QUESTION BANK

1. The word 'computer' has been derived from which of the following language?
(1) Greek   (2) English
(3) Hindi   (4) Latin

2. Input, output and processing devices grouped together represent a(n)
(1) mobile device
(2) information processing cycle
(3) circuit board
(4) computer system

3. Which of the following is the correct order of the four major functions of a computer?
(1) Process, Output, Input, Storage
(2) Input, Output, Process, Storage
(3) Process, Storage, Input, Output
(4) Input, Process, Output, Storage

4. Collecting the data and converting it into information is called
(1) processing   (2) compiling
(3) importing   (4) exporting

5. Computer cannot perform
(1) input   (2) output
(3) thinking   (4) processing

6. A computer cannot perform which of the following functions?
(1) Addition   (2) Subtraction
(3) Bake a cake   (4) Division

7. Part number, description and number of parts ordered are examples of
(1) control   (2) output
(3) processing   (4) feedback

8. Benefit(s) of computer is/are
(1) very fast and can store huge amount of data
(2) provide accurate output either input is correct or not
(3) think about the processing
(4) All of the above

9. A collection of unprocessed items is
(1) information   (2) data   **[SBI PO 2015]**
(3) memory   (4) reports
(5) None of these

10. Which among the following cycle consists of input, processing, output and storage as its constituents? **[IBPS Clerk Mains 2017]**
(1) Processing   (2) Output
(3) Input   (4) Storage
(5) Data

11. .... is data that has been organised and presented in a meaningful fashion. **[IBPS Clerk Mains 2017]**
(1) A process   (2) Software
(3) Storage   (4) Information
(5) Data

12. Data or information used to run the computer is called
(1) hardware   (2) CPU
(3) peripheral   (4) None of these

13. The steps and tasks needed to process data, such as responses to questions or clicking an icon, are called **[IBPS Clerk Mains 2017]**
(1) instructions
(2) the operating system
(3) application software
(4) the system unit
(5) the hardware unit

14. The earliest calculating device is
(1) calculator   (2) abacus
(3) difference engine   (4) analytical engine

15. Abacus can perform
(1) addition   (2) subtraction
(3) multiplication   (4) Both (1) and (2)

16. The Napier's technology used for calculation is called
(1) Naptologia   (2) Vibologia
(3) Semiconductor   (4) Rabdologia

17. Pascaline is also known as
(1) abacus   (2) adding machine
(3) division machine   (4) difference machine

18. Punched cards were first introduced by
(1) Powers   (2) Pascal
(3) Jacquard   (4) Herman Hollerith

19. Punched card is also called [RRB NTPC 2016]

    A. Hollerith card   B. Video Card

    C. Sound Card   D. Accelerator Card

    Codes

    (1) B   (2) C

    (3) A   (4) D

20. Which of the following is known as father of computer? [SSC CGL 2015, UPSSSC 2016]

    (1) Dennis Ritchie   (2) Napier

    (3) Charles Babbage   (4) Alan Turing

21. Who is known as the father of the modern computer?

    (1) Charles Babbage   (2) Alan Turing

    (3) Blaise Pascal   (4) Jordan Murn

22. Analytical engine developed by

    (1) Blaise Pascal   (2) Charles Babbage

    (3) Dennis Ritchie   (4) Alan Turing

23. The analytical engine developed during first generation of computers used .... as a memory unit.

    (1) RAM   (2) floppies

    (3) cards   (4) counter wheels

24. Tabulating machine was the first electromechanical machine developed by

    (1) Herman Hollerith   (2) Howard Aiken

    (3) Blaise Pascal   (4) John Napier

25. Who among the following created the Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer (EDVAC) with a memory to hold both, a stored program as well as data? [SSC CGL 2018]

    (1) Thomas H Flowers   (2) Arthur Samuel

    (3) Bletchley Park   (4) John Von Neumann

26. The first computer which provides storage is

    (1) EDSAC   (2) EDVAC

    (3) MARK-I   (4) ACE

27. Name the first general purpose electronic computer.

    (1) ADVAC   (2) ADSAC

    (3) UNIVAC   (4) EDVAC

28. Computer size was very large in

    (1) first generation

    (2) second generation

    (3) third generation

    (4) fourth generation

29. First generation computers were based on

    (1) transistors   (2) conductors

    (3) ICs   (4) vacuum tubes

30. Computer built before the first generation computer was

    (1) mechanical

    (2) electromechanical

    (3) electrical

    (4) electronics

31. First generation computers used .... language(s).

    (1) machine   (2) assembly

    (3) Both (1) and (2)   (4) high level

32. The second generation of computers was witnessed in the years from [UPSSSC 2018]

    (1) 1940-1956   (2) 1963-1972

    (3) 1957-1962   (4) 1973-Present

33. Second generation computers can be characterised largely by their use of [SSC CGL 2018]

    (1) integrated circuits   (2) vaccum tubes

    (3) microprocessors   (4) transistors

34. Speed of first generation computer was in

    (1) nano seconds

    (2) milli seconds

    (3) nano-milli seconds

    (4) micro seconds

35. Time sharing became possible in .... generation of computers.

    (1) first   (2) second

    (3) third   (4) fourth

36. Third generation of computers was witnessed in the years from...... [UPSSSC 2018]

    (1) 1940-1956   (2) 1963-1972

    (3) 1957-1962   (4) 1973-Present

37. Integrated Circuits or ICs were started to be used from which generation of computers? [IBPS PO 2016]
(1) First generation (2) Second generation
(3) Third generation (4) Fourth generation
(5) Fifth generation

38. Chip is a common nickname for a(n) [IBPS Clerk 2014, 15]
(1) transistor (2) resistor
(3) integrated circuit (4) semiconductor
(5) None of these

39. Integrated Circuit (IC) or chips used in computers are made with [IBPS Clerk 2014]
(1) copper (2) aluminium
(3) gold (4) silicon
(5) silver

40. Who developed integrated chip?
(1) Robert Nayak (2) C Babbage
(3) JS Kilby (4) CV Raman

41. A complete electronic circuit with transistors and other electronic components on a small silicon chip is called a(n)
(1) workstation (2) CPU
(3) magnetic disc (4) integrated circuit

42. PCs are considered fourth generation and contain [SBI PO 2014]
(1) information (2) data
(3) vacuum tubes (4) microprocessors
(5) transistors

43. Fifth generation computers do not have [SSC MTS 2012]
(1) speech recognition
(2) artificial intelligence
(3) very large scale integration
(4) vacuum tubes

44. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A	First generation	1.	Transistor
B	Second generation	2.	VLSI microprocessor
C	Third generation	3.	Vacuum tube
D	Fourth generation	4.	Integrated circuit

[UGC NET June 2019]
Codes

	A	B	C	D			A	B	C	D
(1)	3	4	1	2		(2)	3	1	4	2
(3)	3	1	2	4		(4)	1	3	4	2

45. Small and cheap computers built into several home appliances are of which type? [SSC (10+2) 2011]
(1) Mainframes (2) Mini computers
(3) Micro computers (4) None of these

46. Desktop and personal computers are also known as
(1) supercomputers (2) servers
(3) mainframes (4) microcomputers

47. Computers that are portable and convenient to use for users who travel, are known as
(1) supercomputers
(2) minicomputers
(3) mainframe computers
(4) laptops

48. Which of the following uses a handheld operating system?
(1) A supercomputer
(2) A personal computer
(3) A laptop
(4) A PDA

49. Palmtop computer is also known as
(1) personal computer
(2) notebook computer
(3) tablet PC
(4) handheld computer

50. Which of the following is a small microprocessor based computer designed to be used by one person at a time? [SBI Clerk 2014]
(1) Netbook (2) Supercomputer
(3) All-in-one (4) Notebook
(5) Personal computer

51. Which of the following options correctly expresses the meaning of the term 'PCs'? [IBPS PO 2012]
(1) Independent computers for all working staff.
(2) Personal computers widely available to individual workers with which they can access information from layer systems and increase their personal productivity.
(3) Packed computers system formed by joining together of various computer terminals.
(4) Computer manufactured by the Pentium Company.
(5) None of the above

52. Desktop computers, laptop computers, tablets and smartphones are different types of **[SSC CGL 2018]**
(1) supercomputers
(2) mainframe computers
(3) microcomputers
(4) minicomputers

53. In the context of digital computer, which of the following pairs of digits is referred to as binary code? **[SSC CGL 2018]**
(1) 3 and 4   (2) 0 and 1
(3) 2 and 3   (4) 1 and 2

54. A central computer that holds collection of data and programs for many PCs, workstations and other computers is a
(1) supercomputer
(2) minicomputer
(3) laptop
(4) server

55. First mini computer was **[UPSSSC 2016]**
(1) PDP-8   (2) ENIAC
(3) UNISAC   (4) EDVAC

56. Which of the following is generally costlier? **[IBPS Clerk 2015]**
(1) Server   (2) Notebook computer
(3) Personal computer   (4) Laptop computer
(5) Mainframe

57. The user generally applies .... to access mainframe or supercomputer.
(1) terminal   (2) node
(3) desktop   (4) handheld

58. First computer of India is
(1) PARAM   (2) Siddhartha
(3) IBM-370   (4) CRAY-1

59. Where was the first computer in India installed? **[UPSSSC 2016]**
(1) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai
(2) Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata
(3) Compunational Research Laboratory (CRL), Pune
(4) Indian Railway, New Delhi

60. First supercomputer developed in India is
(1) PARAM   (2) CRAY-1
(3) PARAM ISHAN   (4) EPRAM

61. Pratyush is ...... fastest supercomputer in the world.
(1) first   (2) second
(3) third   (4) fourth

62. Example of super computer is **[UPSSSC 2016]**
(1) CRAY-2   (2) CRAY XMP-24
(3) Tianhe-2   (4) All of these

63. Which of the following is a supercomputer developed by India? **[SSC CGL 2018]**
(1) Param Yuva 2   (2) Onshape
(3) Venngage   (4) Pixir

64. In 1991, India's first indigenous supercomputer named ...... was developed by Vijay Bhatkar. **[SSC CGL 2018]**
(1) Prayas 3000   (2) Prayog 2000
(3) Param 8000   (4) Pragati 5000

65. Who among the following is called the father of supercomputing? **[SSC CGL 2018]**
(1) Ken Thompson   (2) Alan Perlis
(3) Seymour Cray   (4) Vint Gerf

66. India's fastest and first multi-petaflops supercomputer named Pratyush was unveiled at **[SSC CGL 2017]**
(1) Indian Space Research Organisation
(2) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
(3) Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune
(4) Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi

67. Choose the odd one out.
(1) Microcomputer   (2) Minicomputer
(3) Supercomputer   (4) Digital computer

68. A hybrid computer is the one having the combined properties of
(1) super and microcomputers
(2) mini and microcomputers
(3) analog and digital computers
(4) super and mini computers

69. Computer system which do not require any storage device? **[RRB NTPC 2016]**
A. Analog
B. Digital
C. Hybrid
D. Third generation computer
Codes
(1) B   (2) A   (3) D   (4) C

70. The ...... computer is the most common type of computer. It is used to process information with quantities usually using the binary number system.   **[UPSSSC 2018]**
(1) Hybrid   (2) Digital
(3) Analog   (4) Complex

71. Calculator works on which type of computer's work method?   **[UPSSSC 2015]**
(1) Hybrid computer
(2) Analog computer
(3) Digital computer
(4) None of the above

72. Which of the following computer is mainly related to convert analog output into digital form?   **[UPSSSC 2016]**
(1) Digital computer
(2) Analog computer
(3) Hybrid computer
(4) Mainframe computer

73. Which of the following is not the example of special purpose computer?
(1) Automatic aircraft landing
(2) Word processor
(3) Multimedia computer
(4) All of the above

74. Which type of computer is used in automatic aircraft landing?
(1) General purpose computer
(2) Supercomputer
(3) Special purpose computer
(4) Microcomputer

75. Which of the following is the smallest and fastest computer imitating brain working?
(1) Supercomputer   **[IBPS PO 2016]**
(2) Quantum computer
(3) Param-10000
(4) IBM chips
(5) None of the above

ANSWERS

1. *(4)*	2. *(4)*	3. *(4)*	4. *(1)*	5. *(3)*	6. *(3)*	7. *(3)*	8. *(1)*	9. *(2)*	10. *(5)*
11. *(4)*	12. *(4)*	13. *(1)*	14. *(2)*	15. *(4)*	16. *(4)*	17. *(2)*	18. *(3)*	19. *(3)*	20. *(3)*
21. *(2)*	22. *(2)*	23. *(4)*	24. *(1)*	25. *(4)*	26. *(1)*	27. *(3)*	28. *(1)*	29. *(4)*	30. *(2)*
31. *(1)*	32. *(3)*	33. *(4)*	34. *(2)*	35. *(2)*	36. *(2)*	37. *(3)*	38. *(3)*	39. *(4)*	40. *(3)*
41. *(4)*	42. *(4)*	43. *(4)*	44. *(2)*	45. *(3)*	46. *(4)*	47. *(4)*	48. *(4)*	49. *(4)*	50. *(5)*
51. *(2)*	52. *(3)*	53. *(2)*	54. *(4)*	55. *(1)*	56. *(5)*	57. *(2)*	58. *(2)*	59. *(2)*	60. *(1)*
61. *(4)*	62. *(4)*	63. *(1)*	64. *(3)*	65. *(3)*	66. *(3)*	67. *(4)*	68. *(3)*	69. *(2)*	70. *(2)*
71. *(3)*	72. *(3)*	73. *(2)*	74. *(3)*	75. *(2)*					