ECAT Computer Science Chapter 1 Basic Concepts of Information Technology Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A Terabyte represents about	A. 1 quadrillion bytes B. 1 trillion bytes C. 1 billion bytes D. 1 million bytes
2	Pointing devices are	A. Mouse B. Trackball C. Touch Screen D. All of the above
3	Video Display Adapters that takes 1024 x 768 pixels are	A. VGA B. SVGA C. XGA D. GSA
4	The microphone converts the sound into	A. Mechanical signals B. Software C. Electrical signals D. GUI
5	Types of Flat-Panel Display are	A. LCD B. EL C. Gas-plasma D. All of the above
6	A Digitizer uses a mouse like copying device called	A. Puck B. Push C. Pop D. Paste
7	What is the size of standard floppy disk?	A. 6 1/2ⁿ B. 3 1/2ⁿ C. 8 1/2ⁿ D. 4 1/2ⁿ
8	A bit can be	A. 1 and 0 B. 1 or 0 C. 1 only D. 0 only
9	1 byte consists of	A. 4 bits B. 8 bits C. 16 bits D. 32 bits
10	Data is permanently stored in	A. Hard disk B. Ram C. Printer D. Cache Memory
11	Printer is an example of	A. Softcopy B. Hardcopy C. Photocopy D. Nothing
12	Functions can perform by using mouse	A. Double-click B. Drag and Drop C. Right-click D. All of the above
13	Laser beam technology is used in one of the following	A. Monitors B. Magnetic Disk C. Optical Disks D. Mouse
14	The keys starting with Character F1 to F12 is	A. Arrow keys B. Function keys C. Alphabet keys D. Numeric keys
15	For printing of large drawings and images we use	A. Laser printer B. Plotter C. Line printer D. Dot matrix printer

16	Operating System involved by AT&T is	A. Macintosh B. Unix C. OS/2 D. Windows
17	A computer can be defined as an electronic device that can (choose the most precise definition)	A. carry out arithmetic operation B. carry out logical operation C. do complicated calculation D. accept or process data by implementing sequentially a set of stored instructions
18	A computer drives its basic strength from	A. speed B. accuracy C. memory D. all of above
19	A computer is capable of performing almost any task, provided that it can be.	A. coded B. memorized C. analyzed D. reduced to a series of logical steps
20	The computer programe consists mainly the following number of parts	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
21	A computer has very high speed, accuracy and reliability . Its intelligent quotient could be of the order of	A. 0 B. 10 C. 15 D. 20
22	Raw data is processed by the computer into.	A. number sheets B. updates C. paragraphs D. information
23	The most powerful computers are.	A. super minis B. super micros C. super mainframe D. super computers
24	The basic operation performed by a computer is.	A. arithmetic operations B. logic operations C. storage and retrieval operations D. all of the above
25	A computer can't do anything without.	A. program B. Input device C. Output device D. VDU
26	Which of the following is associated with second generations computers.	A. transistors B. megnetic core memory C. high level procedural language D. all of the above
27	Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator (ENIAC machine) belongs to the	A. first generation digital computer B. second generation computer C. third generation computer D. fourth generation computer
28	The major generational problem of the early first generation computers was	A. inaccurate results B. poor reliability C. delayed results D. limited capabilities
29	Pick out the wrong statement about computers.	A. it is a logical machine B. it can access any piece of information that it has in store C. it is devoid of emotion, has no feelings or instincts D. it approaches its information is unrestricted manner
30	Stored instructions and data in a digital computer consist of.	A. alphabets B. numerals C. characters D. bits
31	A digital compute performs its computations by	A. mechanical means B. analogy C. guessing D. counting
		A. binary degits B. nibble

32	Binary coded decimal number express each decimal digit as	C. word D. byte
33	The use of computer for business applications is attractive because of its/	A. accuracy B. reliability C. speed D. all of the above
34	An analog computer can be worked directly with.	A. magnetic tapes B. punched card C. magnetic disk D. none of the above
35	The analog computer deal directly with.	A. number or pulses B. measured values of continuous physical magnitudes C. signals in the form of 0 or 1 D. signal in discrete values form 0 to 9
36	A hybrid computer is the one having combined properties of.	A. Super and microcomputers B. Mini and microcomputers C. Analog and digital computers D. None of the above
37	Who is regarded as the Father of computers.	A. John Napier B. Pascal C. Charles Babbage D. Hollerith
38	The first computer to use electrical power was developed by.	A. Herman Hollerith B. Thomes J. Watson C. John V. Atanasoff D. Howard Aiken
39	The Mark I was built by.	A. Thomas Watson B. Dr. John Mauchly C. Howard Aiken D. Howard Aiken
40	The first digital computer to work electrically was the.	A. UNIVAC B. Atanasoff-Berry Computer C. Mark I D. analytical machine
41	The ENIAC, using ABC principles, was designed by.	A. Charles Babbage B. Bell Laboratories C. John V. Atanasoff D. Mauchly and Eckert
42	Hellerith's Tabulating Machine company eventually became.	A. IBM B. AT & T C. Apple D. General Electric
43	First-generation computers were characterized by the use of the.	A. microprocessor B. vacuum tube C. transistor D. integrated circuit
44	Most mainframe computers are basically.	A. 4 bit machines B. 8 bit machines C. 32 bit machines D. 16 bit machines
45	Primary storage for the UNIVAC was via	A. punched cards B. transistors C. magnetic cores D. disk packs
46	IBM's System/360 family of computers was introduced during the.	A. 1950s B. third generation C. second generation D. 1990s
47	The general-purpose processor on a chip is otherwise known as the.	A. ENIAC B. minicomputer C. pocket calculator D. microprocessor
48	The focus of the fifth generation is.	A. connectivity B. symbolic languages C. silicon D. memory chips
		A. set up being closely resembling the physical system B. having parallel structure and low

49	The disadvantage of analog computer over the digital computer lies in its.	cost C. being readily tied up with a physically system without using expensive inter phase D. need for scaling, limited number of units, limited accuracy
50	An integrated circuit is.	A. a complex circuit B. an integrating device C. fabricated on a tiny silicon chip D. another name for chip
51	The accuracy of analog computers as compared to digital computer is.	A. more B. less C. nearly same D. unpredictable
52	Pick up the wrong statement in the analogy of mechanical and electrical devices.	A. resistance is analog of damping B. inductance is analog of mass C. capacitance is analog of spring D. charge is analog of displacement
53	An analog computer produces its results in the form of.	A. numbers B. codes of '0's and '1's C. log format D. graphs
54	PDP-5,PDP-8,IBM-360 series and IBM-370 series belong to the.	A. first generation computers B. second generation computers C. third generation computers D. fourth generation computers
55	IBM-1401, CDC-6600, IBM-7030 etc. belong to the.	A. first generation computers B. second generation computers C. third generation computers D. fourth generation computers
56	The main advantage of analog computers compared to digital computers is that they are more.	A. efficient in continuous calculations such as differentiation and integration B. efficient in handling vast data C. accurate and precise D. reliable
57	Time scaling in analog computers is done to make them.	A. operate fast B. operate slowly C. operate in time delay mode D. either operate fast or operate slowly
58	A physical system can be modeled by a set of.	A. Boolean equations B. logic equations C. differential equations D. linear algebraic equations
59	The differential equations are solved by.	A. analog computers B. digital computers C. differential machine D. both analog and digital computers
60	A microprocessor has memory location from 0000 to 3FFF, each storing one byte. The number of bytes, the memory can stored is.	A. 8,192 B. 16,384 C. 32,768 D. 4,096
61	Who is responsible for introducing the concept of stored program.	A. Blaise Pascal B. Herman Hollerith C. Charles Babbage D. John von Neumann
62	Who is pioneer in the field of computer language who played an important role in the development of COBOL.	A. Grace M.Hopper B. How H.Aiken C. John von Neumann D. Thomas J.Watson
63	Who developed the first automatic electronic digital computer prototype between 1935 and 1942.	A. John Atanasoff B. J. Presper Eckert C. William Shockley D. Thomas J.Watson
64	computers that deal with discrete data are called.	A. discrete computers B. digital computers C. analog computers D. micro computers
65	The concurrent processing of computer program via terminals on one computer system is an example of.	A. real time processing B. time-sharing C. Interactive processing D. all of the above

66	Arranging classified data in a predetermined sequence to facilitate processing is called.	A. storing B. sorting C. processing D. classifying
67	Programs written to cause computers to function in a desired way are called.	A. hardware B. instruction C. software D. algorithm
68	Which is not a professional computer job?	A. system analyst B. programmer C. user D. data entry operator
69	Charles Babbage set out to create a device that could carry out any calculation to twenty digits of accuracy called a(n):.	A. computer B. analytical engine C. calculator D. mainframe
70	Charles Babbage worked closely with _____ to develop his device.	A. Ada Lovelace B. Joseph-Marie Charles C. Herman Hollerith Jacquard D. Lord Byron
71	Historically, the first computers were used for.	A. text processing B. data storage C. simulation and modeling D. arithmetic calculations
72	The name for the screen clarity is :	A. Resolution B. LCD C. Discrete D. Pixel
73	Collection of raw facts and fiaures is called :	A. Information B. Processing C. Data D. Output
74	Data processing is also called :	A. Data computing B. Information technology C. Information system D. Calculating
75	An electronic device that accepts. process data and produces information is called	A. input devices B. computer C. output devices D. operating system
76	_____ is a category software	A. application software B. system software C. both a and b D. none of these
77	_____is an example of packaged software	A. MS word B. Front page C. MS-Access D. All
78	_____ is not an application software	A. internet B. Device drive C. Games D. Multimedia software
79	An inkiet pirnter is an example of a(n):	A. LASER printer B. Impact Printer C. COM printer D. NON-Impact Printer
80	CPU stand for:	A. Control Program Unit B. Central Processing Unit C. Central Programming Unit D. Centre Product unit
81	Is Secondary storage device	A. CD-ROM B. ROM C. Cache D. RAM
82	_____is secondary device	A. Hard Disk drive B. CD-ROM drive C. Tape drive D. All
83	The device drive is an example of :	A. Application software B. System software C. Freeware

		D. Shareware
84	_____is input device.	A. Keyboard B. Touchpad C. Microphone D. All
85	_____is not an example of input device.	A. Speaker B. Scaner C. Mouse D. Digital Camera
86	_____key is used to change lowercase letters mode to uppercase and vice versa.	A. Alt B. Enter C. Ctrl D. Caps Lock
87	Computer is a combination of:	A. Software B. Hardware C. Both A and B D. None
88	_____ is not a hardware component.	A. Input device B. Secondary Storage C. Processor D. Operating system
89	Another name of main memory is :	A. Secondary memory B. Primary storage C. Permanent Memory D. None
90	A set of instructions in a computer is:	A. Software B. Program C. Hardware D. Both A and B
91	A program or set of programs that is specially designed to control the computer system is called:	A. System software B. Application C. Freeware D. Shareware
92	_____ key is used to cancel the current operation	A. Alt B. Caps Lock C. Ese D. Num lock
93	Arrow keys are also known as :	A. Function keys B. Cursor control keys C. Toggle keys D. Special keys
94	_____input device is not a pointing device	A. Scanner B. Pointing Stick C. Digitizing Tablet D. Touchpad
95	_____ pointing devices has a vertical handle like a gearshift lever:	A. Light pen B. Pointing stick C. Trackball D. Joystick
96	_____ pointing device uses the sensors to detect the touch of a finger	A. Touchscreen B. Light Pen C. Pointing Stick D. Joystick
97	Imaging uses what device to input data:	A. Tablet B. Icon C. Barcode Reader D. Scanner
98	The Barcode is called	A. Universal product code B. EBCDIC code C. ASCII Code D. Unicode
99	_____ is a photoelectric scanner that translate the barcode symbol into digital code.	A. MICR B. Barcode Reader C. OCR D. OMR
100	_____ devices is used chek and process the test marks of students	A. OMR B. Barcode Reader C. An example of smart card D. MICR
101	is an autio input device:	A. Digital camera B. Microphone

	_____ is an audio input device.	C. Video camera D. Speaker
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110	Rearranging of data in sequence is called	A. updating B. editing C. batching D. sorting
111	A data arranged in intelligible form is called	A. processed data B. information C. programe` D. software
112	The most powerful computers are	A. Supercomputer B. mainframe computers C. super minis D. super micros
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