

ECAT Computer Science Chapter 2 Digital Computer Fundamentals Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A LAN is a combination of.	A. LAN cables B. Network adapter card C. LAN Application Software D. All of the above
2	On a linear bus topology cabling can be extended by using following device	A. Network Adapter Card B. Barrel Connector C. Terminator D. Modem Card
3	The Media Access Control sub layer resides in which layer	A. Data link B. Physical C. Network D. Transport
4	Ethernet bus topologies used following Ethernet cabling	A. Thin Net B. Thick Net C. Bold Net D. a , b
5	How many pairs of computers can simultaneously communicate on Ethernet LAN	A. 1 B. 3 C. Multiple D. 4
6	Network topologies are categorized into the following basic types	A. Bus, Ring B. Star , Tree C. Mesh D. All of the above
7	Software to pursue the Internet	A. Gateway B. Videoconferencing C. Browser D. Teleconferencing
8	A network that covers small geographic area or single or group of buildings is called	A. WAN B. LAN C. Bridge D. Gateway
9	A device which connects multiple nodes to the network is	A. A modem B. A Hub C. A repeater D. A router
10	What does ISDN stands for?	A. International Service Data Network B. International Service Digital Network C. Integrated Service Data Network D. Integrated Service Digital Network
11	Which one is not network topology?	A. Star B. Ring C. Circle D. Bus
12	The CCITT protocol is the same as	A. x.25 B. Y.25 C. C25 D. d25
13	Maximum length of co-axial cable used in LAN is	A. 120 meter B. 110 meter C. 100 meter D. 90 meter
14	The cabling joining the Hub is called	A. Spine B. RS 45 connector C. RS 232 serial port D. Modem card
15	The highest layer of OSI model is	A. Physical layer B. Network layer C. Presentation layer D. Application layer

D. Application layer

16	A network that covers large area, city, country and World is called	A. LAN B. WAN C. Router D. Bridge
17	If one or more computers are connected to a central Hub, this topology is called	A. Ring topology B. Bus topology C. Star topology D. Modulation
18	Which one the common protocols is used for E-mail?	A. FTP B. PPP C. SMTP D. POP
19	OSI model has	A. 11 layers B. 7 layers C. 3 layers D. 10 layers
20	Bandwidth requirement for human voice is	A. 100000 to 200000 B. 5000 to 20000 C. 20000 to 30000 D. 25000 to 50000
21	IEEE 802.3 is	A. Device Name B. Protocol C. Topology D. None
22	Which of the following is Internet Protocol?	A. Y25 B. TCP/IP C. PCT/PI D. ITTT
23	The card which is used for Internet	A. Network card B. Modem card C. VGA card D. Graphic card
24	A connection of same type of network is	A. Bridge B. Repeater C. Gateway D. Router
25	SNA stands for	A. Simple Network Adapter B. System Network Arhitecture C. System Network Application D. Small Network Application
26	The business conducted with the help of computer network is called	A. E-commercial B. E-commerce C. E-communication D. Nothing
27	SNA is an example of	A. De Jure Protocol B. De Facto Protocol C. Network organization D. None
28	The most common protocol used in WAN is	A. Ethernet B. X25 C. IEEE D. ISO
29	Transmit data in the form of light is called	A. Fiber glass B. UTP C. Color glass D. None
30	A search engine is	A. A software to search for engines B. A device search for motor engine C. A website that sells products and services D. A website that look through databases for matching criteria
31	A CPU has.	A. control unity consisting of program counter and instruction decoder, and arithmetic unit having accumulator B. bubble memory C. visual display unit D. auxiliary storage unit
		A. memory, VDU , and printer B. input device , output device and memorv

32	The central processing Unit (CPU) comprises of.	<p>C. store , arithmetic and logic unit and control unit</p> <p>D. software, hardware and power supply unit</p>
33	The entire computer system is coordinated by.	<p>A. the ALU</p> <p>B. the accumulator</p> <p>C. the control unit</p> <p>D. arithmetic operators</p>
34	During E-time the ALU.	<p>A. examines the instruction</p> <p>B. enters the instruction</p> <p>C. executes the instruction</p> <p>D. elicits the instruction</p>
35	The heart of a digital computer is.	<p>A. control unit</p> <p>B. memory unit</p> <p>C. logic unit</p> <p>D. visual display unit</p>
36	The unit that transforms data into information is the.	<p>A. CPU</p> <p>B. ROM</p> <p>C. DVD</p> <p>D. OCR</p>
37	Computer operations are synchronized by.	<p>A. the CPU clock</p> <p>B. megabytes</p> <p>C. the binary system</p> <p>D. E-time</p>
38	Another name for a logic chip is.	<p>A. PROM</p> <p>B. memory</p> <p>C. microprocessor</p> <p>D. ROM</p>
39	Memory capacity may be expressed in.	<p>A. microseconds</p> <p>B. kilobytes</p> <p>C. bits</p> <p>D. cycles</p>
40	The number of bytes in the following number (1111, 1011, 0111,0100,1010) is.	<p>A. 5</p> <p>B. 2 1/2</p> <p>C. 10</p> <p>D. 1 2/4</p>
41	The clock speed of a computer is measured in.	<p>A. megahertz</p> <p>B. kilobytes</p> <p>C. megabytes</p> <p>D. binary digits</p>
42	Information travels between components of a computer through groups of wires called.	<p>A. cards</p> <p>B. busses</p> <p>C. slots</p> <p>D. ports</p>
43	Memory is divided into many numerically addressed.	<p>A. logic</p> <p>B. locations</p> <p>C. codes</p> <p>D. cells</p>
44	A bus line consists of.	<p>A. registers</p> <p>B. accumulators</p> <p>C. parallel data paths</p> <p>D. machine cycles</p>
45	The term word in computer terminology refers to.	<p>A. bits formed into groups</p> <p>B. coded instructions</p> <p>C. memory size</p> <p>D. language used</p>
46	Which of the following is an example of volatile memory.	<p>A. ROM</p> <p>B. RAM</p> <p>C. PROM</p> <p>D. Hard disk</p>
47	Each location in primary storage is assigned a unique.	<p>A. data</p> <p>B. field</p> <p>C. name</p> <p>D. address</p>
48	The different memory locations are identified by hexadecimal numbers called.	<p>A. ASCII code</p> <p>B. bytes</p> <p>C. BCD numbers</p> <p>D. addresses</p>
49	The operation of arithmetic logic unit (ALU) is directed by.	<p>A. the ALU itself</p> <p>B. program</p> <p>C. control unit</p> <p>D. memory unit</p>

		D. memory unit
50	Which is not associated with the main memory of computer.	A. semiconductor memory B. core memory C. read only memory D. sequential memory
51	The following register keeps track of the program during execution.	A. Address register B. Program counter C. Data register D. Accumulator
52	The process of executing several programs simultaneously by the use of more than one processing unit is called.	A. Multiprogramming B. Time sharing C. Multiprocessing D. Batch processing
53	During E-time the ALU..	A. examines the instruction B. enters the instruction C. executes the instruction D. elicits the instruction
54	The heart of a digital computer is....	A. control unit B. memory unit C. logic unit D. visual display unit
55	Pick out the correct definition of buffer.	A. Buffer is a hardware device that stores data outside the CPU B. Buffer is that portion of the CPU memory which stores program instructions C. Buffer is a temporary storage between the CPU memory and a peripheral device D. Buffer is a device to convert input data into a computer readable form
56	Wrong Statement.	A. Information stored in RAM can be changed by over writing it B. Information stored in ROM cannot be changed by over writing it C. Information can be stored in any location of RAM D. Computer main memory can be accessed only sequentially
57	Which of the following will happen when data is entered into a memory location	A. It will change the address of the memory location B. It will add to the content of the location C. It will not be fruitful if there is already some data in that location D. It will erase the previous content
58	At the beginning of the instruction cycle, the contents of the Instruction Register specify.	A. Operand for the instruction being executed B. Instruction itself C. Operand for the instruction to be executed next D. None of above
59	The term "time slicing" need not apply to.	A. On line transacting processing B. Batch processing C. Real time processing D. None of the above
60	A computer can be defined as an electronic device that can: (choose the most precise definition).	A. carry out logical functions B. carry out arithmetical operations C. accept and process data using a set of stored instructions D. present information on a VDU
61	A bootstrap is.	A. a memory device B. a device to support the computer C. a small initialization program to start up a computer D. an error correction technique
62	Step-by-step instructions that run the computer are.	A. hardware B. documents C. programs D. CPUs
63	Desktop and personal computers are other names for.	A. micro computers B. mini computers C. mainframes D. peripheral equipment

64	The function of an OP code is.	A. To instruct the CPU B. To translate a mnemonic C. Operate the I/O devices D. To act as a buffer
65	Which of the following is a Correct definition of volatile memory?..	A. It loses its contents at high ambient temperatures B. Its contents are lost on failure of power supply C. It has to be kept in air tight boxes always D. It is the latest type of bubble memory
66	The complex set of electrical circuitry that executes program instructions is called the.	A. register B. central processing unit C. accumulator D. bus line
67	Data and instructions are put into primary storage by.	A. memory B. the control unit C. secondary storage D. the ALU
68	A CPU has	A. control unit consisting of program counter and instruction decoded, and arithmetic unit having accumulator. B. bubble memory C. visual display unit D. auxiliary storage unit
69	The central processing unit comprises of	A. memory ,VDU and printers B. input devices output devices and memory C. software arithmetic and logic unit, and control unit D. software, hardware, and power supply unit
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