FBQ1: The term _____ is mainly used to indicate errors in computer programs
Answer: Bug

FBQ2: Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator (ENIAC) was programmed _____
Answer: Manually

FBQ3: A _____ is a two-state device made from silicon
Answer: Transistor

FBQ4: Magnetic tapes and _____ were used as secondary memory
Answer: Magnetic drums

FBQ5: The _____ is an arithmetical unit, which is capable of performing the four basic arithmetical operations.
Answer: Mills

FBQ6: A _____component is a single self-contained transistor.
Answer: Discrete

FBQ7: Blaise Pascal made the first attempt towards automatic computing through inventing devices such as gears and ___
Answer: Chains

FBQ8: The_____ Engine by Babbage was used for performing any mathematical operation automatically.
Answer: Analytical

FBQ9: An ___ system has eight symbols
Answer: Octal

FBQ10: An _____ occurs when the sum of two n digits numbersoccupies n+1 digit
Answer: Overflow

FBQ11: The most widely used formats for microinstructions are horizontal and ____
Answer: Vertical

FBQ12: The two basic functions of the control unit are microinstruction _____ and microinstruction execution
Answer: Sequencing

FBQ13: The CPU can be interrupted by providing a _____ line
Answer: Control

FBQ14: A program _____ is used for a fetch cycle in a typical CPU
Answer: Counter

FBQ15: A _____ bit is an extra bit added with binary data such that it makes the total number of 1’s in the data either odd or even
Answer: Parity

FBQ16: A combinational circuit, which performs the addition of two bits, is called a _____ adder
Answer: Half

FBQ17: The fifth generation computers emphasized Massively _____ Processing.
Answer: Parallel

FBQ18: A von Neumann machine has only a _____ path between the main memory and the control unit (CU)
Answer: Single

FBQ19: The simplest model of instruction processing is the ____-step process.

Answer: Two

FBQ20: Asynchronous sequential circuits may be regarded as _____ circuits with feedback path.
Answer: Combinational

FBQ21: _____ Register is a register which contains the data to be written in the memory.
Answer: Buffer

FBQ22: Interrupts are mainly used for improving the _____ of processing.
Answer: Efficiency

FBQ23: The outputs of all _____ gates are low if any of the inputs are high.
Answer: NOR

FBQ24: An input/output system also called I/O components allows data input and _____ of the results in proper format and form.
Answer: Reporting

FBQ25: The _____-generation computers started with the advent of transistors
Answer: Second

FBQ26: The amount of information which can be transferred between CPU and memory depends on the size of the _____ connecting the two
Answer: BUS

FBQ27: _____ Time is the minimum time lapse between two consecutive read requests.
Answer: Cycle

FBQ28: An Asynchronous Counter is also referred to as a _____ counter
Answer: Ripple

FBQ29: The analytical engine is on display at the _____ museum at London
Answer: Science

FBQ30: _____ memory can be accessed either by a word or by a bit-slice
Answer: Orthogonal

FBQ31: A _____ disk is a circular platter of plastic that is coated with magnetisable material
Answer: Magnetic

FBQ32: The constraint that a von Neumann machine could have one path between the main memory and the control unit is referred to as the von Neumann _____
Answer: Bottleneck

FBQ33: The Indexed _____ Scheme is used to address the consecutive locations of memory
Answer: Addressing

FBQ34: Optical memories are alternate mass _____ devices with huge capacity.
Answer: Storage

FBQ35: An arithmetic circuit is normally implemented using _____ adder circuits
Answer: Parallel

MCQ1: The bus ___ responds to the bus request only if the bus busy line is inactive.
Answer: Controller

MCQ2: ___ is a method that is commonly used for bus arbitration.

Answer: Polling

MCQ3: The __ memory is required in a computer to store instructions and data at the time of program execution
Answer: main

MCQ4: Execution of instructions in the von Neumann machine is carried out in a _____ fashion
Answer: sequential

MCQ5: The number of bits read in or out of the memory in a read or write operation is known as _____
Answer: unit of transfer

MCQ6: Ferrite core memory requires _____ wires
Answer: two

MCQ7: Input/output modules controls the exchange between external devices and _____or external device and CPU register
Answer: main memory

MCQ8: The _____ is a cache writing technique in which updates are made only in the cache, setting a bit called update-bit
Answer: write block

MCQ9: Karnaugh map is a convenient way of representing and simplifying _____ functions of 4 to 6 variables
Answer: Boolean

MCQ10: There are ___ common types of I/O commands.
Answer: four

MCQ11: The memory buffer _____ contains data to be written in the memory
Answer: Register

MCQ12: A _____bit is an extra bit added with binary data such that it makes the total number of 1’s in the data either odd or even
Answer: parity

MCQ13: The _____ cycle is the processing needed for a single instruction
Answer: Instruction

MCQ14: The decimal number system has _____ digits
Answer: Ten

MCQ15: 0 and 1 are the representatives of the ____ number system
Answer: Binary

MCQ16: _____ is a sequential access device
Answer: Tape

MCQ17: _____ I/O is one in which the I/O operations are completely controlled by CPU
Answer: Programmed

MCQ18: The electromechanical and mechanical _____ are regarded as ancestors of existing computers.
Answer: devices

MCQ19: The separate lines in a system can be broadly categorised into _____ functional groups
Answer: five

MCQ20: The data bus provides a path for moving data between the system _____

Answer: modules

MCQ21: The _____ time is the time required between the requests made for a read or write operation till the time the data is made available
Answer: access

MCQ22: In programmed I/O, the I/O operations are completely controlled by the _____
Answer: CPU

MCQ23: The advantage of the _____ addressing scheme is that only a few bits are needed to address the operand
Answer: Register

MCQ24: The ____ addressing mode is used to initialise the value of a variable.
Answer: immediate

MCQ25: Typically, in the _____ addressing scheme only one memory reference is required
Answer: Direct

MCQ26: The register access is _____ the memory access.
Answer: faster than

MCQ27: The use of ICs in computer defined the __ generation of computers.
Answer: Third

MCQ28: The Instruction length determines the ___ of a machine.
Answer: Flexibility

MCQ29: _____Circuits are logic circuits whose present output depends on the past inputs.
Answer: Sequential

MCQ30: The _____ bus provides a path for moving data between system modules
Answer: Data

MCQ31: A Bus will require ___ bus lines to transfer a word of 18 bits simultaneously.
Answer: 18

MCQ32: Poll __ lines are commonly encountered in polling.
Answer: Count

MCQ33: _____ is the decimal equivalent of the hexadecimal number (D6)
Answer: 214

MCQ34: In polling, the __ controller responds to a signal on bus request line by generating a sequence of numbers on poll count lines.
Answer: Bus

MCQ35: In the independent requesting arbitration __ , each module has its independent bus request and bus grant line.
Answer: Scheme