**Q1 – I.A (True/False)** Assembly language helps programmers understand how hardware works.

**Q2 – I.A (Fill-in-the-Blank)** Assembly is often used in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ systems and device drivers.

**Q3 – I.B (MCQ)** What is the smallest unit of data in a computer?  
 A. Byte  
 B. Word  
 C. Bit  
 D. Integer

**Q4 – I.B (True/False)** The binary number 00000001 is equal to 1 in decimal.

**Q5 – I.C1 (MCQ)** What is the result of 1 AND 0 in binary logic?  
 A. 1  
 B. 0   
 C. Error  
 D. None of the above

**Q6 – I.C1 (Fill-in-the-Blank)** Binary logic operations return results using only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ values.

**Q7 – I.C2 (True/False)** A truth table can only show results for AND operations.

**Q8 – I.C2 (MCQ)** In a truth table for NOT A, what is the output when A = 0?  
 A. 1   
 B. 0  
 C. A  
 D. None

**Q9 – I.C3 (Fill-in-the-Blank)** The **Majority** function returns 1 when at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inputs are 1.

**Q10 – I.C3 (True/False)** Boolean functions can only take one input.

**Q11 – GENERAL TOPIC I (Fill-in-the-Blank)** Characters like "A" are stored using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ codes.

**Q12 – GENERAL TOPIC I (MCQ)** Which of the following best represents binary data?  
 A. 01010101  
 B. Hello  
 C. 256  
 D. GB RAM

**Q13 – GENERAL TOPIC I (True/False)** Signed integers can represent both positive and negative numbers.

**Q14 – I.B (MCQ)** Which of the following represents a signed 8-bit integer range?  
 A. 0 to 255  
 B. -128 to 127  
 C. 1 to 256  
 D. -256 to 255