to be

digital
analogues

signals
computer
Answer A

MCQ: A material on which data is stored or an output is classified as

mini frame medium
micro medium
macro medium
medium
Answer D

MCQ: Type of integrated circuit which consists of arithmetic unit, control unit and some main store is called a

mega processor
micro processor
micro computers
mega computers
Answer B

MCQ: A visual display unit is an example of

output device
input/output devices
backup devices
mediums
Answer B

MCQ: Devices that are not connected to computers central processing unit are classified as

IN gate device
IF gate device
off-line devices
on-line devices
Answer C

MCQ: A keyboard, a mouse and a documents reader are examples of

digital devices
analogue devices
truth table devices
input devices
Answer D

MCQ: A silicon piece with a circuit on it is called

chip
circuit
logical gate
circuit network
Answer A

MCQ: Large computers with wide range of peripheral devices are classified as

mainframe computers
mini frame computers
mainframe processors
peripheral interface
Answer A

MCQ: A computer for which processing is used to be done with help of
microprocessors is called

micro processor
micro computers
mega processor
mega computers
Answer B

MCQ: Actual equipment of computer system that can be touched are called

hardware
software
computer system
computer accessories
Answer A

MCQ: Decoding and execution of instructions rapidly, one after another is called

AL unit
backup device
keyboard
control unit
Answer D

MCQ: Input and output devices such as monitors and keyboards are classified as

arithmetic units
control unit devices
peripheral devices
main store devices
Answer C

MCQ: 'ROM' stands for

read only memory
random only memory
readily oral memory
random available memory
Answer A

MCQ: Line printer, a voice synthesizer and computer terminal screen are classic examples of

logic circuit devices
analogue circuit devices
AND gate devices
output devices
Answer D

MCQ: All devices that are controlled by central processing unit but are not part of it are called

peripheral devices
arithmetic units
control unit devices
main store devices
Answer A

MCQ: Main categories of peripheral devices are

input/output devices
on-line devices

backing storage devices

both a and c

Answer D

MCQ: Two type of memories 'RAM' and 'ROM' are part of

backup memory

main memory

shorter memory

long-term memory

Answer B

MCQ: Magnetic tape unit and magnetic disc unit are classic example of

storage devices

backing storage devices

on-line devices

off-line devices

Answer B

MCQ: A device in which data is represented by a continuous variable quantity is called

analogue device

computer device

system programs

digital program

Answer A

MCQ: Small computers that are not microcomputers are classified as

micro computers

mini computers
mainframe computers
mega processors
Answer B

MCQ: Circuit consisting of different electronic components and connections in them is called as

integrated circuit
interrelated circuit
inverting circuit
reversing circuit
Answer A

MCQ: Devices used to read to and write from central processing unit are classified as

analogue circuit devices
AND gate devices
OR gate devices
backing storage devices
Answer D

MCQ: Microprocessors that are used for one particular job are classified as

dedicated microprocessors
dedicated computers
dedicated microcomputers
dedicated mega computers
Answer A

Basic Computer Terms

Hardware

� ��� *The physical parts of a computer -*

CPU
> *Central processing unit*; the brain of the computer; controls the other elements of the computer

Disk Drive
> A peripheral device that reads and/or writes information on a disk

Hard Drive
> A device (usually within the computer case) that reads and writes information, including the operating system, program files, and data files

Keyboard
> A peripheral used to input data by pressing keys

Modem
> A peripheral device used to connect one computer to another over a phone line

Monitor
> A device used to display information visually

Mouse
> A peripheral device used to point to items on a monitor

NIC
> *Network interface card*; a board inserted in a computer that provides a physical connection to a network

Printer
> A peripheral device that converts output from a computer into a printed image

Software

���� *- Instructions executed by a computer -*

Applications
> Complete, self-contained programs that perform a specific function (ie. spreadsheets, databases)

Bit
> A computer's most basic unit of information

Boot

The process of loading or initializing an operating system on a computer; usually occurs as soon as a computer is turned on

Browser
A program used to view World Wide Web pages, such as Netscape Navigator or Internet Explorer

Bug
A part of a program that usually causes the computer to malfunction; often remedied in patches or updates to the program

Byte
Small unit of data storage; 8 bits; usually holds one character

Click
Occurs when a user presses a button on a mouse which in turn, generates a command to the computer

Database
A large structured set of data; a file that contains numerous records that contain numerous fields

Diskette
A small flexible disk used for storing computer data

Double Click
Occurs when a user presses a button on the mouse twice in quick succession; this generates a command to the computer

Download
Transferring data from another computer to your computer

Drag
Occurs when a user points the mouse at an icon or folder, presses the button and without releasing the button, moves the icon or folder to another place on the computer where the button is released

Driver
Software program that controls a piece of hardware or a peripheral

FAQ
Frequently asked question; documents that answer questions common to a particular website or program

File
Namable unit of data storage; an element of data storage; a single sequence of bytes

Folder
A graphical representation used to organize a collection of computer files; as in the concept of a filing cabinet (computer's hard drive) with files (folders)

Freeware
Software provided at no cost to the user

Gigabyte

1,073,741,824 bytes or 1,024 megabytes; generally abbreviated GB

GUI
Graphical user interface; uses pictures and words to represent ideas, choices, functions, etc.

Icon
A small picture used to represent a file or program in a GUI interface

Internet
A network of computer networks encompassing the World Wide Web, FTP, telnet, and many other protocols

IP number
Internet protocol; a computer's unique address or number on the Internet

Kilobyte
1,024 bytes; usually abbreviated KB

Megabyte
1,048,576 bytes or 1,024 kilobytes; enough storage to approximately equal a 600 page paperback book; generally abbreviated Mb

Memory
Any device that holds computer data

Menu
A list of operations available to the user of a program

Network
A collection of computers that are connected

Peripheral
Any of a number of hardware devices connected to a CPU

RAM
Random access memory; the type of storage that changes; when the computer is turned off, the RAM memory is erased

ROM
Read-only memory; the type of storage that is not changed even when the computer is turned off

Scroll Bar
Allows the user to control which portion of the document is visible in the window; available either horizontally or vertically or both

Shareware
Software provided at a minimal cost to users who are on their honor to send in payment to the programmer

Spreadsheet
A program arranged in rows and columns that manipulates numbers

Tool Bar
A graphical representation of program activities; a row of icons used to perform tasks in a program

URL

Uniform resource locator; the address of a site on the World Wide Web; a standard way of locating objects on the Internet

Virus

A deliberately harmful computer program designed to create annoying glitches or destroy data

Window

A screen in a software program that permits the user to view several programs at one time

Word Processor

A program that allows the user to create primarily text documents

Measurements (summary) -

*a bit = one binary digit (1 or 0) *"bit" is derived from the contraction b'it (binary digit) -> 8 bits = one byte

*1024 bytes = one kilobyte

*K = kilobyte

*Kb = kilobit

*MB = megabyte

*Mb = megabit

*MB/s = megabytes per second

*Mb/s = megabits per second

*bps = bits per second