

Computer Science 9th Class English Medium Chapter 1 Online Test

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

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

27	What type of environment remains unchanged unless the system provides an output.	A. Dynamic B. Static C. Deterministic D. Non-deterministic
28	What are the basic components of a system?	A. Users, hardware, software B. Objectives, components, environment, communication C. Input, Output, processes D. Sensors, actuators, controllers
29	What concept does the theory of systems aim to understand.	A. Hardware design B. System interactions and development over time. C. Software applications D. Network security
30	What role does the Operating system (OS) play in a computer?	A. It performs calculations and executes instructions B. It temporarily stores data and instructions for the CPU C. It receives input from interface components and decides what to do with it. D. It provides long-term storage of data and software
31	Which of the following describes the Von Neumann architecture's main characteristic?	A. Separate memory for data and instructions B. Parallel execution of instructions C. Single memory store for both program instructions and data D. Multiple CPUs for different tasks
32	What is a disadvantage of the Von Neumann architecture?	A. Complex design due to separate memory spaces B. Difficult to modify program stored in memory C. Bottleneck due to single memory space for instructions and data D. Lack of flexibility in executing instructions
33	Which of the following transports data inside a computer among different components?	A. Control Unit B. System Bus C. Memory D. Processor