Part-1

1. Which is another name for functional language?

A.   **Machine**

B.   **Application language**

C.   **Low-level language**

D.   **High-level language**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: B

2. Compilers and interpreters are themselves

A.   **High-level language**

B.   **Codes**

C.   **Programs**

D.   **Mnemonics**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: C

3. A compiler means

A.   **A person who compiles source programs**

B.   **The same thing as a programmer**

C.   **Keypunch operator**

D.   **A program which translates source program into object program**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: D

4. A pen shaped device which can sense light, and is used to point at spots on a video screen.

A.   Mouse

B.   Light pen

C.   Joystick

D.   Plotter

E.   None of the above

Answer: B

5. A notation used to express clearly on algorithm is known as

A.   Algorithmic language

B.   Assembly language

C.   Machine language

D.   High level language

E.   None of the above

Answer: A

6. Compression of digital data for efficient storage is

A.   Buffer

B.   CPU

C.   Packing

D.   Field

E.   None of the above

Answer: C

7. An operating system intended for use on microprocessor based systems that support a single user is

A.   PC-DOS   B.   MS-DOS

C.   UNIX   D.   CP/M

E.   None of the above

Answer: D

8. Which programming language is based on Algol 60.

A.   PILOT

B.   SNOBOL

C.   ADA

D.   SIMULA

E.   None of the above

Answer: D

9. Computer memory consists of

A.   RAM

B.   ROM

C.   PROM

D.   All of the above

E.   None of the above

Answer: D

10. A path by which communication is achieved between a central processor and other devices is called

A.   Audit trail

B. Network

C. Bus

D. Channel

E. None of the above

Answer: C

11. A stand-alone system which produces one page of printed output at a time is

A. Page printer

B. Line printer

C. Laser printer

D. Dot matrix printer

E. None of the above

Answer: A

12. A memory that does not change its contents without external causes is known as

A. Dynamic memory

B. Static memory

C. RAM

D. EEPROM

E. None of the above

Answer: B

13. The report card and merit list forms the

A. Output data

B. Data processing

C. **Central Processing**

D. **Input data**

E. **None of the above**

Answer: A

14. A number which is stored and processed but not in the standard exponential form is called

A. **Floating point number**

B. **Fixed point number**

C. **Octal number**

D. **Decimal number**

E. **None of the above**

Answer: B

15. A memory that holds micro programs is

A. **Core memory**

B. **ROM**

C. **RAM**

D. **Control memory**

E. **None of the above**

Answer: B

16. A device invented by Dr. Bobeck in 1966, for mass storage of data is

A. **Punched paper tape**

B. **Magnetic bubble storage**

C. **Magnetic tape**

D.   **Magnetic disk**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: B

17. The organization and interconnection of the various components of a computer system is

A.   **Architecture**

B.   **Networks**

C.   **Graphics**

D.   **Designing**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: A

18. Which of the following is the coding of data so that is can't be easily understood if intercepted.

A.   **Barcode**

B.   **Decoder**

C.   **Encryption**

D.   **Mnemonics**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: C

19. RAM is used as a short memory because it is

A.   **Volatile**

B.   **Has small capacity**

C.   **Is very expensive**

D.   **Is programmable**

E. None of the above

Answer: A

20. A modern electronic computer is a machine that is meant for

A. Doing quick mathematical calculations

B. Input storage, manipulation of outputting of data

C. Electronic data processing

D. Performing repetitive tasks accurately

E. None of the above

Answer: B

21. Which is a device that changes information into digital form?

A. Modem

B. Digitizer

C. Mouse

D. Light pen

E. None of the above

Answer: B

22. An index register that is automatically incremented or decremented with each use is

A. Auto index

B. Asynchronous

C. Assembler

D. Compiler

E. None of the above

Answer: A

23. Which network is a packet switching network?

A. **Ring network**

B. **LAN**

C. **Star network**

D. **EuroNET**

E. **None of the above**

Answer: D

24. Symbolic languages were developed in

A. **1962**

B. **1950**

C. **1974**

D. **1980**

E. **None of the above**

Answer: B

Part-2

1. A technique used by codes to convert an analog signal into a digital bit stream is known as

A.   **Pulse code modulation**

B.   **Pulse stretcher**

C.   **Query processing**

D.   **Queue management**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: A

2. An optical input device that interprets pencil marks on paper media is

A.   **OMR**

B.   **Punch card reader**

C.   **Optical scanners**

D.   **Magnetic tape**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: A

3. Most important advantage of an IC is its

A.   **Easy replacement in case of circuit failure**

B.   **Extremely high reliability**

C.   **Reduced cost**

D.   **Low power consumption**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: B

4. Data division is the third division of a _____ program.

A.   COBOL

B.   BASIC

C.   PASCAL

D.   FORTH

E.   None of the above

Answer: A

5. Which language was devised by Dr. Seymour Cray?

A.   APL

B.   COBOL

C.   LOGO

D.   FORTRAN

E.   None of the above

Answer: C

6. A program that converts computer data into some code system other than the normal one is known as

A.   Encoder

B.   Simulation

C.   Emulator

D.   Coding

E.   None of the above

Answer: A

7. A device designed to read information encoded into a small plastic card is

A.   Magnetic tape

B.   Badge reader

C.   Tape puncher

D.   Card puncher

E.   None of the above

Answer: B

8. A hybrid computer uses a _____ to convert digital signals from a computer into analog signals.

A.   Modulator

B.   Demodulator

C.   Modem

D.   Decoder

E.   None of the above

Answer: C

9. A group of magnetic tapes, videos or terminals usually under the control of one master is

A.   Cylinder

B.   Cluster

C.   Surface

D.   Track

E.   None of the above

Answer: B

10. Any device that performs signal conversion is

A. **Modulator**

B. **Modem**

C. **Keyboard**

D. **Plotter**

E. **None of the above**

Answer: A

11. Codes consisting of light and dark marks which may be optically read is known as

A. **Mnemonics**

B. **Bar code**

C. **Decoder**

D. **All of the above**

E. **None of the above**

Answer: B

12. A type of channel used to connect a central processor and peripherals which uses multipling is known as

A. **Modem**

B. **Network**

C. **Multiplexer**

D. **All of the above**

E. **None of the above**

Answer: C

13. The first generation of computers available was based on the bit micro processors.

A. **4**

B.   8

C.   16

D.   64

E.   None of the above

Answer: B

14. The complete picture of data stored in database is known as

A.   Record

B.   Schema

C.   System flowchart

D.   DBMS

E.   None of the above

Answer: B

15. Which of the following is intended to be used in all applications runs on mainframe computers.

A.   LOGO

B.   APL

C.   PL/1

D.   OCCAM

E.   None of the above

Answer: C

16. A language which is close to that used within the computer is

A.   High-level language

B.   Assembly language

C.   **Low-level language**

D.   **All of the above**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: C

17. Which is a unit representing the no bits of discrete.

A.   **Baud**

B.   **Byte**

C.   **Bit**

D.   **All of the above**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: A

18. The device that can both feed data into and accept data from a computer is

A.   **ALU**

B.   **CPU**

C.   **Input-Output device**

D.   **All of the above**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: C

19. The personnel who deals with the computer & its management put together are called

A.   **Software**

B.   **Human ware**

C.   **Firmware**

D. Hardware

E. None of the above

Answer: B

20. A modern digital computer has

A. Extremely high speed

B. Large memory

C. Almost unlimited array

D. All of the above

E. None of the above

Answer: D

21. Which of the following can store information in the form of microscopic pits on metal disks.

A. Laser disks

B. Tape cassettes

C. RAM cartridge

D. Punched cards

E. None of the above

Answer: A

22. A device for converting handwritten impressions into coded characters & positional coordinates for input to a computer is

A. Touch panel

B. Mouse

C. Wand

D. Writing tablet

E.   None of the above

Answer: D

23. A storage system for small amounts of data is

A.   Magnetic card

B.   Magnetic tape

C.   Punched card

D.   Optical mark reader

E.   None of the above

Answer: A

Part-3

1. The process of communicating with a file from a terminal is

A.   Interactive

B.   Interrogation

C.   Heuristic

D.   All of the above

E.   None of the above

Answer: B

2. A common boundary between two systems is called

A.   Interdiction

B.   Interface

C.   Surface

D.   None of the above

Answer: B

3. The examination and changing of single bits or small groups of his within a word is called

A.   Bit

B.   Byte

C.   Bit manipulation

D.   Bit slice

E.   None of the above

Answer: C

4. Which computer has been designed to be as compact as possible?

A.   Mini

B.   Super computer

C.   Micro computer

D.   Mainframe

E.   None of the above

Answer: C

5. Which method is used to connect a remote computer?

A.   Device

B.   Dialup

C.   Diagnostic

D.   Logic circuit

E.   None of the above

Answer: B

6. How many bit code is used by Murray code for TELEPRINTER machines.

A.   4

B.   5

C.   9

D.   25

E.   None of the above

Answer: B

7. The symbols used in an assembly language are

A.   Codes

B.   Mnemonics

C.   Assembler

D.   All of the above

E.   None of the above

Answer: B

8. The 2's compliment of a binary no. is obtained by adding.....to its 1's compliment.

A.   0

B.   1

C.   10

D.   12

E.   None of the above

Answer: B

9. A systems programming language for microcomputers in the Intel family is

A.   PL/C

B.   PL/CT

C.   PL/M

D.   PLA

E.   None of the above

Answer: C

10. A datum that indicates some important state in the content of input or output is

A.   Sequence

B.   Sentinel

C.   SIO

D.   Sibling

E.   None of the above

Answer: B

11. Which is a non-standard version of a computing language?

A.   PROLOG

B.   APL

C.   Army

D.   PL/1

E.   None of the above

Answer: C

12. Which of the following is still useful for adding numbers?

A.   EDSAC

B.   ENIAC

C.   Abacus

D.   UNIVAC

E.   None of the above

Answer: C

13. The average time necessary for the correct sector of a disk to arrive at the read write head is _____

A.   Down time

B.   Seek time

C.   Rotational delay

D.   Access time

E.   None of the above

Answer: C

14. A number that is used to control the form of another number is known as

A.   Map

B.   Mask

C.   Mamtossa

D.   Marker

E.   None of the above

Answer: B

15. A general purpose single-user microcomputer designed to be operated by one person at a time is

A.   Special-purpose computer

B.   KIPS

C.   M

D.   PC

E.   None of the above

Answer: D

16. ASCII stands for

A.   American standard code for information interchange

B.   All purpose scientific code for information interchange

C.   American security code for information interchange

D.   American Scientific code for information interchange

E.   None of the above

Answer: A

17. Which device of computer operation dispenses with the use of the keyboard?

A.   Joystick

B.   Light pen

C.   Mouse

D.   Touch

E.   None of the above

Answer: C

18. The microcomputer, Intel MCS-80 is based on the widely used Intel

A.   8080 microprocessor

B.   8085 microprocessor

C.   8086 microprocessor

D.   **8082 microprocessor**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: A

19. Which is a machine-oriented high-level language for the GEC 4080 series machines.

A.   **LOGO**

B.   **SNOBOL**

C.   **Babbage**

D.   **ALGOL**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: C

20. A program that is employed in the development, repair or enhancement of other programs is known as

A.   **System software**

B.   **Software tool**

C.   **Applications program**

D.   **Utility program**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: B

21. Any storage device added to a computer beyond the immediately usable main storage is known as

A.   **Floppy disk**

B.   **Hard disk**

C.   **Backing store**

D.   **Punched card**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: C

22. Which output device is used for translating information from a computer into pictorial form on paper.

A.   **Mouse**

B.   **Plotter**

C.   **Touch panel**

D.   **Card punch**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: B

23. The list of coded instructions is called

A.   **Computer program**

B.   **Algorithm**

C.   **Flowchart**

D.   **Utility programs**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: A

Part-4

1. Which of the following languages is more suited to a structured program?

A.   PL/1

B.   FORTRAN

C.   BASIC

D.   PASCAL

E.   None of the above

Answer: D

2. A computer assisted method for the recording and analyzing of existing or hypothetical systems is

A.   Data transmission

B.   Data flow

C.   Data capture

D.   Data processing

E.   None of the above

Answer: B

3. The brain of any computer system is

A.   ALU

B.   Memory

C.   CPU

D.   Control unit

E.   None of the above

Answer: C

4. What difference does the 5th generation computer have from other generation computers?

A.   Technological advancement

B.   Scientific code

C.   Object Oriented Programming

D.   All of the above

E.   None of the above

Answer: A

5. Which of the following computer language is used for artificial intelligence?

A.   FORTRAN

B.   PROLOG

C.   C

D.   COBOL

E.   None of the above

Answer: B

6. The tracks on a disk which can be accessed without repositioning the R/W heads is

A.   Surface

B.   Cylinder

C.   Cluster

D.   All of the above

E.   None of the above

Answer: B

7. Which of the following is the 1's complement of 10?

A.   01

B.   110

C.   11

D.   10

E.   None of the above

Answer: A

8. A section of code to which control is transferred when a processor is interrupted is known as

A.   M

B.   SVC

C.   IP

D.   MDR

E.   None of the above

Answer: A

9. Which part interprets program instructions and initiate control operations.

A.   Input

B.   Storage unit

C.   Logic unit

D.   Control unit

E.   None of the above

Answer: D

10. The binary system uses powers of

A.   2

B.   10

C.   8

D.   16

E.   None of the above

Answer: A

11. A computer program that converts assembly language to machine language is

A.   Compiler

B.   Interpreter

C.   Assembler

D.   Comparator

E.   None of the above

Answer: C

12. The time required for the fetching and execution of one simple machine instruction is

A.   Delay time

B.   CPU cycle

C.   Real time

D.   Seek time

E.   None of the above

Answer: B

13. The time for which a piece of equipment operates is called

A. **Seek time**

B. **Effective time**

C. **Access time**

D. **Real time**

E. **None of the above**

Answer: B

14. Binary numbers need more places for counting because

A. **They are always big numbers**

B. **Any no. of 0's can be added in front of them**

C. **Binary base is small**

D. **0's and I's have to be properly spaced apart**

E. **None of the above**

Answer: C

15. Which access method is used for obtaining a record from a cassette tape?

A. **Direct**

B. **Sequential**

C. **Random**

D. **All of the above**

E. **None of the above**

Answer: B

16. Any type of storage that is used for holding information between steps in its processing is

A. **CPU**

B.   **Primary storage**

C.   **Intermediate storage**

D.   **Internal storage**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: C

17. A name applied by Intel corp. to high speed MOS technology is called

A.   **HDLC**

B.   **LAP**

C.   **HMOS**

D.   **SDLC**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: C

18. A program component that allows structuring of a program in an unusual way is known as

A.   **Correlation**

B.   **Coroutine**

C.   **Diagonalization**

D.   **Quene**

E.   **None of the above**

Answer: B

19. The radian of a number system

A.   **Is variable**

B.   **Has nothing to do with digit position value**

C.   Equals the number of its distinct counting digits

D.   Is always an even number

E.   None of the above

Answer: C

20. The section of the CPU that selects, interprets and sees to the execution of program instructions

A.   Memory

B.   Register unit

C.   Control unit

D.   ALU

E.   None of the above

Answer: C

21. Which type of system puts the user into direct conversation with the computer through a keyboard?

A.   Real time processing

B.   Interactive computer

C.   Batch processing

D.   Time sharing

E.   None of the above

Answer: B

22. The term referring to evacuating the content of some part of the machine is known as

A.   Dump

B.   Enhancement

C.   Down

D.   Compiler

E.   None of the above

Answer: A

23. A single packet on a data link is known as

A.   Path

B.   Frame

C.   Block

D.   Group

E.   None of the above

Answer: B

Part-5

Question 1: Which of the following is not part of the data link layer?

1. Transports data across the physical link

2. Performs physical addressing

3. Performs flow control

4. Determines network topology

5. Terminates a session

Answer: 5.

Question 2: A sensor that informs a body computer about temperature, such as an ambient air temperature sensor for A/C is a:

1. potentiometer.

2. hall-effect switch.

3. thermistor.

4. thermodiode.

Answer: 3.

Question 3: Which of the following is single user computer with many features and good processing power?

1. Minicomputer

2. Workstation

3. Macintosh

4. None of these

Answer: 2.

Question 4: Computer ethics has its own roots in the work of _____ during the World War II

1. Nobert Wiener

2. Herman Hollerith

3. Robert Wiener

4. Herman Wiener

Answer: 1.

Question 5: The windows registry consists of which two files?

1. autoexec.bat and config.sys

2. user.dat and win.ini

3. user.dat and system.dat

4. win.reg and user.dat

Answer: 3.

Question 6: Which Open Systems Interconnections (OSI) layer does IP belong to?

1. Session layer

2. Data link layer

3. Transport layer

4. Network layer

Answer: 4.

Question 7: Keyboard is an ....

1. Input device

2. Memory device

3. Output device

4. None of the above

Answer: 1.

Question 8: The destroyList() member function deletes the contents of the linked list and

1. does not delete the linked list itself

2. delete the linked list itself

3. adds the linked list itself

4. None of the above

Answer: 1.

Question 9: The Objective of testing is-

1. Debugging

2. To uncover errors

3. To gain modularity

4. To analyze system

Answer: 2.

Question 10: In token Ring , when a frame reaches its destination station, which of the following occurs?

1. the message is copied

2. four bits in the packet are not changed

3. the message is take off the ring and replaced by the token

4. the message is removed from the buffer

Answer: 1.

Question 11: MSword what is the short cut of paste

1. CTRL+V

2. CTRL+A

3. CTRL+C

4. CTRL+F

Answer: 1.

Question 12: In digital computer, all the expressions are coded into ....

1. Octal digits

2. Binary digits

3. Hexadecimal digits

4. Decimal digits

Answer: 2.

Question 13: The purpose of the _____ layer is to transport a raw bit stream from one machine to another

1. Physical Layer

2. Data Link Layer

3. Network layer

4. Application Layer

Answer: 1.

Question 14: Register is a

1. Set of capacitors used to register input instructions in a digital computer

2. Set of paper tapes and cards put in a file

3. Temporary storage unit within the CPU having dedicated or general purpose use

4. part of the auxiliary memory

Answer: 3.

Question 15: Identify the directives of JSP.

1. page, include, and taglib

2. include, autoFlush, and taglib

3. page, import, taglib, and buffer

4. contentType, include, and taglib

Answer: 1.

Question 16: A(n) _____ system is a small, wireless handheld computer that scans an item's tag and pulls up the current price (and any special offers) as you shop

1. PSS

2. POS

3. inventory

4. data mining

Answer: 1.

Question 17: Which one of the following is the valid SAX enabled parser?

1. XML4J

2. XML Parser

3. DTD Parser

4. Tool Parser

Answer: 1.

Question 18: In the following the fastest computer constituent is

1. CPU

2. Magnetic Tape

3. Video Terminal

4. Sensors and Mechanical controllers

Answer: 1.

Question 19: DSDD is

1. Double Sided Double Density

2. Dual Sided Double Density

3. Double Sided Dual Density

4. Dual Sided Dual Density

Answer: 1.

Question 20: Which among the following is a software based virtual computer

1. Digital immune module

2. CPU emulator

3. Virus signature scanner

4. Emulation control module

Answer: 2.

Question 21: The operation of subnet is controlled by _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

1. Network Layer.

2. Data Link Layer

3. Data Layer

4. Transport Layer

Answer: 1.

Question 22: Which one of the following files forms a link to the physical devices and peripherals on a system?

1. Regular files

2. Directory files

3. Device special files

4. Link files

Answer: 3.

Question 23: Name the latest version of Windows

1. Windows 3.1

2. Windows NT

3. Windows 98

4. Windows Vista

Answer: 4.

Question 24: A trie structure is a complete _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ tree [19S04]

1. binary

2. search

3. B-tree

4. m- ary

Answer: 4.

Part-6

Question 1: Name the device that provides attachment points for RAM, Video Cards, Graphics card, Modem etc.

1. processor

2. father board

3. motherboard

4. modem

Answer: 3.

Question 2: Which term identifies a specific computer on the web and main page of the entire site

1. None

2. URL

3. Website address

4. Hyperlink

5. Domain name

Answer: 2.

Question 3: In C, An array that uses more than two subscripts is known as

1. One dimentional Array

2. Two Dimentional Array

3. Three Dimentional Array

4. Multi Dimentional Array

Answer: 4.

Question 4: Predict the output or error(s) for the following:

```
void main()

{

int const * p=5;

printf("%d",++(*p));

}
```

1. Compiler error: Cannot modify a constant value.

2. 5

3. 6

4. 7

5.

Answer: 1.

Question 5: Which command is used to undelete delete a bunch of files with extension doc that you have just deleted

1. Undelete

2. Undelete *.doc

3. Undelete/all

4. All of the above

Answer: 2.

Question 6: In the SAR sub layer of _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ , the payload is 48 bytes and there is no added header or trailer

1. AAL1

2. AAL2

3. AAL3/4

4. AAL5

Answer: 4.

Question 7: Special I/O instruction r required for

1. a. Memory mapped I/O

2. b. I/O mapped I/O

3. c. both of these

4. d. none of these

Answer: 1.

Question 8: Which of the following is not a type of UNIX shell?

1. KORN SHELL

2. BOURNE SHELL

3. C SHELL

4. JOIN SHELL

Answer: 4.

Question 9: The key idea behind ISDN is that of the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _, a conceptual pipe between the customer and the carrier through which bits flow

1. digital byte pipe

2. analog bit pipe

3. digital pipe

4. digital bit pipe

Answer: 4.

Question 10: You use the History panel to:

1. insert Flash buttons.

2. insert images.

3. format text.

4. display the actions performed.

Answer: 4.

Question 11: What was the first ARPANET message?

1. "lo"

2. "hello world"

3. "mary had a little lamb"

4. "cyberspace, the final frontier"

Answer: 1.

Question 12: The name for the way that computers manipulate data into information is called:

1. Programming

2. Processing

3. Storing

4. Organizing

Answer: 2.

Question 13: The information related to multi-programmed hosts is placed in the header of _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Layer

1. Application layer

2. Transport Layer

3. Session layer

4. Network Layer.

Answer: 2.

Question 14: Which is not true for primary storage?

1. Information must be transferred to primary storage

2. It is relatively more expensive and it is a part of the CPU

3. It allows very fast access to data

4. All the above

Answer: 4.

Question 15: At which OSI layer does data translation and code formatting occur?

1. Network

2. Physical

3. Data link

4. Transport

5. Presentation

Answer: 5.

Question 16: Purpose of PC (Program Counter) in a Microprocessor is

1. To store address of TOS (Top Of Stack)

2. To store address of next instruction to be executed.

3. Count the number of instructions.

4. To store base address of the stack.

Answer: 2.

Question 17: In Photoshop You want to specify a halftone screen frequency when you print your image. Which command should you choose to access this option?

1. File > Print with Preview

2. File > Print

3. File > Page Setup

4. File > Print One Copy

Answer: 1.

Question 18: What command is used to partition a hard drive?

1. Fdisk

2. Format

3. Chkdsk

Answer: 1.

Question 19: For most of computers,the number of scan lines varies between

1. 100 and 1000

2. 200 and 2000

3. 300 and 3000

4. None of these

Answer: 1.

Question 20: The ..... tells the rest of the computer how to carry out a program's instructions.

1. ALU

2. System Unit

3. Control Unit

4. Motherboard

Answer: 2.

Question 21: You are working on a complex marketing problem and want to use the Solver feature of Excel. What are the three pieces of information that must be provided to the Solver to solve the problem?

1. Your data, variables, and constraints.

2. Your target, variables and data range.

3. Your target, variables and constraints.

4. Your target, subtotals and constraints.

Answer: 3.

Question 22: Default line spacing in Word is

1. Single

2. Double

3. 1.5

4. Multiple

Answer: 1.

Question 23: The computer code for interchange of information between terminals is

1. ASCII

2. BCD

3. BCDIC

4. Hollerith

Answer: 1.

Question 24: Which of the following command is used to count just the number of lines contained in a file ?

1. wc-1

2. wc-w

3. wc-c

4. wc-r

Answer: 1.

Question 25: One of the major components of a PC is the Central Processing Unit (CPU) which can be best described as:

1. The device that sends the bus signals telling it what to do.

2. The area that regulates all of the system power usage

3. The area where all the of the Basic input/output routines are stored

4. The area where all of the processing takes place

Answer: 4.

Part-7

Question 1: Which key should be pressed to start a new paragraph in MS-Word?
1. Down cursor key

2. Shift+Enter key

3. Enter key

4. Control+Enter key

Answer: 3.

Question 2: Which of the following is the correct syntax for CompactRepair method?

1. expression. CompactRepair

2. expression (SourceFile, DestinationFile, LogFile)

3. CompactRepair(SourceFile, DestinationFile, LogFile)

4. expression. CompactRepair(SourceFile, DestinationFile, LogFile)

Answer: 4.

Question 3: Consider the following statements: Statement A: The write access to a file system is possible while using the growfs command. Statement B: The growfs command increases the size of the UFS file system in a volume without causing data loss. Which of the following is true about the statements?

1. Statement A is true, and Statement B is false.

2. Statement A is false, and Statement B is true.

3. Both Statement A and Statement B are true.

4. Both Statement A and Statement B are false.

Answer: 2.

Question 4: Multiple items can be selected by pressing

1. CTRL key

2. ALT key

3. Shift key

4. CTRL, ALT & DEL key

Answer: 1.

Question 5: Susan needs to use a set of hidden tools frequently. To do this, she would:

1. select the tool from the pop-up toolbar.

2. detach the toolbar.

3. dock the toolbar.

4. group the toolbox.

Answer: 2.

Question 6: To test the IP stack on your local host, which IP address would you ping?

1. 127.0.0.0

2. 1.0.0.127

3. 127.0.0.1

4. 127.0.0.255

5. 255.255.255.25

Answer: 3.

Question 7: CHECK constraint is used to enforce:

1. entity integrity.

2. domain integrity.

3. referential integrity.

4. user-defined integrity.

Answer: 2.

Question 8: The horizontal and vertical lines on a worksheet are called ___

1. cells

2. sheets

3. gridlines

4. blocklines

Answer: 3.

Question 9: Which is not a type of anti-virus?

1. Norton

2. McAfee

3. STD

4. Symantec

Answer: 3.

Question 10: Which computer language is preferred for data processing ?

1. APL

2. Pascal

3. BASIC

4. none of the above

Answer: 1.

Question 11: What is the extension of Australia

1. .au

2. .in

3. .uk

4. .us

Answer: 1.

Question 12: What is the abbreviation of SATA

1. Serial Advanced Technology Attachment

2. Sedentary Advanced Technology Attachment

3. Secondary Advanced Technology Attachment

4. Secondary Aerial Technology Attachment

Answer: 1.

Question 13: What does XHTML stand for?

1. EXtra Hyperlinks and Text Markup Language

2. EXtreme HyperText Markup Language

3. EXtensible HyperText Marking Language

4. EXtensible HyperText Markup Language

Answer: 4.

Question 14: Which of the following cannot be the status of a task?

1. Finished

2. In Progress

3. Waiting on someone else

4. Deferred

Answer: 1.

Question 15: An n element AVL tree with height h can be searched in

1. o(log h)

2. O(h)

3. O(h log h)

4. O(n)

Answer: 2.

Question 16: A monitor with high dot pitch will have:

1. a relatively large number of pixels.

2. a high number of possible colors in its display.

3. wide gaps between pixels.

4. relatively fast recharging of the pixels illumination.

Answer: 3.

Question 17: List the results that will be displayed for each of the following lines: msgbox Int(-5.5) msgbox Fix(-5.5) msgbox Cint(-5.5)

1. Line 1: -6 Line 2: -5 Line 3: -6

2. Line 1: -5 Line 2: -5 Line 3: -6

3. Line 1: -5 Line 2: -6 Line 3: -6

4. Line 1: -6 Line 2: -6 Line 3: -5

Answer: 1.

Question 18: The PC and the Apple Macintosh are examples of two different

1. platforms

2. programs

3. input devices

4. storage devices

Answer: 1.

Question 19: In B-tree of order m all external nodes are _ _ _ _ _ _

1. at different levels

2. have 1 child node

3. at same levels

4. have two child nodes

Answer: 3.

Question 20: Jim wants to create an object of the ItemEvent class. Which one of the following options represents the constructor for the ItemEvent class?

1. ItemEvent(ItemSelectable source, int id, Object item)

2. ItemEvent(ItemSelectable source, boolean id, Object item)

3. ItemEvent(ItemSelectable source, int id, Object item, int stateChange)

4. ItemEvent(ItemSelectable source, boolean id, Object item, int stateChange)

Answer: 3.

Question 21: Two cards have been drawn successively from a pack without replacing the first. Find the probability that 2nd card is spade, if the first card is spade?

1. 4/17

2. 5/17

3. 6/17

4. 7/17

Answer: 1.

Question 22: What type of PCMCIA card is used for modems and network cards. What type

of PCMCIA card is used for modems and network cards.

1. Type 1

2. Type II

3. Type III

Answer: 2.

Question 23: What connector on a network card is associated with a 10BASE2 cable? What connector on a network card is associated with a 10BASE2 cable?

1. RJ11

2. BNC

3. RJ45

4. DB25

Answer: 2.

Question 24: A java Class can have two methods provided the return types are different!

1. true

2. false

3. depends on operating system

4. depends on coding style

Answer: 1.

Question 25: A file contains characters a,e,i,o,u,s and t with frequencies 10,15,12,3,4,13 and 1 respectively. If we use Huffman coding for data compression then the average code length will be:

1. 140/58

2. 146/58

3. 150/58

4. 174/58

Answer: 3.

Part-8

1. Multiprogramming was made possible by

(a) input/output units that operate independently of the CPU

(b) Operating systems

(c) Both a and b

(d) Neither a nor b

ANS: c

2. The person contributing the idea of the stored program was

(a) John von Neumann

(b) Charles Babbage

(c) Howard Aiken

(d) Thomas J. Watson, Sr.

ANS: a

3. Transistorized computer circuit were introduced in the

(a) first generation

(b) second generation

(c) third generation

(d) fourth generation

ANS: b

4. The first firm to mass-market a microcomputer as a personal computer was

(a) Data general corporation

(b) Sperry Univac

(c) radio shack

(d)IBM

ANS: c

5. The "Father of Punched Card Processing" was

(a) J. Presper Eckert

(b) Charles Babbage

(c) Blaise Pascal

(d)Dr. Herman Hollerith

ANS: d

6. The punched card used in IBM System/3 contains

(a) 80 column

(b) 90 column

(c) 96 column

(d) 126 column

ANS: c

7. First integrated circuit chip was developed by

(a) C.V.Raman

(b) W.H.Brittain

(c) J.S.Kilby

(d) Robert Noyc

ANS: c

8. The main distinguishing features of fifth generation digital computers will be

(a) Liberal used microprocessors

(b) Artificial intelligence

(c) Extremely low cost

(d) Versatility

ANS: b

9. IBM 7000 digital computer

(a) Belongs to second generation

(b) Uses VLSI

(c) Employs semi-conductor memory

(d) has modular construction

ANS: d

10. The first mechanical computer designed by Babbage was called:

(a) Analytical Engine

(b) Abacus

(c) Calculator

(d) Processor

ANS: a

11. The counting board in which numbers are represented as beads strung on wires is commonly called abacus. By what name is it known in Japan?

(a) Suanpan

(b) Soroban

(c) Napier's beads

(d) Suharto

ANS: b

12. Who developed a mechanical device in the 17th century that could add, subtracts, multiply, divide and find square roots?

(a) Napier

(b) Babbage

(c) Pascal

(d) Leibnitz

ANS: d

13. What is the name of the earliest calculating machine which was based on concepts found in modem computers but was unfortunately never build?

(a) Babbage's Difference Engine

(b) Pascal's Adder

(c) Leibnitz's Multiplier

(d) Differential Analyzer

ANS: a

14. Who is called the "grandfather" of the computer?

(a) Herman Hollerith

(b) Blaise Pascal

(c) Charles Babbage

(d) Joseph jacquard

ANS: c

15. In 1830, Charles Babbage designed a machine called the Analytical Engine which he showed at the Paris Exhibition. In which year was it exhibited

(a) 1835

(b) 1860

(c) 1855

(d) 1870

ANS: c

16. Charles Babbage, who was Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University in England, was an eccentric and quick tempered man. He planned and dreamt of many machines which he could not complete. One such machine was known as "Babbage's Folly". Can you tell the name of the machine?

(a) Differential Analyzer

(b) Difference Engine

(c) Analytical Engine

(d) Mark-1

ANS: c

17. In 1944, an electromechanical computer was built having thousands of relays which sounded "like a roomful of old ladies knitting away with steel needles" as they clicked open and closed. What was the name of the computer?

(a) colossus

(b) Mark-1

(c) Whirlwind

(d) EDSAC

ANS: b

18. ENIAC (electric Numerical Integrator and Calculator) had huge advantage over mark because it used electronic valves in place of the electromagnetic valves in place of the

electromagnetic switches. In the beginning, ENIAC was used for calculating the path of artillery shells. For which other was weapon design was it utilized?

(a) hydrogen bomb

(b) atom bomb

(c) submarines

(d) fighter aircraft

ANS: a

19. What was the total number of UNIVAC- I sold eventually and by which company?

(a) 20, British Tabulating Machine Co. (BTM)

(b) 80, International Business Machines (IBM)

(c) 48, Remington Red

(d) 40, International Computer Ltd. (ICL)

ANS: 48

20. Who is credited with the development of the "blueprints" for the first digital computer?

(a) Blaise Pascal

(b) William Seward Burroughs

(c) Charles Babbage

(d) Herman Hollerith

ANS: c

21. The first practical commercial typewriter was invented in 1867 in the United States by

(a) Chirstopher Latham Sholes

(b) Carlos Glidden

(c) Samual soule

(d) All of the above

ANS: d

22. Punched-card equipment was first introduced in Britain in 904 by a small company. What was the name of that company?

(a) The Tabulator Ltd.

(b) Tabular Machine Company

(c) International Business Machines (IBM)

(d) Accounting & Tabulating Corp. of Great Britain

ANS: a

23. When was punched-card equipment used for the first time to process the British census?

(a) 1094

(b) 1907

(c) 1911

(d) 1914

ANS: c

24. The first major electronic analog computer called the differential analyzer was built at Massachusetts institute of Technology (MIT) in the late 1920s. Can you tell who directed the development of this computer?

(a) Cliffort Berry

(b) Thomas J Watson

(c) A.M. Turing

(d) Vannevar Bush

ANS: d

25. Which was the first company in the world to build computer for sale?

(a) International Business Machines

(b) Remington Rand Corporation

(c) English Electric Computer Ltd:

(d) Sperry Univac.

ANS: d

Part-9

1. The use of computer work stations to send and receive messages is known as

(a) electronic funds transfer

(b) electronic message switching

(c) electronic mail

(d) electronic publishing

ANS: c

2. Protecting the data from unauthorized access is called

(a) data inaccessibility

(b) data encryption

(c) data security

(d) data validity

ANS: c

3. What is true about supercomputers

(a) they can fit on a single small chip

(b) they are found at thousands of places around the world

(c) they cost only few thousand rupee

(d) they can process billions of operations in a second

ANS: d

4. In a distributed computer system

(a) there are many computers and terminals

(b) the task is executed by a number of processors

(c) the task is distributed throughout the system

(d) All of the above.

ANS: c

5. A computer programming language often used by children is

(a) LOGO

(b) PILOT

(c) BASIC

(d) PASCAL

ANS: a

6. The linking of computers with a communication system is called

(a) networking

(b) pairing

(c) interfacing

(d) assembling

ANS: a

7. The software generally used for what-if analysis is related to

(a) word-processing

(b) graphics

(c) database management

(d) None of the above

ANS: d

8. Distributed data entry means that data can be

(a) entered at different locations where it originates

(b) sent to different locations from a central place

(c) accessed from different places know as distribution points

(d) distributed through a network

ANS: a

9. Software documentation refers to

(a) anything written about how the software is designed or functions

(b) the documents which, the user has to sign before using the software legally

(c) the compatibility of the software with IBM-PC

(d) None of the above.

ANS: a

10. If a home computer user wants access to national database networks he/she at least requires

(a) a microcomputer, a modem, a telephone line

(b) a microcomputer, a tele-printer, a telephone line

(c) a microcomputer, communications soft-ware, a telephone line

(d) a microcomputer, a modem, communications software, a telephone line

ANS: d

11. Which of the following factors does not affect the total time taken to generate by using computers?

(a) entry of data

(b) complexity of calculations to be performed

(c) type and format of output required

(d) power of the processor

(e) speed of the printer

(f) place where the computer is kept

ANS: f

12. Which of the following functions of a computer is wrong?

(a) it obtains data from an input device

(b) it processes the data and delivers the final results to an output device

(c) it takes processing steps from the list of instructions called program

(d) it stores the program and data in memory.

(e) It generates the program on its own.

ANS: e

13. The heart of a computer is

(a) CPU

(b) Memory

(c) I/O Unit

(d) Disks

ANS: a

14. A computer consists of

(a) a central processing unit

(b) a memory

(c) input and output units

(d) All the above.

ANS: d

15. Which of the following is not used as secondary storage?

(a) semiconductor memory

(b) magnetic disks

(c) magnetic drums

(d) magnetic tapes

ANS: a

16. Which of the following memory is capable of operating at electronics speed?

(a) semiconductor memory

(b) magnetic disks

(c) magnetic drums

(d) magnetic tapes

ANS: a

17. Which of the following is responsible for coordinating various operations using timing signals?

(a) Arithmetic-logic unit

(b) Control unit

(c) Memory unit

(b) I/O unit

ANS: b

18. The ALU of a computer normally contains a number of high speed storage elements called

(a) semiconductor memory

(b) registers

(c) hard disk

(d) magnetic disk

ANS: b

19. Memories in which any location can be reached in a fixed (and short) amount of time after specifying its address is called

(a) sequential-access memory

(b) random-access memory

(c) secondary memory

(d) mass storage

ANS: b

20. Which of the following is the fastest?

(a) CPU

(b) Magnetic tapes and disks

(c) Video terminal

(d) Sensors, mechanical controllers

ANS: a

21. Modern computers do not work with decimal numbers. Instead, they process binary numbers i.e., groups of Os and 1s because

(a) electronic devices are most reliable when designed for two state (binary) operation

(b) binary circuits are simple

(c) memory is only possible for binary numbers

(d) with decimal numbers, the circuits are complex and costly

(e) with decimal numbers, processing speed is slow

ANS: a

22. A computer can be defined as an electronic device that can (choose the most precise definition)

(a) carry out arithmetical operations

(b) carry out logical functions

(c) do complicated calculations

(d) accept and process data by implementing sequentially a set of stored instructions.

(e) Present information to the operator on a visual display unit

ANS: d

23. Stored instructions and data in digital computers consists of

(a) alphabets

(b) numerals

(c) characters

(d) scripts

(e) bits

ANS: e

24. A digital computer performs its computations by

(a) mechanical means

(b) analogy

(c) guessing

(d) counting

(e) None of the above.

ANS: d

25. Binary coded decimal (BCD) numbers express each decimal digitals as

(a) binary digits

(b) digits and strings

(c) nibble

(d) word

(e) byte

ANS: c

26. The basic operation performed by a computer is

(a) arithmetic operations

(b) logic operations

(c) storage and retrieval operations ../(d) all the above

(e) None of the above.

ANS: d

27. Who is regarded as the Father of computers?

(a) Abascus

(b) John Napier

(c) Pascal

(c) Charles Babbage

(e) Hollerith

ANS: c

28. The analog computer deals directly with

(a) number or codes

(b) measured values of continuous physical magnitude

(c) signals in the form of 0 or 1

(d) signals in discrete values from 0 to 9

ANS: b

29. Transistor was invented in

(a) 1945

(b) 1946

(c) 1947

(d) 1948

ANS: d

30. Integrated circuits are classified according to the

(a) no. of chips

(b) no. of vacuum tube

(c) no. of gates

(d) no. of transistor

ANS: c

31. 1 K bits equals to the

(a) 1000 bits

(b) 100 bits

(c) 1024 bits

(d) 10 bits

ANS: c

32. The first microprocessor was introduced in

(a) 1971

(b) 1972

(c) 1973

(d) 1974

ANS: a

33. In terms of processing power there is a class of computers between minicomputers and microcomputers known as

(a) Supercomputer

(b) Mainframe

(c) Personal computer

(d) Workstation

ANS: d

34. The biggest manufacturer of workstations is

(a) Sun Microsystems

(b) IBM

(c) DEC

(d) HP

ANS: a

35. The first AT Systems have

(a) 12 bit ISA Bus

(b) 14 bit ISA Bus

(c) 16 bit ISA Bus

(d) 18 bit ISA Bus

ANS: c

36. Networking is a connection of two or more

(a) Computer System

(b) Man

(c) Place

(d) Business

ANS: a

37. If you want to improve the performance of your PC, you need to upgrade the

(a) CPU

(b) Monitor

(c) Keyboard

(d) Printer

ANS: a

Part-10

1. How many input lines are needed to construct 1024 bit coincident core plane?

(a) 8

(b) 16

(c) 32

(d) 64

(e) None of the above.

ANS: d

2. A digital computer is based on the principle of

(a) measurement

(b) logic

(c) multiplication

(d) counting

ANS: d

3. How many types of storage loops exist in magnetic bubble memory

(a) 8

(b) 4

(c) 16

(d) 2

(e) None of the above

ANS: d

4. The linking of computers with a communication system is called

(a) networking

(b) pairing

(c) interlocking

(d) assembling

ANS: a

5. Standardization means

(a) connecting two computer systems

(b) compatibility between different computer systems from different suppliers.

(c) always using a standard parallel interface

(d) joining a computer user group

ANS: b

6. Which memory is nonvolatile and may be written only once?

(a) RAM

(b) EP-ROM

(c) SRAM

(d) PROM

(e) None of the above.

ANS: c

7. For creating and editing legal documents which application package would be most useful

(a) spreadsheet

(b) word-processing

(c) graphic

(d) communication

ANS: b

8. Word-processing is used for

(a) presentation of data in graphical form

(b) what-if analysis

(c) entry, verifying, updating, retrieving etc. of records

(d) creation, storage, editing etc. of text.

ANS: d

9. Which of the 'following statements is wrong?

(a) An EPROM can be programmed, erased and reprogrammed by the user with an EPROM programming instrument

(b) magnetic tape is non volatile

(c) magnetic core and semiconductor memories are used as mass memory medium

(d) RAM is a type of volatile memory

(e) None of the above

ANS: c

10. Which of the following program is useful for merging names and address with repetitive letters for mass mailing

(a) word-processing and database integrated program

(b) database management and spreadsheet program

(c) graphics program

(d) communication program

ANS: a

11. The data bus in 8080A/8085 micro-processor is a group of

(a) eight bi-directional lines that are used to transfer 8 bits between the micro-processor and its I/O and memory

(b) sixteen bi-directional lines that are used for data transfer between the micro-processor and memory

(c) eight undirectional lines that are used for I/O devices

(d) eight lines used to transfer data among the registers

(e) None of the above.

ANS: a

12. The operation of a digital computer is based on .....principle.

(a) counting

(b) measuring

(c) electronic

(d) logical

(e) None of the above.

ANS: a

13. DBMS stand for

(a) database marketing system

(b) database management studies

(c) database management system

(d) database marketing strategies

ANS: c

14. An integrated circuit is

(a) a complicated circuit

(b) an integrating device

(c) much costlier than a single transistor

(d) fabricated on a tiny silicon chip

(e) None of the above .

ANS: d

15. A dumb terminal with a keyboard and CRT and connected to a computer is

(a) an off-line device

(b) an on-line device

(c) neither on-line nor off-line device

(d) both (a) and (b)

ANS: b

16. When a bank teller uses a computer terminal to know the balance in a customer's accounts it is an example of ?

(a) on-line updating

(b) off-line processing

(c) on-line query

(d) on-line processing

ANS: c

17. Most important advantage of an IC is its

(a) easy replacement in case of circuit failure

(b) extremely high reliability

(c) reduced cost

(d) low power consumption

(e) None of the above.

ANS: b

18. The concept that many users can share a computer is called

(a) time-sharing

(b) distributed processing

(c) parallel processing

(d) interpersonal relationship

ANS: a

19. Which one of the following words has computer meaning and a computer meaning

(a) node

(b) bus

(c) quick

(d) plotter

ANS: a

20. Which of the following is a computer program

(a) utility software

(b) application package

(c) operating system

(d) all of the above computer programs

ANS: d

21. The computer stores its program and data in its

(a) ALU

(b) control unit

(c) memory

(d) cache memory

ANS: c

22. What is the number of read-write heads in the drive for a 9-track magnetic tape?

(a) 9

(b) 16

(c) 18

(d) 27

(e) None of the above.

ANS: b

23. An operating system

(a) is not required on large computers

(b) is always supplies with computer

(c) is always written in BASIC

(d) consists of programs that help in the operation of computer

ANS: d

24. The number of tracks on a 1/2 inch wide magnetic tape is

(a) 7

(b) 9

(c) 18

(d) 16

(e) None of the above.

ANS: b

25. Which type of computers have really brought the advantages of computers to homes and small business

(a) minicomputers

(b) microcomputers

(c) super computers

(d) mainframes

ANS: b

26. The tangible part of a computer system is called

(a) input data

(b) output data

(c) software

(d) hardware

ANS: d

27. Large computers which can process huge data at high speeds are known as

(a) networks

(b) minicomputers

(c) microcomputers

(e) mainframes

ANS: c

28. What is the most common speed in rpm at which the hard disk usually rotate

(a) 2400

(b) 3600

(c) 4700

(d) 1600

ANS: b

29. Computerized railway reservation system is an example of

(a) on-line application

(b) off-line application

(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) None of the above.

ANS: a

30. Managers who have no technical knowledge about a computer can be easily trained to operate a/an

(a) minicomputer

(b) personal computer

(c) super computer

(d) microcomputer

ANS: b

Part-11

1. It has been found that about 30% of the people feel 'computer anxious'. Out of these, about 3 to 5 percent suffer from serious computer phobia. What is the technical name for this feeling of fear?

(a) comp phobia

(b) technostress

(c) cyberphobia

(d) dizziness

ANS: c

2. What is meant by computer literacy?

(a) ability to write computer programs

(b) knowing what a computer can and cannot do

(c) knowing computer related vocabulary

(d) ability to assemble computers

ANS: b

3. Everything computer does is controlled by its?

(a) RAM

(b) ROM

(c) CPU

(d) Storage devices

(e) None of the above.

ANS: c

4. The subject of Cybernetics deals with the science of

(a) genetics

(b) control and communications

(c) molecular biology

(d) biochemistry

ANS: b

5. The heart of any computer is the

(a) CPU

(b) memory

(c) I/O unit

(d) disks

(e) None of the above.

ANS: a

6. The attribution of human form of qualities to things such as machines or computers is called?

(a) Cybernetics

(b) Cybernation

(c) Artificial Intelligence

(d) Anthropomorphism

ANS: d

7. One Thousand and Twenty-four Bytes represent a

(a) Megabyte

(b) Gigabyte

(c) Kilobyte

(d) all of the above

(e) None of the above.

ANS: c

8. A "number crunching" computer is one that can handle

(a) Large spreadsheets

(b) Large alphanumeric data

c) Large volume of numbers

(d) Only numbers

ANS: c

9. In computer technology, what is meant by the phrase 'state-of-the-art'?

(a) up-to-date

(b) best

(c) latest

(d) all of the above

(e) None of the above.

ANS: d

10. A Winchester disk is a

(a) disk stack

(b) removable disk

(c) flexible disk

(d) all of the above

(e) None of the above.

ANS: a

11. Though a computer can replace people in dull-and routine tasks, yet it lacks

(a) initiative

(b) originality

(c) speed

(d) accuracy

ANS: b

12. The word 'computer' usually refers to the central processor units plus

(a) keyboard

(b) external memory

(c) internal memory

(d) peripheral devices

ANS: c

13. If a computer had no decision-making function, what will it be reduced to?

(a) electrical machine

(b) adding machine

(c) counting machine

(d) slide rule

ANS: b

14. Which of the following is responsible for coordinating various operations using timing signals?

(a) arithmetic-logic Unit

(b) control unit

(c) memory unit

(d) input/output unit

(e) None of the above

ANS: b

15. Human beings are referred to as Homosapiens. Which device is called Silico sapiens?

(a) monitor

(b) hardware

(c) robot

(d) computer

ANS: d

16. A new technology which provides the ability to create an artificial world and have people interact with it is called

(a) televirtuality

(b) virtual reality

(c) alternative reality

(d) 3-D reality

ANS: b

17. A single bus structure is primarily found in

(a) main frames

(b) super computers

(c) high performance machines

(d) mini-and micro-computers

(e) None of the above.

ANS: d

18. Which of the following is not currently a topic in computer science?

(a) speech recognition

(b) artificial intelligence

(c) thermodynamics

(d) multiprocessing

ANS: c

19. Which of the following isn't used in the storage phase of a computer-based information system?

(a) magnetic

(b) keyboard

(c) diskette

(d) hard disk

(e) None of the above.

ANS: b

20. In March 1991, Hanover in Germany hosted an outstanding exhibition of information technology covering computer software, office automation, personal computers, telecommunications, security equipment etc. along with C-technologies. What is meant by C-technologies?

(a) CAD

(b) CAM

(c) CIM

(d) All of the above

(e) None of the above.

ANS: d

21. The availability of low-price mini-computers is largely responsible for the current interest in

(a) real-time processing

(b) batch processing

(c) distributed processing

(d) transaction processing

ANS: c

22. A digital computer is superior to an analog computer in terms of

(a) cost, speed and space requirements

(b) cost, accuracy and versatility

(c) cost, speed and accuracy

(d) All of the above.

ANS: b

23. A name or number used to identify it a storage location is called.

(a) a byte

(b) a record

(c) an address

(d) all of the above

(e) None of the above.

ANS: c

24. A word processor is used for

(a) scientific and engineering calculations

(b) producing graphs, charts and maps

(c) routine office correspondence

(d) business calculations

ANS: c

25. Abacus was first of all used by the country

(a) USA

(b) Japan

(c) China

(d) France

ANS: c

26. The most commonly used standard data code to represent alphabetical, numerical & punctuation characters used in Electronic Data Processing system is called

(a) ASCII

(b) EBCDIC

(c) BCD

(d) all of the above

(e) None of the above.

ANS: a

27. Ergonomics is study of

(a) cost, relationship between computer hard-ware and software

(b) different computer operating systems

(c) gradation of various computer professionals

(d) human aspect of the environment around the computer system

ANS: d

28. To process data, the data processing machines need to be feed with

(a) only data

(b) only instructions

(c) both data and instructions

(d) None of the above.

ANS: c

29. In which of the following terminals the screen is regarded as an array of pixels, where each pixel is either on or off?

(a) character map terminal

(b) bit map terminal

(c) RS-232 C terminal

(d) All of the above

(e) None of the above

ANS: b

30. A computer

(a) is an intelligent machine

(b) can get tired easily

(c) may forget if you give it too much data

(d) None of the above.

ANS: d

Part-12

1. People typically interface with a computer based system when:

(a) Information must be output

(b) Data must be input

(c) Information must be reviewed the computer needs a direction (or instruction) in order to process data

(d) All of the above.

ANS: d

2. The principle advantage of the centralized approach to organizing a computer facility is:

(a) Cost-effectiveness

(b) Processing activities are easier to coordinate

(c) Processing activities are easier to control

(d) Processing statements 'can be enforced

(e) All of the above.

ANS: e

3. The fifth generation digital computer will be

(a) Extremely low cost

(b) Very expensive

(c) Versatility

(d) Artificial intelligence

(e) None of the above.

Ans:d

4. To be information, data must be

(a) Factual

(b) Relevant

(c) News

(d) All of the above

(d) None of the above.

ANS: d

5. A data system for calculating measures used in statistical inference is an example of a

(a) Teleprocessing system

(b) Data management system

(c) Computing system

(d) All of the above

(e) None of the above.

ANS: c

6. For the purposes of defining data needs, a responsibility area is

(a) Marketing

(b) Administration

(c) Personal

(d) All of the above

(e) None of the above.

ANS: c

7. Which is widely used in academic testing?

(a) MICR

(b) POS

(c) OCR

(d) OMR

(e) None of the above.

ANS: d

8. Coded entries which are used to gain access to a computer system are called:

(a) Entry codes

(b) Passwords

(c) Security commands

(d) Code words

ANS: b

9. A factor which might cause an individual to consider using a computer in criminal activities is:

(a) The computer's access to large sums to money

(b) The speed with which the crime can be accomplished

(c) EFTS (Electronic Funds Transfer System

(d) All of the above

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

(a) 816

(b) 32

(c) 64

(d) 256

ANS: d

11. Which of the following statements is true?

(a) The installation of a computer is favorably received by all employees

(b) Some form of training is necessary for employees who will work with computers

(c) Computers are portrayed solely as society's benefactor

(d) A business person is only interested in the computer's accuracy.

ANS: b

12. Which is considered a direct entry input device?

(a) Optical scanner

(b) Mouse

(c) Light pen

(d) Digitizer

(e) All of the above.

ANS: e

13. The daily processing of corrections to customer accounts best exemplifies the processing mode of:

(a) Batch processing

(b) Real-time processing

(c) Interactive processing

(d) All of the above.

ANS: a

14. The data processing job expected to further decreases in the 1990s is that of:

(a) Keypuncher

(b) Data entry clerk

(c) Computer operator

(d) Programmer

ANS: a

15. Which is a unit of measurement used with computer systems?

(a) Byte

(b) Kilobyte

(c) Megabyte

(d) Gigabyte

(e) All of the above.

ANS: e

16. Which of the following statements is true?

(a) Analysts usually work alone and sometimes as part of a team

(b) Most systems projects are completed in 6-12 weeks

(c) An analyst's primary concern is the development of software

(d) Analysts evaluate data flow through an organization.

ANS: d

17. In computer terminology, information means

(a) Raw data

(b) Data in more useful or intelligible form

(c) Alphanumeric data

(d) program

ANS: b

18. A computer programmer

(a) does all the thinking for a computer

(b) can enter input data quickly

(c) can operate all types of computer equipment

(d) can draw only flowchart.

ANS: a

19. A character is represented in EBCDIC by:

(a) one bit

(b) four bits

(c) eight bits

(d) sixteen bits

(e) None of the above.

ANS: c

20. Most of the errors blamed on computers are actually due to

(a) Programming errors

(b) Hardware fatigue

(c) Defects in floppy disks

(d) Data entry errors.

ANS: d

21. Which is a secondary memory device?

(a) CPU

(b) ALU

(c) Floppy disk

(d) Mouse

(e) None of the above.

ANS: c

22. Which is the most significant difference between a simple desk calculator and computer? Choose from the following (note that some of the following may not even be true).

(a) The computer is an electronic machine while the desk calculator may or may not be electronic

(b) The computer is useful in business applications while the desk calculator is not

(c) The computer can print its results, while the desk calculator can only show it on a display

(d) The computer is controlled by a program stored in its memory while calculator require step-by-step manual control

(e) One has to know the method of calculation while using a calculator but a computer user can depend upon the computer to choose the method automatically.

ANS: d

23. A term associated with the comparison of processing speeds of different computer systems is:

(a) EFTS

(b) MPG

(c) MIPS

(d) CPS

ANS: c

24. RAM is used as a short memory because it

(a) is volatile

(b) is very expensive

(c) has small capacity

(d) is programmable

(e) None of the above.

ANS: a

25. General purpose computes are those that can be adopted to countless uses simply by changing its.

(a) keyboard

(b) printer

(c) program

(d) display screen

(e) None of the above.

ANS: c

26. Which is the computer memory that does not forget?

(a) ROM

(b) RAM

(c) PROM

(d) All of the above

(e) None of the above.

ANS: a

27. The Santa Clara Valley near Palo Alto, California is popularly known as Silicon Valley of America because

(a) huge deposits of silicon are found there

(b) many silicon chip manufacturing firms are located there

(c) Santa Claus visits it every Christmas

(d) it is full of large grain sand

ANS: b

28. Computers are incapable of emotional feelings. However, some people attribute humanlike emotions to imitate objects including computers. What is it called?

(a) anthropogenesis

(b) anthropomorphism

(c) anthroolatory

(d) cybernetics

ANS: b

29. According to you, which of the following statement is incorrect?

(a) Generally, computers don't make mistakes

(b) Computers can think

(b) Computers eliminate jobs

(d) Maths is necessary to understand computers

ANS: b

30. The most common binary code in use today is the 8 bit ASCII code. What do the letters ASCII stand for?

(a) American Standard Code for International Interchange

(b) American Standard Code for Information Interchange

(c) American Standard Code for Intelligence interchange

(d) American Scientific Code for Information Interchange

(e) None of the above.

ANS: b

Part-13

1. A computer derives its basic strength from

(a) Speed

(b) Accuracy

(c) Memory

(d) all of the above

(e) None of the above

ANS: d

2. Modern computers compared to earlier computers are

(a) Faster and larger

(b) Less reliable

(c) Larger and stronger

(d) Slower but more reliable

(e) Faster and smaller

ANS: e

3. The use of computer for business applications is attractive because of its

(a) Accuracy

(b) Reliability

 (c) Speed

(d) Secret code facility

(e) All of the above

ANS: e

4. A computer is capable of performing almost any task, provided that it can be

(a) Coded

(b) Memorized

(c) Analyzed

(d) Reduced to a series of logical steps

(e) Changed top mathematics equation

ANS: d

5. A BIT represents a

(a) Decimal digit

(b) Octal digit

(c) Binary digit

(d) Hexadecimal digit

ANS: c

6. A computer has very high speed, accuracy and reliability. Its intelligence quotient could be of the order of

(a) 100

(b) 0

(c) 50

(d) 200

(e) 99.99

ANS: b

7. Computer cannot do anything without a

(a) Chip

(b) Memory

(c) Output device

(d) Program

(e) None of the above

ANS: d

8. A computer possesses information

(a) As directed by the operator

(b) Automatically

(c) At once

(d) Gradually and eventually

(e) By truncating

ANS: b

9. Pick up the false statement

(a) Computer can manipulate both numeric and non-numeric symbols

(b) Computer errors can usually be traced to faulty programs or inaccurate input data

(c) The facts or informational raw materials represented by numeric and non-numeric symbols are called information

(d) The space in the primary storage section is divided into four areas: input, working, storage, output and program storage.

(e) Information is the relevant knowledge that results from the processing and arranging of data in an ordered and useful form.

ANS: c

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

(a) ALU

(b) Primary storage

(c) Control Unit

(d) All of the above

(e) None of the above.

ANS: d

11. Pick up the correct statement about computers

(a) Computers process data with human intervention after the program has been fed

(b) All comparisons are made in the control section

(c) The arithmetic-logic section of the CPU selects, interprets and executes the program steps.

(d) The secondary storage devices are usually connected on line to the CPU but for accepting data from them or returning data to them, human intervention is required.

(e) Computers have the built-in ability to obey different types of instructions.

ANS: e

12. Real time computing is possible because of the following characteristic of computer

(a) Storage capability

(b) High speed

(c) Accuracy

(d) Versatility

(e) Automatic in execution

ANS: b

13. Pick out the wrong statement about modern computer systems.

(a) These are simple and easy to take care of

(b) Even beginners, untrained persons can safely handle them

(c) They require a highly disciplined approach

(d) it is important to understand the proper handling of each element and proper overall procedures must be followed

(e) The negligent use of a computer system will almost always introduce time bombs into the system.

ANS: b

14. A collection of eight bits is called:

(a) Byte

(b) Word

(c) Record

(d) file

(e) None of the above

ANS: a

15. Choose the incorrect statement about micro computers, mini-computers, etc.

(a) A microcomputer can be placed on a single silicon chip

(b) A minicomputer can have more processing capability than a mainframe model

(c) A microcomputer chip performs the arithmetic-logic and control functions of a microcomputer

(d) ROM chips may be used in micros to permanently store program instruction

(e) Most micros use rigid disk storage devices rather than floppy disk drives.

ANS: e

16. Control Unit of a digital computer is often called the

(a) Lock

(b) Nerve center

(c) ICs

(d) all of the above

(e) None of the above.

ANS: b

17. Pick up the correct statement

(a) Most mainframes are 48-bit machines

(b) Thousands of super computers are currently being built

(c) Super-computers are usually designed to process accounting applications

(d) Mainframes may have multiprocessor components that permit several tasks to be processed at the same instant in time

(e) Minicomputers cannot use high-speed buffer storage components and are thus always slower than mainframe models.

ANS: d

18. The following acronym recognizes the fact that "computer errors" can usually be traced to incorrect input data or unreliable programs

(a) IGO

(b) FIFO

(c) LIFO

(d) DASD

(e) ROM

ANS: a

19. Group of instructions that directs a computer is called

(a) Storage

(b) Memory

(c) Logic

(d) Program

(e) None of the above.

ANS: d

20. Which of the following does not describe one or more characteristics of a computer?

(a) Electronic

(b) External storage

(c) Stored program

(d) Program modification at execution

(e) All of the above are characteristics.

ANS: d

21. Which of the following statements is true?

(a) The smart approach to using computers is to write programs

(b) Knowledge of the system development life cycle is not important to operators who use computers without programming

(c) Hands-on exposure to the computer is not helpful to those who write programs

(d) Personal computers have been an important contributing factor in the movement toward using computers without programming

(e) None of the above is true.

ANS: d

22. Which can read data and convert them to a form that a computer can use?

(a) Logic

(b) Storage

(c) Control

(d) Input device

(e) Output device

ANS: d

23. Software instruction intended to satisfy a user's specific processing needs are called

(a) System software

(b) A microcomputer

(c) Documentation

(d) Applications software

(e) All of the above.

ANS: d

24. Which kind of hardware is used the most in the input phase of a computer based information system?

(a) Keyboard

(b) Printer

(c) Monitor

(d) Hard disk

(e) Floppy disk

ANS: a

25. Which of the following is not a factor when categorizing a computer?

(a) Amount of main memory the CPU can use

(b) Capacity of the storage devices

(c) Cost of the system

(d) Where it was purchased

(e) Speed of the output device

ANS: d

26. Which of the following is the most powerful type of computer?

(a) Super micro

(b) Super conductor

(c) Microcomputer

(d) Super computer

(e) Mega frame

ANS: d

27. Which of the following people probably has the least amount of technical knowledge?

(a) Programmer

(b) User

(c) System analyst

(d) Computer operator

(e) Computer professional

ANS: b

28. Which kind of storage device can be carried around?

(a) Floppy disk

(b) Hard disk

(c) System cabinet

(d) Hard disk drive

(e) Floppy disk drive

ANS: a

29. Which of the following terms applies to communication between separate computer systems?

(a) Computer literacy

(b) Power supply

(c) Applications software

(d) Connectivity

(e) None of the above.

ANS: d

30. The Central Processing Unit (CPU) consists of:

(a) Input, output and processing

(b) Control unit, primary storage & secondary storage

(c) Control unit, arithmetic-logic unit, primary storage

(d) Control unit, processing, and primary storage

(e) None of the above

ANS: c

Part-14

1. This is the part of the computer system that one can touch.

A)   hardware

B)   data

C)   software

D)   input

2. There are _____ parts to a computer system

A)   2

B)   4

C)   16

D)   hundreds of

3. _____ is processed by the computer into information.

A)   numbers

B)   processor

C)   input

D)   data

4. During the _____ portion of the Information Processing Cycle, the computer acquires data from some source.

A)   processing

B)   output

C)   input

D)   storage

5. Reusable optical storage will typically have the acronym _____.

A)   CD

B)   RW

C)   DVD

D)   ROM

6. The _____ tells the computer how to use its components.

A)   utility

B)   network

C)   operating system

D)   application program

7. The most common type of storage devices are _____.

A)   magnetic

B)   optical

C)   flash

D)   persistent

8. Which of the following is the largest unit of storage?

A)   KB

B)   MB

C)   TB

D)   GB

9. A(n) _____ is a program that makes the computer easier to use.

A)   application

B)   utility

C)   network

D)   operating system

10. The contents of _____ are lost when the computer turns off.

A)   storage

B)   input

C)   output

D)   memory

ANSWERS:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	B	D	C	B	C	A	C	B	D

Part-15

1.   A _____ is an electronic device that process data, converting it into information.

A)   processor

B)   computer

C)   case

D)   stylus

2.   _____ computers represent data as variable points along a continuous spectrum of values.

A)   **Analog**

B)   **Digital**

C)   **Precise**

D)   **Mainframe**

3.   **The 'Difference Analyzer' was created in the early 1920s by _____.**

A)   **Peter Norton**

B)   **Douglas Knuth**

C)   **Vannevar Bush**

D)   **Alan Kay**

4.   **Personal computers can be connected together to form a _____.**

A)   **server**

B)   **supercomputer**

C)   **network**

D)   **enterprise**

5.   **The main component of a desktop PC is the _____ which houses the computer's critical parts.**

A)   **processor**

B)   **memory**

C)   **keyboard**

D)   **system case**

6.   **To make a notebook act as a desktop model, the notebook can be connected to a _____ which is connected to a monitor and other devices.**

A)   **bay**

B) docking station

C) port

D) network

7. Minicomputers are also called _____ computers.

A) midrange

B) laptop

C) handheld

D) smart

8. The most important or powerful computer in a typical network.

A) desktop

B) network client

C) network server

D) network station

9. The _____ is used by the tablet PC to write on the screen.

A) finger

B) mouse

C) digitizer

D) stylus

10. To access a mainframe or supercomputer, users often use a _____.

A) terminal

B) node

C)   **desktop**

D)   **handheld**

Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	A	C	C	D	B	A	C	D	A