Semester III Sanskrit General

SG3CRT03 Core III INFORMATICS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The earliest device that qualifies as a digital computer is ....
   (abacus, calculator, keyboard machine, punched cards)
2. Who is the father of modern digital computer?
   (John Napier, Blaise Pascal, Charles Babbage, Leibniz)
3. Which is the first fully automatic calculating machine?
   (Mark I Computer, ENIAC, abacus, EDSAC)
4. Who is the founder of Mark I Computer?
   (John Atanasoff, Howard, Charles Babbage, John Von Newmann)
5. First all-electronic computer is ....
   (EDVAC, ENIAC, EDSAC, UNIVAC)
6. The EDVAC was based on .... concept.
   (vacuum tubes, stored program concept, calculating machine, punched card)
7. Who founded Punched Cards?
   (Charles Babbage, Leibniz, Blaise Pascal, Hermann Hollerith)
8. Who invented the first mechanical adding machine?
   (Blaise Pascal, Howard, John Atanasoff, John Napier)
9. The first digital computer is ....
   (UNIVAC, EDSAC, ENIAC, Manchester Mark I)
10. Which is the first generation computer?
    (Microelectronics, Chips, Vacuum Tubes, Transistors)
11. What is the brain of second generation computers?
    (Vacuum Tubes, Transistor, abacus, chips)
12. The third generation computer was based on ....technology.
    (Glass devices, Transistors, ICS, Vacuum Tubes)
13. Small Scale Integration Technology is based on .... Components.
    (30000, ten to twenty, one million, one lakh)
14. The brain of 4th generation computer was ....
    (LSI Chips, VLSI Chips, MSI, SSI)
15. The process of entering data and instructions into the computersystem is known as ....
    (storing, inputting, controlling, processing)
16. Which part of the computer performs arithmetic operations and logical operations?
    (storage unit, processing unit, input unit, controlling unit)
17. In which part of the computer the actual execution of the instructions take place?
    (Arithmetic logic unit, input unit, storage unit, output unit)
18. The central nervous system of a computer is ....
    (ALU, Input unit, Control unit, Central Processing Unit)
19. Which part of the computer performs as a means of communication between the computer and the outside world?

(Input & Storage Unit, Input &Output, Output & Storage Unit, Storage Unit & Processing Unit)

20.	The automatic sequence controlled calculator is also known as ....
(Atanasoff Berry Computer, Mark I Computer, UNIVAC, EDVAC)

21.	The invention of 'transistor' was in .... generation.
(First, Third, Fourth, Second)

22.	An example for Output Device is ....
(Printer, Magnetic Card Reader, Monitor, Keyboard)

23.	.... Is an input device.	(Hardware, Ploter, Monitor, Printer)

24.	The amount of data that can be stored in the Storage Unit is called ....
(Access Time, Storage Capacity, Cost per bit of Storage, Output Device)

25.	The time required to locate and retrieve the stored data is called ....
(Storage Unit, ALU, Access Time, Storage Capacity)

26.	The storage section of a computer is made up of ....
(Cells, Chips, Transistors, Vacuum Tubes)

27.	The storage capacity of a computer is termed as ....
(bytes or words, binary forms, storage unit, cells)

28.	What is the symbol used to denote the storage capacity of a computer?
('K', bytes, cells, chips)

29.	An example of primary storage device is ....
(ROM, Floppy Disc, Magnetic Tape, RAM)

30.	A small, fast memory stored between CPU and Main Memory is called ....
(Read only Memory, RAM, Cache Memory, EPROM)

31.	Function of Registers is ....
(to compensate the mismatching, to speed up the rate of information, to read and write information, to access data)

32.	Physical devices used to construct Memories are termed ....
(Storage capacity, Primary storage, Secondary storage, Storage locations)

33.	An example for Secondary Storage is ....
(EPROM, Magnetic Tape, ROM, RAM)

34.	An example of direct access secondary storage is ....
(Magnetic hard disc, Compact Disc, Floppy Disc, Magnetic Tape)

35.	A Compact Disc is an example of .... storage.
(Primary Storage, Secondary Storage, Storage Capacity, Cost per Bit of Knowledge)

36.	Fundamental Language of a computer is ....

(Assembly language, High level Language, Machine Language, Computer Memory)

37. The language which is known to the computer without a Translating Program is ....
(Registers, High level language, Low Level language, Machine Language)

38. Another name of Assembly Language is ....
(Symbolic Language, Machine Language, High level Language, Low level Language)

39. The computer language which substitutes letters and symbols instead of numbers is ....
(Compilers, Registers, Primary Storage, Assembly Language)

40. The Translator Programme used in an Assembly Language is ....
(Compiler, Register, Assembler, Cache Memory)

41. The Translator Program used in a high-level Language is termed ....
(Registers, Machine Codes, Compilers, Assemblers)

42. A programme written by a Programmer in high-level Language is called ....
(Source Program, Computer Memory, Computer Language, Object Program)

43. Compilers reside permanently on ....
(Primary Storage, Secondary Storage, Assembly Language, Translators)

44. An interpreter is an example for ....
(High level Language, Machine Language, Assembly Language, Primary Storage)

45. A pictorial representation of an Algorithm is ....
(Flowchart, Pseudocode, Decision Table, Linker)

46. The word statement of a problem which is represented in a tabular form is called ....
(Algorithm, Flow chart, Pseudocode, Decision Table)

47. What is the expansion of PDL?
(Program Defining Language, Pseudo Decided Language, Program Design Language, Print Design Lock)

48. Which among the following is the basic logic structure of Pseudo code?
Sequence   Selection   Iteration
Iteration
Selection   Iteration   Sequence
Selection
Iteration   Sequence   Selection
Sequence

49. Which of the following is an output device?
(Printer, Monitor, Joystick, Plotter)

50. The oldest form of calculating device is ....

(Mark I computer, Abacus, UNIVAC, EDSAC)
51.   LSI Circuits are used in .... Computers.
   (I generation, II generation, III generation, IV generation)
52.   Which is Free Software?
   (UNIX, LINUX, WINDOWS, ENIAC)
53.   Which is not a non-volatile Memory?
   (RAM, ROM, CD, JPEG)
54.   The process of viewing Database record is called.....................
   (Coding, Batch Processing, Browsing, Decoding)
55.   Alvista is a .... (search engine, Data dictionary, Cookie, E-governance)
56.   Which kind of language is COBOL?
   (Machine Language, High level language, Assembly language, Register)
57.   How many MB is represented by one GB?
   (1024 MB, 1000 MB, 2000 MB, 1025 MB)
58.   What is a step-by-step process in computer?
   (Pseudocode, Decision Table, Algorithm, Flow chart)
59.   What aims at fourth generation?
   (LSI Chips, vacuum tubes, translators, transistor)
60.   Computers can be classified into ....   (4, 5, 3,6)
61.   Which computers are used as Personal Computers?
   (Micro computer, Super computer, Maxi computer, Mini Computer)
62.   The CPU Speed of a Super Minicomputer is ....
   (2 million per second, 1 million per second, 5 million per second, 3 million per second)
63.   An example for Midi Computer is ....   (PDP8, PDP11, CRAYP 416, IBM 4300)
64.   Which among the following is used for predicting weather?
   (Midi computer, Mini computer, Maxi computer, Micro computer)
65.   Which among the following is an example for Super Computers?
   (CRAY 21, IBM 4300, VAX 800, VAX 11)
66.   Variables are used to ....
   (store data volume, predict weather, support memory, perform arithmetic calculations)
67.   Which among the following devices is generally used to control the velocity of the screen cursor movement?
   (Keyboard, Monitor, Mouse, CPU)
68.   Which program is used to translate High level language into Machine language?
   (Assemblers, Registers, DBMS, Interpreters)
69.   Which program is used to translate Assembly language into Machine language?
   (Compiler, Assemblers, Registers, Interpreters)
70.   Which is the important data entry device in a computer?
   (Mouse, Monitor, CPU, Keyboard)
71.   Which company is nicknamed 'Big Blue'?

(IBM, CERN, Indian Statistical Institute, Nexus)
72. Who is the father of Internet?
(Charles Babbage, John Atanasoff, Vintcerf, Blaise Pascal)
73. Herman Hollerith was the founder of ………………
(Abacus, Punched Cards, Cardboard multiplication calculator, Calculator)
74. In which generation computers vacuum tubes were used?
(First, Third, Second, Fourth)
75. In which generation computers transistors were used?
(First, Third, Second, Fourth)
76. A collection of files is known as ……………….
(file, e-mail, folder, internet)
77. A collection of records is known as ……………….
(statement, file, linker, folder)
78. The term used to denote rows and columns is ……………
(cell, paste, shift, statement)
79. The term used to describe the storage and delivery of texts and images through internet is ……………………… (statement, linker, e-mail, DBMS)
80. A global system of interconnected computer networks is called …………..
(e-mail, internet, WWW, DBMS)
81. The delivery of e-mail is standardized by which system?
(DBMS, SMTP, Tablet, Software)
82. What is FTP? (File Transfer Protocol, FILE Transfer Program, Folder Transfer Protocol, Folder Transfer Power)
83. Which among the following is a major component of DBMS?
(Floppy Disc, Hard Disc, CD Drive, Data)
84. Which is the most powerful and fastest computer?
(Mini computer, Super computer, Maxi computer, Micro computer)
85. A type of data which is used to store data value ……..
(Variables, arrays, functions, Data types)
86. The smallest executable unit within a program is called ………………
(Data types, statements, variables, PPT)
87. The instructions given to the computer to perform any kind of action is known as …………
(Internet, Data, Statements, variables)
88. ………….. is a program that combines all object files into executable program.
(Linker, Flow chart, Pseudo code, Algorithm)
89. A number of program statements which are grouped into a single unit is termed ………….
(Arrays, functions, linker, Datatypes)
90. The functions of Computer can be classified into ……
(3,5,2,7)
91. How many major components are there in a database system?
(4,5,2,3)

92.	Softwares can be classified into .... (4,2,3,5)
93.	A sequence of instructions that can be understood by the computer is termed ....
(software, hardware, program, flow chart)
94.	Application softwares are classified into .... (3,4,2,5)
95.	A set of one or more programs designed to carry out operations for a specified program is called ....
(Application packages, User Application program, Application software, system software)
96.	The program which controls the operation of a computer system is termed ....
(Application packages, User Application program, Application software, system software)
97.	Simple facts that are not related to one another are called ......
(Data, DBMS, Software, Hardware)
98.	A set of one or more programs designed to control the operation of a computer is called ....
(Application packages, User Application program, Application software, system software)
99.	User Application program and application packages are the divisions of ....
(system software, application software, software packages, linkers)
100.	A system which consists of a collection of interrelated data and a set of programs to access those data is known as ....
(Data types, Variables, DBMS, Arrays)
101.	A collection of data is referred to as ....
(Database, Data types, Functions, Decision Table)
102.	How many parts are there in a decision table?
(4,3,6,5)
103.	Which among the following is a part of Decision Table?
(Action Stub, Flow chart, START, Set up)
104.	Which among the following is made up of flexible plastic and coated with Magnetic oxide?
(RAM, ROM, Floppy Disc, EPROM)
105.	Primary storage is usually referred to as ....
(PROM, ROM, RAM, EPROM)
106.	What is SMTP?
(Simple Menu Transfer Protocol, Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, Service Mail Transfer Protocol, Service Menu Transfer Protocol)
107.	Which among the following is a machine dependent language?
(Assembly language, high level language, Action Stub, Database)
108.	Which among the following is an example for general purpose language?
(C++, Switch, +, %)
109.	The formula for Excel starts with .... (%, =, +, -)
110.	The information in an optical disc is stored in ....
(Arrays, Sector, Function, Registers)
111.	What is a 'Light Pen'?

(Output device, Input device, Storage unit, CPU)
112. .... is a fixed size sequenced collection of elements of the same data type.
(Compilers, Functions, Arrays, Data types)
113. Which is an example for non-volatile Memory?
(JPEG, Abacus, ENIAC, Punched Cards)
114. BIOS is an example of ....
(Volatile Memory, Non-volatile Memory, Primary Storage, High level language)
115. An operating system assembled under free and open source software development is ....   (C++, Interpreter, Java, Linux)
116. The word 'compute' means ....
(Arithmetic operations, to calculate, input data, stored program concept)
117. The technology used as a direct entry method for cheques in banks is ....
(OCR, OMR, MCR, MICR)
118. The method of exchanging digital message across the Internet is ....
(www, chat, Browsing, Analog)
119. Another name for computer is ....
(Abacus, PPT, Internet, Data Processor)
120. 'Soroban' is the another name of ....
(Punched Cards, Abacus, ENIAC, EDSAC)
121. Which of the following device has a limitation that we can only store information but cannot erase or modify it?
(Floppy Disc, Hard Disc, CD Rom, Tape Drive)
122. Which of the following is the first generation computer?
(IBM 1401, EDSAC, DEC 10, ICL 2900)
123. Which of the following is a sequential access device?
(Hard Disc, Floppy Disc, CD Rom, Magnetic Tape)
124. A Translator Program that converts a program line by line to machine language is......
(Assembler, Compiler, Interpreter, Register)
125. Which among the following is not a looping control statement?
(for, while, go to, do...while)
126. Which among the following is a jumping statement?
(go to, for, if, switch)
127. The physical parts of a computer are called ....
(software, firmware, hardware, machinery)
128. 'Information Technology Act' was passed to promote................
(e-commerce, e-learning, e-banking, e-mail)
129. Audio Signal is ....
(Analog, Digital, Neither Analog nor Digital, Program)
130. Who invented a machine to multiply any number by a number between 2 to 9?
(Blaise Pascal, John Napier, G.W.Von Leibniz, Joseph Marie Jacquard)
131. The process of viewing Database record is called ....

(Coding, Browsing, Batch Processing, Decoding)
132.   The Central Processing Unit consists of Control Unit and
         ....
         (Input unit, Output unit, ALV, Storage Unit)
133.   A Register is an example for ....
         (Computer Memory, Computer Language, First Generation
         Computer, Hardware)

Answers

1. Abacus 2. Charles Babbage 3. Mark I computer 4. Howard 5. ENIAC

6. Stored Program Concept 7. Hermann Hollerith 8. Blaise Pascal

9. UNIVAC 10. Vacuum Tubes 11. Transistor 12. ICS 13. 10 to 20

14. LSI chips 15. Inputting 16. Processing unit 17. Arithmetic logic unit

18. Control Unit 19. Input & Output 20. Mark I Computer 21. Second

22. Printers 23. Monitor 24. Storage Capacity 25. Access Time 26. Cells

27. Bytes or Words 28. 'K' 29. RAM 30. Cache Memory 31. To speed up the rate of information 32. Secondary Storage 33. Magnetic Tape 34. Magnetic Hard Disc

35. Secondary Storage 36. Machine Language 37. Machine Language

38. Symbolic Language 39. Assembly Language 40. Assembler

41. Compilers

42. Object Program 43. Secondary Storage 44. High level Language

45. Flow Chart 46. Decision Table 47. Program Design Language

48. Sequence- Selection- Iteration 49. Printer 50. Abacus 51. IV Generation

52. LINUX 53. ROM 54. Browsing 55. Search Engine 56. High level Language

57. 1024 MB 58. Algorithm 59. LSI Chips 60. 5 61. Micro Computer

62. 2 million per second 63. IBM 4300 64. Maxi Computer 65. CRAY 21

66. Store Data Volume 67. Mouse. 68. Interpreters 69. Assembler

70. Keyboard 71. IBM 72. Vintcerf 73. Punched Cards 74. First

75. Second

76. Folder 77. File 78. Cell 79. E-mail 80. Internet 81. SMTP

82. File Transfer Protocol 83. Data 84. Super Computer 85. Variables

86. Statements 87. Statements 88. Linker 89. Functions 90. 2

91. 4   92. 2   93. Program   94. 2   95. Application Software   96. System software

97. Data   98. System software   99. Application software   100. DBMS

101. Data Base 102. 6   103. Action Stub   104. Floppy Disc   105. RAM

106. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol   107. Assembly Language 108.C++

109. =   ,110. Sector Arrays   111. Input Device   112. Arrays 113. Punched Cards

114. Non-volatile memory   115. Linux   116. To calculate   117. MICR

118. Chat 119. Data Processor   120. Abacus   121. CD ROM   122. EDSAC

123. Magnetic Tape 124. Assembler   125. Go to   126. Go to   127. Hardware

128. E-learning   129. Analog   130. G.W.Von Leibniz   131. Browsing

132. ALV   133. Computer memory