**MCQ (UNIT –I)**

**SUBJECT: COMPUTER ORGANIZATION**

Q.1 Baggage difference engine can perform \_\_\_\_\_\_\_operation only.

a) multiplication b) addition c) addition and subtraction d) all of the above

Q.2 In 2nd generation separate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_were developed that could operate in parallel with central processor that could operate in parallel with central processor that executed program.

a) I/O processor b) DSP processors c) ARM processors d) microprocessor

Q.3 Baggage analytical engine used\_\_\_\_\_\_\_airthmatic.

a) decimal b) binary c) hexadecimal d) none of the above

Q.4 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_was major computer manufacture during 2nd generation.

a) IBM b) INTEL c) National semiconductor d) Philips

Q.5 Which machine is considered as first general purpose programmable computer designed?

a) Difference engine b) Mark I c) Analytical engine d) Z3

Q.6 The ability to fabricate many transistors on a single silicon chip is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_technology.

a) Integrated b) vacuums-tube c) Harvard d) Von Neumann

Q.7 In analytical engine Baggage used\_\_\_\_\_\_to control the operation of machine.

a) magnetic tape b) magnetic card c) mechanical switches d) punch cards

Q.8 Integrated technology enabled \_\_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_\_ processor.

a) High cost, faster b) high cost, slow c) low cost, faster d) low cost, slow

Q.9 First widely known general purpose electronics computer was\_\_\_\_\_.

a) difference engine by Baggale b) mark I c) ENIAC d) EDVAC

Q.10 In 2nd generation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ replaced magnetic core memories.

a) Magnetic drum b) magnetic tape c) vacuum tube d)integrated circuit

Q.11 First generation computer are based on\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) transistors b) vaccum tubes c) mechanical switches d) none of the above

Q.12 Third generation computer used\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Transistor b) integrated circuit c) VLSI d) none of these

Q.13 The idea behind stored program concept is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) storing programs and their data in same high speed memory

b) storing programs and their data on different memory

c) storing programs and their data on punch cards

d) none of the above

Q.14 Integrated circuit was the feature of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_generation.

a) First b) second c) third d) fourth

Q.15 The EDVAC stored and processed number in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) decimal form b) hexadecimal form c) BCD form d) binary form

Q.16 In third generation, magnetic core memories were replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_memories.

a) Optical b) magnetic tape c) IC d) magnetic disk

Q.17 \_\_\_\_\_designed the first mechanical computer that can perform multistep Operation automatically.

a) Von Neumann b) Blaise Baggage c) Charles Baggale d) None of the above

Q.18 3rd generation computer were from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 1960 to 1965 b) 1940 to 1960 c)1960 to 1980 d)1965 to 1975

Q.19 Accessing disks and tapes involve the\_\_\_\_\_\_movement of read/write device with respect to magnetic storage surface.

a) electromechanical b) electromagnetic c) physical d) electrochemical

Q.20 Introduction of microprogramming, parallelism and pipelining was in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_generation.

a) 1st b) 2nd c)3rd d)4th

Q.21 Workstation that are distributes=d throughout a building and connected to a large computer by communication lines provide\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) compact computing b) complex computing

c) distributed computing d) distinct computing

Q.22 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_memories were developed in 3rd generation.

a) Cache, virtual b) cache, main c) virtual, main d) cache, RAM

Q.23 1st electronic computer was designed at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) University of Californisa b) University of new Zealand

c) University of pune d) University of Pennyvania

Q.24 VLSI means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Very large scale Integration b) very low Scale Integration

c) Very Large Set Integration d) Very low set Integration

Q.25 1st computer was based on \_\_\_\_\_technology.

a) vacuum tube b)integrated circuit c) VLSI d) fabrication

Q.26 \_\_\_\_\_\_Technology allowed a complete processor to be fabricated on a single chip.

a) vacuum tube b) cathode ray tube c) VLSI d)Integrated circuit

Q.27 \_\_\_\_\_were used to perform logic operation and to store data in the 1st electronic computer.

a) cache memory b) main memory c) vacuum tubes d) ALUs

Q.28 Integrated circuit technology led to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_fold increase in speed)

a) 10 ns b) 100 ns c) 1000 ns d) 10000 ns

Q.29 The 1st grneration computer were designed in the year\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)1940 to 1945 b)1945 to 1955 c)1940 to 1950 d)1945 to 1990

Q.30 Fourth Generation computer used\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Transistor b) IC’s c) VLSI D) none of these

Q.31 \_\_\_\_\_\_generation computer were designed in the year 1955 to 1965.

a) 1st b) 2nd  c) 3rd d) 4th

Q.32 first planned family of computer product was\_\_

a) IBM system/360b) PDP-9 c) PDP-8 d) IBM system/340

Q33 Blaise pascal invented an influential\_\_\_\_\_calculator earlier.

a) electrical b) mechanical c) electronic d) alphanumeric

Q.34 Fourth generation introduced concept of \_\_generation.

a) LSI b) MSI c) VLSId) parallel computing

Q.35 calculator invented by Pascal could do \_\_\_operation on decimal numbers.

a) multiply and add b) subtract and multiply c) add and subtract d) compare and add

Q.36 in IAS machine, program control unit fetches \_\_instructions simultaneously from memory

a) One b) two c) three d) four

Q.37 The first electronic computer was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) EDVAC B) ENIAC C) IAS D) none of the above

Q.38 IN ferrite core a bit of information stored in\_\_\_

a) Electric form b) digital form c) electromagnetic form d) magnetic form

Q.39 ENIAC means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Electronic Numerical Integrator and computation

b) Electrical Numerical integrator and computing

c) Electronic Numerical Integration and computing.

d) Electronic Numerical Integrator and computer

Q.40 Machine language programs are very \_\_to write for users.

a) Simple b) difficultc) lengthy d) all of above

Q.41 ENIAC was able to perform\_\_\_\_\_\_addition/subtraction per second)

a)500 b)5000 c)50000 d)5500

Q.42 A technique designed to enable a single CPU to process a set of independent user programs concurrently called\_\_

a) Sequential programming b) serial programming

c) Multiprogrammingd) none of above

Q.43ENIAC WAS A\_\_\_\_\_\_machine.

a) binary b) decimal c)hexadecimal d) octal

Q.44 Batch processing requires the use of supervisory program which called\_\_

a) Batch supervisor b) batch monitorc) batch processor d) all of above

Q.45 ENIAC was consuming\_\_\_\_\_\_\_power.

a)150 kw b)100 kw c)130 kw d)140 kw

Q.46 Batch monitor program is permanently stored in \_\_\_

a) Main memoryb) stack memory c) secondary memory d) temporary memory

Q.47 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was implemented with stored program concept.

a) EDVAC b) ENIAC c) IAS d) none of the above

Q.48 If all models of computer in particular series shared a common instruction set then they are called\_\_

a) Hardware compatible b) interconnected c) software compatibled) none of above

Q.49 EDVAC means\_\_\_\_\_

a) Electronics Discrete Variable and Computer

b) Electronic Discrete Variable and computing

c) Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer

d) Electronic Discrete Variable Computation

Q.50 In software compatible systems, programs written for one model in particular series could be run \_\_on any other model in that series

a) Without modificationb) with modification c) with hardware changes d) none of above

Q.51 IN EDVAC,programs and their data ewre located in the\_\_\_\_\_memory

a)external b) separate c) additional d) same

Q.52 For computer owners it is easier to upgrade their systems without large alterations in software only if systems are\_\_

a) Hardware compatible b) interconnected c) software compatibled) none of above

Q.53 Accumulator of ENIAC was able to store\_\_\_\_digit decimal number.

a)4 b)8 c)10 d)12

Q.54 In third generation computers various manufacturers designed extremely powerful scientific computers which loosely termed as \_\_\_

a) Microcomputers b) supercomputersc) minicomputers d .none of above

Q.55 EBCDIC uses\_\_\_\_\_\_bits to denote a character.

a)7 b)8 c)16 d)32

Q.56 A computer with more than one CPU and allows instructions from different programs to be executed simultaneously is called as\_\_

a) Microprocessor b) miniprocessor c) super processor d) multiprocessor

Q.57 Second generation had remarkable features of use of\_\_\_\_

a) vaccum tubes b) transistor c) stored programs d) compiler

Q.58 Program counter PC always points the address of \_\_instruction to be fetched)

a) Current b) previous c) next d) last

Q.59 Integrated circuit were the feature of\_\_\_\_\_\_generation.

a) first b) second c) third d) fourth

Q.60 IAS computer is designed by \_\_

a) Von Neumannb) Babbage c) Konard Zuse d) Aiken

Q.61 In third generation,magnetic core memories were replaced by\_\_\_\_\_\_memories.

a)optical b)magnetic tape c)IC d)magnetic disk

Q.62 IAS machine are designed to process all bits of binary numbers\_\_

a) Randomly b) simultaneouslyc) serially d) none of above

Q.63 First planned family of computer products was\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) IBM system/360 b)PDP-8 C)PDP-6 D)IBM SYSTEM/340

Q.64 In CPU of IAS computer who issues control signals to data processing unit, memory and other circuits for execution of instruction?

a) program counter PC b) program control unit CPU

c) Accumulator AC d) Instruction Register IR

Q.65 \_\_\_was introduction of first minicomputer.

a) IBM system/360 b)PDP-8 c)PDP-6 d) IBM SYSTEM/340

Q.66 Artificial Intelligence is an example of \_generation.

a) Third b) fourth c) beyond fourth d) none of these

Q.67 Word length range for microcomputer is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 8 bits to 32 bit b) 8 bits to 16 bits c) 16 bits to 32 bits d)16 bits to 64 bits

Q.68 In IAS group of instructions which determines the sequence in which the instructions are executed are called\_\_

a) Data transfer instructions b) data processing instructions

c) Branch or program control instructionsd) none of above

Q.69 Word length range for mainframes is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 64 bits or greater b) 32 bits c) 8 bits to 64 bits d) 8 bits to 32 bits

Q.70 The term VLSI means\_\_\_\_

a) Very large size integration b) Very low size integration

c) Very large scale integrationd) Very low scale integration

Q.71 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_was introduction of first minicomputer.

a) IBM system/360 b) PDP-8 c) PDP-6 d) IBM SYSTEM/340

Q.72 The basic building block for computers of third and subsequent generation is\_\_\_

a) ICb) mechanical switch c) transistor d) Vacuum tube

Q.73 PDP-8 introduced\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) microprogramming b) pipelining c) bus structure d) separated I/O control

Q.74 A package containing several IC chips attached to substrate is called\_\_

a) Layered module b) multichip modulec) multilayered module d) all of above

Q.75 Fourth generation introduced concept of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) LSI b)MSI c)VLSI d)PARALLEL COMPUTING

Q.76 In multichip module \_\_provides mechanical support and electrical connection between various chips attached.

a) Leads b) package c) substrated) pins

Q.77 Artificial Intelligence is an example of\_\_\_\_\_\_generation.

a) third b) fourth c) beyond fourth d) nine of the above

Q.78 The Numbers of transistors contained in chip is described by the term\_\_

a) IC volume b) IC densityc) IC storage d) all of above

Q.79 In IAS computer\_\_\_\_\_fetches and interprets the instruction in memory and causes them to be executed

a)ALU b) control unit c) accumulator d) program counter

Q.80 The first microprocessor Intel’s 4004 can process \_\_\_word)

a) 2 bit b) 16 bit c)8 bit d) 4 bit

Q.81 In original Von Neumann machine,memory unit consist of\_\_\_\_storage location of\_\_\_bits each.

a)2048,16 b)4096,20 c)4096,60 d)4096,40

Q.82 The combination of CPU memory and IO circuits in one IC is called\_\_\_

a) Microcomputerb .minicomputer c) supercomputer d) none of the above

Q.83 In original IAS machine storage location was referred to as\_\_\_\_\_

a) byte b) word c) digit d) number

Q.84 Both positive and negative charge carries are used in\_\_\_\_

a) MOS circuit b) bipolar circuit

c) Bidirectional circuit d) none of the above

.

Q.85 In IAS machine,data and code have\_\_\_\_\_\_memory.

a) same b) separate c) distinct d) more

Q.86 In SOC all components of computer or other electronic system into a \_\_\_\_\_\_chip.

a) Multiple b) singlec) large d) none of the above

Q.87 In Von Neumann machine\_\_\_\_\_\_features was responsible for performance bottleneck.

a) stored program b) separate memory for data & code c) I/O access d) none of these

Q.88 The term mainframe was applied for\_\_\_\_\_\_ computer system.

a) Small b) medium c) larged) none of the above

Q.89 CPU means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) control processing unit b) control programming unit c) central processing unit

d)central programming unit.

Q.90 In large organizations such as university or bank which type of computer systems are used?

a) Mainframe b) Minicomputer systems

c) Microcomputer system d) none of the above

Q.91 key concept of stored program was introduced by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Safwat G.Zaky b) John Von Nevmann c) J.Hays d) Stalling William

Q.92 The minicomputer was \_\_\_\_ version of mainframe.

a) Smaller b) slower c) cheaper d) all of the above

Q.93 Which of the following operation are involved in an instruction cycle?

a) opcode decoding b) Instruction execution c) Instruction fetching d) All of these

Q.94 A computer system with one CPU or microprocessor is generally referred to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Mainframe b) microcomputerc) large computer d) none of the above

Q.95 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_stores address of next instruction to be executed.

a)AR b)AC c) PC d)IR

Q.96 powerful desktop computer intended for scientific computing are referred as\_\_\_.

a) personal stations b) computer station c) workstationd) none of the above

Q.97\_\_\_\_\_\_keeps track of execution of a program.

a) program counter b) Instruction execution c) Instruction Fetching d) All of these

Q.98 A typical PC has \_\_\_ organization.

a) Babbage’s b) von Neumannc) Zuse’s d) none of the above

Q.99\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_contain the data to be written into or read out of addressed location.

a)MAR b)PC c)MDR d)IR

Q.100 The first most successful personal computer family was the\_\_\_.

a) Motorola b) Apple Computers Macintosh c) MITS d) IBM PC

Q.101 In IAS actual word transfer takes place between memory and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)AC b)AR c)DR d)IR

Q.102 IBM made its design specifications available for other manufacturers of computer hardware and software what came to be called\_\_\_\_.

a) open architecture b) shared architecture

c) layered architecture d) none of the above

Q.103 Data register of IAS is\_\_\_\_\_\_wide.

a)16-bit b)20-bit c)40-bit d)48-bit

Q.104 IBM PC series began with\_\_\_\_

a) Pentium microprocessor b) 6800 microprocessor

c) 8086 microprocessord) none of the above

Q.105 AR in IAS is\_\_\_\_\_\_wide.

a)12-bit b)14-bit c)16-bit d)18-bit

Q.106 MS/DOS operating system is used by\_\_\_\_

a) Apple Computer’s Macintosh series b) IBMPC series

c) Motorola series D) none of the above

Q.107 Program control unit of IAS fetches\_\_\_\_\_\_instruction simultaneously.

a)two b)three c)four d)six

Q.108 Apple computer’s Macintosh built a computer series around \_\_\_\_ microprocessor

a) Intel 8086 b) Pentium c) Motorola 680X0d) Intel 80386

Q.109 In IAS machine,IBR stores\_\_\_\_\_\_instruction.

a)immediately executable b)later executable

c)currently executing d)aborted type

Q.110 Macintosh CPU was changed to new microprocessor know as\_\_\_.

a) power PC b) Macintosh PC c) IBM PC d) none of the above

Q.111 In IAS machine,IR stores\_\_\_\_\_\_instruction.

a)immediately executable b)later executable

c)currently executing d)aborted type

Q.112 Performance of computer is \_\_\_ proportional to the execution time.

a) directly b) additively C) inverselyD) none of the above

Q.113\_\_\_\_\_\_\_architecture shows separate memory banks for data and program.

a)princeton b)Harvard c)Von Neumann d)ROCKwell

Q.114 A less is execution time \_\_\_\_\_ is performance of a computer.

A) betterB) less C) lower D) none of the above

Q.115 Usually ROM is used as\_\_\_\_\_\_memory.

a)program b)data c)both (a) and(b) d)none of these

Q.116 8086 is designed to process \_\_\_\_ of information.

a) 8 bit b) 16 bitc) 32 bit d) 64 bit

Q.117\_\_\_\_\_\_architecture shows separate memory banks for data and program.

a)princeton b)Harvard c)Von Neumann d)ROCKwell

Q.118 CPU takes \_\_\_ time to obtained word from memory then one of its internal register.

a) same b) longer c) lesser d) zero

Q.119 Harvard architecture shows feature of executing instruction in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_instruction cycle than von Neumann

a)more b)double c)reduced d)exactly half

Q.120 RISC computer uses \_\_\_\_ to reduced impact of Neumann bottleneck.

a) open architecture b) layered architecture

c) complex architecture d) load-store architecture

Q.121 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_architecture uses both RISC and CISC architecture.

a)Von Neumann b)Harvard c)Baggage d)None of these

Q.122 In load-store architecture to reduce the impact of Neumann bottleneck total number of memory accesses made by CPU are\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) cancelled b) increased c) reducedd) none of the above

Q.123 Microcontroller is the example of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_architecture.

a)Princeton b)Von Neumann c)ROCKwell d)Harvard

Q.124 performance of system and execution time of system are \_\_\_\_ proportional to each other

a) directly b) inversely c) equallyd) none of the above

Q.125 Microprocessor is the example of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_architecture.

a)Princeton b)Von Neumann c)ROCKwell d)Harvard

Q.126 the time between start and completion of particular program is known as\_\_\_

a) program time b) clock time c) execution timed) wait time

Q.127\_\_\_\_\_\_bus is unidirectional.

a)data b)Address c)control d)None of these

Q.128 program length or number of actual instructions in particular program (N) has to be \_\_\_\_ for better performance.

a) increased b) reducedc) removed d) none of the above

Q.129 use of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_isolates CPU from frequent accesses to main memory.

a) local I/O controller b)expansion bus interface c)cache structure d)system bus

Q.130 In execution of particular instruction time required for reference needed is \_\_\_ than time required by processor cycles for instruction decode and execute.

a) double b) half c) less d)more

Q.131\_\_\_\_\_\_buffer data transfer between system bus and I/O controller on expansion bus.

a)Local I/O controller b)Expansion bus interface

c)Cache structure d)None of these

Q.132. Collection of data, address and control bus is usually referred as---------.

a) Processor bus b) system bus c) local bus d) complete bus

Q.133 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_timing involves a clock line.

a)Synchronous b)Asynchronous c)Asymmetric d)None of these

Q134. CPU can read data from memory and IO and write data to memory and IO with------- data bus.

a) Multidirectional b) Unidirectional c) Bidirectional d) none of the above

Q 135\_\_\_\_\_\_\_timing takes advantage of mixture of slow and fast devices.sharing the same bus.

a) Synchronous b) Asynchronous c) Asymmetric d)None of these

Q136. Performance of computer system with signal bus structure -------- if large number of devices is connected to common system bus.

a) Decreases b) Increases c) Remain same d) none of the above

Q.137 In 1st generation\_\_\_\_\_\_language was used to prepare programs.

a) machine b)assembly c)high-level programming d)pseudo code

Q138. If the bus width is wider then performance is ----------.

a) Remain same b) lower c) better d) none of these

Q.139 The first generation computer was a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_machine.

a)decimal b)binary c)octal d)hexadecimal

Q140. LSB means --------.

a) low sequence bit b) low sequence byte c) least significant bit d) least sequence byte

Q.141 Vacuum tube technology used in 1st generation provided a\_\_\_\_\_\_fold increase in speed relative to earlier mechanical and relay based electro mechanical technology.

a)10 to 100 b)1000 to 1050 c)100 to 1000 d)100 to 900

Q142. 1’s complement representation is nothing but bit-by-bit -------- operation.

a) OR b) AND

c) EX-OR d) NOT

Q.143 \_\_\_\_\_\_memory was used in 1st generation computer.

a)Cache b)Main c)External d)Mercury delay-line

Q144. 1’s complement + --------=2’s complement.

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d)-1

Q.145 The transistor was invented at\_\_\_\_\_\_laboratories.

a)AT & T b)AT & Y c)AM & T d)AT & M

Q.146. In 1’s complement subtraction when carry is generated it is--------.

a) Ignored b) added to a final result

c) subtract from final result d) Ignored and 1’s complement of final result is done

Q.147 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_storage devices were more widely used in the 2nd generation.

a) Magnetic core memories,magnetic drum

b) Magnetic tapes,magnetic drum

c) Magnetic cores,magnetic disk

d) Magnetic tapes,magnetic disk

Q.148. In 2’s complement subtraction when carry is generated it is---------.

a) Ignored b) added to a final result

c) Subtract from final result d) Ignored and 1’s complement of final is done

Q.149. Replace of tubes by transistor led to\_\_\_\_\_\_fold increases in speed)

a)10us b)100us c)1000us d)10000us

Q.150. Booths algorithm generates --------- bit product.

a) n b) 2n c) 3n d) 4n

Q.151 Second generation computer can handle\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_operation.

a)fixed-point b)floating-point

c)both (a) and (b) d)none of these

Q.152. The -----bit in the binary number represent signed of the number.

a) Leftmost b) rightmost c) both a and b d) none of these

Q.153 Second generation had remarkable feature of use of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)vacumm tubes b)transistor c)stored programs d)compiler

Q.154. For unsigned 8-bit binary number the decimal range is-------.

a) 0 to 127 b) 255 to 127 c) 0 to 255 d) none of these

Q.155 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_language was used in 2nd generation for preparing application program easy.

a)Assembly b)Machine c)High-level d)Pseudo code

Q.156. 2’s complement of (11000100)2 is --------.

a) (00111)2 b) (00110)2 c) (11000)2 d) All the above

Q.157 In 1st generation\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_language was translated into\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_language for execution.

a)assembly,machine b)machine,assembly c)assembly,high-level d)machine,high-level

Q.158. 2’s complement of (11000100) is --------.

a) 00111100 b) 00111011 c) 11001100 d) 10111011

Q.159 In 2nd generation\_\_\_\_\_\_\_language was first translated into\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_language and then into\_\_\_\_language by computer for execution.

a)high-level.assembly,machine b)high-level,machine,assembly

c)assembly,high-level,machine d)assembly,machine,high-level

Q.160. 1’s complement of (01011011)2 is --------.

a) 10100100 b) 00111000 c) 10111011 d) none of these

Q.161. Which is the recoded multiplier of 101100 for Booth’s multiplication?

a) -1 +1 0 -1 0 0 b) +1 0 -1 0 +1 -1 c) Both a and b d) none of these

Q.162. single-precision representation occupies a -------- word)

a) 16-bit b) 32-bit c) 64-bit d) 8-bit

Q.163. The 32-bit floating point system, bias value is--------.

a) 126 b) 1023 c) 127 d) none of these

Q.164. Is The 32-bit floating point system, bias value is--------.

a)127 b) 1024 c) 1023 d) none of these

Q.165. The time between start and completion of particular program is known as\_\_\_

a) Program time b) clock time c) Execution time d) wait time

Q.166. In 2’s complement subtraction of binary number if carry is generated then the result is--------.

a)positive b) negative c) zero d) none of these

Q.167. In 2’s complement subtraction of binary number if carry is not generated then the result is--------.

a) positive b) negative c) zero d) none of these

Q.168. In single precision format -------bit is/are for sign, -------- is/are for signed exponent and --------- for mantissa.

a) 1,8,23 b) 23, 8, 1 c) 8,23,1 d)none of these

Q.169. IEEE 754 standard for a single-precision representation include --------- bits.

a) 16 b) 32 c) 48 d) 64

Q.170. IEEE 754 standard for a Double-precision representation include --------- bits.

a) 16 b) 32 c) 48 d) 64

Q.171. ------- bits are reserved for signed exponent in IEEE 754 standard for Single-precision representation of floating point number.

a) 8 b) 16 c) 48 d) 64

Q.172. ------- bits are reserved for signed exponent in IEEE 754 standard for a Double-precision representation of floating point number.

a) 8 b) 16 c) 12 d) 18

Q.173. ------- bits are reserved for mantissa in IEEE 754 standard for a Single-precision representation of floating point number.

a) 16 b) 20 c) 23 d) 32

Q.174. ------- bit are reserved for mantissa in IEEE 754 standard for a Double-precision representation of floating point number.

a) 16 b) 32 c) 52 d) 64

Q.175. in integer number, radix point is assumed to be to the -------- of the right most digit.

a) Right b) left c) a or b d) none of these above

Q.176. Floating point number system allows the representation of number having --------.

a) Integer part b) fractional part

c) Integer and fractional part d) Integer or fractional part

Q.177. Techniques to represent signed integer number is/are ---------.

a) sign-magnitude representation b) 1’s complement

c) 2’s complement d) all of these

Q.178. In sign-magnitude representation of the number, if MSB is 0, number is --------.

a) Positive b) negative c) Integer d) fraction

Q.179. In sign-magnitude representation of the number, if MSB is 0, number is --------.

a) Positive b) negative c) Integer d) fraction

Q.180. Maximum positive number for sign magnitude 8-bit format is --------.

a) +127 b) +128 c) +255 d) +256

Q.181. Maximum negative number for sign magnitude 8-bit format is --------.

a) -255 b) -127 c) -256 d) -128

Q.182. The decimal equivalent of binary number 0.0111 is --------.

a) 4.375 b) 0.4375 c) 0.5375 d) -0.4375

Q.183. (1000)2=( )10

a) 1000 b) 8 c) 1 d) 16

Q.184. (13.54)8 = ( )2

a) 1011.1011 b) 1101.1110 c) 1001.1110 d) 1011.1001

Q.185. Higher level program is processed line by line or statement by statement with--------.

a) Interpreter b) compiler c) Editor d) None of this

Q.186. The editor source program in higher level language is translated into machine language at a time with--------.

a) Interpreter b) Compiler c)Editor d) All of the above

Q.187. Interrupt signals are send by --------to the processor.

a) IO module b) memory module c) CPU module d) All of the above

Q.188. A computer with more than one CPU and allows instructions from different programs to be executed simultaneously is called as\_\_

a) Microprocessor b) Miniprocessor c) super processor d) multiprocessor

Q.189. The term VLSI means\_\_\_\_

a) Very large size integration b) Very low size integration

c) Very large scale integration d) Very low scale integration

Q.190. IAS computer is designed by \_\_

a) Von Neumann b) Babbage c) Konard Zused d) Aiken

Q.191. In load-store architecture to reduce the impact of Neumann bottleneck total number of memory accesses made by CPU are\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Cancelled b) increased c) Reduced d) none of the above