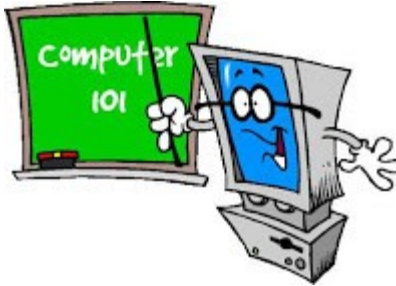


Computer Architecture and Organization MCQS



Set-1

Question 1:

Where does a computer add and compare data?

- a. Hard disk
- b. Floppy disk
- c. CPU chip
- d. Memory chip

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Question 2:

Which of the following registers is used to keep track of address of the memory location where the next instruction is located?

- a. Memory Address Register
- b. Memory Data Register
- c. Instruction Register
- d. Program Register

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Question 3:

A complete microcomputer system consists of

- a. microprocessor
- b. memory
- c. peripheral equipment
- d. all of above

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Question 4:

CPU does not perform the operation

- a. data transfer
- b. logic operation
- c. arithmetic operation
- d. all of above

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Question 5:

Pipelining strategy is called implement

- a. instruction execution
- b. instruction prefetch
- c. instruction decoding
- d. instruction manipulation

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Question 6:

A stack is

- a. an 8-bit register in the microprocessor
- b. a 16-bit register in the microprocessor
- c. a set of memory locations in R/WM reserved for storing information temporarily during the execution of computer
- d. a 16-bit memory address stored in the program counter

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Question 7:

A stack pointer is

- a. a 16-bit register in the microprocessor that indicate the beginning of the stack memory.
- b. a register that decodes and executes 16-bit arithmetic expression.
- c. The first memory location where a subroutine address is stored.
- d. a register in which flag bits are stored

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Question 8:

The branch logic that provides decision making capabilities in the control unit is known as

- a. controlled transfer
- b. conditional transfer
- c. unconditional transfer
- d. none of above

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Question 9:

Interrupts which are initiated by an instruction are

- a. internal
- b. external
- c. hardware
- d. software

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Question 10:

A time sharing system imply

- a. more than one processor in the system
- b. more than one program in memory
- c. more than one memory in the system
- d. None of above

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Answers:

1. c
2. d
3. d
4. d
5. b
6. c
7. a
8. c
9. d
10. b

=====MCQS SET 2=====

Question 1:

Processors of all computers, whether micro, mini or mainframe must have

- a. ALU
- b. Primary Storage
- c. Control unit
- d. All of above

Question 2:

What is the control unit's function in the CPU?

- a. To transfer data to primary storage
- b. to store program instruction
- c. to perform logic operations
- d. to decode program instruction

Question 3:

What is meant by a dedicated computer?

- a. which is used by one person only
- b. which is assigned to one and only one task
- c. which does one kind of software
- d. which is meant for application software only

Question 4:

The most common addressing techniques employed by a CPU is

- a. immediate
- b. direct
- c. indirect
- d. register
- e. all of the above

Question 5:

Pipeline implement

- a. fetch instruction
- b. decode instruction
- c. fetch operand
- d. calculate operand
- e. execute instruction
- f. all of above

Question 6:

Which of the following code is used in present day computing was developed by IBM corporation?

- a. ASCII
- b. Hollerith Code
- c. Baudot code
- d. EBCDIC code

Question 7:

When a subroutine is called, the address of the instruction following the CALL instructions stored in/on the

- a. stack pointer

- b. accumulator
- c. program counter
- d. stack

Question 8:

A microprogram written as string of 0's and 1's is a

- a. symbolic microinstruction
- b. binary microinstruction
- c. symbolic microprogram
- d. binary microprogram

Question 9:

Interrupts which are initiated by an instruction are

- a. internal
- b. external
- c. hardware
- d. software

Question 10:

Memory access in RISC architecture is limited to instructions

- a. CALL and RET
- b. PUSH and POP
- c. STA and LDA
- d. MOV and JMP

Answers:

1. d 2. d 3. b 4. e 5. f 6. d 7. d 8. d 9. b 10. c

=====MCQS SET 3=====

Question 1:

A collection of 8 bits is called

- a. byte
- b. word
- c. record

Question 2:

The ascending order of a data Hierarchy is

- a. bit - bytes - fields - record - file - database
- b. bit - bytes - record - field - file - database
- c. bytes - bit - field - record - file - database
- d. bytes - bit - record - field - file - database

Question 3:

How many address lines are needed to address each memory location in a 2048 x 4 memory chip?

- a. 10
- b. 11
- c. 8
- d. 12

Question 4:

A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language at one time is called a/an

- a. interpreter
- b. simulator
- c. compiler
- d. commander

Question 5:

In immediate addressing the operand is placed

- a. in the CPU register
- b. after OP code in the instruction
- c. in memory
- d. in stack

Question 6:

Microprocessor 8085 can address location upto

- a. 32K
- b. 128K
- c. 64K
- d. 1M

Question 7:

The ALU and control unit of most of the microcomputers are combined and manufacture on a single silicon chip. What is it called?

- a. monochip
- b. microprocessor
- c. ALU
- d. control unit

Question 8:

When the RET instruction at the end of subroutine is executed,

- a. the information where the stack is initalized is transferred to the stack pointer

- b. the memory address of the RET instruction is transferred to the program counter
- c. two data bytes stored in the top two locations of the stack are transferred to the program counter
- d. two data bytes stored in the top two locations of the stack are transferred to the stack pointer

Question 9:

A microporgram is sequencer perform the operation

- a. read
- b. write
- c. execute
- d. read and write
- e. read and execute

Question 10:

Interrupts which are initiated by an I/O drive are

- a. internal
- b. external
- c. software
- d. all of above

Answers:

1. a 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. b 6. c 7. b 8. c 9. e 10. b