

Computer Fundamentals test

1. UNIVAC is

- a. Universal Automatic Computer
  - b. Universal Array Computer
  - c. Unique Automatic Computer
  - d. Unvalued Automatic Computer
- 

2. CD-ROM stands for

- a. Compactable Read Only Memory
  - b. Compact Data Read Only Memory
  - c. Compactable Disk Read Only Memory
  - d. Compact Disk Read Only Memory
- 

3. ALU is

- a. Arithmetic Logic Unit
  - b. Array Logic Unit
  - c. Application Logic Unit
  - d. None of above
- 

4. VGA is

- a. Video Graphics Array
  - b. Visual Graphics Array
  - c. Volatile Graphics Array
  - d. Video Graphics Adapter
- 

5. IBM 1401 is

- a. First Generation Computer
  - b. Second Generation Computer
  - c. Third Generation Computer
  - d. Fourth Generation Computer
- 

6. MSI stands for

- a. Medium Scale Integrated Circuits
  - b. Medium System Integrated Circuits
  - c. Medium Scale Intelligent Circuit
  - d. Medium System Intelligent Circuit
- 

7. The capacity of 3.5 inch floppy disk is

- a. 1.40 MB
  - b. 1.44 GB
  - c. 1.40 GB
  - d. 1.44 MB
-

8. The first computer introduced in Nepal was

- a. IBM 1400
  - b. IBM 1401
  - c. IBM 1402
  - d. IBM1402
- 

9. WAN stands for

- a. Wap Area Network
  - b. Wide Area Network
  - c. Wide Array Net
  - d. Wireless Area Network
- 

10. MICR stands for

- a. Magnetic Ink Character Reader
  - b. Magnetic Ink Code Reader
  - c. Magnetic Ink Cases Reader
  - d. None
- 
- 

## Answers

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1. UNIVAC is

Correct Answer: a. Universal Automatic Computer

Explanation: There are no computers with the name as in other options. UNIVAC was the first general purpose electronic digital computer designed for commercial use, produced by Universal Accounting Company of John Mauchly and J.P.Eckert in 1951.

2. CD-ROM stands for

Correct Answer: d. Compact Disk Read Only Memory

Explanation: There are no objects with the name as in other options. CD-ROM is a non-volatile optical data storage medium using the same physical format as audio compact disk, readable by a computer with a CD-ROM drive. The standard 12 cm diameter CD-ROM store about 660 megabytes.

3. ALU is

Correct Answer: a. Arithmetic Logic Unit

Explanation: ALU is a unit in Central Processing Unit in a computer system that is responsible for arithmetic calculations and logical operations. Apart from ALU, the CPU contains MU (Memory Unit) and CU (Control Unit).

4. VGA is

Correct Answer: a. Video Graphics Array

Explanation: VGA is a type of Graphics Adapter. Graphic Adapter is an electronic board that controls the display of a monitor. This device helps the motherboard to work with the monitor and in VGA and SVGA the last letter 'A' stands for 'Array' whereas in MDA, CGA, MCGA the last letter 'A' stands for 'Adapter'.

5. IBM 1401 is

Correct Answer: b. Second Generation Computer

Explanation: IBM 1401 is a Second Generation Computer and is the first computer to enter Nepal in 2028 BS for census. Government of Nepal had brought this computer on rent and later purchased for data processing in Bureau of Statistics. After this computer, another ICL 2950/10, a British computer, was purchased by the fund of UNDP and UNFPA for the census of 2038 BS is second computer in Nepal.

6. MSI stands for

Correct Answer: a. Medium Scale Integrated Circuits

Explanation: After the invention of IC chips the development of computers plunged into next phase. Small Scale Integration and Medium Scale Integration (SSI and MSI) were used in third generation of computers and Large Scale Integration and Very Large Scale Integration (LSI and VLSI) are being used in fourth generation of computers. People are now expecting ULSI (Ultra Large Scale Integration) Circuits to be used for fifth generation computers.

7. The capacity of 3.5 inch floppy disk is

Correct Answer: d. 1.44 MB

Explanation: Microfloppy disks (3.5 inch) if it is high density (MF2HD) can store 1.44 MB and if it is low density (MF2DD), it can store 720 KB. Mini Floppy disks (5.25 inch) if it is high density (MD2HD) can store 1.2 MB and low density (MD2DD) stores 360 KB of data.

8. The first computer introduced in Nepal was

Correct Answer: b. IBM 1401

Explanation: IBM 1401, a second generation computer was brought in Nepal by the Government of Nepal paying One Lakh and twenty five thousands per month to use in the census in 2028 B.S. Before this computer, Nepal was using a calculating device called Facit for statistical tasks.

9. WAN stands for

Correct Answer: b. Wide Area Network

Explanation: There are three different classes of computer network namely, Local Area Network (LAN) that covers a

small geographical area such as a room, a building or a compound; Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) that has a citywide coverage; and Wide Area Network (WAN) that covers the whole globe or beyond the globe.

10. MICR stands for

Correct Answer: a. Magnetic Ink Character Reader

Explanation: MICR (Magnetic Ink Character Reader) is kind of scanner that can scan and identify the writing of magnetic ink. This device is used in banks to verify signatures in Checks.

1. EBCDIC stands for

- a. Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
  - b. Extended Bit Code Decimal Interchange Code
  - c. Extended Bit Case Decimal Interchange Code
  - d. Extended Binary Case Decimal Interchange Code
- 

2. BCD is

- a. Binary Coded Decimal
  - b. Bit Coded Decimal
  - c. Binary Coded Digit
  - d. Bit Coded Digit
- 

3. ASCII stands for

- a. American Stable Code for International Interchange
  - b. American Standard Case for Institutional Interchange
  - c. American Standard Code for Information Interchange
  - d. American Standard Code for Interchange Information
- 

4. Which of the following is first generation of computer

- a. EDSAC
  - b. IBM-1401
  - c. CDC-1604
  - d. ICL-2900
- 

5. Chief component of first generation computer was

- a. Transistors
  - b. Vacuum Tubes and Valves
  - c. Integrated Circuits
  - d. None of above
- 

6. FORTRAN is

- a. File Translation

- b. Format Translation
  - c. Formula Translation
  - d. Floppy Translation
- 

7. EEPROM stand for

- a. Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
  - b. Easily Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
  - c. Electronic Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
  - d. None of the above
- 

8. Second Generation computers were developed during

- a. 1949 to 1955
- b. 1956 to 1965
- c. 1965 to 1970
- d. 1970 to 1990

Correct Answer: 1956 to 1965

Explanation: Second generation computers used transistors as their main electronic component. Transistor was invented by Bell Lab Scientists John Burdeen, Walter Brattain and William Shockley in 1947 and won the Nobel Prize in 1956 but it was not used in computers till 1956. The second generation continued until the implementation of IC chips invented by Jack Kilby in Texas Instruments in 1958.

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9. The computer size was very large in

- a. First Generation
  - b. Second Generation
  - c. Third Generation
  - d. Fourth Generation
- 

10. Microprocessors as switching devices are for which generation computers

- a. First Generation
  - b. Second Generation
  - c. Third Generation
  - d. Fourth Generation
- 
- 
- 
- 

Answers:

1. EBCDIC stands for

Correct Answer: a. Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code

Explanation: EBCDIC is an 8-bit binary code for larger IBMs primarily mainframes in which each byte represent one alphanumeric character or two decimal digits. 256 characters can be coded using EBCDIC.

2. BCD is

Correct Answer: a. Binary Coded Decimal

Explanation: BCD is a binary coded notation in which each of the decimal digits is expressed as a 8-bit binary numeral. For example in binary coded decimal notation 12 is 0001 0010 as opposed to 1100 in pure binary.

3. ASCII stands for

Correct Answer: c. American Standard Code for Information Interchange

Explanation: ASCII is a code which converts characters – letters, digits, punctuations and control characters such as Alt, Tab etc – into numeral form. ASCII code is used to represent data internally in micro-computers. ASCII codes are 7 bits and can represent 0 to 127 and extended ASCII are 8 bits that represents 0 to 255.

4. Which of the following is first generation of computer

Correct Answer: a. EDSAC

Explanation: IBM-1401, CDC-1604 is second generation computer. ICL-2900 is a fourth generation computer. EDSAC is important in the development of computer since it was the first computer to use John von. Neumann's Stored Program Concept. It used 3000 vacuum tubes and computers with vacuum tubes are of first generation computers.

5. Chief component of first generation computer was

Correct Answer: b. Vacuum Tubes and Valves

Explanation: Transistors were used for second generation computers and integrated circuits in third generation. First generation computers used vacuum tubes and valves as their main electronic component. Vacuum Tubes were invented by Lee DeForest in 1908.

6. FORTRAN is

Correct Answer: c. Formula Translation

Explanation: FORTRAN (Formula Translation) is one of the earlier High Level programming languages used to write scientific applications. It was developed by IBM in 1956.

7. EEPROM stand for

Correct Answer: a. Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory

Explanation: There are three types of ROM namely, PROM, EPROM and EEPROM. PROM can't be reprogrammed, EPROM can be erased by exposing it in high intensity ultraviolet light and EEPROM can be erased and reprogrammed electrically. It is not needed to be removed from the computer to be modified.

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9. The computer size was very large in

Correct Answer: a. First Generation

Explanation: It is obvious that computers developed with more power, reliability, speed and smaller sizes due to the enhancement of technology. First generation computers used 1000s of vacuum tubes that required lot of space made them gigantic in size. Single transistor could replace 1000 vacuum tubes and a single IC chip replaced 1000s of transistors made computers smaller and more speedy.

10. Microprocessors as switching devices are for which generation computers

Correct Answer: Fourth Generation

Explanation: Microprocessors further revolutionized the development of computers. Personal microcomputers were possible due to the microprocessors. The first microprocessor called Intel 4004 was developed by American Intel Corporation in 1971. Microprocessors are used in the computers of fourth generation computers.

1. The silicon chips used for data processing are called

- a. RAM chips
- b. ROM chips
- c. Micro processors
- d. PROM chips

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2. The metal disks, which are permanently housed in, sealed and contamination free containers are called

- a. Hard disks
- b. Floppy disk
- c. Winchester disk
- d. Flexible disk

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3. A computer consists of

- a. A central processing unit
  - b. A memory
  - c. Input and output unit
  - d. All of the above
- 

4. An application program that helps the user to change any number and immediately see the result of that change is
- a. Desktop publishing program
  - b. Database
  - c. Spreadsheet
  - d. All of above
- 

5. The instructions for starting the computer are house on
- a. Random access memory
  - b. CD-Rom
  - c. Read only memory chip
  - d. All of above
- 

6. The ALU of a computer normally contains a number of high speed storage element called
- a. Semiconductor memory
  - b. Registers
  - c. Hard disks
  - d. Magnetic disk
- 

7. a factor which would strongly influence a business person to adopt a computer is its
- a. Accuracy
  - b. Reliability
  - c. Speed
  - d. All of above
- 

8. The magnetic storage chip used to provide non-volatile direct access storage of data and that have no moving parts are known as
- a. Magnetic core memory
  - b. Magnetic tape memory
  - c. Magnetic disk memory
  - d. Magnetic bubble memory
-



9. CAD stands for
- a. Computer aided design
  - b. Computer algorithm for design
  - c. Computer application in design
  - d. All of the above
- 

10. RATS stand for
- a. Regression Analysis Time Series
  - b. Regression Analysis Time Sharing
  - c. Real Analysis Series
  - d. All of above
- 

11. In which year was chip used inside the computer for the first time?
- a. 1964
  - b. 1975
  - c. 1999
  - d. 1944
- 

12. What was the name of the first commercially available microprocessor chip?
- a. Intel 308
  - b. Intel 33
  - c. Intel 4004
  - d. Motorola 639
- 

13. When were the first minicomputer built?
- a. 1965
  - b. 1962
  - c. 1971
  - d. 1966
- 

14. The first digital computer built with IC chips was known as
- e. IBM 7090
  - f. Apple – 1
  - g. IBM System / 360
  - h. VAX-10
- 

15. In which language is source program written?

- a. English
  - b. Symbolic
  - c. High level
  - d. Temporary
- 

16. Which of the following terms is the most closely related to main memory?

- a. Non volatile
  - b. Permanent
  - c. Control unit
  - d. Temporary
- 

17. Which of the following is used for manufacturing chips?

- a. Control bus
  - b. Control unit
  - c. Parity unit
  - d. Semiconductor
- 

18. Which of the following is required when more than one person uses a central computer at the same time?

- a. Terminal
  - b. Light pen
  - c. Digitizer
  - d. Mouse
- 

19. Which of the following is used only for data entry and storage, and never for processing?

- a. Mouse
  - b. Dumb terminal
  - c. Micro computer
  - d. Dedicated data entry system
- 

20. To produce high quality graphics (hardcopy) in color, you would want to use a/n

- a. RGB monitor
  - b. Plotter
  - c. Ink-jet printer
  - d. Laser printer
- 
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## Answers

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1. The silicon chips used for data processing are called

d. PROM chips

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7. a factor which would strongly influence a business person to adopt a computer is its

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20. To produce high quality graphics (hardcopy) in color, you would want to use a/n

d. Laser printer

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1. Which of the following printers are you sure will not to use if your objective is to print on multi carbon forms?

a. Daisy wheel

b. Dot matrix

c. Laser

d. Thimble

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2. Which of the following printing devices an output composed of a series of data?

a. Wire matrix printer

b. Band printer

c. Wang image printer

d. Both a and c

---

3. The personal computer industry was started by

- a. IBM
- b. Apple
- c. Compaq
- d. HCL

---

4. In the IBM PC-At, what do the words AT stand for

- a. Additional Terminals
- b. Advance technology
- c. Applied technology
- d. Advanced terminology

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5. Magnetic tape can serve as

- a. Secondary storage media
- b. Output media
- c. Input media
- d. All of the above

---

6. If in a computer, 16 bits are used to specify address in a RAM, the number of addresses will be

- a. 216
- b. 65,536
- c. 64K
- d. Any of the above

---

7. The two major types of computer chips are

- a. External memory chip
- b. Primary memory chip
- c. Microprocessor chip
- d. Both b and c

---

8. As compared to the secondary memory, the primary memory of a computer is

- a. Large
- b. Cheap
- c. Fast
- d. Slow

---

9. Which of the following is a way to access secondary memory?

a. Random access memory

b. Action method

c. Transfer method

d. Density method

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10. Which was the most popular first generation computer?

a. IBM 1650

b. IBM 360

c. IBM 1130

d. IBM 2700

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11. What is the responsibility of the logical unit in the CPU of a computer?

a. To produce result

b. To compare numbers

c. To control flow of information

d. To do math's works

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12. The secondary storage devices can only store data but they cannot perform

a. Arithmetic Operation

b. Logic operation

c. Fetch operations

d. Either of the above

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13. Which of the printers used in conjunction with computers uses dry ink power?

a. Daisy wheel printer

b. Line printer

c. Laser printer

d. Thermal printer

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14. Which of the following produces the best quality graphics reproduction?

a. Laser printer

b. Ink jet printer

c. Plotter

d. Dot matrix printer

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15. Which of the following memories allows simultaneous read and write operations?

a. ROM

b. RAM

- c. EPROM
  - d. None of above
- 

16. Which of the following memories has the shortest access times?

- a. Cache memory
  - b. Magnetic bubble memory
  - c. Magnetic core memory
  - d. RAM
- 

17. A 32 bit microprocessor has the word length equal to

- a. 2 byte
  - b. 32 byte
  - c. 4 byte
  - d. 8 byte
- 

18. An error in computer data is called

- a. Chip
  - b. Bug
  - c. CPU
  - d. Storage device
- 

19. A set of information that defines the status of resources allocated to a process is

- a. Process control
  - b. ALU
  - c. Register Unit
  - d. Process description
- 

20. Any method for controlling access to or use of memory is known

- a. Memory map
  - b. Memory protection
  - c. Memory management
  - d. Memory instruction
- 
- 

**Answers:**

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c. Laser

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b. Memory protection

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