ECAT Computer Science 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 LAN is a combination of.	A. LAN cables B. Network adapter card C. LAN Application Software D. All of the above
18	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
19	The Media Access Control sub layer resides in which layer	A. Data link B. Physical C. Network D. Transport
20	Ethernet bus topologies used following Ethernet cabling	A. Thin Net B. Thick Net C. Bold Net D. a , b
21	How many pairs of computers can simultaneously communicate on Ethernet LAN	A. 1 B. 3 C. Multiple D. 4
22	Network topologies are categorized into the following basic types	A. Bus, Ring B. Star , Tree C. Mesh D. All of the above
23	Software to persue the Internet	A. Gateway B. Videoconferencing C. Browser D. Teleconferencing
24	A network that covers small geographic area or single or group of buildings is called	A. WAN B. LAN C. Bridge D. Gateway
25	A device which connects multiple nodes to the network is	A. A modem B. A Hub C. A repeater D. A router
26	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
27	Which one is not network topology?	A. Star B. Ring C. Circle D. Bus
28	The CCITT protocol is the same as	A. x.25 B. Y.25 C. C25 D. d25
29	Maximum length of co-axial cable used in LAN is	A. 120 meter B. 110 meter C. 100 meter D. 90 meter
30	The cabling joining the Hub is called	A. Spine B. RS 45 connector C. RS 232 serial port D. Modem card
31	The highest layer of OSI model is	A. Physical layer B. Network layer C. Presentation layer D. Application layer
32	A network that covers large area, city, country and World is called	A. LAN B. WAN C. Router D. Bridge
		A. Ring topology B. Bus topology

33	If one or more computers are connected to a central Hub, this topology is called	C. Star topology D. Modulation
34	Which one the common protocols is used for E-mail?	A. FTP B. PPP C. SMTP D. POP
35	OSI model has	A. 11 layers B. 7 layers C. 3 layers D. 10 layers
36	Bandwidth requirement for human voice is	A. 100000 to 200000 B. 5000 to 20000 C. 20000 to 30000 D. 25000 to 50000
37	IEEE 802.3 is	A. Device Name B. Protocol C. Topology D. None
38	Which of the following is Internet Protocol?	A. Y25 B. TCP/IP C. PCT/PI D. ITTT
39	The card which is used for Internet	A. Network card B. Modem card C. VGA card D. Graphic card
40	A connection of same type of network is	A. Bridge B. Repeater C. Gateway D. Router
41	SNA stands for	A. Simple Network Adapter B. System Network Arhitecture C. System Network Application D. Small Network Application
42	The business conducted with the help of computer network is called	A. E-commercial B. E-commerce C. E-comunication D. Nothing
43	SNA is an example of	A. De Jure Protocol B. De Facto Protocol C. Network organization D. None
44	The most common protocol used in WAN is	A. Ethernet B. X.25 C. IEEE D. ISO
45	Transmit data in the form of light is called	A. Fiber glass B. UTP C. Color glass D. None
46	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
47	The transfer of data from one place to another is called	A. Data processing B. Data distribution C. Data communication D. Data encryption
48	Word is 16 bits is	A. 65536 B. 64526 C. 32526 D. 34526
49	Coaxial and fiber cables are examples of media	A. Guided B. Router C. Un-guided D. Simplex
50	Internal modem is connected to	A. DCE cable B. RJ 45 cable C. RS 232 serial port

		D. DTE cable
51	Data transmission speed of wire pair is	A. 9600 bps B. 9500 bps C. 3600 bps D. 3500 bps
52	Frequency is measured in	A. Channels B. Hertz C. Bandwidth D. Baud
53	A set raw, unprocessed facts, figures and symbols is called	A. Information B. Data C. Instruction D. Code
54	To send data, instruction and information you need a	A. Sending device B. Receiving device C. Channel device D. Communication signal
55	An arrangement in which data is transmitted in both directions at a time is called	A. Simplex B. Full duplex C. Half duplex D. Multi-duplex
56	Analog signal is measured in	A. Volts B. Pulses C. Hertz D. WATTS
57	Data us transmitted block by block in	A. Asynchronous mode B. Synchronous mode C. Communication mode D. Satellite mode
58	Microwave and Communication Satellite are example of	A. Guided B. Un-guided C. Simplex D. Router
59	The voice channel has a bandwidth of	A. 0 - 2 KHz B. 0 - 4 KHz C. 5 - 10 KHz D. 10 - 20 KHz
60	Data is transmitted character by character in	A. Synchronous mode B. Asynchronous mode C. Remote communication D. Satellite mode
61	All of the following are Guided Communication media except	A. Fiber-Optic Cable B. Wire Cable C. Coaxial Cable D. Satellite-based , Microwave communication
62	Which of the following cable is comprised of two separate insulated copper wires that are twisted?	A. Fiber optics B. Twisted pair wire C. coax D. Submarine
63	Communication between a computer and keyboard involes _____ transmission.	A. Half duplex B. Full-duplex C. Simplex D. Automatic
64	The encoding scheme of data represent as	A. EBCDIC code B. ASCII code C. Unicode D. All of the above
65	The _____ is the physical path over which a message travels.	A. Single B. Double C. Protocol D. Medium
66	Following devices are used in simplex mode	A. Radio B. Television C. a , b D. Multiplexers
67	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

68	A computer drives its basic strength from	A. speed B. accuracy C. memory D. all of above
69	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
70	The computer programe consists mainly the following number of parts	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
71	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
72	Raw data is processed by the computer into.	A. number sheets B. updates C. paragraphs D. information
73	The most powerful computers are.	A. super minis B. super micros C. super mainframe D. super computers
74	The basic operation performed by a computer is.	A. arithmetic operations B. logic operations C. storage and retrieval operations D. all of the above
75	A computer can't do anything without.	A. program B. Input device C. Output device D. VDU
76	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
77	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
78	The major generational problem of the early first generation computers was	A. inaccurate results B. poor reliability C. delayed results D. limited capabilities
79	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
80	Stored instructions and data in a digital computer consist of.	A. alphabets B. numerals C. characters D. bits
81	A digital compute performs its computations by	A. mechanical means B. analogy C. guessing D. counting
82	Binary coded decimal number express each decimal digit as	A. binary degits B. nibble C. word D. byte
83	The use of computer for business applications is attractive because of its/	A. accuracy B. reliability C. speed D. all of the above
84	An analog computer can be worked directly with.	A. magnetic tapes B. punched card C. magnetic disk D. none of the above

85	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
86	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
87	Who is regarded as the Father of computers.	A. John Napier B. Pascal C. Charles Babbage D. Hollerith
88	The first computer to use electrical power was developed by.	A. Herman Hollerith B. Thomes J. Watson C. John V. Atanasoff D. Howard Aiken
89	The Mark I was built by.	A. Thomas Watson B. Dr. John Mauchly C. Howard Aiken D. Howard Aiken
90	The first digital computer to work electrically was the.	A. UNIVAC B. Atanasoff-Berry Computer C. Mark I D. analytical machine
91	The ENIAC, using ABC principles, was designed by.	A. Charles Babbage B. Bell Laboratories C. John V. Atanasoff D. Mauchly and Eckert
92	Hellerith's Tabulating Machine company eventually became.	A. IBM B. AT & T C. Apple D. General Electric
93	First-generation computers were characterized by the use of the.	A. microprocessor B. vacuum tube C. transistor D. integrated circuit
94	Most mainframe computers are basically.	A. 4 bit machines B. 8 bit machines C. 32 bit machines D. 16 bit machines
95	Primary storage for the UNIVAC was via	A. punched cards B. transistors C. magnetic cores D. disk packs
96	IBM's System/360 family of computers was introduced during the.	A. 1950s B. third generation C. second generation D. 1990s
97	The general-purpose processor on a chip is otherwise known as the.	A. ENIAC B. minicomputer C. pocket calculator D. microprocessor
98	The focus of the fifth generation is.	A. connectivity B. symbolic languages C. silicon D. memory chips
99	The disadvantage of analog computer over the digital computer lies in its.	A. set up being closely resembling the physical system B. having parallel structure and low 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
100	An integrated circuit is.	A. a complex circuit B. an integrating device C. fabricated on a tiny silicon chip D. another name for chip
		A. more B. less

101	The accuracy of analog computers as compared to digital computer is.	B. less C. nearly same D. unpredictable
102	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
103	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
104	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
105	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
106	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
107	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
108	A physical system can be modeled by a set of.	A. Boolean equations B. logic equations C. differential equations D. linear algebraic equations
109	The differential equations are solved by.	A. analog computers B. digital computers C. differential machine D. both analog and digital computers
110	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
111	Who is responsible for introducing the concept of stored program.	A. Blaise Pascal B. Herman Hollerith C. Charles Babbage D. John von Neumann
112	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
113	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
114	computers that deal with discrete data are called.	A. discrete computers B. digital computers C. analog computers D. micro computers
115	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
116	Arranging classified data in a predetermined sequence to facilitate processing is called.	A. storing B. sorting C. processing D. classifying
117	Programs written to cause computers to function in a desired way are called.	A. hardware B. instruction C. software D. algorithm
118	Which is not a professional computer job?	A. system analyst B. programmer C. user

		D. data entry operator
119	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
120	Charles Babbage worked closely with _____ to develop his device.	A. Ada Lovelace B. Joseph-Marie Charles C. Herman Hollerith Jacquard D. Lord Byron
121	Historically, the first computers were used for.	A. text processing B. data storage C. simulation and modeling D. arithmetic calculations
122	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
123	The central processing Unit (CPU) comprises of.	A. memory, VDU , and printer B. input device , output device and memory C. store , arithmetic and logic unit and control unit D. software, hardware and power supply unit
124	The entire computer system is coordinated by.	A. the ALU B. the accumulator C. the control unit D. arithmetic operators
125	During E-time the ALU.	A. examines the instruction B. enters the instruction C. executes the instruction D. elicits the instruction
126	The heart of a digital computer is.	A. control unit B. memory unit C. logic unit D. visual display unit
127	The unit that transforms data into information is the.	A. CPU B. ROM C. DVD D. OCR
128	Computer operations are synchronized by.	A. the CPU clock B. megabytes C. the binary system D. E-time
129	Another name for a logic chip is.	A. PROM B. memory C. microprocessor D. ROM
130	Memory capacity may be expressed in.	A. microseconds B. kilobytes C. bits D. cycles
131	The number of bytes in the following number (1111, 1011, 0111,0100,1010) is.	A. 5 B. 2 1/2 C. 10 D. 1 2/4
132	The clock speed of a computer is measured in.	A. megahertz B. kilobytes C. megabytes D. binary digits
133	Information travels between components of a computer through groups of wires called.	A. cards B. busses C. slots D. ports
134	Memory is divided into many numerically addressed.	A. logic B. locations C. codes D. cells
		A. registers B. accumulators

135	A bus line consists of.	C. parallel data paths D. machine cycles
136	The term word in computer terminology refers to.	A. bits formed into groups B. coded instructions C. memory size D. language used
137	Which of the following is an example of volatile memory.	A. ROM B. RAM C. PROM D. Hard disk
138	Each location in primary storage is assigned a unique.	A. data B. field C. name D. address
139	The different memory locations are identified by hexadecimal numbers called.	A. ASCII code B. bytes C. BCD numbers D. addresses
140	The operation of arithmetic logic unit (ALU) is directed by.	A. the ALU itself B. program C. control unit D. memory unit
141	Which is not associated with the main memory of computer.	A. semiconductor memory B. core memory C. read only memory D. sequential memory
142	The following register keeps track of the program during execution.	A. Address register B. Program counter C. Data register D. Accumulator
143	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
144	During E-time the ALU..	A. examines the instruction B. enters the instruction C. executes the instruction D. elicts the instruction
145	The heart of a digital computer is....	A. control unit B. memory unit C. logic unit D. visual display unit
146	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
147	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
148	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
149	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
		A. On line transacting processing

150	The term "time slicing" need not apply to.	B. Batch processing C. Real time processing D. None of the above
151	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
152	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
153	Step-by-step instructions that run the computer are.	A. hardware B. documents C. programs D. CPUs
154	Desktop and personal computers are other names for.	A. micro computers B. mini computers C. mainframes D. peripheral equipment
155	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
156	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
157	The complex set of electrical circuitry that executes program instructions is called the.	A. register B. central processing unit C. accumulator D. bus line
158	Data and instructions are put into primary storage by.	A. memory B. the control unit C. secondary storage D. the ALU
159	The equipment attached to CPU which computer can access are called.	A. hardware B. input/output devices C. peripherals D. computer components
160	An example of peripheral equipment	A. CPU B. spreadsheet C. printer D. microcomputer
161	Which of the following does not represent an I/O devices?	A. speaker B. OCR C. Joystick D. ALU
162	Laser beam technology is used for.	A. terminals B. optical disk C. keyboards D. magnetic tape
163	Voice input devices convert voice input to.	A. digital code B. OCR-A C. bar codes D. optical marks
164	Imaging used what device to input data.?	A. scanner B. icon C. bar code reader D. tablet
165	The cursor can be moved rolling this device on a flat surface.	A. mouse B. wand reader C. trackball D. interactive tablet
166	The mechanism for reading or writing data in a disk is called a(n).	A. track B. rotational delay C. seek time D. access arm

167	Which input device is often attached to laptop computers.	A. trackball B. inscriber C. graphics display D. wand reader
168	A color screen with the best resolution has the most.	A. CRT B. VGA C. COM D. pixel
169	The CRT technology with the best resolution.	A. MICR B. VGA C. SVGA D. LCD
170	Computer output produced as small film images is called.	A. OCR B. COM C. LCD D. OMR
171	In a computer system, which of the following has largest number of mechanical components and thus most unreliable.	A. magnetic tape B. magnetic drum C. floppy disk D. printer
172	The disk storage that uses both a magnet and laser beam.	A. hashing B. magneto-optical C. CD-ROM D. WORM
173	Personal computer users may wish to increase their hard disk storage capacity with.	A. higher density B. DAT C. read only media D. removable hard disk cartridge
174	CD-ROM has the same format as a(n).	A. backup tape B. DAT C. diskette D. audio compact disk
175	To concept of using several small disk packs that work together as a unit is.	A. CD-ROM B. RAID C. WORM D. OMR
176	A magnetized spot represents.	A. cpi B. MB C. 0 bit D. 1 bit
177	If electrical power supply to a computer system is inadvertently disrupted, the serious damage would occur to.	A. CPU B. disk C. CRT D. printer
178	To most commonly used output device today is a.	A. CRT monitor B. keyboard C. mouse D. card punch
179	The most common storage devices in a computer system are.	A. printers and monitors B. disk drives and printer C. disk drives and tape derives D. tape drives and keyboards
180	A digital computer system consists of a central processing unit (CPU) interfaced with.	A. input devices B. auxilary storage C. output devices D. all of the above
181	Another word for printer.	A. monochrome B. microfiche C. pixel D. cursor
182	A device used for optical-character recognition is a.	A. wand reader B. light pen C. mouse D. MICR reader
183	A device that inputs data by scanning letters and numbers is a.	A. keyboard B. wand reader C. mouse D. diskette
		A. OCR-A B. screen output

184	Soft copy refers to.	B. screen output C. microfiche D. digitizing
185	DASD refers to.	A. disk storage B. track C. tape storage D. sorting
186	A disk pack withing a sealed data module is a.	A. Backup unit B. Winchester C. diskette D. CD-ROM
187	The time require for the access arm to get into position over a particular track is.	A. rotational delay B. data transfer C. seek time D. head switching
188	The speed with which a disk can find data being bought is called.	A. access time B. data transfer time C. direct time D. cylinder time
189	A pictorial screen symbol that represents a computer activity is called a(n).	A. pointer B. touch screen C. icon D. MICR
190	A storage medium which cannot support both direct-access and sequential-access application is.	A. magnetic drum B. hard disk C. magnetic tape D. floppy disk
191	Shift of a register by one bit to left in binary code is equivalent to.	A. addition of 2 B. subtraction of 2 C. division by 2 D. multiplication by 2
192	Assigning more sectors to outer disk tracks is called.	A. zone recording B. randomizing C. data transfer D. sectoring
193	Records stored on a Direct Access storage device.	A. must be read in a specific order B. must be read in groups C. must be read directly D. must be read sequentially or directly
194	The major disadvantage of magnetic tapes is.	A. cost B. unreliability of store data C. slow data recording D. data is to be accessed sequentially
195	The ability to return a changed disk record to its original location is called.	A. magneto-optical B. rotational delay C. multimedia D. updating in place
196	A one-color screen on a black background is called.	A. monochrome B. addressable C. blank D. liquid crystal display
197	The most commonly used character code/s transmission is/are	A. EBCDIC B. ASCII C. both EBCDIC and ASCII D. nethier EBCDIC and ASCII
198	A way of physically organizing data on a disk pack to minimize seek time uses.	A. sequential file B. removable hard C. the cylinder method D. Winchester technology
199	A computer that accepts handwritten input on a screen.	A. minicomputer B. desktop computer C. mainframe D. pen-based computer
200	A hard disk can be backed up efficiently using.	A. WORM B. a transaction file C. a tape backup system D. zoning
201	A graph prepared by a computer.	A. Is its output B. Is the piece of information to user C. Is a hard copy

		C. is a hard copy D. All of the above
202	A bar code reader is an example of a(n).	A. processing device B. storage device C. Input device D. output device
203	Data is represented on a computer by means of a two-state on/off system called	A. the octal system B. the binary system C. a word D. ROM
204	Data items are generally classified into which type of codes	A. Numeric B. Alphanumeric C. Character D. All of the above
205	A letter, number, or a special character is represented by a.	A. bit B. kilobyte C. byte D. megabyte
206	The reason why computers have been designed to use binary numbers is.	A. computer circuits have to handle 2 binary digits rather than 10 B. electronic components, by their very nature, operate in a binary mode C. everything that can be done with a base of 10 can also be done in binary D. all of the above
207	Base 8 is often used in computing because.	A. there are 8 bit in a byte B. calculations become easier by using base 8 C. electronic circuits can be made econmically D. it can represent long strings of binary 1's an 0's in a more compact form
208	The hexadecimal number system is widely used in analyzing and programming in.	A. analog computers B. binary computers C. decimal computers D. micro computers
209	The main advantage of hexadecimal number is the case of conversion from hexadecimal to.	A. ASCII code B. binary C. octal D. decimal
210	Alphanumeric characters are expressed in terms of binary codes. In ASCII (American standard Code for Information Interchange) each character is represented as a	A. 8 bit code B. 4 bit code C. 5 bit code D. 7 bit code
211	The digits used for hexadecimal number system are.	A. A through Z B. 1 through 16 C. 0 through 15 D. 0 through 9 and A through F
212	125_8(octal) in decimal equivalent is equal to.	A. 83₁₀ B. 84₁₀ C. 85₁₀ D. 86₁₀
213	97_{10}(decimal) in octal number system is equivalent to.	A. 136₈ B. 140₈ C. 139₈ D. 141₈
214	Four-digit binary number 1011 is represented in the decimal system by.	A. 7 B. 9 C. 11 D. 13
215	Binary number 10101101 is equivalent in decimal form to.	A. 170 B. 171 C. 173 D. 174
216	Number $375_{10}$is equivalent in binary system to.	A. 101110101 B. 100110101 C. 101110111 D. 101110011
217	What is the octal equivalent of the binary system :10111101.?	A. 675₈ B. 275₈ C. 572₈ D. 573₈

218	Octal number system uses the digit 0 to 7. The equivalent of Octal 126 in decimal system is.	A. 80 B. 82 C. 86 D. 84
219	The binary number 10011101 is equal to the hexadecimal number.	A. 9E B. 9F C. 9D D. FF
220	The binary number 101000101011 is equal to the hexadecimal number	A. A2D B. C2D C. A2B D. B2C
221	The number ABC in Hexadecimal system is equivalent to which number in decimal system.	A. A x 100 + B x 10 + C x 1 B. 10 x 100 + 11 x 10 + 12 C. 10 x 16 + 11 x 16 + 12 D. 10 x 256 + 11 x 16 + 12
222	The number A9D in Hexadecimal system is equivalent to which number in decimal system.	A. 2727 B. 2648 C. 3717 D. 2717
223	AB_{16}+ CD_{16}= _____	A. 101111010₂ B. 101111000₂ C. 101111110₂ D. 101101000₂
224	126_8+ 425_8= _____	A. 111101011₂ B. 101101001₂ C. 101101011₂ D. 101100011₂
225	The number A9D in Hexadecimal system is equivalent to which number in binary system.	A. 101010111101 B. 101010011101 C. 101110011101 D. 101010011111
226	The number 10000 would appear just immediately after.	A. FFFF (hex) B. 1111 (binary) C. 7777 (octal) D. all of the above
227	Boolean algebra is.	A. used for arithmetical operation is ALU B. an aid for binary conversion C. useful for error detection and error correction D. used to describe the behavior and structure of logic networks and as an aid in the design of logic system
228	Boolean algebra is also known as.	A. logical algebra B. control algebra C. switching algebra D. programming algebra
229	Boolean algebra use which of the following to represent arithmetic quantities.	A. decimal digits B. exponents C. binary bits D. fractions
230	Which of the following operations are used by Boolean algebra.?	A. Boolean addition B. Boolean multiplication C. Boolean complementation D. All of the above
231	Logical addition refers to operation of	A. OR gate B. AND gate C. NOT gate D. invertr gate
232	Logical multiplication refers to operation of.	A. OR gate B. AND gate C. NOT gate D. inverter gater
233	The output will be one in case any input is one in the case of.	A. OR gate B. AND gate C. NAND gate D. NOT gate
234	Which of the following gate is two level logic gate.	A. OR gate B. AND gate C. EXCLUSIVE OR gate D. NAND gate

235	The logic device that perform Boolean multiplication is.	A. AND gate B. OR gate C. Inverter D. None of these
236	Which of the following statement is true in the case of AND gate with input A and B.	A. If A and B are applied, there will not be any output B. If neither input is applied, there will be an output C. If one input is applied there will not be any output D. If one input is applied there will be an output
237	Which of the following function is referred as the complementary.?	A. OR function B. NOT function C. NAND function D. AND function
238	An OR gate has 6 input. The number of input words in its truth table are.	A. 6 B. 32 C. 64 D. 128
239	An AND gate will function as OR if.	A. all the inputs to the gates are "I" B. all the inputs are "O" C. a Not gate is added to it D. all the inputs and outputs are complemented
240	Odd parity of a word can be conveniently tested by.	A. OR gate B. XOR gate C. NOR gate D. NAND gate
241	NAND gates are preferred over others because these.	A. have lower fabrication area B. can be used to make any gate C. consume least elctronic power D. provide maximum density in a chip
242	Question Image	A. <u>A</u> +<u> B</u> +<u> C</u> + D C. <u>A</u> <u>B</u><u>C</u> <u>D</u> D. A + B + C + D
243	Question Image	A. <u>A + B</u> +<u> C + D</u> C. <u>A</u> + <u>B</u> C<u> + D</u>
244	Boolean description for the exclusive OR gate for two inputs x and y can be written as.	A. x<u> +</u> y __ B. _x _y C. x.<u> y </u>+<u> x</u>. y D. x . y + x .y
245	Boolean expression for NOR gate with two inputs x and y can be written as.	A. <u>x</u> + y__ B. x. y C. <u>x + </u>y
246	If A and B are two 1-bit numbers, what logic gates will be required to test for A=B?	A. NOR gate B. EXCLUSIVE OR gate C. EXCLUSIVE NOT gate D. OR gate
247	Question Image	A. x + y
248	Question Image	A. x . y B. <u>x + y</u> C. <u>x</u> . <u>y</u> D. x . y
249	The commutative law in Boolean Algebra, where a, b and c are binary number is.	A. a+0=a B. a+1=1 C. a+b=b+a D. a. (b+c) = a.b +a.c.
250	According to aborption law x+x.y=	A. x B. y C. 1 + x D. 1 + y
251	According to absorption law x. (x+y) =	A. x B. y C. 1+x D. 1+y
		A. A B. n A

252	According to Boolean algebra A+A+.....+A is	C. 0 D. 1
253	In Boolean algebra A.A.A.A.A	A. 5A B. A C. A⁵ D. 1
254	In Boolean algebra A.0 is	A. 0 B. 1 C. A+0 D. A+1
255	The 'Boolean Algebra' is based on the premise that	A. there are two states B. differential equations can be solved by analog circuits. C. either a statement is true or false D. arithmetic operations can be carried out
256	The circuit that is used for parallel to serial conversion is	A. decoder B. encoder C. multiplexer D. demultiplexer
257	The heart of analog to digital converter (ADC) is	A. comparator B. pulse generator C. voltage source D. current source
258	The half adder circuit has	A. one input B. two inputs C. three inputs D. always more than two inputs
259	The number of inputs to full adder are	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
260	In a three input NAND gate, if all the inputs are 1, the output is.	A. 0 B. 1 C. 3 D. indeterminate
261	According to Idempotent law , x + y = _____	A. 1 B. 0 C. x D. x . x
262	Question Image	A. 0 B. 1 C. x
263	Question Image	A. 0 B. 1 C. x
264	According to Boolean algebra x + 1 = _____	A. 0 B. 1 C. x
265	Pick up wrong logical expression	
266	The transfer if encoded information from one location to another by a communication channel is called	A. data processing B. data distribution C. data communication D. data encryption
267	People on a LAN can share.	A. Printer B. CD/ROM disk drive C. modem D. fax machine E. All of the above
268	A network of geographically distant computers and terminals is called a.	A. bus B. WAN C. gateway D. LAN
269	Project 802 defines standards for which layers of the OSI model?	A. Application and Presentation layers B. Physical an Date Link layers C. Transport and Network layers D. Network and Data Link layers
270	What layer of the OSI model does data compression?	A. Network B. Data Link

		C. Presentation D. Physical
271	Which of the following access methods listens to the cable for network traffic before sending data?	A. Token passing B. Polliing C. CSMA/CA D. CSMA/CD
272	Token passing prevents data collisions by.	A. Using code to steer tokens around each other B. Having multiple tokens take alternate routes. C. Allowing only one computer at a time to use the token D. Using zones to control network traffic congestion
273	What enables a computer to work with a printer?	A. Protocols B. Drivers C. Packet processor D. HCL
274	The media Access Control sublayer resides in which OSI layer?	A. Physical B. Data Link C. Network D. Transport
275	Which of the following is not a category of network problems.	A. Newsgroup problems B. Physical problems C. Electrical problems D. Viruses
276	A device that connects multiple nodes to the network is.	A. A modem B. A repeater C. A router D. A hub
277	Which of the following does not provide a graphical user interface.	A. OS/2 B. MS-DOS C. Macintosh D. Windows NT Workstation
278	Which of the following statements best describes a star topology?	A. Needs significantly less cabling than other topologies B. Breaks in a single cable segment takes down entire network C. More difficult to reconfigure than other topologies D. Centralized monitoring and management
279	Which of the following topologies is passive?	A. Star topology B. Ring topology C. Bus topology D. Hybrid topology
280	What best describes a bus topology network?	A. The number of computers on the network does not affect performance B. Easier to troubleshoot than other topologies C. Needs significantly more cabling than other topologies D. Media is inexpensive and easy to work with
281	Cabling on a linear bus topology can be extended using which of the following?	A. Terminator B. Barrel connector C. Network adapter card D. Medium attachment unit
282	Now-a-day computers all over the world can talk to each other. Which is one of the special accessories essential for this purpose?	A. Fax card B. Modem card C. Network Adapter card D. DVD
283	A driver is.	A. hardware B. a peripheral device C. a card D. software
284	Who invented the modem?	A. IBM B. DEC C. AT&T information System, USA D. Apple computers Inc
285	What does the acronym ISDN stand for?	A. International Services Data Network B. Intelligent Services Digital Network C. Integrated Services Digital Network

		C. Integrated Services Digital Network D. Interactive Services Digital Network
286	Logical security for on-line systems is achieved primarily by _____ and authorization codes	A. MIS B. Passwords C. Tactical D. None of the above
287	FDDI is a	A. ring network B. star network C. mesh network D. bus network
288	How many pairs of computers can simultaneously communicate on Ethernet LAN?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. multiple
289	The process of converting from analog to digital is called.	A. modulation B. line switching C. telecommuting D. demodulation
290	Communication circuits that transmit data in both directions but not at the same time are operating in.	A. Simplex mode B. Half duplex mode C. Full Duplex mode D. None of above
291	Electronic banking.	A. token ring B. Mosaic C. EFT D. BBS
292	Centralized processing but with access from terminals is known as.	A. DDP B. a ring network C. telecommuting D. a teleprocessing system
293	When all hardware, software, storage, and processing is housed in one location it is called.	A. a time-sharing system B. centralized processing C. a DDP system D. a host computer system
294	The device used with satellite transmission that ensures that strong outgoing signals do not interface with weak incoming signals is called a.	A. microwave B. transponder C. cable D. modem
295	Terminal is a.	A. device to give power supply to computer B. point at which data enter or leaves the computer C. the last instruction in a program D. any input/output device
296	The arrangement in which most of the processing is done by the server.	A. simplex transmission B. electronic data interchange C. file server D. client/server
297	A computer based system in which a telephone message is recorded in digital form and then forwarded to others is	A. a teleconferencing B. voice mail C. a bulletin board D. telecommuting
298	One or more computers connected to a hub computer is a(n)	A. ring network B. node C. information utility D. star network
299	A connection for similar networks.	A. satellite B. gateway C. bridge D. fax
300	A network type in which all computers have equal status.	A. communication links B. peer to peer C. WAN D. direct connect
301	The type of modulation that changes the height of the signal is called.	A. frequency B. phase C. amplitude D. prephase
302	The signals produced by a computer or terminal to be sent over phone lines must be converted to.	A. modems B. analog signals C. digital signals D. microwave

303	Microwave transmission, coaxial cables, and fiber optics are examples of.	A. modems B. communication links C. gateways D. ring network
304	Graphics and other paperwork can be transmitted directly using which technology?	A. CSMA/CD B. token passing C. facsimile D. bulletin board
305	Software to persue the Internet.	A. gateway B. EFT C. browser D. teleconferencing
306	Select the statement which is most correct about printer drivers.	A. There is one universal printer driver that will allow full functionality of all printers B. All printers made by a specific printer manufacturer can always use the same printer driver and have full functionality C. A laser printer driver from one manufacturer will provide full functionality for all laser printers regardless of the manufacturer. D. There is a specific printer driver designed for every model of printer that will allow the full functionality of that model of printer
307	In the networking environment a network adapter card driver is needed for.	A. Communication with other adapter cards on a network B. Communication between the file server and the other computers on the network C. Communication between different types of computers on a network D. Communication between the adapter card and the computers operating system
308	To make a personal computer act like a terminal, which type of software must be used?	A. fax B. videoconferencing C. bridge D. emulation
309	The iteration count for the DO statement DO 110 K = 3,19,4 will be	A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
310	The final value of K after following FORTRAN program segment is executed will be J=2 Do 50 I=3,8,J J=J+1 50 Continue J=5 * J	A. 2 B. 7 C. 40 D. The program can not be executed
311	In FORTRAN, the variable COUNT is used as.	A. integer variable B. real variable C. logical variable D. complex variable
312	The FORTRAN equivalent of the mathematical expression ab/cd is.	A. A * B / C * D B. A.B / C.D C. A * B / (C*D) D. A*B/B*D
313	Which of the following FORTRAN statement is valid?	A. DIST=VELO * + TIME B. HYP ** 2=BASE **2 + PERP ** 2 C. X = X +1.0 D. SAL + COMM = 180.0 + PROFIT
314	Which of the following variable name is legal?	A. PAK 123 B. A * B C. COMPUTER D. A/B
315	Identify the legal FORTRAN arithmetic assignment statement?	A. X = a+b +<u>1</u> B. 0.75 = A - B^c C. SN - a * (1-r **n) / (1 - r) D. NET + PR = SALE - COST
316	If a FORTRAN program begin with statement INTEGER SALARY, PROFIT,LOSS	A. SALARY B. PROFIT

	Then through the program integer variables will be represented by	C. LOSS D. All of the above
317	A type of computer that is faster because it has fewer instructions.	A. symbolic B. RISC C. ASCII-8 D. ROM burner
318	A collection of software that controls the overall operation of a computer is called	A. application software B. programming language C. system software D. operating software
319	The shortest period of time is a.	A. milisecond B. nanosecond C. picosecond D. microsecond
320	A person who gains illegal access to a computer system.	A. hacker B. worm C. software D. zapper
321	Popular object-oriented languages.	A. Pascal, Modula-3 B. C++ , Smalltalk C. LOGO , PROLOG D. COBOL , BASIC
322	Tlme-sharing of resources by users is usually.	A. based on time slices B. based on input C. event-driven D. operated by spooling
323	Loading the operating system into a personal computer is called	A. booting B. prompting C. interrupting D. paging
324	Popular application of flip-flop are.	A. counters B. shift registers C. transfer registers D. all of the above
325	The data obtained by counting are called	A. digital data B. continuous data C. analog data D. discrete data
326	Which type of computer operates by directly counting numbers.	A. special purpose B. analog C. digital D. hybrid
327	A group of characters that are treated as a single entity.	A. bit B. byte C. word D. address
328	A string of binary digits treated as a unit is called a.	A. bit B. byte C. word D. character
329	A built in number that identifies a location in storage.	A. character B. word C. byte D. address
330	In the computer world, the word digital means information that is in.	A. discrete units B. units that can be counted C. continuous , smooth form D. a and b
331	The smallest unit of information is a(n).	A. byte B. bit C. element D. atom
332	All of the following are normally input devices except for.	A. a digital camera B. a mouse C. an LCD D. a digitizer (scanner)
333	Pictures on a monitor are composed of tiny dots called.	A. a pixels B. CRTs C. VDTs D. elements
		A. joysticks

334	Examples of pointing devices that are used for computer input are.	A. joysticks B. mice C. trackballs D. all of the above
335	What is telecommuting?	A. a special form of electronic mail B. a new trend in roboties that may take the place of cars C. a trend towards working at home using personal computers and modems D. none of these
336	For calculating taxes, input to a computer could be.	A. numbers representing wages B. income C. tax tables D. all of the above
337	The physical parts of a computer system are called.	A. software B. input C. output D. hardware
338	The instruction that tell the computer what to do are called.	A. software B. output C. hardware D. telecommunication
339	The first few working computers.	A. were all made by American scientists B. were used almost exclusively for text processing C. generally had black and white CRT screen D. were, for the most part, developed for wartime uses
340	Which of the following is increasing as computer technology progresses?	A. speed B. efficiency C. hardware reliability D. all of these are inceasing
341	Integrated circuits are housed in.	A. vacuum tubes B. transistors C. software D. silicon chips
342	Mainframe computers are capable of communicating with several users simultaneously by.	A. using a terminal B. using a supercomputer C. using a workstation D. timesharing
343	Computers that are used to control temperature and humidity in buildings are considered to be.	A. Software B. special-purpose C. non-programmable D. analytical engines
344	Computers that are used in consumer goods, such as cars, are called.	A. enchanced B. software C. analog D. embedded
345	The software tools that allow a computer to be used for specific purposes are called.	A. firmware B. terminals C. hardware D. application programs
346	Testing of each individual program or module is called.	A. program testing B. volume testing C. system testing D. unit testing
347	In the course of a systems project, systems design	A. follows systems analysis B. follows development C. precedes systems analysis D. is the fourth phase
348	Positioning of headings and columns for the report format, considered during system design, might use.	A. a record layout an organization chart B. a decision table C. a printer spacing chart D. a printer spacing analysis
349	Programming and testing are elements of.	A. system analysis B. system development C. implementation D. system design
		A. after the system survey

350	Data gathering and data analysis take place.	B. after system analysis C. during system design D. during evaluation
351	The kind of interview where all questions are planned in advance is called	A. preplanned B. structured C. observation D. unstructutred
352	The entire new system is used by a portion of the users.	A. direct conversion B. pilot conversion C. file conversion D. parallel conversion
353	A systems analyst would observe the flow of data and interrelations of people within an organization during.	A. detail design B. preliminary design C. systems analysis D. a system survey
354	Use to ensure that no alternative is overlooked during data analysis.	A. data flow diagram B. organization chart C. Gantt chart D. decision table
355	The phase following detail design is,	A. preliminary investigation B. implementation C. system development D. system conversion
356	Scheduling deadlines and milestones can be shown on a.	A. system survey B. decision table C. prototype D. Gantt chart
357	Turning an entire project over to an outside firm for development is called.	A. auditing B. outsourcing C. preliminary investigation D. prototype
358	The person who requests study or work on a system is the.	A. client B. analyst C. change agent D. user
359	An organic chip is called a.	A. storage chip B. biochip C. microchip D. silicon chip
360	One Megabyte is equivalent to.	A. 2¹⁰bytes B. 2²⁰bytes C. 2³⁰bytes D. none of these
361	When the control unit directs the ALU to perform an operation on the data, the machine cycle is involved in its.	A. first step B. third step C. second step D. fourth step
362	An emerging technology that provides nonvolatile memory chips is.	A. flash memory B. PROM C. CMOS D. CISC
363	Tool to change PROM chips are called.	A. chip kits B. RAM burners C. PROM burner D. none of these
364	Assuming 8 bit for data, 1 bit for parity, 1 start bit and 2 stop bits, the number of characters that 1200 BPS communication line can transmit.	A. 10 CPS B. 120 CPS C. 12 CPS D. none of these
365	The widely used code in data communication is.	A. a bit ASCII B. 7 bit ASCII C. EBCDIC D. none of these
366	If a processor does not have direct and unassisted access to data items, these items are said to be.	A. off line B. Time Shared C. on line D. None of these
367	Rearranging data in a new sequence is known as.	A. Updating B. Batching C. Sorting D. Summarising

368	Which of the following is not a component of telecommunications?	A. sender B. office device C. medium D. receiver
369	In time division Multiplexing.	A. Time is doubled between bits of a byte B. Time slicing at CPU level takes place C. Total time available in the channel is divided between users and each user is allotted a time slice D. None of above
370	Point of sale terminal to.	A. Terminals associated with MICR B. Smart terminal C. Terminal associated with OCR D. None of above
371	A bootstrap is.	A. the flat cable that connects the CPU to the printer B. the flat cable from the disk controller card to the disk drive C. additional memory device D. a small initialization program to start up the computer
372	An A/D converter does the conversion from	A. Digital to analog B. Analog to digital C. Voltage to ampere D. Direct to alternate current
373	Program maintenance means	A. Maintaining a program exactly the way it was initially developed B. Changing a program due to changes in the organization C. Removing the errors from a program D. Changing a program due to changes in the organization
374	A conceptual error in a program is a/an	A. Logical error B. Execution error C. Syntactical error D. None of the above
375	Implementation of a program involves	A. Compilation of the program B. Debugging the program C. Testing the program with data D. All of the above
376	Temporary storage areas within the CPU are called	A. ROMs B. Registers C. Accumulators D. Address
377	Distribution data entry means that data can be	A. Entered at different location where it originates B. Sent to different locations from a central place C. Access from different places known as distribution points D. Distributed through a network
378	Excess-3 code is known as	A. Weighted code B. cyclic redundancy code C. algebraic code D. self complementing
379	Which of the following is associated with optics	A. Winchester B. RAM C. CD-ROM D. None of these
380	The number 7F00 in Hexadecimal when multiplied by 61 us	A. 7F16 B. 167F00 C. 7F006 D. None of these
381	The output of a sequential circuit depends upon	A. present input B. past inputs C. both a and b D. none of a and b
382	Which of the following description relates to a floppy diskette	A. 9-track 1600 BPI B. double sided double density C. 33 Mhz - zero-wait time D. 40 MB capacity

383	A parallel interface	A. transmit one bit at a time B. transmit one or more bits at a time using a single wire C. transmit 8 or more bits at a time using as many wires D. cannot be used to connect a printer to a PC
384	Error reports are an example of	A. sheduled report B. on-demand reports C. exception reports D. external reports
385	Computer follows a simple principle called GIGO which meas	A. Garbage input good output B. garbage in garbage out C. great instruction great output D. good input good output
386	When the control unit gets an instruction it is called	A. E-mail B. machine time C. I-time D. ALU time
387	Which of the following is not hardware	A. Magnetic tap B. Printer C. VDU terminal D. Assembler
388	Pick out the wrong definition	A. Access time - time needed to access the output B. EDP- acronym for Electronic Data Processing C. COBOL - a language used for business data processing D. Control unit - heart of a computer
389	The lowest level of management is concerned with	A. Operational information B. Traditional information C. Long Term planning D. Strategic information
390	By word processing we mean	A. Processing only words and not the number B. String manipulation C. A method of providing facility of text processing D. A software game for playing with words like "Hang man"
391	In computer science, by information we mean	A. Any output coming out form B. Processed data put in intelligent form C. A report printed by computer D. Plural of data
392	Conferencing in relation to computer systems means	A. Transfer of documents electronically via computers linked to each other B. Getting looked to an international network of computers C. Having unauthorized access to computer data D. online meanings using computers linked to each other
393	A dump terminal signifies that	A. It has lower IQ compared to an intelligent terminal B. It can not be used as an independent computer C. It does not have a keyboard connected to it D. It belongs to firs generation computers
394	An application package is used to	A. Meet specific needs of a user B. Run the computer system better C. Run the compiler smoothly D. Enable operating system control hardware better
395	The part of the computer system which performs the house keeping functions is called	A. Interpreter B. Compiler C. Operating system D. Assembler
396	For creating and editing legal documents which application package would be most useful?	A. Spreadsheet B. Word processing C. Graphics

		D. Communication
397	The concept of sending/receiving text etc, on computer networks is called	A. on-line database B. Electronic mail C. Teleconferencing D. Electronic mail
398	When a bank teller uses a computer terminal to know the balance in a customer's account it is an example of	A. on-line updating B. off-line processing C. on-line processing D. on-line query
399	A computer program written in a high level language is called a	A. Source program B. Object program C. Machine language program D. None of the above
400	Object program is	A. A program written in machine language B. A program to be translated into machine language C. The translation of a high-level language into machine language D. None of the above
401	The presence of both data and its related instructions in an object is	A. C++ B. encapsulation C. orientation D. inheritance
402	In preparing a program, one should first	A. plan the solution B. code the program C. document the problem D. define the problem
403	The fist Apple computer was built in	A. a garage B. a warehouse C. an apartment D. a factory
404	During the development of a program, drawing a flowchart is a means to	A. plan the solution B. code the program C. define the problem D. document the problem
405	An English-like language that one can use as a program design tool is	A. BASIC B. pseudocode C. PL/I D. Pascal
406	In preparing a program, desk-checking and translation are example of	A. coding B. planning C. testing D. documentating
407	The process of detecting, locating and correcting logic error is called	A. desk-checking B. translating C. debugging D. documenting
408	Comments in the program itself are part of	A. compiling B. translating C. linking D. documenting
409	A COBOL program has how many divisions	A. four B. two C. five D. seven
410	The first high-level language to be introduced was	A. COBOL B. FORTRAN C. Pascal D. Ada
411	The ability of an object to interpret a message using its own methods is called	A. Polymorphism B. encapsulation C. inheritance D. messaging
412	The language named for a French mathematician is	A. C B. Ada C. Pascal D. Modula-3
413	Specifying the kind of input, processing, and output required for a program occurs when	A. planning the solution B. flowcharting the problem C. coding the problem D. defining the problem

414	Error messages provided by a compiler are called	A. bug B. diagnostic C. translation D. mistakes
415	After starting the solution to a problem is pesudocode, the next step would be	A. testing the program B. coding the program C. documenting the program D. translating the program
416	The highest-level language are called	A. 4GLs B. high-level C. assembly D. natural
417	To activate an object, send	A. a message B. an instance C. a method D. an attribute
418	Software that translates assembly language into machine language is	A. a binary translator B. a compiler C. an assembler D. a link-loader
419	A standardized business language is	A. CODASYL B. BASIC C. COBOL D. Ada
420	In developing a program, documentation should be done	A. as the last step B. throughout the process C. only to explain errors D. only during the design phase
421	A fourth-generation language used for database retrieval	A. high level language B. assembly language C. query language D. procedural langauage
422	A language designed to generate routing business reports is	A. COBOL B. LISP C. RPG D. ALGOL
423	The lowest level of programming language is	A. nonprocedural language B. assembly language C. BASIC D. machine language
424	An assembly language uses	A. English words B. mnemonic codes C. 0s and 1s D. binary digits
425	The language Smalltalk is	A. procedural oriented B. document oriented C. problem oriented D. object oriented
426	An operating system is a	A. set of users B. form of time-sharing C. set of programs D. supervisor program
427	In multiprogramming, two or more programs can be executed	A. by optimizing compiler B. with two computers C. simultaneously D. concurrently
428	Management of an operating system is handled by	A. by interpreter B. the supervisor program C. utility program D. the CPU
429	The process of allocating main memory to programs and keeping the programs in memory separate from each other is called	A. memory protection B. memory management C. virtual storage D. real storage
430	UNIX is an example of a(n)	A. memory management B. generic operating system C. NOS D. utility program
431	The technique in shared systems that avoid interspersed printout from several programs is	A. paging B. queuing C. slicing

		D. spooling
432	The technique whereby part of the program is stored on disk and is brought into memory for execution as needed is called	A. memory allocation B. interrupts C. virtual storage D. prioritized memory
433	An operating system used exclusively with the manufacturer's computer	A. DOS B. proprietary C. UNIX D. NOS
434	A portable operating system	A. generic B. backup C. allocated D. utility
435	Another name for an operating environment is	A. page B. layer C. shell D. supervisor
436	Which one of the following is a graphical shell?	A. UNIX B. page C. utility program D. GUI
437	In multiprogramming, the process of confining each program to certain defined limits in memory is called	A. spooling B. time-sharing C. program scheduling D. memory protection
438	The corresponding memory spaces for pages are called	A. page utility B. page frames C. page blocks D. page modules
439	The time between the user's request and the computer's reply	A. concurrent time B. response time C. allocation time D. event time
440	An on-screen picture	A. page B. NOC C. icon D. spool
441	Take-a-turn time-sharing	A. spooling B. interfacing C. round-robin-scheduling D. prompting
442	Page frames are typically	A. 1K or 2K bytes B. 3K or 4K bytes C. 2K or 3K bytes D. 2K or 4K bytes
443	The memory area for programs with highest priority	A. page frames B. the background C. shells D. queues
444	Prewritten standard file-handling programs are called	A. pull-down menus B. language C. supervisors D. utilities
445	The signal that the computer is awaiting a command from the user	A. prompt B. time slice C. event D. interrupt
446	Another name for virtual memory is	A. virtual page B. foregound C. background D. utility
447	NOS refers to	A. network open system B. booting C. network operating system D. round-robin scheduling
448	Super computers are usually designed to process complex scientific applications and the computational speed of the system is most important. Each address in the CRAY-1 holds	A. 16 bits of information B. 32 bits of information C. 48 bit of information D. 64 bits of information
449	In EBCDIC (extended binary coded decimal interchange code) each character is denoted by	A. 3 bits B. 4 bits

449	In EBCDIC (extended binary coded decimal interchange code) each character is denoted by	C. 5 bits D. 8 bits
450	Computer follows a simple rule called GIGO, GIGO stand for	A. good input, good output B. great instructions, great output C. garbage in, garbage out D. gated input, gated output
451	Retaining data for future reference is called	A. storing B. sorting C. memorizing D. programming
452	The term 'word' in computer terminology refers to	A. bit formed into groups B. coded instructions C. memory size D. language used
453	A group of electronic, magnetic, or mechanical devices that store data is called	A. register B. address C. program D. software
454	The fastest type of ADC is	A. time interval B. parallel C. closed loop D. successive
455	Most of the errors in computer system could be attributed due to	A. virus B. programming errors C. hardware problems D. data entry errors
456	The five basic parts of a computer system are	A. hardware, software, memory,VDU, and magnetic tape B. store,arithmatic and logic unit, control unit, input device, and output device C. CPU, ALU,software,firmware, and operating system D. data bus,control lines,address bus,memory, and printer
457	A typical microcomputer has 64 K memory. It has 65,536 registers,each register storing 1 byte Each register is called	A. memory location B. address C. byte D. word
458	Pick up wrong statement regarding analog computers	A. Initial conditions during integration operation are imposed in an analog computer during reset mode B. Differentiators is analog circuit are not popular, became they are incapable of handling noisy ramp signals C. Memory or storage is an essential component of an analog computer D. Repetitive operations of analog computers are done to get a display on oscilloscope
459	Diodes are used in analog computer circuit as	A. phase shifter B. rectifier C. binary logic D. limiter
460	A computer process information	A. as direct by the operator B. automatically C. at once D. gradually and eventually
461	Which of the following IC logic family has maximum fan out capacity?	A. TTL B. DTL C. MOS D. CMOS
462	How many input leads will be required for a chip containing four two-input Not gates?	A. 7 B. 14 C. 12 D. 13
463	An error in a computer hardware and software is called a bug. Another name for its is	A. glitch B. hacker C. virus D. pixel
464	The correct order of data hierarchy is	A. bit-byte-record-field-file-data base B. bit-byte-record-field-file-data base C. bit-byte-file-record-field-data base

		D. bit-byte-field-record-file-data base
465	The act of reading new data into a register	A. erases the previous contents of the register B. is usually not possible C. is possible only when the register is an accumulator D. is possible only when the register is an accumulator or instruction register
466	Which of the following is termed ad minimum error code?	A. Binary code B. Gary code C. Excess 3-code D. Octal code
467	The correct processing unit	A. is operated from the control panel B. is controlled by the auxiliary storage unit C. is controlled by input as it enters the system D. controls all input,output, and processing
468	Which of the following is the example of sequential circuit	A. flip-flop B. counter C. shift register D. accumulator
469	Micro processor is based on	A. thermionic values B. transistors C. integrated circuits D. single integrated circuit or chip
470	Real time computing is possible because of the following number of storage locations	A. storage capability B. high speed C. accuracy D. versatility
471	Storage of 1K means that it has following number of storage locations	A. 1000 B. 964 C. 1024 D. 1032
472	The term 'baud' is a measure of the	A. speed at which data travels over a communications line B. capacity of memory C. error detection/correction capability of computer system D. instruction execution time
473	An interfact is basically a component that	A. test the system B. corrects the errors in program C. allows two incompatible entities with one another D. enhances the capability of a system/equipment
474	Debug is a term denoting	A. error correction process B. writing of instruction in developing a new program C. fault detection in equipment D. determine useful life
475	A 64 K-bit word computer has	A. 64 x 1000 bits B. 64 x 1012 bits C. 64 x 1020 bits D. 64 x 1024 bits
476	Simulation is a process in which	A. computer is used to control a process B. computer gather data for later processing C. full capacity of the system is utilized D. the computer system and program are used to produce actions similars to those in a real physical system
477	Real time system	A. are effective in process control B. process transactions by means of direct-access devices C. process data in manner similar to batch-access devices D. are not possible to achieve control
478	A collection of related fields in data organizing is called	A. group B. register C. file

		C. file D. record
479	The name for the screen clarity is :	A. Resolution B. LCD C. Discrete D. Pixel
480	Collection of raw facts and fiaures is called :	A. Information B. Processing C. Data D. Output
481	Data processing is also called :	A. Data computing B. Information technology C. Information system D. Calculating
482	An electronic device that accepts. process data and produces information is called	A. input devices B. computer C. output devices D. operating system
483	_____ is a category software	A. application software B. system software C. both a and b D. none of these
484	_____is an example of packaged software	A. MS word B. Front page C. MS-Access D. All
485	_____ is not an application software	A. internet B. Device drive C. Games D. Multimedia software
486	An inkiet pirnter is an example of a(n):	A. LASER printer B. Impact Printer C. COM printer D. NON-Impact Printer
487	CPU stand for:	A. Control Program Unit B. Central Processing Unit C. Central Programming Unit D. Centre Product unit
488	Is Secondary storage device	A. CD-ROM B. ROM C. Cache D. RAM
489	_____is secondary device	A. Hard Disk drive B. CD-ROM drive C. Tape drive D. All
490	The device drive is an example of :	A. Application software B. System software C. Freeware D. Shareware
491	_____is input device.	A. Keyboard B. Touchpad C. Microphone D. All
492	_____is not an example of input device.	A. Speaker B. Scaner C. Mouse D. Digital Camera
493	_____key is used to change lowercase letters mode to uppercase and vice versa.	A. Alt B. Enter C. Ctrl D. Caps Lock
494	Computer is a combination of:	A. Software B. Hardware C. Both A and B D. None
495	_____ is not a hardware component.	A. Input device B. Secondary Storage C. Processor D. Operating system
		A. Secondary memory

496	Another name of main memory is :	B. Primary storage C. Permanent Memory D. None
497	A set of instructions in a computer is:	A. Software B. Program C. Hardware D. Both A and B
498	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
499	_____ key is used to cancel the current operation	A. Alt B. Caps Lock C. Ese D. Num lock
500	Arrow keys are also known as :	A. Function keys B. Cursor control keys C. Toggle keys D. Special keys
501	_____input device is not a pointing device	A. Scanner B. Pointing Stick C. Digitizing Tablet D. Touchpad
502	_____ pointing devices has a vertical handle like a gearshift lever:	A. Light pen B. Pointing stick C. Trackball D. Joystick
503	_____ pointing device uses the sensors to detect the touch of a finger	A. Touchscreen B. Light Pen C. Pointing Stick D. Joystick
504	Imaging uses what device to input data:	A. Tablet B. Icon C. Barcode Reader D. Scanner
505	The Barcode is called	A. Universal product code B. EBCDIC code C. ASCII Code D. Unicode
506	_____ is a photoelectric scanner that translate the barcode symbol into digital code.	A. MICR B. Barcode Reader C. OCR D. OMR
507	_____ devices is used chek and process the test marks of students	A. OMR B. Barcode Reader C. An example of smart card D. MICR
508	_____ is an autio input device:	A. Digital camera B. Microphone C. Video camera D. Speaker
509	Data communication requires only a :	A. Sender B. Receiver C. Transmission Medium D. All of the above
510	The process of transferring data from one location to another is called:	A. Data processing B. Data Computing C. Data communication D. Data sequencing
511	The information that is to be transferred from one location to another is called:	A. Signals B. Data C. Sender D. Message
512	_____ is component of data communication.	A. Sender B. Receiver C. Encoder and Decoder D. All
513	_____is not component of data communication.	A. Medium B. Voltage C. Decoder D. Receiver

514	A device that receives messages is called:	A. Transmitter B. Receiver C. Source D. Sender
515	The _____ is the physical path over which a message travels.	A. Protocol B. Medium C. Single D. All
516	The electromagnetic or light waves representing data are called:	A. Reraction B. Information C. Signals D. None
517	BIT stands for:	A. Binary integer B. Binary Digit C. Binary Interval D. None of the above
518	Communication between a computer and a keyboard involves	A. Simplex B. half-duplex C. Full-duplex D. automatic
519	Light sound and radio waves are examples of :	A. Analog Signals B. Digital Signals C. Simple Signals D. None
520	The number of times a wave repeats during a specific time interval is called	A. Amplitude B. Oscillation C. Frequency D. Pulses
521	The Height of wave within a given period of time is called :	A. Amplitude B. Oscillation C. Frequency D. Pulses
522	Which types of data consists of words ,sentences and paragraphs	A. Text B. Image C. Numeric D. Video
523	The charts, graphs and pictures are examples of:	A. Image B. Audio C. Video D. Text
524	The music and speech represent the:	A. Image Data B. Audio Data C. Video Data D. Text Data
525	_____Coding schemes use 4 bit code	A. Unicode B. ASCII C. EBCDIC D. BCD
526	_____coding scheme is used by IBM	A. Unicode B. ASCII C. EBCDIC D. BCD
527	IBM stands for	A. International Business Machine B. International Binary Machine C. Internal Business Machine D. International Business Microsoft
528	The _____ is the physical path over which the message travels :	A. Protocol B. Medium C. Signal D. All of the above
529	The height of the wave is called :	A. Oscillation B. Amplitude C. Signal D. Frequency
530	ASCII 7 bit code can represent maximum	A. 265 character B. 128 character C. 64 character D. 65536 character
531	ASCII 8 bit code can represent maximum	A. 256 character B. 128 character C. 64 character

		C. 64 character D. 65536 character
532	_____ code systems can represent upto 65536 symbols	A. ASCII-7 B. EBCDIC C. ASCII-8 D. Unicode
533	BCD stands for	A. None B. Binary coded decimal C. Bit coded digit D. Byte coded decimal
534	How many types of data transmission modes are there?	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
535	In_____communication modes the data communication can take place in only one direction	A. Simplex B. Half-duplex C. Full-deplex D. None
536	A computer can be defined as an electronic device that can	A. carry out arithmetic operation B. carry out logical operation C. do complicated calculation D. accept and possessed data by implementing sequentially a set of stored in instruction
537	A computer drive its basic strength from	A. speed B. accuracy C. memory D. all of above
538	A computer drive its basic strength from	A. speed B. accuracy C. memory D. all of above
539	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
540	The computer program consists of mainly the following number of parts	A. 3 B. 2 C. 4 D. 5
541	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
542	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
543	Raw data is processed by the computer into	A. number of sheet B. updates C. paragraph D. information
544	Rearranging of data in sequence is called	A. updating B. editing C. batching D. sorting
545	A data arranged in intelligible form is called	A. processed data B. information C. programe` D. software
546	The most powerful computers are	A. Supercomputer B. mainframe computers C. super minis D. super micros
547	The most powerful computers are	A. super minis B. super micros C. mainframe computers D. Supercomputer
548	The basic operation performed by the computer is called	A. arithmetic operation B. logic operation C. storage and retrieval operation D. all of above

549	The basic operation performed by the computer is called	A. arithmetic operation B. logic operation C. storage and retrieval operation D. all of above
550	A computer can not do anything without	A. programme B. input device C. output device D. VDU
551	Which of the following is associated with second generation computers	A. transistors B. high level procedural language C. magnetic core memory D. all of above
552	Electron NumericaL integrator and Calculator belongs to the	A. first generation digital computer B. second generation computers C. third generation computers D. fourth generation computers
553	The major operational problem of the early first generation computers was	A. inaccurate results B. poor reliability C. delayed results D. limited capabilities
554	Pick out of the wrong statement about computers	A. It is a logical machine B. it can be access any piece of information that it has in store C. it is devoid of emotion has no feeling or instincts D. it approaches its information in unrestricted manner
555	Stored instruction and data in digital computer consist of	A. alphabets B. numerals C. character D. bits
556	A digital computer performs its computation by	A. mechanical means B. analogy C. guessing D. counting
557	A digital computer performs its computation by	A. counting B. guessing C. analogy D. mechanical means
558	Binary Coded decimal number express each decimal digit as	A. binary digits B. nibble C. word D. byte
559	The use of computer for business application is attractive because of its	A. accuracy B. reliability C. speed D. all of above
560	An analog computer can be worked directly with	A. magnetic tapes B. punched card C. magnetic disk D. none of the above
561	The analog computer deals directly with	A. number of pulses B. measured values of continuous physical magnitudes C. signal in the form of 0-1 D. signal in discrete values from 0-9
562	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
563	Who is regarded as the father of computers	A. John Napier B. Pascal C. Charles Babbage D. Hollerith
564	The first computer to use electrical power was developed by	A. Herman Hollerith B. Thomas J,Watson C. John.V Atanasoff D. Howard Aiken
565	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
566	The central processing unit comprises of	A. memory ,VDU and printers B. software,hardware,and power supply unit C. input devices output devices and memory D. software arithmetic and logic unit,and control unit
567	The central processing unit comprises of	A. software,hardware,and power supply unit B. software arithmetic and logic unit,and control unit C. memory ,VDU and printers D. input devices output devices and memory
568	The entire computer is coordinated by	A. The ALU B. the accumulator C. arithmetic operators D. the control unit
569	During E time the ALU	A. examines the instruction B. enters the instruction C. executes the instruction D. elicits the instruction
570	The heart of the digital computer is	A. control unit B. memory unit C. logic unit D. visual display unit
571	The unit that transform data in informaion is the	A. CPU B. ROM C. DVD D. OCR
572	The equipment attached to CPU which computer can access are called	A. Hardware B. input output devices C. peripherals D. computer components
573	The equipment attached to CPU which computer can access are called	A. computer components B. input output devices C. peripherals D. Hardware
574	An example of peripheral devices	A. CPU B. Printer C. Spreadsheet D. microcomputer
575	Which of the following does not support I/O devices	A. speaker B. OCR C. joystick D. ALU
576	Laser beam technology is used for	A. terminals B. optical disk C. keyboard D. magnetic tape
577	Voice input device convert voice input to	A. digital code B. OCR-A C. bar codes D. optical marks
578	Imaging used what devices to input data?	A. scanner B. barcode reader C. icon D. tablet
579	The cursor can be moved rolling this devices on a flat surface:	A. mouse B. trackball C. want reader D. interactive tablet
580	The mechanism for reading or writing data in a disk is called	A. track B. rorational delay C. access arm D. seek time
581	The mechanism for reading or writing data in a disk is called	A. access arm B. rorational delay C. seek time D. track

582	The mechanism for reading or writing data in a disk is called	A. track B. access arm C. seek time D. rorational delay
583	Which input device is often attached to laptop computers:	A. trackball B. inscriber C. wand reader D. graphic display
584	A color screen with the best resolution	A. MICR B. VGA C. SVGA D. LCD
585	Computer output produced as small film images is called	A. OCR B. COM C. LCD D. OMR
586	Computer output produced as small film images is called	A. OMR B. LCD C. COM D. OCR
587	In a computer system,which of the following has largest number of mechanical components and thus most unreliable :	A. magnetic disk B. magnetic drum C. floppy disk D. printer
588	The disk storage that use both magnet and laser beam	A. hashing B. magneto optical C. CD-ROM D. WORM
589	Personal computer user may wish to increase their hard disk storage capacity with	A. higher density B. DAT C. read only media D. removable hard disk cartridge.
590	CD-ROM has the same format as	A. backup tape B. DAT C. diskette D. audio compact disk
591	CD-ROM has the same format as	A. DAT B. diskette C. audio compact disk D. backup tape
592	The concept of using several small disk packs that work together as a unit is	A. CD-ROM B. RAID C. WORM D. OMR
593	Which is not beneficial of secondary storage	A. convenience B. DAT C. economy D. space
594	A magnetized spot represents	A. cpi B. MB C. 0 bit D. 1 bit
595	A magnetize spot represent	A. CPI B. MB C. 0 bit D. 1 bit
596	If electrical power supply to a computer system is inadvertently disrupted ,the serious damage would occur to	A. CPU B. disk C. CRT D. printer
597	The most commonly used output devices in a computer system are	A. printers and monitors B. disk drives and printers C. disk drive and tape drives D. tape drive and keyboards
598	A digital computer system consists of a central processing unit interfaced with	A. input devices B. auxiliary storage C. output devices D. all of above
599	Abother word for printer	A. monochrome B. microfiche ` C. pixel D. cursos

600	A device used for optical character recognition is	A. wand reader B. light pen C. mouse D. micr reader
601	A device that inputs data by scanning letters and number is a	A. keyboard B. wand reader C. mouse D. diskette
602	Soft copy refers to	A. OCR-A B. screen output C. microfiche D. digitizing
603	DASD refers to	A. disk storage B. track C. tape storage D. sorting
604	A disk pack within a selected data module is a	A. backup unit B. Winchester C. diskette D. Cd-Rom
605	A disk pack within a selected data module is a	A. backup unit B. Winchester C. diskette D. Cd-Rom
606	The time required for the access arm to get into position over a particular track is	A. rotational delay B. data transfer C. seek time D. head switching
607	The speed at which a disk can find data being bought is called	A. access time B. data transfer rate C. direct time D. cylinder time
608	A pictorial screen symbol that represent a computer activity is called	A. pointer B. touch screen C. miicr D. icon
609	A pictorial screen symbol that represent a computer activity is called	A. touch screen B. icon C. miicr D. pointer
610	A storage medium which can not support both direct access and sequential access application is	A. <blockquote style="margin: 0 0 0 40px; border: none; padding: 0px;">magnetic drum</blockquote> B. hard disk C. magnetic tape D. floppy disk
611	Shift of register by one bit to left in binary code is equivalent to	A. addition of 2 B. subtraction of 2 C. division by 2 D. multiplication by 2
612	Assigning more sector to outer hard disk is called	A. zone recording B. randomizing C. sectoring D. data transfer
613	Assigning more sector to outer hard disk is called	A. data transfer B. randomizing C. sectoring D. zone recording
614	The major disadvantage of magnetic tape is	A. cost B. unreliability of store data C. slow data recording D. data is accessed sequentially
615	The ability to return a change disk record to its original location is called	A. magneto optical B. rotational delay C. updating in place D. multimedia
616	A one color screen on a black background is called	A. monochrome B. addressable C. blank D. lcd