

Computer Science 9th Class English Medium Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 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 describes 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 input 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 input 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 storagae capacity D. Limited data storage capacity |

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| | | 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 Neumann architecture, 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 architecture differ from the Harvard architecture? | A. Von Neumann has separate memory for data and instructions, while Harvard shares the same memory. B. Von Neumann stores data and instructions 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 Management Protocol) |
| 17 | Which protocol is used to send emails over the internet? | A. POP3 (Post Office Protocol 3) B. FTP (File Transfer 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 purpose 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 (Transmission Control Protocol) C. IP (Internet Protocol) D. ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) |
| 21 | Which systems involve the mind and behavior? | A. Artificial B. Chemical C. Psychological D. Biological |
| 22 | Which systems involve substances and their interactions? | A. Artificial B. Chemical C. Psychological D. Biological |
| 23 | Which systems consist of a living organism? | A. Artificial 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 fundamental 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 |

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| 26 | What is an example of a simple system? | C. A thermostat regulating temperature D. The Internet |
| 27 | What type of environment remains unchanged unless the system provides an output. | A. Dynamic B. Static C. Deterministic D. Non-deterministic |
| 28 | What are the 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 the theory of systems aim to understand. | A. Hardware design B. System interactions and development over time. C. Software applications D. Network 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 input 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 describes the Von Neumann architecture's main characteristic? | A. Separate memory for data and instructions B. Parallel execution of instructions C. Single memory store for both program instructions and data D. Multiple CPUs for different 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. Bottleneck due to single memory space for instructions and data D. Lack of flexibility in executing instructions |
| 33 | Which of the following transports data inside a computer among different components? | A. Control Unit B. System Bus C. Memory D. Processor |
| 34 | 11 ₁₀ is an example ofnumber | 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. Media Access configure D. Media Access connect |
| 37 | BIT stands for? | A. Binary Digit B. Binary Integer C. Binary Terms D. Binary Value |
| 38 | Single Precision usesbits? | A. 30 B. 31 C. 32 D. None of these |
| 39 | double Precision usesbits? | 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 0 represents.....? | A. ON B. OFF C. OF |

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

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| 59 | The convert a decimal number to binary, we divide the numberbyand 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 Insitute C. Information code D. American Standard Code for Information interchange. |
| 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 orbytes. | 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 hits are used for the exponent | A. 23 bits B. 11 bits |

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| 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 epressents? | 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 discee 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 Arthmetic Operation like addition subtractio are performed by? | A. ALU B. CU C. UDP D. All of these |

A. CU

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| 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. Knowlege 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. Identify 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 gateway 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 svstem immediatelv |

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| 109 | Which of the following is the primary purpose of data backup? | A. to archive old files B. To free up disk space C. To increase system performance D. To recover data in case of loss or corruption |
| 110 | Which backup type only saves files that have changed since the last backup? | A. Cloud backup B. Full backup C. Incremental Backup D. Differential Backup |
| 111 | Which of the following is the best practice 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 administrations, 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 backup storage option? | A. Local disk B. Word processor C. Cloud storage D. External hard drive |
| 114 | Which term refers to the process of restoring data from a 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, regardless of previous backups? | A. Differential 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 system boot times D. Improved file accessibility |
| 117 | Which method of backup allows you to restore the system to a specific point in time. | A. Cloud sync B. Full backup C. System restore point D. Incremental backup |
| 118 | What is the main advantage of cloud based backups over local backups? | A. they are free of cost B. They require no internet connection C. They provide offsite data storage and disaster recovery D. They increase disk space on 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 Action, 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 and efficiently D. It prevents the need for 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 functionality |
| 122 | After implementing 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. Verify full system functionality D. Test the theory to determine the cause. |

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| 123 | Which of the following is an example of identifying a problem in troubleshooting. | <p>A. Testing a laptop battery by plugging in the power cord</p> <p>B. Noticing that a laptop does not turn on when the power button is pressed</p> <p>C. Witting down that a laptop battery was replaced</p> <p>D. Coming up with a plan to replace a laptop battery</p> |
| 124 | Why is documenting findings, actions and outcomes important in troubleshooting? | <p>A. It helps solve problems faster</p> <p>B. It allows for more efficient testing</p> <p>C. It provides a record for future reference</p> <p>D. It ensures the solution is implemented correctly</p> |
| 125 | What is the purpose of establishing a plan of action in troubleshooting? | <p>A. To identify the problem</p> <p>B. To decide on the steps needed to resolve the issue</p> <p>C. To verify full system functionality</p> <p>D. To determine the cause of the problem</p> |
| 126 | Why is troubleshooting important in computing systems? | <p>A. It ensures hardware components are always up to date</p> <p>B. It prevents the need for data backups</p> <p>C. It eliminates the need for software updates</p> <p>D. It helps keep systems running smoothly and securely</p> |
| 127 | What does troubleshooting help prevent by quickly identifying and resolving issues? | <p>A. Downtime and lost productivity</p> <p>B. The need for regular maintenance</p> <p>C. The need for professional help</p> <p>D. the need for software updates</p> |
| 128 | Which of the following is an example of ensuring data integrity through troubleshooting. | <p>A. Updating the operating system regularly</p> <p>B. Identifying a software bug that causes incorrect database results.</p> <p>C. Using a cooling pad to prevent laptop overheating</p> <p>D. Updating the operating system regularly</p> |
| 129 | The first computer virus was created in ? | <p>A. 1971</p> <p>B. 1972</p> <p>C. 1973</p> <p>D. 1974</p> |
| 130 | What was the name of first created virus? | <p>A. Creeper</p> <p>B. Grepper</p> <p>C. OS</p> <p>D. UDP</p> |
| 131 | Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a software system? | <p>A. Scalability</p> <p>B. Reliability</p> <p>C. Tangibility</p> <p>D. Maintainability</p> |
| 132 | What is the primary goal of software design in system development? | <p>A. Testing the software</p> <p>B. Defining the system architecture</p> <p>C. Writing code</p> <p>D. Minimizing system errors</p> |
| 133 | In software system , modularity refers to | <p>A. Using external libraries in a project</p> <p>B. Breaking a system into smaller manageable parts</p> <p>C. Writing reusable code</p> <p>D. Testing individual components separately</p> |
| 134 | Which term describes software that is designed to adapt to changes in user needs? | <p>A. Portable software</p> <p>B. Flexible software</p> <p>C. Robust software</p> <p>D. Configurable software</p> |
| 135 | The term "middleware" in software system refers to. | <p>A. Software that bridges communication between systems</p> <p>B. Tools for debugging software</p> <p>C. User-facing applications</p> <p>D. Backend databases</p> |
| 136 | Which of the following is a characteristic of a software system? | <p>A. Ability to prevent system crashes</p> <p>B. Ability to integrate with third-party software</p> <p>C. Ability to run on multiple operating systems</p> <p>D. Ability to be updated without user intervention</p> |

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

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

- C.

Transportation System
- D.

Computer System