Computer General Science Test Easy Mode

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following is an example of a Natural system.	A. Banking System B. Human Circulatory system C. Transporation System D. Computer System
2	What is the key difference between natural and artificial systems?	A. Natural systems are created by humans , while artifical system exist naturally B. Natural systems exist naturally, while artificial systems are man - made C. Natural systems are always simple while artificial systems are complex. D. Natural systmes require programming, while artificial systems do not.
3	Which of the following is NOT an example of an artificial system?	A. Solar system B. Traffic control system C. Automated billing system D. Railway reservation system
4	Whcih of the following best descibes an artificial system?	A. A system hat exists naturally without human intervention B. A system that is created, designed and controlled by humans C. A system that cannot be modified once created D. A system that alwyas operates automatically
5	Which of the following is an example of a hybrid system (combination of natural and artificial system)?	A. Human respiratory system B. A weather forecasting system C. A dam controlling river water flow D. A simple pendulum
6	Which of the following is the "Brain " of a computer system.	A. Hard Disk Drive (HDD) B. Central Processing Unit (CPU) C. Random Access Memory (RAM) D. Power supply Unit(PSU)
7	Which component of the computer system is responsible for temporarily strong data and instructions while the CPU processes them?	A. RAM (Random Access Memory) B. ROM(Read -only Memory) C. Hard Dis Drive(HDD) D. Graphics Processing Unit (GPU)
8	Which of the following is an imput device?	A. Monitor B. Printer C. Keybord D. Speaker
9	Which of the following is a storage device used to permanently store data in a computer	A. Random Access Memory(RAM) B. Cache Memory C. Hard Disk Drive(HDD) D. Arithmetic logic Unit(ALU)
10	Which is the primary function of an operating system in a computer system?	A. To provide hardware components B. To manage hardware and software resources. C. To act as an imput device D. to manufacture computer parts.
11	Which of the following is a key characteristic of the Von Neumann architecture?	A. separate memory for instructions and data B. Instructions and data are data in the same memory C. Data is stored in a separate storage unit from instructions D. No need for a central processing Unit (CPU)
12	What is the main disadvantage of the Von Neumann architecture.	A. High cost of components. B. Difficulty in executing machine language instructions C. Limited data strorage capacity

		D. Bottleneck due to shared memory access for instructions and data
13	Which of the following components is NOT a part of the Von Neumann architecture?	A. Central Processing Unit (CPU) B. Input/Output devices C. Control Unit (CU) D. Graphics Processing Unit (GPU)
14	In Von Neumannarchitecture, which component is responsible for controlling the flow of instructions and data?	A. Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) B. Control Unit(CU) C. Cache Memory D. Input/Output devices
15	How does the Von Neumann architecturer differ from the Harvard architecture?	A. Von Neumannhas separate memery for data and instructions, while Harvard shares the same memory. B. Von Neumann stores data and instuctions in the same memory C. Von Neumann has no control unit while Harvard does D. Von Neumann is used in modern processors, while Harvard is outdated
16	Which of the following protocol is used to transfer web pages from a web server in a web browser?	A. FTP (File Transfer Protocol) B. HTTP (Hyper text Transfer Protocol) C. SMTP(Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) D. SNMP (Simple Network Managemetn Protocol)
17	Which protocol is used to send emails over the internet?	A. POP3 (Post Office Protocol 3) B. FTP (File Trnasfer Protocol) C. SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) D. IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol)
18	Which protocol is responsible for assigning IP addresses to devices on a network?	A. DNS (Domain Name system) B. DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) C. TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) D. ARP (Address Resolution Protocol)
19	What is the primary purpoe of the DNS (Domain Name System) Protocol?	A. To assign IP addresses to devices B. To map domain names to IP Address C. To ensure secure transmission of data D. To transfer files over the internet.
20	Which Protocol ensures reliable data transmission between two devices over the Internet.	A. UDP (User Datagram Protocol) B. TCP (Transmision Control Protocol) C. IP (Internet Protocol) D. ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol)
21	Which sysems involve the mind and behavior?	A. Artificial B. Chemical C. Psychological D. Biological
22	Which systemss involve substances and their Interactions?	A. Artificial B. Chemical C. Psychological D. Biological
23	Which systems consist on living organism?	A. Artifical B. Chemical C. Psychological D. Biological
24	What is the primary function of a system.	A. To work independently B. To achieve a common goal C. To create new systems D. To provide entertainment
25	What is one of the fundamntal concepts of any system.	A. Its size B. Its Objective C. Its age D. Its Prize
26	What is an example of a simple system?	A. A Human body B. Computer Network C. A thermostat regulating

26	What is an example of a simple system?	C. A thermostat regulating temperature D. The Internet
27	What type of environment remins unchanged unless the system provides an output.	A. Dynamic B. Static C. Deterministic D. Non-deterministic
28	What are teh basic components of a system?	A. Users, hardware , software B. Objectives, components, environment, communication C. Input, Output, processes D. Sensors,actuators, controllers
29	What concept does thetheory of system aim to understand.	A. Hardware design B. System interactions and development over time. C. Software applications D. Net work security
30	What role does the Operating system (OS) play in a computer?	A. It performs calculations and executes instructions B. It temporarily stores data and instructions for the CPU C. It receives imput from interface components and decides what to do with it. D. It provides long-term storage of data and software
31	Which of the following decribes the Von neumann architecture's main characteristic?	A. Separate memory for data and instructions B. Parallel execution of instructions C. Single memoery store for both program instructions and data D. Multiples CPUs fordifferent tasks
32	What is a disadvantage of the Von Neumann architecture?	A. Complex design due to separate memory spaces B. Difficult to modify program stored in memory C. Bottleeck due to single memory space for instructions and data D. Lack of flexibility in executing instrucions
33	Which of the following transports data inside a computer among differente components?	A. Control Unit B. System Bus C. Memory D. Processor
34	11_{10} is an example of .....number	A. Binary B. Decimal C. Hexadecimal D. Octal
35	Base of Octal Number system is.	A. 2 B. 8 C. 10 D. 16
36	MAC stands for?	A. Media Access Control B. Media Access Central C. Medial Access configure D. Medial Access connect
37	BIT Stand for?	A. Binary Digit B. Binary Integer C. Binary Terms D. Binary Value
38	Single Precision use.....bits?	A. 30 B. 31 C. 32 D. None of these
39	double Precisionuse ....bits?	A. 64 B. 62 C. None of these D. 32
40	Binary Arithmetic operations.use.....?	A. Addition B. Subtraction C. Multiplication D. All of these
41	In Binary Os represents.....?	A. ON B. OFF C. OF

		D. None of these
42	In Binary 1s Presents.....?	A. OFF B. OF C. ON D. None of these
43	CPU Stand for?	A. Central Processing Unit B. Central Processing Unity C. Central Processing United D. None of these
44	Brian of computer is.....?	A. RAM B. UDP C. CPU D. RAM
45	ASCII Code for"P' is.....?	A. 80 B. 81 C. 82 D. All of these
46	Extended ASCII includes.....characters?	A. 64 B. 256 C. 128 D. None of these
47	UTF stands for?	A. Unicode Transformation Formula B. United Transformation format C. Unicode Transforamtion Formation D. None of these
48	Pixel Stands for?	A. Picture Identitiy B. Picture Element C. Picture Digit D. None of these
49	MP3 is a (an)---------- file format?	A. Video B. Image C. Audio D. None of these
50	Number"17" is equal to.....in binary system	A. 10000 B. 10001 C. 10110 D. 10100
51	Hexadecimal system has total.....numbers.	A. 15 B. 16 C. 17 D. 18
52	In primary and secondary stroages data is stored in the form of.	A. Bytes B. Bit C. Nibble D. GB
53	Which number system consists of Os and 1s	A. Decemal B. Octal C. Binary D. Hexa
54	Which number system has base 10 as it uses ten digits from 0 to 9?	A. Decimal B. Hexa C. Octal D. Binary
55	Whcih number system has base 2?	A. Decimal B. Octal C. Binary D. Hexa decimal
56	Which numer system has base 16 ?	A. Hexa decimal B. Decimal C. Octal D. Binary
57	A Number system is the system for representation of .....data.	A. Truth B. Boolean C. Value D. Numeric
58	The binary value of the letter 'A' is 01000001 and its decimal value is.	A. 65 B. 66 C. 67 D. 69

59	The convert a decimal number to binary, we divide the numberby .....and take quotient and remainder.	A. 2 B. 8 C. 12 D. 16
60	All the characters on your keyboard has an associated code in binary. This code is called	A. ASCII B. Unicode C. EBCDIC D. BCD
61	ASCII stands for	A. American Standard Code B. Standard Insititute C. Information code D. American Standard Code for Information interchage.
62	The smallest amout of data to be stored in computer's memory is a 0 OR 1 is called	A. Byte B. Bit C. GB D. KB
63	Which is group of eight bits, engough space to store sibgke ASCII character?	A. Byte B. Bit C. GB D. KB
64	(1024) TB or $(1,024)^5$ bytes is equal to.	A. 1 TB B. 1 PB C. 1 KB D. 1 GB
65	1 KB= .....bytes	A. 200 B. 400 C. 300 D. 1024
66	1 MB =.....bytes	A. (1024)⁵ bytes B. (1024) KB or (1,024) ² C. 3000 D. 400
67	1 GB = (1,024) MB or.....bytes.	A. (1,024)⁵ bytes B. (1,024)KB or (1,024) ² C. 8 D. (1,024)³
68	1 TB = (1,024) GB or .....bytes.	A. (1,024)⁴ B. (1,024)⁵ bytes C. (1,024) KB ot (1,024) ² D. (1,024)³
69	Which of the following numbers is a valid biary number	A. 1101102 B. 1101 A C. 110.11 D. 11011
70	How many bits are used in the standard ASCII encoding?	A. 7 bits B. 8 bits C. 16 bits D. 32 bits
71	Which of the following is a key advantage of Unicode over ASCII?	A. It uses fewer bits per character B. It is backward compatible with binary C. It is specific to the English language D. It can brepresent characters from many different lanaguage
72	How may bytes are used to store a typical integer?	A. 1 byte B. 2 bytes C. 4 bytes D. 8 bytes
73	What is the primary difference between signed and unsigned integers?	A. Unsigned integers cannot be negative B. Signed integers have a larger range C. Unsigned integers are stored in floating -point format D. Signed integers are used for positive numbers
74	In the single precision, how many bits are used for the exponent	A. 23 bits B. 11 bits

74	In the single precision, how many bits are used for the exponent?	C. 8 bits D. 52 bits
75	What are the tiny dots that make up an image called?	A. Pixels B. Bits C. Bytes D. Nodes
76	In an RGB color model, what does RGB stand for?	A. Red. Green Brown B. Red, Gray, Black C. Red, Green, Blue D. Right ,Green, Blue
77	Digital system depends on?	A. 10 B. 00 C. 11 D. None of these
78	In digit system 0 epresents?	A. OF B. OFF C. ON D. All of these
79	In digit system 1 represents?	A. ON B. OFF C. OF D. All of these
80	Bit stand for .....?	A. Binary integer B. Binary Value C. Binary Number D. Binary digit
81	What does ADC represents?	A. Analog Digital Conversation B. Analog Digital Conversion C. Analog Digital Convenient D. All of these
82	What does DAC represents?	A. Analog Digital Convenient B. Analog Digital Conversation C. Digitla analog conversion D. All of these
83	Whihc signals are in discree form?	A. Analog B. Digital C. Both a and b D. None of these
84	Which signals are in continues form?	A. Digital B. Analog C. Both a and b D. None of these
85	Which one is the example of Analog signal?	A. Binary B. Sound Wave C. 10 D. None of these
86	Whcih one of the example of Digital Signal?	A. Binary B. Sound Wave C. 11 D. 00
87	the output of AND Operation is 1 only whenboth inputs are?	A. 10 B. 0 C. 1 D. 00
88	OR operation yields 1 output when at least of.....of the input is true.	A. 0 B. 00 C. 1 D. 10
89	ALU Stands for.....	A. Arithmetic and Local Unit B. Arithmetic and Legal Unit C. Arithmetic and Logic Unit D. None of these
90	CU stand for.....	A. Circuitry Unit B. Central Unit C. Control Unit D. None of these
91	Basic Arthemetic Operation like addition subtractio are performed by?	A. ALU B. CU C. UDP D. All of these
		A. CU

92	Comparison of two or more values are performed in?	B. UDP C. LU D. None of these
93	In K-map , K stand for.....?	A. Knowldege B. Karnaugh C. Both a and b D. None of these
94	Which of the following Boolean expressions represents the OR operation	A. A.B B. A+B C. A D. A-B
95	What is the dual of Booean expression A.0=0?	A. A+1=1 B. A + 0 = A C. A. 1 = A D. A.O = 0
96	Which logic gate outputs true only if both inputs are true?	A. OR gate B. AND gate C. XOR gate D. NOT gat
97	In a half-adder circuit, the carry is generated by which operation?	A. XOR operation B. AND Operation C. OR Operation D. NOT Operation
98	What is the decmimal equivalent of the binary number 1101?	A. 13 B. 11 C. 12 D. 14
99	Which of the following is the first step in troubleshooting a system issue?	A. Replace hardware componets B. Idenfify the problem C. Reinstall the operting system D. Run a system update
100	What tool is commonly used to chek system log files for errors?	A. Event Viewer B. Task Maanger C. Control Panel D. File explorer
101	Which command is used to check network connectivity between two styems.	A. Tracert B. Ping C. Ipconfig D. Netstat
102	Which types of eero occurs whe a progrm tries to access an area of memory it is not allowe to?	A. I/O Error B. Stack Overflow C. Runtime Error D. Segmentation Fault
103	What is the most likely cause of a 'blue screen of detah" on Windows?	A. Incorrect user login B. Insufficient disk space C. Critical system eeor or hardware failure D. Outdated software
104	Which of the following is a example of preventive maintenance for a computer system.	A. Replacing a faulty hard drive B. Removing malware after infection C. Restarting the sytem when it freezes D. Applying software updaes regularly
105	If an application is unresponsive whihc key combination is used to force-close it on Windows?	A. Ctrl+Alt+Tab B. Alt+F4 C. Ctrl+Shift+Del D. Shift+ESc
106	Which of the following is NOT a common troubleshooting tool?	A. Disk Cleanup B. System Restore C. Word Processor D. Debugger
107	Which diagnostic command displays the IP address , subnet mask, and default gatway of a system.	A. Tracert B. Netstat C. Ipcofig D. Nslookup
108	Which approach is best when troubleshooting an unknown issue on a system.	A. Guess the problem and take action B. Change multiple system setting at once C. Apply a systematic step-by -step approach D. Format the system immediately

109	Which of the following is teh primary purpose of data beackup?	A. to archive old files B. To free up disk space C. To increase system perforance D. To recover data in case of loss or corruption
110	Whichbackp type only saves files that have changed since the last backup?	A. Cloud backup B. Full backup C. Ineremental Backup D. Differnetial Backup
111	Which of the following is the best practie for data backup frequency?	A. Once a year B. After every system update C. Regular and scheduled backups D. Only after system crash
112	What is the "3-2-1 backup rule?"	A. 3 backups, 2 devices, 1 recovery option B. 3 types of backup, 2 administraions , 1 cloud service C. 2 copies of data, 2 different storage types 1 offsite copy D. 3 files, 2 backups, 1 test restore
113	Which of the following is NOT a bacuup storeage option?	A. Local disk B. Word processor C. Cloud storage D. Extenal hard drive
114	Which term reers to the process of restoring data froma backup?	A. Data Retrieval B. Data Validation C. Data Restoration D. Data Synchronization
115	Which type of backup creates a complete copy of all data, regardieess of previous backups?	A. Differnetial Backup B. Incremental backup C. Full backup D. Snapshot Backup
116	Which of the following is a potential risk of not backing up data.?	A. Data loss due to hardware failure or malware attack B. Increased system performance C. Faster sytem boot times D. Improved file accessibility
117	Which method of backup allows you to restore the sytem to a specific point in time.	A. Cloud sync B. Full backup C. System restore point D. Incremenatl backup
118	What is the ain advantage of cloud based backups over local backups?	A. the ar efree of cost B. The require no internent connection C. They provide offisite data storae and disaster recovery D. They increase disk space n local drives
119	What is the first step in the systematic process of troubleshooting?	A. Establish a Theory of Probable Cause B. Implement the solution C. Document Finding Actin, and Outcomes D. Identify Problem
120	Why is effective troubleshooting important for maintaining systems?	A. It helps save money on repairs B. It allows for more frequent system updates C. It ensures systems operate smoothly andefficiently D. It prevents the needfor professional help
121	Which step involves coming up with a theory about what might be causing a problem?	A. Test the theory to Determine the cause B. Establish a theory of probable cause C. Implement the solution D. Verify full system functinality
122	After implementaing a solution what is the next step in the troubleshooting process?	A. Document Findings, Actions, and outcomes B. Establish a plan of action to resolve the problem C. Veriry full system funcionality D. Test the etheory to determine the cause.

123	Whcih of the following is an example of identifying a problem in troubleshooting.	A. Testing a laptop battery by plugging in the power cord B. Noticing that a laptop does not turn on when the power button is pressed C. Witting down that a laptop battery was replaced D. Coming up with a plan to replace a laptop battery
124	Why is documenting findings, actions and outcomes important in trouleshooting?	A. It helps solve problems faster B. It allows for more efficient testing C. It provides a record for future reference D. It ensures the solution is implemented correctly
125	What is the purpose of establishing a plan of actionis troubleshooting?	A. To identify the problem B. To decide on the steps needed to resolve the issue C. To verify full system functionality D. To deterimine the cause of the problem
126	Why is troubleshooting important in computing systems?	A. It ensures hardware compoents are alsyws up to data B. It prevents the need for data backups C. It eliminates the need for software updates D. It helps keep systems runnign smoothly and securely
127	What does trouleshooting help prevent by quickly identifying and resolving issues?	A. Downtime and lost productivity B. The need for regular maintences C. The need for professional help D. the need for software updates
128	Which of the following is an example of ensuring data integity through troubleshooting.	A. Updating the operating system regularly B. Identifyng a softwre bug that causes incorrect database results. C. Using a ooling apad to prevent laptop overheating D. Updating the operating system regularly
129	The first computer virus was created in ?	A. 1971 B. 1972 C. 1973 D. 1974
130	What was the name of first created virus?	A. Creeper B. Greeper C. OS D. UDP
131	Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a software system?	A. Scalability B. Reliability C. Tangibility D. Maintainability
132	What is the primary goal of software design in system development?	A. Testing the software B. Defining the system architectures C. Writing code D. Minimizing system errors
133	In software system , modularity refers to	A. Using exeternal libraries in a project B. Breaking a system into smaller manageable parts C. Writing reusable code D. Testing indivual components separately
134	Which dterm describe software that is designed to adapt to changes in user needs?	A. Portable software B. Flexibel software C. Robust software D. Configurable software
135	The term "middleware" in software system refers to.	A. Software theat bridges communication between systems B. Tools for debgging software C. User facing applicaions D. Backend databases
		A. Ability to proent system crashes B. Ability to integrate with third party software

136	What does"Scalability" mean in a sotwate system	C. Ability to expand and handle increased workloads D. ability to function with minimal resources
137	Which of the following ensures data consistency in a software system?	A. Fault tolerance B. Scalability C. Modular design D. Transaction management
138	Which types of software testing focuses on the entire software system's performance?	A. Unit Testing B. System Testing C. Integration Testing D. Regression Testing
139	What dos "version control" in software development refer to?	A. testing software before release B. Writing the intial code for a software system C. Managing changes to source code over time D. Monitoring system uptime and performace
140	What is the primary function of an perating system.	A. To createedocuments B. To perform calculations C. To design graphics D. To manage hardwar resources and provide a user interface
141	Which software is used to enhance system performance and security?	A. Operating system B. Device drivers C. Utility software D. Application software
142	What role do device drivers play ina computer system.	A. Enhane Graphic performance B. Create presentations C. Manage Files D. Facilittate communication between hardware devices and the operating system
143	Which of the following is an example of application software.	A. BIOS B. Disk cleanup C. Microsoft word D. Device Manager
144	What is the main purpose of a spreadsheet software?	A. To edit text documents B. To create visual content C. To organize and analyze data D. To hence system security
145	How does utility software differe from application software?	A. Utility softwarw manages hardware while application software performs specific tasks for users B. Utility software is free while application software is paid C. Untility software creates documents, while application software manages hardware. D. Utility software perform specitiit takss for users while application software manages hardware.
146	Which type of software would ou use to design a logo?	A. Untility software B. Graphic design software C. Operating system D. Spread sheet software
147	What is the function of system software?	A. To facilitate communication between hardware and software B. To organize and aalyze data C. To create visual content D. To perform specific tasks for the user
148	Why are operating system updates important?	A. They increase screen berightness B. They enhance security and fix bugs C. They improve battery life D. They add more fonts
149	What is the common taks you can perform using word processing software?	A. Organize and aalyze data B. Create and edit text documents C. Manage hardware resources D. Enhance system performance
150	Which of the following is an example of an open system?	A. Banking system B. Human Circular System

100 Which of the following is an example of a natural system

C. Transporation System
D. Computer System