Roll No. . 6.2.11

Total No. of Questions: 9]

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(2111)

BCA (CBCS) RUSA Ist Semester Examination

4510

COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS

BCA-0103

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

Note: Attempt five questions in all, selecting one question each from Unit-I to Unit-IV. Part-A (Q. No. 1) is compulsory.

Part-A

(Compulsory Question)

- (A) Attempt all parts. Answer the following MCQ's by selecting most appropriate option :
 - (i) A process is a
 - (a) Single thread of execution
 - (b) Program in the execution
 - (c) Program in the memory
 - (d) Task

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(1)

Turn Over

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(viii	(vii)			(vi)	FIII					3			į	Gy)		1			\equiv	
access for CPU.	DDV stands for	logical and control activities.	that manages the computer's arithmetical,	Each personal computer has a	in the blank spaces :-	(d) Cache Memory	(c) Primary Memory	(b) Tertiary Memory	(a) Secondary Memory	is also called auxiliary storage.	(c) Gigahertz (d) Megabytes	(a) Nanoseconds (b) Kilo-seconds		Speed of computer is measured in	.pg \. \. \. \. \. \. \. \. \. \. \. \. \.	The extension of Notepad is	(c) A block (d) A nibble	(a). A bit (b) A byte	What is smallest unit of the information?	
	-0		4	e Car											i des					
3) Disci	the c								11			:	(B)		1				-	
uss the block diagr working of its each	apabilities and limi	ain the characteristic	Part-		What is FAT	advantages?	(iv) What is D	Processors	(iii) Differentiate		Computers ?		Answer the followi	device.		is very low.	unlimited capa	(ix) Secondary s	State whether the	
rum of computer and a	itations of computers.	es of Computers. Also	-B (Unit-I)	=	70 °		igitizer ? What ar		between RISC and	note on Instruction S		ou mean by Main	ing in 25 to 50 word	(True/False)	e is a type of direct :	(True/False)	acity because the cost	storage virtually ha	statement is True or I	
	fastest means of memory (V stands for	2. V stands for	manages the computer's arithmetical, cal and control activities. V stands for stands for memory ss for CPU.	manages the computer's arithmetical, cal and control activities. V stands for	blank spaces: h personal computer has a	Cache Memory e blank spaces: h personal computer has a manages the computer's arithmetical, cal and control activities. V stands for v stands for ss for CPU.	Primary Memory Cache Memory e blank spaces: h personal computer has a manages the computer's arithmetical, cal and control activities. V stands for V stands for	Tertiary Memory Primary Memory Cache Memory c blank spaces: h personal computer has a	Secondary Memory Tertiary Memory Primary Memory Cache Memory c blank spaces: h personal computer has a	(a) Secondary Memory (b) Tertiary Memory (c) Primary Memory (d) Cache Memory in the blank spaces: Each personal computer has a	(c) Gigahertz (d) Megabytes	(a) Nanoseconds (b) Kilo-seconds (c) Gigahertz (d) Megabytes	(a) Nanoseconds (b) Kilo-seconds (c) Gigahertz (d) Megabytes (d) Megabytes (e) Gigahertz (d) Megabytes (fii) Write a short note on Instruction Differentiate between RISC (iii) Differentiate between RISC (iv) What is Digitizer? What is FAT32? Each personal computer has a davantages? (b) Tertiary Memory (c) Primary Memory (d) Cache Memory (d) Cache Memory (e) Primary Memory (in the blank spaces: (iv) What is FAT32? Each personal computer has a davantages? (iv) What is FAT32? Each personal computer has a davantages? (iv) What is FAT32? Each personal computer has a here computers arithmetical, logical and control activities. (iv) What is FAT32? Each personal computer has a here capabilities and limitations of computers. (iv) What is FAT32? Each personal computer has a here capabilities and limitations of computers. (iv) What is FAT32? (v) What is FAT32? (vi) What is FAT32? (vii) What is FAT32? (viii) Differentiate between RISC (iv) What is FAT32? (viii) Differentiate between RISC	Speed of computer is measured in (a) Nanoseconds (b) Kilo-seconds (c) Gigahertz (d) Megabytes (d) Secondary Memory (e) Primary Memory (f) Tertiary Memory (g) Primary Memory (g) Primary Memory (h) Cache Memory (g) Cache Memory (hat manages the computer has a	(c) .ppt (d) .bmp Speed of computer is measured in Speed of computer is measured in (a) Nanoseconds (b) Kilo-seconds (c) Gigahertz (d) Megabytes (d) Megabytes (e) Gigahertz (d) Megabytes (f) Tertiary Memory (g) Primary Memory (h) Tertiary Memory (g) Primary Memory (h) Cache Memory (h) Each personal computer has a	The extension of Notepad is	(c) A block (d) A nibble The extension of Notepad is	(a). A bit (b) A byte (c) A block (d) A nibble unlimited capacity because the The extension of Notepad is	What is smallest unit of the information? (a) A bit (b) A byte (c) A block (d) A nibble unlimited capacity because the treatension of Notepad is unitmited capacity because the is very low. (a) IXI (b) Xls (c) .ppt (d) .bmp Speed of computer is measured in glasheriz (d) Megabytes (c) .Gigaheriz (d) Megabytes (c) .Gigaheriz (d) Megabytes (d) Secondary Memory (a) Secondary Memory (d) Cache Memory (d) Cache Memory (d) Cache Memory (d) Cache Memory (e) Primary Memory (f) Primary Memory (g) Primary Memory (hat manages the computer's urithmetical, logical and control activities. (hat manages the fastest means of memory access for CPU. (iii) Discuss the block diagram of computer of the working of its each unit.

Turn Over

Part-C	Timie III
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		rait-e (eiii-ii)	
4)	Discu	iss the different types of memory available in a	
	comp	outer system. 10	
5.	(a)	Distinguish between Static RAM and Dynamic	
		RAM.	
	(b)	What do you mean by Flash Memory ? What	
		are its advantages? 5,5	
		Part-D (Unit-III)	
6.	Expl	ain various point and draw devices in detail. 10	
7.	Diffe	erentiate between :	
	(i)	OCR and OMR	
	(ii)	Soft Copy Output and Hard Copy Output	
	(iii)	Trackball and Mouse	
	(iv)	Inkjet and Laser Printers 21/2×4=10	
		Part-E (Unit-IV)	
8.	(a)	What is an Operating System ? Why is it	
şiir		necessary for a computer system ?	
~	(b)	What is Utility Program ? Explain. 5,5	i
(9.) (a)	Differentiate between Linux and Windows.	
	(b)	What are 4GL ? Discuss their merits and	
		demerits.	5
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