BCA-INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

For BCA Off Campus Stream

Unit-1

1. A computer primarily constitutes of _____integral components

   (A) Two

   (B) Four

   (C) Three

   (D) Eight

2. Computers have secondary storage devices known as_____

   (A) ALU

   (B) Auxiliary storage

   (C) CPU

   (D) None of the above

3. The _____is responsible for transferring data and instructions from the external environment into the computer system

   (A) Output unit

   (B) Program control register

   (C) Input unit

   (D) Memory address register

4. The process of recording data and information so that it can be retrieved for use whenever required.

   (A) Inputting

   (B) Processing

   (C) Storing

   (D) None of the above

5. The _____is responsible for controlling various computer operations

(A) Memory

(B) Accumulator (AC)

(C) Control Unit

(D) Memory Address Register (MAR)

6. The main PCB (Printed Circuit Board) is sometimes alternatively known as

(A) Main Board

(B) Logical Board

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

7. The _____ processes the set of instructions along with any calculations and comparisons to complete the task.

(A) Keyboard

(B) Motherboard

(C) CPU

(D) Either (A) or (C)

8. Storage and retrieval of instructions and data in a computer system is the responsibility of the _____.

(A) Memory

(B) Secondary Memory

(C) Primary Memory

(D) Both (B) and (C)

9. A small set of high-speed registers placed inside a processor and used for storing temporary data while processing.

(A) Internal Processor Memory

(B) Secondary Storage Memory

(C) Primary Storage Memory

(D) None of the above

10. Popular microprocessors include

(A) Intel

(B) Cache memory

(C) AMD

(D) None of the above

11. The speed at which the CPU performs basic operations, measured in

(A) Hz

(B) MHz

(C) GHz

(D) All of the above

12. These types of computers are primarily involved in data processing and problem solving for specific programs.

(A) Compact Computers

(B) Digital computers

(C) Hybrid Computers

(D) Analog Computers

13. It mediates communication between CPU and other components of system.

(A) CPU

(B) RAM

(C) Chipset

(D) Buses

14. It helps in the proper functioning of computer hardware.

(A) Application Software

(B) Users

(C) Hardware System

(D) System Software

15. Software that resides on a single computer and does not interact with any other software installed in a different computer.

(A) Stand- Alone Software

(B) Embedded Software

(C) Real- Time Software

(D) Network Software

16. This kind of software is functional in the domain of management and finance

(A) Engineering Software

(B) Business Software

(C) Artificial Intelligence Software

(D) None of the above

17. _____ was one of the most widely used systems software for IBM compatible microcomputers.

(A) API

(B) OS

(C) MS DOS

(D) None of the above

18. A _____is the main control program for handling all other programs in a computer.

(A) MS DOS

(B) API

(C) OS

(D) DDR4

19. A type of OS that permits multiple programs to be run simultaneously by the same computer.

(A) Multithreading

(B) Multiuser

(C) Multitasking

(D) All of the above

20. _____ is a presentation tool that helps create eye-catching and effective presentations in a matter of minutes.

(A) Spreadsheet

(B) Word Processing

(C) Bits

(D) PowerPoint

21. _____ was the first high -level language developed by John Backus at IBM in 1956.

(A) FORTRAN

(B) COBOL

(C) BASIC

(D) None of the above

22. This language was developed by Dennis Ritchie of Bell Laboratories in order to implement the operating system UNIX.

(A) C

(B) C++

(C) Java

(D) LISP

23. _____ are a series of black and white parallel and adjacent bars with spaces which represent a string of characters.

(A) Instruction register

(B) Program control register

(C) Barcode Readers

(D) Memory Address register

24. It is an electronic medium for storing contact information inside the mobile phone.

(A) SMS

(B) Address Book

(C) Send and Receive Mails

(D) None of the above

25. It is also known as the 'blue screen' process_____.

(A) Analog Compositing

(B) Digital Compositing

(C) Time Slicing

(D) CGI

26. The professionals involved in the study and prediction of weather are called _____.

(A) Seer

(B) Doomsayer

(C) Meteorologists

(D) None of the above

27. The storage and rapid access to electronic medical records and its instant transmission over the Internet in large amounts is called _____

(A) Teleconsulting

(B) Accumulator (AC)

(C) Instruction Register (IR)

(D) Program Counter (PC)

28. Early computers like ENIAC, EDVAC, and UNIVAC I all can be classified as _____.

(A) Third Generation Computers

(B) Second Generation Computers

(C) First Generation Computers

(D) None of the above

29. The first mechanical adding machine was invented by Blaise Pascal in _____.

(A) 1652

(B) 1642

(C) 1659

(D) 1643

30. The primary storage also temporarily stores any intermediate result generated by the _____.

(A) The CPU

(B) The motherboard

(C) The hard disk drive

(D) The ALU

31. The socket that supplies the power from the computer system to the computer monitor

(A) Monitor Power Socket

(B) Main Power Socket

(C) PS/2 Mouse Port

(D) None of the above

32. The various types of computers are:

(A) Personal computers

(B) Workstations

(C) Tablet PC

(D) All of the above

33. The categories of software on functional base are:

(A) System software
(B) Programming software
(C) Application software
(D) All of the above

34. The full form of COTS is _____ .

(A) Commercial off-the Shelf
(B) Commercial off-the Shell
(C) Commercial on-the Shelf
(D) Commercial on-the Shell

35. _____ means that their source code is not available.

(A) Fireware
(B) Freeware
(C) Freefall
(D) None of the Above

36. _____ is ideal for a task that needs a number of lists, tables, financial calculations, analysis and graphs.

(A) PowerPoint
(B) Word
(C) VB
(D) Excel

37. Excel also allows you to create documents for the _____.

(A) Word
(B) Google
(C) WWW
(D) All of the above

38. A presentation comprises of _____ slides arranged in a sequential manner.

(A) Group
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) Individual

39. This class of OS permits multiple users to use the computer and run programs at the same time

(A) Multiuser
(B) Multitasking
(C) Multithreading
(D) Multiprocessing

40. Most of the application software available in the market needs a _____ for use.
(A) People
(B) Money
(C) Software License
(D) All of the above

Unit 2-

1. The computer system is a dumb and a useless machine if it is not capable of communicating with the_____.

   (A) Outside World
   (B) Inside World
   (C) Specific Locations
   (D) None of the above

2. It is very important for a computer system to have the ability to communicate with the outside world, _____.

   (A) Receive Data
   (B) Send Data
   (C) Information
   (D) All of the above

3. Programs and data must be entered into the computer memory for _____.

   (A) Processing
   (B) Results
   (C) Calculations
   (D) Feedback

4. The I/O devices that provide a means of communication between the computer and the outside world are known as_____.

   (A) Printers
   (B) Peripheral Devices
   (C) Coaxial Cables
   (D) None of the above

5. _____ are used to transfer user data and instructions to the computer

   (A) Output
   (B) Processors
   (C) Input
   (D) Either (A) or (C)

6. _____ devices allow input into the computer system by pressing a set of keys mounted on a board, connected to the computer system

   (A) Mouse
   (B) Keyboard

(C) Pen
(D) Screen

7. Keyboard devices are typically classified as _____ keyboards and special-purpose keyboards.

   (A) Secondary
   (B) Primary
   (C) User-Defined
   (D) General-Purpose

8. The most familiar means of entering information into a computer is through a typewriter-like keyboard that allows a person to enter _____ information directly.

   (A) Alphabets
   (B) Symbols
   (C) Alphanumeric
   (D) Numeric

9. The most popular keyboard used today is the _____ key with a traditional QWERTY layout.

   (A) 101
   (B) 102
   (C) 103
   (D) 104

10. Another popular _____ arrangement, called Dvorak system, was designed for easy learning and use.

    (A) Key

    (B) Line

    (C) Group

    (D) Numeric

11. The _____ pen is a small input device used to select and display objects on a screen.

    (A) Ink

(B) Magnetic
(C) Light
(D) None of the above

12. The joystick is a _____ stick that moves the graphic cursor in the direction the stick is moved.

(A) Parallel
(B) Horizontal
(C) Straight
(D) Vertical

13. _____ consists of a spherical ball, which moves within a socket and has a stick mounted on it.

(A) Joystick
(B) Trackball
(C) Web Camera
(D) All of the above

14. The user moves the ball with the help of the stick that can be moved _____, to move and position the cursor in the desired location.

(A) Left
(B) Right
(C) Forward or Backward
(D) All of the above

15. Joysticks typically have a button on _____that is used to select the option pointed by the cursor.

(A) Bottom
(B) Left
(C) Right
(D) Top

16. The _____ is a pointing device that is much like an inverted mouse.

(A) Joystick
(B) Trackball
(C) USB
(D) Scanning Device

17. A web camera is a video capturing device attached to the computer system, mostly using a _____.

(A) Socket
(B) USB Port
(C) Cable
(D) None of the above

18. Web camera is used for video _____.

(A) Conferencing
(B) Security
(C) Control Input Device
(D) All the above

19. Scanning devices are input devices used for direct data entry from the source document into the _____ .

(A) Keyboard
(B) Screen
(C) Computer System
(D) None of the above

20. With the help of the _____ you can capture your images and documents and convert it into digital formats for easy storage

(A) Scanner
(B) Web Camera
(C) Camera Phone
(D) Videography

21. There are two types of scanners_____ .

(A) Contact
(B) Laser
(C) Digital
(D) Both (A) and (B)

22. _____ contact scanners make contact as they are brushed over the printed matter to be read.

(A) Laser
(B) Digital
(C) Hand-held
(D) None of the above

23. _____ scanners are more versatile and can read data passed near the scanning.

(A) Laser-based

(B) Hand-held
(C) Contact
(D) Either (A) or (B)

24. Source data automation is the _____ development for data input technologies.

(A) Last
(B) Second
(C) Fifth
(D) Recent

25. The _____ devices can scan marks from a computer-readable paper.

(A) CRT
(B) OMR
(C) LCD
(D) All of the above'

26. A_____ film transistor is comprised of a semiconductor layer.

(A) Thin
(B) Broad
(C) Long
(D) Straight

27. The role of semiconductor layer is to add polysilicon layer whose electron mobility is_____times higher than that of an amorphous silicon layer.

(A) One-Third
(B) 100
(C) 110
(D) One-Fourth

28. _____ are based on the use of a series of nozzles for propelling droplets of printing ink directly on almost any size of paper.

(A) Dot-matrix
(B) Laser Printers
(C) All-in-One Printers
(D) Inkjet Printers

29. Daisy-wheel printer comes in the category of output device and quite similar to _____ .

(A) Keyboards
(B) Typewriters

(C) Lasers
(D) None of the above

30. Another type of impact printer somewhat similar to the daisy-wheel is the _____ printer.

(A) Line
(B) Dot-matrix
(C) Inkjet
(D) Either (A) or (B)

31. The page printers are _____ speed non-impact printers.

(A) Slow
(B) High
(C) Medium
(D) Fixed

32. The printing speed of page printer is very high and the output is _____ at a time.

(A) Three
(B) Multiple
(C) Ten
(D) A page

33. _____ are formed by heated elements being placed in contact with special heat sensitive paper forming darkened dots when the elements reach a critical temperature.

(A) Numerical
(B) Words
(C) Characters
(D) None of the above

34. _____ printers are the oldest print technologies still in active production.

(A) Impact
(B) Ink
(C) Laser
(D) Dot-matrix

35. These are the devices used for getting out information from the computer

(A) Input
(B) Keyboard

(C) Output
(D) None of the above

36. An _____ printer would be non-impact as they work through spraying ink or toner and fusing it to the paper.

(A) Inkjet
(B) Wax
(C) Laser or LED
(D) All of the above

37. The term _____ is important primarily in that it distinguishes quiet printers from noisy and impact types of printers.

(A) Impact
(B) Non Impact
(C) Force
(D) None of the above

38. Computers have an _____ subsystem,

(A) Input
(B) Output
(C) Proper

(D) Both (A) and (B)

39. The CRT monitor creates a picture out of many rows or lines of tiny_____ dots.

(A) Black

(B) White

(C) Plain

(D) Colored

40. In plasma type of displays_____ gas is used.

(A) Ionized

(B) Oxygen

(C) Carbon dioxide

(D) All the above

Unit-3

41. Nibble is a set of _____ bits.

    (E) Two

    (F) Four

    (G) Six

    (H) Eight

42. _____ stores the immediate data during the execution of instructions.

    (E) ALU

    (F) The register set

    (G) CU

    (H) None of the above

43. Register that holds the current instruction that is to be executed is called

    (E) Instruction register

    (F) Program control register

    (G) Data register

    (H) Memory address register

44. The size of the register is called

    (E) Register size

    (F) Data size

    (G) Word size

    (H) None of the above

45. The memory location's address where data is to be stored is specified by _____.

    (E) Memory Buffer Register (MBR)

    (F) Accumulator (AC)

(G) Instruction Register (IR)

(H) Memory Address Register (MAR)

46. The speed at which the processor executes command is called

(E) Processor speed

(F) Clock speed

(G) Both (A) and (B)

(H) None of the above

47. The clock speed is usually measured in

(E) Megahertz

(F) Kilohertz

(G) Gigahertz

(H) Either (A) or (C)

48. The logical position of the _____memory is between the main memory and the internal memory (registers).

(E) Cache

(F) Secondary

(G) Primary Storage

(H) Internal Processor

49. A computer system having a memory of 256 MB is capable of storing

(E) 1,07,37,41,824 bytes or characters

(F) 26,84,35,456 bytes or characters

(G) 10,48,576 bytes or characters

(H) 26,85,30,456 bytes or characters

50. Devices that provide backup storage are called

(E) Main memory

(F) Cache memory

(G) Auxiliary memory

(H) None of the above

51. Random Access Memory (RAM) is an example of

(A) Primary storage memory

(B) Secondary storage memory

(C) Cache memory

(D) None of the above

52. _____ is a volatile memory.

(E) ROM

(F) RAM

(G) Secondary memory

(H) None of the above

53. CD can store up to _____ MB of data.

(E) 550

(F) 1000

(G) 750

(H) 1500

54. A Digital Versatile Disk (DVD) can store_____ Gigabyte of information.

(E) 4.6

(F) 5.6

(G) 6.6

(H) 7.6

55. Write operations can be edited in

(E) PROM

(F) EPROM

(G) ROM

(H) All of the above

56. If a computer has two 64 MB memory modules installed, it has a total of _____of physical memory.

(E) 64 MB

(F) 128 MB

(G) 148 MB

(H) 150 MB

57. _____ is performed to increase the amount of physical memory as well as virtual memory available on the computer.

(E) Swapping

(F) Sharing

(G) Both (A) and (B)

(H) None of the above

58. Single Inline Memory Module (SIMM) holds

(E) Two to four memory chips

(F) Four to eight memory chips

(G) Six to nine memory chips

(H) Eight to Twelve memory chips

59. The next-generation evolution of DDR memory is

(E) DDR1

(F) DDR2

(G) DDR3

(H) DDR4

60. DDR requires _____ volts to operate.

(E) 1.8

(F) 1.5

(G) 2.5

(H) 2.8

61. A set of two nibble is called

(E) Bytes

(F) Word

(G) Bits

(H) None of the above

62. BCD can represent only _____distinct character.

(E) 24

(F) 54

(G) 34

(H) 64

63. The three major components of CPU are ALU, CU and ____.

(E) The register set

(F) The primary memory

(G) The secondary memory

(H) The cache memory

64. The register that holds the next instruction that is to be executed is called

(E) Instruction register

(F) Program control register

(G) Data register

(H) Memory Address register

65. Arithmetic and logical operations are provided by

(E) CU

(F) The register set

(G) ALU

(H) None of the above

66. CPU executes every instruction by means of small operations known as

(E) Mini- operations

(F) Macro-operations

(G) Nano-operations

(H) Micro-operations

67. Data is received from the memory in case of read operations and it is held in the memory in case of write operations by

(E) Memory Buffer Register (MBR)

(F) Accumulator (AC)

(G) Instruction Register (IR)

(H) Memory Address Register (MAR)

68. The next instruction to be executed subsequent to the current instruction being executed is kept track of by

(E) Memory Buffer Register (MBR)

(F) Accumulator (AC)

(G) Instruction Register (IR)

(H) Program Counter (PC)

69. The processor in a personal computer that is embedded in small devices is often called a

(E) Microprocessor

(F) Macro processor

(G) Multiprocessor

(H) None of the above

70. 1 gigabytes is equal to

(E) 1024 bytes

(F) 1024 kilobytes

(G) 1024 megabytes

(H) 1024 bits

71. The heart and the brain of a computer is

(E) The CPU

(F) The motherboard

(G) The hard disk drive

(H) The monitor

72. The backbone of a computer is

(A) The CPU

(B) The motherboard

(C) The hard disk drive

(D) The monitor

73. The speed of hard disk drive is measured in

(A) Rotation per minute

(B) Rotation per second

(C) Rotation per hour

(D) Rotation per day

74. Pen drive is a

(A) Primary memory

(B) Secondary memory

(C) Cache memory

(D) Internal memory

75. ROM is a

(A) Read write memory

(B) Volatile memory

(C) Read only memory

(D) All of the above

76. A read only memory which can be written only once using special electronic equipment is

(A) EPROM

(B) PROM

(C) SRAM

(D) ROM

77. _____ is an illusion that the operating system provides to simplify the application's view of memory.

(A) Auxiliary memory

(B) Primary memory

(C) Secondary memory

(D) Virtual memory

78. Memory speed is measured with the help of _____.

(A) CPU speed

(B) Block read speed

(C) Memory access speed

(D) None of the above

79. The memory access speed is measured in

(A) Megahertz

(B) Kilohertz

(C) Gigahertz

(D) Hertz

80. The size of a floppy disks varies from

(A) 250KB to 360 KB

(B) 360 KB to 1 GB

(C) 360 KB to 2 GB

(D) 360 KB to 2.88 MB

Unit-4

1. The time required to locate and retrieve the data from the storage unit is

   (A) Access time

   (B) Access mode

   (C) Storage capacity

   (D) Storage cost

2. _____stores binary information using clocked sequential circuits.

   (A) RAM

   (B) SRAM

   (C) DRAM

   (D) ROM

3. _____ stores binary information in the form of electric charges that are applied to capacitors inside the chip.

   (A) RAM

   (B) SRAM

   (C) DRAM

   (D) ROM

4. The data recording density is measured in

   (A) Bits per inch

   (B) Bytes per inch

   (C) Kilobytes per inch

   (D) Megabytes per inch

5. Storage capacity of a tape is equal to the product of data recording density and _____.

   (A) Area of tape

(B) Breadth of tape

(C) Height of tape

(D) Length of tape

6. Inter-track gaps are used to separate the adjacent tracks so that the interference of magnetic fields is _____.

   (A) Minimized

   (B) Maximized

   (C) Expanded

   (D) None of the above

7. Tracks are commonly divided into sections called _____.

   (A) Cells

   (B) Sectors

   (C) Both (A) and (B)

   (D) None of the above

8. If there are 100 tracks on each disk surface, there are _____ cylinders in the disk pack.

   (A) 99

   (B) 101

   (C) 100

   (D) 1000

9. If a disk pack consists of 4 plates each having 2655 tracks having 125 sectors per track. Also, each sector can store 512 bytes, then, storage capacity is approximately.

   (A) 1 MB

   (B) 1GB

   (C) 1 X 10^{10} bytes

(D) 10 GB

10. The average seek time in most systems is

    (A) 10-100 milliseconds

    (B) 10-100 seconds

    (C) 10-100 minutes

    (D) 10-100 hours

11. The time taken for positioning the head on a specific track is called

    (A) Average time

    (B) Latency time

    (C) Seek time

    (D) None of the above

12. The rotational speed of a disk is measured in

    (A) Rotation per minute

    (B) Rotation per second

    (C) Rotation per hour

    (D) None of the above

13. Which of the following is used as wildcards

    (A) /

    (B) =

    (C) *

    (D) All of the above

14. For a 3.5 disk high density disk which has 80 tracks, 18 sectors/tracks, 512bytes/sector, the disk storage capacity is approximately

    (A) 1.4 MB

    (B) 1.4 GB

(C) 1.4 KB

(D) None of the above

15. The size for the disk platters range between _____ in diameter.

(A) 1 to 10 inches

(B) 1 to 15 inches

(C) 1 to 20 inches

(D) 1 to 14 inches

16. A zip disk has a capacity of about

(A) 1 MB

(B) 70 MB

(C) 150 MB

(D) 100 MB

17. A CD is _____ in diameter and made up of polycarbonate plastic disk.

(A) 4.75 inch

(B) 5.75 inch

(C) 6.75 inch

(D) 3.75 inch

18. The average latency depends on _____ of the disk.

(A) Rotation per sec

(B) Rotation per minute

(C) Rotation per hour

(D) None of the above

19. The current maximum capacity of a CD-ROM is

(A) 700MB

(B) 750 MB

(C) 900 MB

(D) 1200 MB

20. The storage capacity of a dual layer blu-ray disc is

(A) 20 GB

(B) 30 GB

(C) 40 GB

(D) 50 GB

21. _____ is used to get the features of data accuracy, disk drive storage.

(A) Control mode

(B) Interrupt mode

(C) Isochronous mode

(D) Bulk mode

22. Which of the following mode guarantees the timing of data delivery?

(A) Control mode

(B) Interrupt mode

(C) Isochronous mode

(D) Bulk mode

23. The USB 2.0 allows the maximum data speed at the rate of

(A) 480 MB/s

(B) 520 MB/s

(C) 250 MB/s

(D) 350 MB/s

24. Bootable pen drives are also known as

(A) Heavy drives

(B) Light drives

(C) Live drives

(D) Hard drives

25. Memory stick is launched by

(A) Sony

(B) Microsoft

(C) Motorola

(D) IBM

26. The function of _____ is to get the computer software operating when the power is turned on.

(A) Bootstrap Loader

(B) Cache memory

(C) RAM

(D) ROM

27. In _____stored information is erased by exposing the chip for a while to ultraviolet light.

(A) EPROM

(B) ROM

(C) PROM

(D) UVEROM

28. _____ memory is faster than the main memory.

(A) Secondary

(B) Internal processor memory

(C) Cache memory

(D) All of the above

29. _____ refers to the mode in which memory location can be accessed in any order in the same amount of time.

(A) Sequential access

(B) Direct access

(C) Random Access Memory (RAM)

(D) None of the above

30. Memories that can be accessed only in a pre-defined sequence are

(A) Sequential access memories

(B) Direct access memories

(C) Random Access Memories (RAM)

(D) None of the above

31. If the storage unit can retain the data even after the power is turned off or interrupted, it is termed as

(A) Volatile storage

(B) Non-volatile storage

(C) Temporary storage

(D) None of the above

32. The amount of data that can be stored or the number of bytes that can be stored per liner inch of tape is

(A) The data recording capacity

(B) The data recording storage

(C) The data recording density

(D) None of the above

33. _____ devices are also called random-access devices because information is literally available at random or in any order.

(A) Direct- access

(B) Sequential-access

(C) Permanent-access

(D) All of the above

34. For faster access of data from disk packs _____ are used.

(A) Disks

(B) Tapes

(C) Cartridge

(D) Cylinders

35. ISYS was originally developed for _____ in the year 1988.

(A) Microsoft Windows Operating System

(B) Microsoft Disk Operating System

(C) Linux Operating System

(D) None of the above

36. The disks in which both the surfaces are used for recording are called

(A) Double-Sided (DS) disks

(B) Double Density(DD) disks

(C) High Density (HD)

(D) All of the above

37. The Compact Disk (CD) was invented by

(A) Yoshiro Nakamatsu

(B) James Russell

(C) Jean Bartik

(D) Robert Dennard

38. Digital Versatile Disc-Rewritable (DVD-RW)are rewritable up to

(A) 100 times

(B) 1000 times

(C) 500 times

(D) 2000 times

39. _____ is a communication transfer mode in which data is transferred in both directions to send and transfer the small amount of data.

(A) Interrupt mode

(B) Isochronous mode

(C) Control mode

(D) Interrupt mode

40. DVD-RW can hold _____ times more data than a full size CD-R.

(A) Two

(B) Five

(C) Seven

(D) Ten

Unit-5

1. _____ is a process of executing programs one after the other using a batch file program.

(A) Multitasking
(B) Multiprogramming
(C) Time sharing
(D) Batch processing

2. Which of the following refers to loading two or more programs in the computer main memory and executing them concurrently?
   (A) Multitasking
   (B) Multiprogramming
   (C) Time sharing
   (D) Batch processing

3. Three states in time-sharing system are
   (A) Ready, running and dead
   (B) Ready, begin and running
   (C) Ready, running and blocked
   (D) Ready, running and interrupt

4. The ability of the computer to handle several application programs concurrently so that the idle time of the processor is reduced is called
   (A) Multitasking
   (B) Multiprogramming
   (C) Batch processing
   (D) Time sharing

5. UNIX was originally developed in 1969 by employees of
   (A) Microsoft
   (B) AT&T
   (C) Sun
   (D) Apple

6. Which of the following device is used in a real-time processing?
   (A) ATM
   (B) Keyboard
   (C) Voice-recognition device
   (D) All of the above

7. Examples of popular Linux distributions are
   (A) Red Hat
   (B) Mandrake
   (C) SCSE
   (D) All of the above

8. The ability of the CPU to serve many users connected to it through network is called
   (A) Timesharing

(B) Networking
(C) Multitasking
(D) Multiprogramming

9. C is known as
(A) Low level programming language
(B) High level programming language
(C) Machine language
(D) None of the above

10. Which of the following is language processor?
(A) Assembler
(B) Interpreter
(C) Compiler
(D) All of the above

11. _____ converts an assembly language program into machine language.
(A) Assembler
(B) Interpreter
(C) Compiler
(D) All of the above

12. MS-DOS is a _____ operating system offered by Microsoft.
(A) Single-user, single tasking
(B) Single user, multitasking
(C) Multiuser, multitasking
(D) Multiuser, single tasking

13. A computer connected to a network is called a _____.
(A) Hub
(B) Bridge
(C) Router
(D) Node

14. In _____ topology, each device connects to a central point through cables in a network.
(A) Bus topology
(B) Star topology
(C) Ring topology
(D) Hybrid topology

15. Which of the following is an example of Star topology?
(A) ARCnet
(B) 10 Base-T, 100 Base-TX
(C) Neither (A) nor (B)
(D) Both (A) and (B)

16. FDDI is an example of _____.
(A) Bus topology
(B) Star topology
(C) Ring topology
(D) Hybrid topology

17. _____ refers to a network used to connect different equipments from remote areas.
(A) LAN
(B) WAN
(C) MAN
(D) None of the above

18. _____refer to the LANs connected through high-speed, seamless inter-connection within a 'metropolitan' area.
(A) Remote LAN
(B) WAN
(C) MAN
(D) None of the above

19. _____ is the lower part of TCP/IP whose function is to handle the address part of each packet to enable it to be delivered to the right destination.
(A) IP
(B) TCP
(C) FTP
(D) Telnet

20. _____is the simplest and most commonly used protocol for downloading/uploading a file from/to a server.
(A) IP
(B) TCP
(C) FTP
(D) Telnet

21. _____ is a unique number associated with each computer making it uniquely identifiable amongst all the computers connected to the Internet.
(A) IP address
(B) MAC address
(C) Inode
(D) None of the above

22. _____is the language for publishing hypertext pages on WWW.
(A) HTTP
(B) High level language
(C) Machine language
(D) HTML

23. Examples of meta-search engines are
(A) MetaCrawler
(B) Mamma
(C) DogPile
(D) All of the above

24. The Internet Relay Chat was developed by
(A) Jarkko Oikarinen
(B) Tim Berners-Lee
(C) Robert Cailliau
(D) None of the above

25. Which of the following is not an example of search engine?
(A) Google
(B) Gmail
(C) Yahoo
(D) Altavista

26. Inserting spurious data or information into an organization's system to disrupt or overload services is called
(A) Interruption
(B) Interception
(C) Modification
(D) Fabrication

27. Human speech can be effectively reproduces at a rate of
(A) 2.5 kHz
(B) 5.5 kHz
(C) 10 kHz
(D) 11kHz

28. Which of the following language processors converts a high-level language program line by line into a machine language?
(A) Assembler
(B) Interpreter
(C) Compiler
(D) None of the above

29. The first Linux kernel was released to the public in
(A) 1990
(B) 1991
(C) 1992
(D) 1993

30. Microsoft released Windows NT in

(A) 1990
(B) 1991
(C) 1992
(D) 1993

31. When multiple topologies are put into one large topology, it is called
(A) Star topology
(B) Ring topology
(C) Hybrid topology
(D) Bus topology

32. A dial-up connection enables to connect to ISP using a
(A) Modem
(B) Router
(C) Gateways
(D) Bridge

33. Which of the following is an example of Web browser?
(A) Yahoo
(B) Google
(C) Mozilla Fire box
(D) Gmail

34. The process of altering the data for the purpose of disruption is called

(A) Interruption

(B) Interception

(C) Modification

(D) Fabrication

35. _____ is a function in router that allows dumping of invalid packet for a specific network instead of forwarding.
(A) Forwarding
(B) Filtering
(C) Selecting
(D) None of the above

36. _____ forms the highest layer of TCP/IP and divides a message over file into smaller packets which are transmitted over the Internet.
(A) TCP
(B) IP
(C) Telnet
(D) FTP

37. A _____ is typically a database containing information about domain names and their correspondence IP address.
(A) Telnet
(B) FTP
(C) TCP
(D) DNS

38. DNS is an Internet service that translates domain names to or from _____.
(A) MAC address
(B) IP address
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

39. _____ is software to compress a file.
(A) WinZip
(B) Xine
(C) Miro 5
(D) All of the above

40. An example of ring topology is
(A) ARCnet
(B) 10Base-T
(C) 100Base-TX
(D) IBM token ring

Answers Keys

Unit-1-

1. (C) Three

2. (B) Auxiliary Storage

3. (C) Input Unit
4. (B) Processing
5. (C) Control Unit
6. (C) Both (A) and (B)
7. (C) CPU
8. (D) Both (B) and (C)
9. (A) Internal Processor Memory
10. (A) Intel
11. (D) All of the above
12. (B) Digital computers
13. (C) Chipset
14. (D) System Software
15. (A) Stand-Alone Software
16. (B)Business Software
17. (C) MS DOS
18. (C)OS
19. (C)Multitasking
20. (D) PowerPoint
21. (A) FORTRAN
22. (A) C
23. (C) Barcode Readers
24. (B) Address Book
25. (B) Digital Compositing
26. (C)Meteorologists
27. (A) Teleconsulting

28. (C) First Generation Computers

29. (B)1642

30. (D) The ALU

31. (A) Monitor Power Socket

32. (D) All of the above

33. (D) All of the above

34. (A) Commercial off-the Shelf

35. (B)Freeware

36. (D)Excel

37. (C)WWW

38. (D)Individual

39. (A)Multiuser

40. (C) Software License

Unit 2- Answer Keys

1. (A) Outside World
2. (D) All of the above
3. (A) Processing
4. (B) Peripheral Devices
5. (C) Input
6. (B) Keyboard
7. (D) General- Purpose
8. (C) Alphanumeric
9. (A) 101
10. (A) Key
11. (C) Light
12. (D) Vertical
13. (A)Joystick
14. (D)All of the above
15. (D)Top
16. (B)Trackball
17. (B)USB Port

18. (D)All of the above
19. (C)Computer System
20. (A)Scanner
21. (D)Both (A) and (B)
22. (C)Handheld
23. (A)Laser-based
24. (D)Recent
25. (B)OMR
26. (A)Thin
27. (B)100
28. (D)Inkjet Printers
29. (B)Typewriters
30. (A)Line
31. (B)High
32. (D)A page
33. (C)Characters
34. (A)Impact
35. (C)Output
36. (D)All of the above
37. (B)Non- Impact
38. (D)Both (A) and (B)
39. (D)Colored
40. (A)Ionized

Unit-3-Answer Keys

1. (B) Four
2. (B) The register set
3. (A) Instruction register
4. (C) Word size
5. (D) Memory Address Register (MAR)
6. (C) Both (A) and (B)
7. (D) Either (A) or (C)
8. (A) Cache
9. (B) 26,84,35,456 bytes or characters
10. (C) Auxiliary memory
11. (A) Primary storage memory

12. (B) RAM

13. (C) 750

14. (A) 4.6

15. (B) EPROM

16. (B) 128 M0042

17. (A) Swapping

18. (C) Six to nine memory chips

19. (B) DDR2

20. (C) 2.5

21. (A) Bytes

22. (D) 64

23. (A) The register set

24. (B)Program control register

25. (C) ALU

26. (D) Micro-operations

27. (A) MBR

28. (D) PC

29. (A) Microprocessor

30. (C) 1024 megabytes

31. (A) CPU

32. (B) The motherboard

33. (A) Rotation per minute

34. (B) Secondary memory

35. (C) Read only memory

36. (B) PROM

37. (D) Virtual memory

38. (A) CPU speed

39. (A) Megahertz

40. (D) 360 KB to 2.88 MB

Unit-4-Answer Keys

1. (A) Access Time
2. (B) SRAM
3. (C) DRAM
4. (B) Bytes per inch
5. (D) Length of tape
6. (A) Minimized
7. (B) Sectors
8. (C) 100
9. (B) 1 GB
10. (A) 10-100 milliseconds
11. (C) Seek time
12. (A) Rotation per minute
13. (C) *
14. (A) 1.4 MB
15. (D) 1to 14 inches
16. (D) 100 MB
17. (A) 4.75 inch
18. (B) Rotation per minute
19. (C) 900 MB
20. (D) 50 GB

21. (D) Bulk mode
22. (C) Isochronous mode
23. (A) 480 MB/s
24. (C) Live drives
25. (A) Sony
26. (A) Bootstrap Loader
27. (D) UVEPROM
28. (C) Cache memory
29. (C) Random Access Memory
30. (A) Sequential access memory
31. (B) Non-volatile storage
32. (C) The data recording density
33. (A) Direct-access
34. (D) Cylinders
35. (B) Microsoft Disk Operating System
36. (A) Double-Sided (DS)
37. (B)James Russel
38. (B) 1000 times
39. (C) Control mode
40. (C) Seven

Unit-5- Answer Keys

1. (D) Batch processing
2. (B) Multiprogramming
3. (C) Ready, running and blocked

4. (A) Multitasking
5. (B) AT&T
6. (D) All of the above
7. (D) All of the above
8. (A) Timesharing
9. (B) High level programming language
10. (D) All of the above
11. (A) Assembler
12. (A) Single-user, single tasking
13. (D) Node
14. (B) Star topology
15. (B) Both (A) and (B)
16. (C) Ring topology
17. (B) WAN
18. (C) MAN
19. (A) IP
20. (C) FTP
21. (A) IP address
22. (D) HTML
23. (D) All of the above
24. (A) Jarkko Oikarinen
25. (B) Gmail
26. (D) Fabrication
27. (B) 5.5 kHz
28. (C) Compiler

29. (B) 1991

30. (D) 1993

31. (C) Hybrid topology

32. (A) Modem

33. (C) Mozilla Fire box

34. (C) Modification

35. (B) Filtering

36. (A) Telnet

37. (D) DNS

38. (B) IP address

39. (A) WinZip

40. (D) FDDI