Multiple Choice Questions(Computer)

1. Which of the following is the product of data processing
   a. information b. data
   c. software program d. system
2. The process of putting data into a storage location is called
   a. reading b. writing
   c. controlling d. hand shaking
3. The process of copying data from a memory location is called
   a. reading b. writing
   c. controlling d. booting
4. A list of instructions used by a computer is called
   a. program b. CPU
   c. text d. output
5. The CPU consists of
   a. input, output and processing
   b. control unit, primary storage and secondary storage
   c. Control unit; arithmetic logic unit and primary storage
   d. input, processing and storage
6. Which of the following is true about primary storage
   a. it is a part of the CPU
   b. It allows very fast access to data
   c. It is relatively more expensive
   d. all of the above
7. Which of the following is the most powerful type of the computer
   a. main frame b. super conductor
   c. micro computer d. super computer
8. Software instruction intended to satisfy a user's specific processing needs are called
   a. system software b. process software
   c. documentation d. application software
9. The computer device primarily used to provide hardcopy is the
   a. CRT b. line printer
   c. computer console d. card reader
10. Which one of the following can produce the final product of machine processing in a form usable by humans
    a. storage b. control
    c. input device d. output device
11. The term 'memory' applies to which one of the following
    a. logic b. storage
    c. input device d. output device
12. A program written in machine language is called ..... program.
    a. object b. computer
    c. assembler d. high level
13. A source program is the program written in ..... language.
    a. English b. symbolic
    c. high level d. object
14. A typical modern computer uses
    a. magnetic cores for secondary storage
    b. LSI chips
    c. magnetic tape for primary memory
    d. more than 10,000 vaccum tubes
15. A collection of 8 bits is called
    a. byte b. record
    c. word d. nibble
16. General purpose computers are those that can be adopted to countless uses simply by changing its
    a. output device b. input device
    c. processor d. program
17. The current generation of computers
    a. second b. fifth
    c. fourth d. third
18. The boolean expression $(A + \overline{C})(\overline{B} + \overline{C})$ simplifies to
    a. $\overline{C} + A\overline{B}$ b. $\overline{C}(\overline{A} + B)$
    c. $\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}$ d. None of these
19. To implement all functions of the basic logic functions, it needs
    a. OR gate b. NOT gate
    c. AND and NOT gates
    d. None of these
20. In the binary number 110.101, the fractional part has the value
    a. 0.625 b. 0.125
    c. 0.875 d. 0.5
21. The value of binary 1111 is
    a. $2^3 - 1$ b. 2^4
    c. $2^4 - 1$ d. None of these
22. The value of 2^5 in octal system is
    a. 20 b. 40
    c. 400 d. None of these
23. A hexa decimal number 'AO' has the decimal value
    a. 80 b. 256 c. 100 d. 160

24. The binary representation of hexadecimal 'C3' is
    a. 1111 b. 110011
    c. 110001 d. 11000011
25. The ASCII code is for information interchange by a binary code for
    a. numbers only b. alphabets only
    c. alphanumeric and other common symbols
    d. None of these
26. A four bit number is given as 1001. Its 1's complement is
    a. 1001 b. 11001
    c. 0110 d. 0101
27. 2's complement representation of a decimal number -4 is
    a. 0100 b. 1100
    c. 1011 d. 1010
28. BCD numbers are obtained
    a. by converting decimal number to binary
    b. by converting decimal to octal
    c. when each decimal digit is represented by four bit binary
    d. by converting binary to decimal.
29. A gate in which all inputs must be low to get a high output is called
    a. an inverter b. a NOR gate
    c. an AND gate d. a NAND gate
30. For a logical circuit there are 'n' binary inputs. Then the number of different input combinations in the truth table is
    a. 2n b. 2/n
    c. 2^n d. 2(n+1)
31. Which of the following performs modulation and demodulation
    a. Satellite b. modem
    c. fiber optic d. amplifier
32. A characteristic of multiprogramming system is
    a. simultaneous execution of program instructions from two applications
    b. concurrent processing of two or more programs
    c. multiple CPU's
    d. all of the above
33. Communication circuits that transmit data in both directions but not at the same time are operating in
    a. simplex mode b. half-duplex mode
    c. full-duplex mode d. asynchronous mode
34. Operating system functions may include
    a. input/output control b. virtual storage
    c. multiprogramming d. all of the above
35. Transmission of computerised data from one location to another is called
    a. data transfer b. data flow
    c. data communication d. datamanagement
36. Which of the following items is not used in LAN
    a. computers b. modem
    c. printer d. cable
37. Which is the device that converts compuer output into a form that can be transmitted over a telephone line
    a. teleport b. multiplexer
    c. concentrator d. modem
38. What is the commonly used unit for measuring the speed of data transmission
    a. bytes per second b. bits per second
    c. baud d. either b or d
39. A kilobyte also referred to as KB, is equal to
    a. 1000 bytes b. 1024 bytes
    c. 2048 bytes d. 512 bytes
40. Inputs to your computer is accomplished using the
    a. Screen b. keyboard
    c. printer d. plotter
41. Which of the following is not used as secondary storage
    a. Semiconductor memory
    b. magnetic disks
    c. magnetic drums
    d. magnetic tapes
42. A collection of wires that connects several device is called
    a. link b. bus
    c. cable d. port
43. A offline device is
    a. a device which is not connected to CPU
    b. a device which is connected to CPU
    c. a device which is in breakdown stage
    d. None of these
44. Which of the following is the fastest
    a. CPU
    b. magnetic tapes and disks
    c. video terminal
    d. sensors, mechanical controllers
45. Memories in which any location can be reached in a fixed and short amount of time after specifying its address is called
    a. sequential access memory
    b. random access memory
    c. secondary memory
    d. mass storage

46. The register which contains the data to be written into or read out of the addressed location is known as
a. index register
b. memory address register
c. memory data register
d. program counter

47. The register which keeps track of the execution of a program and which contains the memory address of the next instruction to be executed is known as
a. index register b. instruction register
c. memory address register
d. program counter

48. Which of the following is used as storage locations both in the ALU and in the control section of a computer
a. accumalator b. register
c. adder d. decoder

49. Accumulator is a
a. hardwired unit b. sequential circuit
c. finite state machine d. register

50. Non volatility is an important advantage of
a. CCDs
b. magnetic tapes and disks
c. magnetic bubbles d. both b and c

51. Which of the following memory is volatile
a. RAM b. ROM
c. EPROM d. PROM

52. The memory which is programmed at the time it is manufactured is
a. ROM b. RAM
c. PROM d. EPROM

53. Which memory is non volatile and may be written only once.
a. RAM b. EE-PROM
c. EPROM d. PROM

54. Which of the following statements is wrong
a. magnetic core memory, RAMs and ROMs have constant access time
b. magnetic tape is non volatile
c. semiconductor memories are used as mass memory medium
d. An EPROM can be programmed, erased and reprogrammed by the user with an EPROM programming instrument

55. The fastest type of memory is
a. tape
b. semiconductor memory
c. disk d. bubble memory

56. In magnetic disks data is organized on the platter in a concentric sets or rings called
a. sector b. track
c. head d. block

57. When we move from the outer most track to the innermost track in a magnetic disk, the density
a. increases b. decreases
c. remains the same
d. either remains constant or decreases

58. Which of the following device can be used to directly input printed text
a. OCR b. Mouse
c. MIC d. Joystick

59. Which device can draw continuous lines
a. daisy wheel b. plotter
c. chain printer d. impact printer

60. In which storage device, recording is done by burning tiny pits on a circular disk
a. punched cards b. floppy disk
c. magnetic tape d. optical disk

61. Which of the following printers uses light beam and electrostatically sensitive black powder
a. dot matric printer b. daisy wheel printer
c. chain printer d. laser printer

62. The primary purpose of an operating system is
a. to make the most efficient use of the computer hardware
b. to allow people to use the computer
c. to keep system programmers employed
d. to make computers fast.

63. The operating system manages
a. memory b. processor
c. disk and I/O devices d. all of the above

64. Scheduling is
a. allowing job to use the processor
b. unrelated performance considerations
c. quiet simple to implement, even on large main frames
d. the same regardless of the purpose of the system

65. Which of the following translator program converts assembly language program to object program
a. assembler b. compiler
c. macroprocessor d. linker

66. Multiprogramming systems
a. are easier to develop than single programming systems
b. execute each job faster

c. execute more jobs in the same time period
d. use only one large mainframe computer

67. What device is used for entering x - y cordinates

a. card reader b. joystick
c. keyboard d. all of the above

68. Impact printers

a. strike a ribbon against the paper to produce character images.
b. include ink-jet and thermal devices
c. are more expensive than laser printers
d. use optical technology

69. Bar codes stores information using

a. punched holes b. dots
c. thick and thin tines d. all of the above

70. How many types of storage loops exist in magnetic bubble memory

a. 8 b. 4 c. 3 d. 2

71. In comparison to the internal (main) memory, tape or disk memory is

a. slower and more expensive
b. slower and less expensive
c. faster and more expensive
d. faster and less expensive

72. One of the main features that distinguish microprocessor from microcomputers is

a. words are usually larger in microprocessors
b. words are shorter in microprocessors
c. microprocessor doesnot contain I/O devices
d. computers are not fully integrated

73. microprocessor with 'n' address lines is capable of addressing

a. 2n locations b. $2^{(n+1)}$locations
c. 2^n locations d. n^2 locations

74. Which technique is preferable for transferring a large amount of data to and from a memory in a short time

a. DMA b. Interrupt driven I/O
c. programmed I/O d. None of these

75. Boolean expression for the output of X-NOR (equivalence) logic gate with inputs A and B is

a. $A\overline{B} + \overline{A}B$ b. $\overline{AB} + AB$
c. $(\overline{A} + B)(A + \overline{B})$ d. $(\overline{A} + \overline{B})(A + B)$

76. The binary representation 100110 is numerically equivalent to

a. the decimal representation 46
b. the octal representation 46
c. the hexadecimal representation 46
d. the binary representation 26

77. The Boolean expression $\overline{A}.B + A.\overline{B} + A.B$ is equivalent to

a. $A + B$ b. $\overline{A}.B$
c. $\overline{A + B}$ d. A . B

78. The greatest negative number which can be stored in a computer that has 8-bit wordlength and uses 2's complement arithmetic is

a. -256 b. -255 c. -128 d. -127

79. By taking 2's complement again of the 2's complement of a binary, one gets

a. the 1's complement b. the 2's complement
c. the original number
d. the sign magnitude form of the numbers

80. The expression A(A + B) by writing the first term A as A +) the expression is best simplified as

a. A + AB b. AB
c. A d. A + B

81. In the sign magnitude representation, the leading bit

a. is a part of the number itself
b. is unit for positive numbers
c. is always unit
d. stands for the sign

82. Which of the following is equivalent to the Boolean expression $Y = \overline{A}\,\overline{B} + \overline{B}\,\overline{C} + \overline{C}\,\overline{A}$

a. $\overline{AB + BC + CA}$
b. $(\overline{A} + \overline{B}) + (\overline{B} + \overline{C}) + (\overline{A} + \overline{C})$
c. $\overline{(A + B)(B + C)(C + A)}$
d. $\overline{(A + B)}\ \overline{(B + C)}\ \overline{(C + A)}$

83. The OSI reference model defines the function for seven layers of protocols

a. including the user and communication medium.
b. not including the user or communication medium
c. including the communication medium but not the user
d. including the user but not the communication medium

84. The OSI reference model is

a. worthless b. a protocol
c. not a protocol d. None of these

85. A data packet is a packet header together with

a. a network layer
b. an administrative layer
c. user data d. a packet switch

86. The application layer of the OSI model is the
a. seventh layer b. sixth layer
c. fifth layer d. fourth layer

87. Working of the WAN generally involves
a. satellite b. frame delay
c. ATM d. user agent

88. Which of the following technique provides dedicated communication channel between two stations.
a. switch network b. circuit switching
c. packet switching d. none of these

89. End-to-end conncectivity is provided from host-to-host in
a. network layer b. session layer
c. data link layer d. transport layer

90. Base band is
a. transmission of signals without modulation
b. a signal all of whose energy is contained within a finite frequency range.
c. the simultaneous transmission of data to a number of stations
d. all of the above

91. The simultaneous transmission of data to a number of stations is known as
a. broad cast b. bandwidth
c. Aloha d. analog transmission

92. The communication mode that supports data in both directions
a. simplex b. half duplex
c. duplex d. multiplex

93. Modulation is the process of
a. sending a file from one computer to another computer
b. converting digital signals to analog signals
c. converting analog signals to digital signals
d. echoing every character that is received

94. A distributed network configuration in which all data/information pass through a central computer is
a. bus network b. star network
c. duplex d. multiplex

95. To connect a computer with a device in the same room, you might be likely to use
a. a coaxial cable b. a dedicated time
c. a ground station d. all of the above

96. Administrative supervision of database activities is the responsibility of the
a. data base administrator
b. DP Manager
c. DB Manager
d. VP-DP administrator

97. Which of the following component of a computer system is the most important to a data base management system
a. mouse
b. high resolution video display
c. printer
d. high speed, large capacity disk

98. What is the serious problem(s) of file management systems
a. data redundancy b. difficult to update
c. program dependence
d. All of the above

99. Which of the following contains complete record of all activity that affected the contents of a database during a certain period of time
a. master file b. transaction file
c. report d. query file

100. In a database, related fields are grouped to form
a. record b. file
c. bank d. field group

101. A table consists of
a. fields and columns b. rows and columns
c. rows and cells d. none of these

102. The purpose of an index is to provide ..... to the file it is indexing
a. strorage area b. access path
c. name d. number

103. The database environment has all of the following components execpt
a. users b. separate files
c. database d. database adinistrator

104. Which of the following is an advantage of the database approach
a. elimination of data redundancy
b. ability to associate related data
c. increased security
d. All of the above

105. When changes occur in a data item, if every file which contains that field should not be updated then, it leads to
a. data redundancy b. data inconsistancy
c. data security d. data loss

106. When the same data field is stored more than once in a file, then it leads to
a. data redundancy b. data inconsistancy
c. data dependancy d. data independancy

107. Data security threats include
a. privacy invasion b. hardware failure
c. fraudulent manipulation of data
d. all of the above

108. Updating a database means
a. revising a file structure
b. reorganizing the database
c. modifying or adding records
d. all of the above

109. Firmware means
a. software b. hardware
c. software available on hardware
d. none of these

110. For each instructions of program in memory the CPU goes through a
a. decode - fetch - execute sequence
b. execute - store - decode sequence
c. fetch - decode - execute sequence
d. fetch - execute - decode sequence

111. Which of the following is the ascending order of data hierarchy
a. bit - byte - record - field - data base - file
b. bit - byte - field - record - file - database
c. bit - byte - file - field - record - database
d. bit - record - byte - field - file - database

112. A microcomputer consists of atleast an input unit, an output unit, microprocessor unit and a
a. stabilizer b. memory unit
c. printer d. network

113. Magnetic tape can serve as
a. input media
b. output media
c. secondary storage media
d. all of the above

114. Super computers are mainly useful for
a. mathematical intensive scientific applications
b. data-retrieval operations
c. input-output intensive processing
d. all of the above

115. Which of the following storage is volatile
a. semiconductor memory
b. floppy disk
c. CD-ROM
d. core memory

116. RAM chips
a. allow the computer to store data electronically
b. store data indefinitely unless you delete it
c. are secondary memory
d. all of the above

117. EEPROM is
a. easily erasable b. non-erasable
c. effectively erasable d. electrically erasable

118. Multiprocessing
a. makes the operating system simpler
b. allows multiple processes to run simultaneously
c. is completely understood by all major computer vendors
d. allows the same computer to have multiple processors

119. How many units in a single bus structure will communicate at a time
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 14

120. Arithmetic logic unit
I. perform arithmetic operations
II. store data
III. perform comparison
IV. communicate with input devices of the above the correct one is
a. I only b. II only
c. I and II only d. I and III only

ANSWERS

1. a	2. b	3. a	4. a	5. c	6. d	7. d	8. d	9. b	10. d	11. b
12. a	13. c	14. b	15. a	16. d	17. c	18. a	19. c	20. a	21. c	22. b
23. d	24. d	25. c	26. c	27. b	28. c	29. b	30. c	31. b	32. b	33. b
34. d	35. c	36. b	37. d	38. d	39. b	40. b	41. a	42. b	43. a	44. a
45. b	46. c	47. d	48. b	49. d	50. d	51. a	52. a	53. d	54. c	55. b
56. b	57. a	58. a	59. b	60. d	61. d	62. a	63. d	64. a	65. b	66. c
67. b	68. a	69. c	70. d	71. b	72. c	73. c	74. a	75. c	76. b	77. a
78. c	79. c	80. c	81. d	82. c	83. b	84. c	85. c	86. a	87. a	88. b
89. d	90. a	91. a	92. b	93. b	94. b	95. a	96. a	97. d	98. d	99. b
100. a	101. b	102. b	103. b	104. d	105. b	106. a	107. d	108. d	109. c	110. c
111. b	112. b	113. d	114. a	115. a	116. a	117. d	118. d	119. b	120. d	102. b
103. b	104. d	105. b	106. a	107. d	108. d	109. c	110. c	111. b	112. b	113. d
114. a	115. a	116. a	117. d	118. d	119. b	120. d				