QUESTION BANK

1. .... forms the backbone for building successful computer system.
   (1) Computer architecture
   (2) Computer model
   (3) Computer instructions
   (4) None of the above

2. The first computer architecture was introduced in
   (1) 1970   (2) 1968   (3) 1971   (4) 1973

3. Which circuit board is used in all electronic systems such as computer, calculators, digital system?
   (1) Architecture   (2) Printer
   (3) Value   (4) Register

4. The system unit
   (1) coordinates input and output devices
   (2) is the container that houses electronic components
   (3) is a combination of hardware and software
   (4) controls and manipulates data

5. Which of the following is metal or plastic case that holds all the physical parts of the computer?   **[IBPS Clerk Mains 2017]**
   (1) System unit   (2) CPU
   (3) Mainframe   (4) Platform
   (5) Microprocessor

6. The components that process data are located in which of the following?
   [IBPS Clerk Mains 2017]
   (1) Input devices   (2) Output devices
   (3) System unit   (4) Storage component
   (5) Expansion board

7. Which of the following is not responsible for the performance of the computer?
   [IBPS Clerk Mains 2017]
   (1) Number of keys in the keyboard
   (2) Format of the video/graphics word
   (3) Memory in the video/graphics word
   (4) The clock speed of the processor
   (5) Number of cores available in the processor

8. A(n) .... device is any device that provides information, which is sent to the CPU.
   (1) input   (2) output
   (3) CPU   (4) memory

9. Which of the following includes as a type of input?
   (1) Data   (2) Programs
   (3) Commands   (4) User response
   (5) All of these

10. Information that comes from external source and fed into computer software is called   **[IBPS RRB PO Mains 2017]**
    (1) output   (2) input
    (3) throughout   (4) reports
    (5) process

11. Input unit converts data in computer in .... form.
    (1) suitable   (2) acceptable
    (3) understandable   (4) rejectable

12. This unit sends the processed results to the user.
    (1) Input   (2) Output
    (3) Memory   (4) CPU

13. Output unit includes
    (1) plotter   (2) printer
    (3) monitor   (4) All of these

14. This component is required to process data into information and consists of integrated circuits.
    (1) Hard disk   (2) RAM
    (3) CPU   (4) ROM

15. The Central Processing Unit (CPU) in a computer consists of
    (1) input, output and processing
    (2) control unit, primary storage and secondary storage
    (3) control unit, arithmetic logic unit, memory unit
    (4) All of the above

16. Which instruction is used for loading data into CPU accumulator register from memory?
(1) Load
(2) Storage
(3) Machine
(4) Access

17. Where does computer add and compare data?
(1) Hard disc
(2) Floppy disc
(3) CPU
(4) Memory chip

18. In computer, which of the following unit is responsible for processing and also known as brain of computer? **[SSC CGL 2019]**
(1) CPU
(2) Keyboard
(3) Hard disk
(4) RAM

19. The main job of a CPU is to
(1) carry out program instructions
(2) store data/information for further use
(3) process data and information
(4) Both (1) and (3)

20. The main purpose of time-sharing techniques used in computers is to make the best use of the
(1) CPU
(2) peripherals
(3) secondary storage
(4) floppy discs

21. The CPU is made up of two smaller components
(1) ALU and CU
(2) ALU and RAM
(3) RAM and ROM
(4) RAM and CU

22. The CPU comprises of control, memory and ..... units.
(1) microprocessor
(2) arithmetic/logic
(3) output
(4) ROM

23. What is the responsibility of the logical unit in the CPU of a computer? **[IBPS Clerk 2015]**
(1) To produce result
(2) To compare numbers
(3) To control flow of information
(4) To do maths work
(5) None of the above

24. Which unit of computer helps in communication between the memory and the arithmetic logical unit? **[IBPS RRB PO Mains 2017]**
(1) CMU
(2) CCU
(3) UPS
(4) CPU
(5) ALU

25. Which part of the computer is used for calculating and comparing?
(1) ALU
(2) Control unit
(3) Disc unit
(4) Modem

26. Pick the one that is used for logical operations or comparisons such as less than, equal to or greater than etc.
(1) ALU
(2) CU
(3) Input unit
(4) MU

27. What does ALU in computing denote? **[UPSSSC 2016, IBPS Clerk 2014]**
(1) Application and Logic Unit
(2) Algorithm Logic Unit
(3) Arithmetic Layered Unit
(4) Arithmetic Legal Unit
(5) Arithmetic Logic Unit

28. How many types of arithmetic operations does the ALU of computer perform?
(1) 4
(2) 2
(3) 5
(4) 8

29. Processors contain a control unit and a/an **[SSC CGL 2016]**
(1) Control unit
(2) Primary storage unit
(3) Input unit
(4) Arithmetic logic unit

30. Which of the following executes the computer commands?
(1) Arithmetic unit
(2) Logic unit
(3) Both (1) and (2)
(4) Control unit

31. Which unit is a combinational digital electronic circuit that performs arithmetic and bitwise operations on integer binary numbers? **[IBPS RRB PO Mains 2017]**
(1) BOU
(2) AEU
(3) CPU
(4) ALU
(5) UPS

32. Internal memory in a CPU is nothing but
(1) a set of registers
(2) a set of ALU
(3) microprocessor
(4) bus

33. Which among the following is a small set of data holding place that is a part of the computer processor and may hold an instruction, a storage address, or any kind of data? **[IBPS RRB PO Mains 2017]**
(1) Register
(2) WAN
(3) Bus
(4) Address
(5) Processor

34. The portion of the CPU that coordinates the activities of all the other computer components is the   **[SBI PO 2015]**
(1) motherboard   (2) coordination board
(3) control unit   (4) arithmetic logic unit
(5) None of these

35. Which among the following is an important circuitry in a computer system that directs the operation of the processor?   **[IBPS PO 2016]**
(1) Memory   (2) Address Bus
(3) Accumulator   (4) ALU
(5) Control unit

36. The part of a computer that coordinates all its functions, is called   **[IBPS Clerk Mains 2017]**
(1) ROM program   (2) System board
(3) Arithmetic logic unit (4) Control unit
(5) None of these

37. The control unit controls other units by generating
(1) control signal   (2) timing signal
(3) transfer signal   (4) command signal

38. Control unit of a digital computer is often called the
(1) clock   (2) nerve centre
(3) Both (1) and (2)   (4) IC

39. Memory unit that communicates directly with the CPU is called the
(1) main memory   (2) secondary memory
(3) auxiliary memory   (4) register

40. CPU retrieves its data and instructions from
(1) secondary memory (2) auxiliary memory
(3) main memory   (4) All of these

41. Which computer memory is used for storing programs and data currently being processed by the CPU?
(1) Mass memory   (2) Internal memory
(3) Non-volatile memory (4) PROM

42. The I/O processor has a direct access to ...... and contains a number of independent data channels.
(1) main memory   (2) secondary memory
(3) cache   (4) flash memory

43. The word 'computer' usually refers to the central processing unit plus
(1) external memory   (2) internal memory
(3) input devices   (4) output devices

44. Who invent the first microprocessor?
(1) Vint Cerf   (2) Terence Percival
(3) John Mauchly   (4) Ted Hoff

45. A microprocessor is the brain of the computer and is also called a
    [RBI Grade B 2014]
(1) microchip   (2) macrochip
(3) macroprocessor   (4) calculator
(5) software

46. Microprocessors can be used to make
(1) computer   (2) digital system
(3) calculators   (4) All of these

47. High power microprocessor is
(1) Pentium, Pentium pro   **[UPSSSC 2019]**
(2) Pentium II and III
(3) Pentium II
(4) All of the above

48. The microprocessor of a computer
(1) does not understand machine language
(2) understands machine language and high level language
(3) understands only machine language
(4) understands only high level languages

49. The CPU and memory are located in which of the following devices?
    [IBPS Clerk Mains 2017]
(1) Motherboard   (2) Expansion board
(3) Storage device   (4) Output device
(5) System unit

50. Personal computers use a number of chips mounted on a main circuit board. What is the common name for such boards?
(1) Daughterboard
(2) Motherboard
(3) Broadboard
(4) None of the above

51. Which of the following are the components that reside on motherboard?
(1) CMOS battery   (2) Fan
(3) PCI slot   (4) All of these

52. A ...... is the main Printed Circuit Board (PCB) in a computer. **[SSC CGL 2018]**
(1) ROM (Read Only Memory)
(2) CPU (Central Processing Unit)
(3) RAM (Random Access Memory)
(4) Motherboard

53. Which one among the following is a main system board of a computer? **[SSC CGL 2017]**
(1) CPU (2) Keyboard
(3) Microchip (4) Motherboard

54. The communication line between CPU, memory and peripherals is called a
(1) bus (2) line (3) media (4) All of these

55. A physical connection between the microprocessor memory and other parts of the micro computer is known as
(1) path (2) address bus
(3) route (4) All of these

56. The read/write line belongs to
(1) the data bus (2) the control bus
(3) the address bus (4) CPU bus

57. The name of the location of a particular piece of data is its
(1) address (2) memory name
(3) storage (4) data location

58. Which of the following is used to connect the different external devices?
(1) Address bus (2) Data bus
(3) Control bus (4) External bus

59. A computer executes program in the sequence of **[RRB NTPC 2016]**
A. Execute, Fetch, Decode
B. Store, Fetch, Execute
C. Fetch, Decode, Excecute
D. Decode, Fetch, Execute
(1) D (2) A
(3) C (4) B

60. Which is not an integral part of computer? **[SBI Clerk 2012]**
(1) CPU (2) Mouse
(3) Monitor (4) UPS
(5) None of these

61. A device that not only provides surge protection, but also furnishes the computer with battery backup power during a power outage is **[IBPS RRB PO Mains 2017]**
(1) battery strip
(2) UPS
(3) surge strip
(4) USB
(5) memory

62. What is a power strip? **[UPSSSC 2019]**
(1) It is an electrical device that is used to expand the capacity of a wall outlet which can accommodate the devices.
(2) It plugs multiple components into one power outlet.
(3) It provides power supply for electronic devices.
(4) It is used to increase the magnitude of voltage/ current/power of an input signal.

ANSWERS

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