

GAT Subject Computer Science Online MCQs

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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 process data by implementing sequentially a set of stored instructions.
2	A Computer devices its basic strength from	A. Speed B. Accuracy C. Memory D. All of the above
3	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
4	The computer program consists of mainly the following number of parts.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
5	A computer is very high speed, accuracy and reliability .Its intelligent quotient could be of the order of.	A. 0 B. 10 C. 15 D. 20
6	Raw data is processed by the computer into	A. Number sheets B. Updates C. Paragraph D. Information
7	Rearranging of data in a sequence is called.	A. updating B. Editing C. Batching D. Sorting
8	A data arranged in intelligible form is called.	A. Processed data B. Program C. Software D. Information
9	The most powerful computers are.	A. Super minis B. Super Micros C. Super mainframe D. Super Computers
10	The basic operation performed by a computer is.	A. Arithmetic operations B. Logic operations C. Storage and retrieval operations D. All of above
11	A computer can't do anything without	A. Program B. Input Device C. Output Device D. VDU
12	Which of the following is associated with second generation computers.	A. Transistors B. Magnetic core memory C. High level procedural language D. All of above
13	Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator belongs to the.	A. First Generation digital computer B. Second generation computer C. Third generation computer D. Fourth generation computers
14	The major operational problem of the early first generation computers was.	A. Inaccurate results B. Poor reliability C. Delayed results D. Limited capabilities
		A. It is logical machine

15	Pick out the wrong statement about computers.	<p>B. It can access any piece of information that it has in store.</p> <p>C. It is devoid of emotion, has no feelings or instincts</p> <p>D. It approaches its information in unrestricted manner.</p>
16	Stored instructions and data in a digital computer consist of.	<p>A. Alphabets</p> <p>B. Numerals</p> <p>C. Characters</p> <p>D. Bits</p>
17	A digital computer performs its computations by.	<p>A. Mechanical means</p> <p>B. Analogy</p> <p>C. Pressing</p> <p>D. Counting</p>
18	Binary coded decimal numbers express each decimal digit as .	<p>A. Binary digits</p> <p>B. Nibble</p> <p>C. Word</p> <p>D. Byte</p>
19	The use of computer for business applications is attractive because of its.	<p>A. Accuracy</p> <p>B. Reliability</p> <p>C. Speed</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
20	An analog computer can be worked directly with	<p>A. Magnetic tapes</p> <p>B. Punched card</p> <p>C. Magnetic disk</p> <p>D. None of the above</p>
21	The analog computer deals directly with	<p>A. Number of pulses</p> <p>B. Measured values of continuous physical magnitudes</p> <p>C. Signals in the form of 0 or 1</p> <p>D. Signals in discrete values from 0 to 9</p>
22	A Hybrid computer is the one having combined properties of.	<p>A. Super and microcomputers</p> <p>B. Mini and microcomputers</p> <p>C. Analog and digital computers</p> <p>D. None of the above</p>
23	Who is regarded as the Father of computers.	<p>A. John Napier</p> <p>B. Pascal</p> <p>C. Charles Babbage</p> <p>D. Hollerith</p>
24	The first computer to use electrical power was developed by	<p>A. Herman Hollerith</p> <p>B. Thomas J. Watson</p> <p>C. John V. Atanasoff</p> <p>D. Howard Aiken</p>
25	The Mark-I was built by	<p>A. Thomas Watson</p> <p>B. Dr. John Mauchly</p> <p>C. John V. Atanasoff</p> <p>D. Howard Aiken</p>
26	The first digital computer to work electrically was the	<p>A. UNIVAC</p> <p>B. Atanasoff Berry Computer</p> <p>C. Mark -I</p> <p>D. Analytical Machine</p>
27	The ENIAC, using ABC principles, was designed by	<p>A. Charles Babbage</p> <p>B. Bell Laboratories</p> <p>C. John V. Atanasoff</p> <p>D. Mauchly and Eckert</p>
28	Pick out the wrong statement about modern computer systems.	<p>A. These are simple and easy to take care of</p> <p>B. Even beginners, untrained persons can safely handle them</p> <p>C. They require a highly disciplined approach</p> <p>D. It is important to understand the proper handling of each element and proper overall procedures must be followed</p>
29	Hollerith's Tabulating Machine Company eventually became .	<p>A. IBM</p> <p>B. AT & T</p> <p>C. Apple</p> <p>D. General Electric</p>
30	First generation computers were characterized by the use of the .	<p>A. Microprocessor</p> <p>B. Vacuum tube</p> <p>C. Transistor</p> <p>D. Integrated circuit</p>

		an integrated circuit
31	Pick up the correct statement	<p>A. Most mainframe sare 48 -bit machines</p> <p>B. Thousands of super computer are currently being built</p> <p>C. Supercomputers are usually designed to process accounting applications</p> <p>D. Mainframes my have multiprocessor components that permit several tasks to be processed at the same instant is time.</p>
32	Most mainframe computers are basically.	<p>A. 4 bit machines</p> <p>B. 8 bit machines</p> <p>C. 16 bit machines</p> <p>D. 32 bit machines</p>
33	Primary storage for the UNIVAC was via	<p>A. Punched cards</p> <p>B. Transistors</p> <p>C. Magnetic cores</p> <p>D. Disk packs</p>
34	IBM's System/360 family of computers was introduced during the .	<p>A. 1950s</p> <p>B. Third generation</p> <p>C. Second generation</p> <p>D. 1990s</p>
35	The general purpose processor on chip is otherwise known as the	<p>A. ENIAC</p> <p>B. Microcomputer</p> <p>C. Pocket calculator</p> <p>D. Microprocessor</p>
36	The focus of the fifth generation is .	<p>A. Connectivity</p> <p>B. Symbolic languages</p> <p>C. Silicon</p> <p>D. Memory chips</p>
37	The disadvantages of analog computer over the digital computer lies in its.	<p>A. Set up being closely resembling the physical system</p> <p>B. Having parallel struc</p> <p>C. Being readily tied up with a physical system without uinsg expensive inter phase.</p> <p>D. Need for scaling, limited number of units, limited accuracy</p>
38	An integrated circuit is.	<p>A. A complex circuit</p> <p>B. An integrating device</p> <p>C. Fabricated on a tiny silicon chip</p> <p>D. Another name for chip</p>
39	The accuracy of analog computers as compared to digital computer is.,	<p>A. More</p> <p>B. Upredictable</p> <p>C. Less</p> <p>D. Nearly same</p>
40	The accuracy of analog computers as compared to digital computer is.,	<p>A. Nearly same</p> <p>B. Less</p> <p>C. Upredictable</p> <p>D. More</p>
41	Pick up the wrong statement in the analogy of mechanical and electrical devices.	<p>A. Resistance is analog of damping</p> <p>B. Inductance is analog of mass</p> <p>C. Capacitance is analog of spring constant</p> <p>D. Charge is analog of displacement.</p>
42	An analog computer produces its results inthe form of .	<p>A. Numbers</p> <p>B. Codes of '0' s and '1' s</p> <p>C. Log format</p> <p>D. Graphs</p>
43	PDP-5,PDP-9,IBM-360 series and IBM-370 series belong to the	<p>A. First generation computers</p> <p>B. Second generation computers</p> <p>C. Third generation computers</p> <p>D. Fourth generation computers</p>
44	IBM-1401, CD(C) 6600, IBM-7030 ect. belong to the	<p>A. First Generation computer</p> <p>B. Second generation computer</p> <p>C. Third generation computers</p> <p>D. Fourth generation computers</p>
45	The main advantage of analog computers compared to digital computes is that they are more.	<p>A. Efficient in continuous calculations such as differentiation and integration</p> <p>B. Efficient in handling vast data</p> <p>C. Accurate and precise</p>

		D. Reliable.
46	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
47	A physical system can be modeled by a set of	A. Boolean equations B. Logic equations C. Differential equations D. Linear algebraic equations
48	The differential equations are solved by.	A. analog computers. B. Digital computers C. Differential machine D. Both analog and digital computers.
49	A microprocessor has memory location from 0000 to 3 FFF, 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
50	Who is responsible for introducing the concept of stored program.	A. Blaise Pascal B. Herman Hollerith C. Charles Bababage D. John von Neumann
51	What is pioneer in the field of computer languages who played an important role in the development of COBOL.	A. Grace M. Hopper B. Howard H. Aiken C. John Von Neumann D. Thomas J. Watson
52	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
53	Computers that deal with discreae data are called.	A. Discrete computers B. Digital computers C. Analog computers D. Micro computers
54	The concurrent processing of computer program via terminals on one computer system is an example.of.	A. Realtime processing B. Time sharing C. Interactive processing D. All of the above
55	Relevant knowledge produced as output of data processing operations and acquired to enhance understanding and to achieve specific purpose ins called.	A. Data B. Fact C. Source D. Information
56	A fast and accurate electronic data manipulation system that can accept and store data, process it, and provide output results as per the instructions of stored progrm is called.	A. Calculator B. Manipulator C. Information machine D. Computer
57	Arranging classified data in a predetermined sequence to facilitate processing is called.	A. Storing B. Sorting C. Processing D. Classifying
58	Program written to cause computers to function in a desired way are called.	A. Hard ware B. Instruction C. Software D. Algorithm
59	The binary information contained in a computer is referred to as.	A. Hard ware B. Memory C. Program D. Instruction
60	Which is not a professional computer job?	A. Systems analyst B. Programmer C. User D. Data entry operator
61	Charles Babbage set out to create a device that could carry out any calculation to twenty digits of accuracy called a.	A. Computer B. Analytical engine C. Calculator D. Mainframe
62	Charles Babbage workd closely with _____ to develop his device.	A. Ada Lovelace B. Joseph Marie Charles C. Herman Hollerith Jacquard D. Lord Byron.
		A. Text processing.

63	Historically, the first computer were used or.	A. Data processing B. Data storage, C. Simulation and modeling D. Arithmetic calculations.
64	A digital computer is also called._____computer.	A. Mini computer B. Micro compuer C. Mechanical computer D. None of these
65	_____ computers are special purpose computers.	A. Digital B. Hybrid C. Microcomputer D. Supper Computer
66	_____ is an external example of hardware.	A. Monitor B. Sound card C. Modem D. None of these
67	A computer devices its basic strength from	A. Speed B. Accuracy C. Memory D. All of above
68	The major operational problem of the early first generation computers was.	A. Inaccurate results B. Poor reliability C. delayed results D. Limited capabilities
69	Machine language is a language,	A. Low level B. High level C. Middle level D. None of these
70	With the onset of the _____ governments sought to develop computers to exploit their potential.	A. First world war. B. Second World war C. Civil War D. None of these
71	A digital computer performs its computations by_____	A. Mechanical means B. Analogy C. guessing D. Counting
72	The analog computer deals directly with.	A. Number of pulses B. Measured values of continuous physical magnitudes C. Signal in the form of 0 or 1 D. Signal in discrete values from 0 to 9
73	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
74	The ENIAC, using ABC principles was designed by.	A. Charles Babbage B. Bell Laboratories C. John V. Atanasoff D. Mauchly and Echert
75	_____ is are the most powerful computers.	A. Super minis B. Supere micros C. Super mainframe D. Super computers
76	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 process data by implementing sequentially a set of stored instructions.
77	A basic operation performed by a computer is.	A. Arithmetic operation B. Logic operations C. Storage and retrieval operations D. All of above
78	Which of the following is associated with second generation computer.	A. Transistor B. Magnetic core memory C. High level procedural language D. All of above
79	The type of computer that counts the number directly that represents numerals, letters, or other special symbols is called.	A. Analog computer B. Digital computer C. Hybrid computer D. None of these
		A. Mini computer

80	Desirable features of analog and digital computers are combined to make _____ computers.	<p>A. Analog computer</p> <p>B. Hybrid computer</p> <p>C. Micro computer</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
81	Hollerith's Tabulating Machine Company eventually became _____	<p>A. IBM</p> <p>B. AT 7 T</p> <p>C. APPLE</p> <p>D. General Electric</p>
82	First generation computers were characterized by the use of the _____	<p>A. Microprocessor</p> <p>B. Vacuum tube</p> <p>C. Transister</p> <p>D. Integrated circuit</p>
83	Most mainframe computers are basically _____ machine.	<p>A. 4 bit</p> <p>B. 8 bit</p> <p>C. 16 bit</p> <p>D. 32 bit</p>
84	A computer is capable of performing almost any task, provided that it can be	<p>A. Coded</p> <p>B. Memorized</p> <p>C. Analyzed</p> <p>D. Reduced to a series of logical steps.</p>
85	The computer process Raw data into _____	<p>A. Number sheets</p> <p>B. Updates</p> <p>C. Paragraphs</p> <p>D. Information</p>
86	_____ means rearranging of data in a sequence.	<p>A. Editing</p> <p>B. Updating</p> <p>C. Batching</p> <p>D. Sorting</p>
87	The abacus emerged in _____	<p>A. Asia Minor</p> <p>B. Central Asia</p> <p>C. Europe</p> <p>D. America</p>
88	the abacus emerged about _____ years ago in Asia Minor.	<p>A. 4,000</p> <p>B. 5,000</p> <p>C. 6,000</p> <p>D. 7,000</p>
89	The history of first generation computers extends from 1945 to.	<p>A. 1953</p> <p>B. 1954</p> <p>C. 1955</p> <p>D. 1956</p>
90	The first commercial computer, delivered in 1951, is called.	<p>A. Mark -1</p> <p>B. Analytical machine</p> <p>C. Atanasoff Berry Computer</p> <p>D. UNIACI</p>
91	A computer is capable of performing almost any task, provided that it can be	<p>A. Coded</p> <p>B. Memorized</p> <p>C. Analyzed</p> <p>D. Reduced to series of logical steps.</p>
92	The main characteristic of fifth generation computers is.	<p>A. Artificial intelligence.</p> <p>B. Windows operation</p> <p>C. All of the above</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
93	Data and stored instructions in a digital computer consists of .	<p>A. Numerals</p> <p>B. Alphabets</p> <p>C. Characters</p> <p>D. Bits</p>
94	One particular use for the abacus is teaching children simple mathematics and especially.	<p>A. Addition</p> <p>B. Subtraction</p> <p>C. Multiplication</p> <p>D. Division</p>
95	The history of computer is divided into the following generations.	<p>A. Two</p> <p>B. Three</p> <p>C. Four</p> <p>D. Five</p>
96	A computer is very high speed, accuracy and reliability. Its intelligent quotient could be of the order of.	<p>A. 0</p> <p>B. 10</p> <p>C. 15</p> <p>D. 20</p>
97	IBM's system family of computers was introduced during the .	<p>A. First generation</p> <p>B. Second generation</p> <p>C. Third generation</p> <p>D. Forth generation</p>

98	Which one of the following statements is wrong in the analogy of mechanical and electrical devices?	A. Resistance is analog of damping B. Inductance is analog of mass C. Capacities is analog of spring constant D. Charge is analog of displacement
99	An analog computer produces its results in the form of .	A. Codes '0' and '1' s B. Numbers C. Log format D. Graphs
100	Historically , the first computers were used for.	A. Text processing B. Data storage C. Simulation and modelling D. Arithmetic calculations
101	_____ are programs which are written to cause computers to function in a desired way.	A. Hardware B. Instruction C. Software D. Sorting
102	Charles Babbage worked closely with__ to develop his device.	A. Ada Lovelace B. Joseph Marie Charles C. Herman Hollerith Charles D. Lord Byron
103	In analog computers time scaling is done to make them operator .	A. fast B. Slowly C. In time delay mode D. Either fasts or slow
104	Analog computers are_____ accurate as compared to digital computer is.	A. More B. Less C. Nearly same D. Unpredictable
105	CD(C) 6600, IBM-1401, IBM-7030 etc. belong to the	A. First generation of computer B. Second generation computer C. Third generation computer D. Fourth generation computer
106	A floppy disk is a _____ generation computer invention.	A. 1st B. 2nd C. 3rd D. 4th
107	_____ are the computers designed for complex scientific job.	A. Mainframe computers B. Mini computers C. Micro computer D. Super computers
108	_____ are used for translating high language instructions in to machines code or an object code.	A. Interpreters B. Assemblers C. Compiler D. None of these
109	_____ are used for translating assembly language code to machine code.	A. Interpreters. B. Assemblers C. Compiler D. None of these
110	Second generation computers belong to.	A. 1956-1963 B. 1945-1956 C. 1964-1971 D. 1971 - Present
111	the general purpose processor on chip is otherwise known as the .	A. ENIAC B. Microprocessor C. Pocket calculator D. Microprocessor
112	The transfer of 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
113	People on a LAN can share.	A. Printer B. CD-ROM disk drive C. Modem D. All of above
114	A LAN is a combination of.	A. Network adapter cards B. LAN Cables C. LAN Application software D. All of above
		A. bus

115	A network of geographically distant computers and terminals is called a.	B. WAN C. Gate way D. LAN
116	Project 802 defines standards for which layers of the OSI model?	A. Application and Presentation layers. B. Physical and data link layers. C. Transport and Network layers. D. Network and Data Link layers.
117	What layer of the OSI model does data compression?	A. Network B. Data Link C. Presentation D. Physical
118	Which of the following access methods listens to the cable for network traffic before sending data?	A. Token passing B. Polling C. CSMA/CA D. CSMA/CD
119	What enables a computer to work with a printer?	A. Protocols B. Drivers C. Packet processor D. HCL
120	The Media Access Control sublayer resides in which OSI layer?	A. Physical B. Data link C. Net work D. Transport
121	Which of the following is not a category of network problems.	A. Newsgroup problems B. Physical problems C. Electrical problems D. Viruses
122	A device that connects multiple nodes to the network is.	A. A modem B. A repeater C. A router D. A hub
123	Which of the following does not provide a graphical user interface.	A. OS/2 B. MS-DOS C. Macintosh D. Windows NT work station
124	Which of the following topologies is passive?	A. Star topology B. Ring topology C. Bus topology D. Hybrid topology
125	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
126	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
127	A driver is.	A. Hardware B. A peripheral device C. A card D. Software
128	Who Invented the modem?	A. IBM B. DEC C. AT & T information system, USA D. Apple computers Inc.
129	What does the acronym ISDN stand for?	A. International Services Data Network B. Intelligent Services Digital Data Network C. Integrated Services Digital Data Network D. Interactive Services Digital Data Network
130	Logical security for on line systems is achieved primarily by_ and authorization codes.	A. MIS B. Passwords C. Tactical D. None of the above
131	FDDI is a.	A. Ring network B. Star network C. Mes network D. bus network

132	How many pairs of computers can simultaneously communicate on Ethernet LAN?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. Multiple
133	The process of converting from analog to digital is called.	A. Modulation B. Line switching C. Telecommuting D. Demodulation
134	Communication circuits tht 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
135	Electronic banking.	A. Token ring B. Mosale C. EFT D. BBS
136	Centralized processing but with access from terminals is known as.	A. DDP B. A ring network C. Telecommuting D. A teleprocessing system.
137	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.
138	The device used with satellite transmission that ensures that strong outgoing signals do not interface with weak incoming signals is called.	A. Microwave B. Transponder C. Cable D. Modem
139	Terminal is a:	A. Device to give power supply to computer B. Point at which data centers or leaves the computer. C. The last instruction in a program D. Any input/output device
140	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
141	A computer based system in which a telephone message is recorded in digital form and then forwarded to other is.	A. A teleconferencing B. Voice mail C. A bulletin board D. Telecommuting
142	One or more computers connected to a hub computer is a.	A. Ring network B. node C. Star network D. Information utility
143	A connection for similar networks.	A. Satellite B. gateway C. bridge D. fax
144	A network type in which all computers have equal status.	A. Communication links B. peer to peer C. WAN D. direct connect
145	The types of modulation that changes the height of the signal is called.	A. frequency B. phase C. amplitude D. Prophase
146	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. microwaves
147	Microwave transmission, coaxial cables, and fiber optics are examples of.	A. modems B. communication links C. gateways D. ring network
148	Graphics and other paperwork can be transmitted directly using which technology?	A. CSMA/CD B. token passing C. face smile D. Bulletin board

149	Software to peruse the internet:	A. gate way B. EFT C. Browser D. Teleconferencing
150	To make a personal computer act like a terminal, which type of software must be used?	A. fax B. videoconferencing C. bridge D. emulation
151	Which one of the following statements is NOT Correct?	A. An interface allows two devices to interact with each other. B. Console is that part of the computer used to control its operations manually C. Peripheral is a device not controlled by the CPU D. Channel is a path to carry information from CPU to peripheral and vice versa
152	A CPU has	A. Control unity consisting of program counter and instruction decoder, and arithmetic unit haiving accumulator. B. Bubble memory C. Visual display unit D. Auxiliary storage unit.
153	The 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.
154	The entire computer system is coordinated by.	A. The ALU B. The accumulator C. The control unit D. Arithmetic operators
155	During E-time the ALU	A. Examines the instruction B. Enters the instruction C. Executes the instruction D. Elicits the instruction
156	The heart of a digital computer is.	A. Control unit B. Memory unit C. Logic unit D. Visual display unit
157	The unit that transforms data into information is the	A. CPU B. ROM C. DVD D. OCR
158	Computer operation s are synchronized by	A. The CPU clock B. Megabytes C. The binary system D. E-time
159	Another name for a logic chip is.	A. PROM B. ROM C. Memory D. Microprocessor
160	Memory capacity may be expresed in .	A. Microseconds B. Kilobytes C. Bits D. Cycles
161	The clock speed of a computer is measured in.	A. Megahertz B. Kilobytes C. Megabytes D. Binary digits
162	Information travels between components of a computer through groups of wire called.	A. Cards B. Busses C. Slots D. Ports
163	Memory is devided into many numerically addressed.	A. Logic B. Location C. Codes D. cell
164	A bus line consists of	A. Registers B. Accumulators C. Parallel data paths

		D. Machine cycles
165	The term word in computer terminology refers to.	A. bits formed into groups B. Coded instructions C. Memory size D. Language used
166	Which of the following is an example of volatile memory?	A. PROM B. RAM C. ROM D. HARD DISK
167	Each location in primary storage is assigned a unique.	A. Data B. field C. Name D. Address
168	The different memory locations are identified by hexadecimal numbers called.	A. ASCII code B. Bytes C. BCD Numbers D. Addresses
169	The operation of arithmetic logic unit is directed by.	A. the ALU itself B. Program C. Control Unit D. Memory unit
170	Which is not associated with the main memory of computer.	A. Semiconductor memory B. Core memory C. Read only memory D. Sequential memory
171	The following register keeps track of the program during Execution.	A. Address register B. Program counter C. Data register D. Accumulator
172	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
173	During E-time the ALUThe heard of a digital computer is.	A. Control unit B. Memory unit C. Logic unit D. Visual display unit
174	Pick out the WRONG statement	A. Information stored in RAM can be changed by over writing it. B. Information stored in ROM can not 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
175	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 erase the previous content. D. It will not be fruitful if there is already some data in that location.
176	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 the above
177	The term"time slicing"need not apply to.	A. On line transacting processing. B. Batch processing C. Real time processing D. None of above
178	A computer can be defined as an electronic device that can that 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
179	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.

180	Step - by-step instructions that run the computer are.	A. Hardware B. Documents C. Program D. CPU
181	Desktop and personal computers are other names of	A. micro computers B. Mini computers C. Main frame computer D. Peripheral equipment
182	The complex set of electrical circuitry that executes program instructions is called the.	A. Register B. CPU C. Accumulator D. Bus line
183	Data and instructions are put into primary storage by	A. Memory B. The control unit C. Secondary storage D. The ALU
184	Registers that collect the results of computations are.	A. General purpose B. Main storage C. Storage Registers D. Accumulators
185	Temporary storage areas within the CPU are called.	A. ROMs B. Registers C. Accumulators D. Addresses
186	The major disadvantage of pipelining is	A. Initial se up time B. If a branch instruction is encountered the pipe has to be flushed C. High cost of individual dedicated units. D. All of above
187	Bill Gate and Paul Allen formed Microsoft to produce and market.	A. A version of BASIC B. MS-DOS C. P(C) DOS D. A personal computers.
188	The benefits of using a database include all but one of the following.	A. Easier to retrieve information quickly and flexibly B. Easy to organize information C. Easy to print and distribute information D. Easy to protect privacy of data
189	Computed fields in a database can contain.	A. Text values only B. Memeric values only C. Formulas and numeric values D. Formulas and text values.
190	When a database receives data in the form of text files created with word processors, spreadsheets, or other data bases, the process is called.	A. Searching B. Exporting C. Importing D. None of these
191	Which of the following most accurately describe the hierarchical organization of a database.	A. Characters, files, records, bits. B. Files, fields, records C. Fields, records, files D. Database are organized hierarchically
192	When a user issues a command to find all the records that match a set of criteria, it is called a.	A. Merge B. File C. Query D. Sort
193	The data base command that arranges records in alphabetic or numeric order is called.	A. Sort B. Select C. Search D. Query
194	The most common type of data base printout is a.	A. Menu B. Program C. Report D. Query
195	In a sort routine, an A to Z order is called.	A. Ascending B. Descending C. Alphabetical D. Ordered
		A. Consistency is easy to maintain B. It can adjust to differences in user needs

196	An advantage to having a distributed database system over having a centralized one is that.	<p>needs</p> <p>C. All data is entered in standard forms</p> <p>D. It is easier to achieve data accuracy</p>
197	While the details of the querying process vary, this is consistent from database program to database program.	<p>A. Software applications</p> <p>B. Documentation</p> <p>C. Underlying logic</p> <p>D. User interface</p>
198	A data base files is a collection of which of.	<p>A. Cells</p> <p>B. Records</p> <p>C. Keys</p> <p>D. Name and address</p>
199	A data base files is a collection of which of.	<p>A. Records</p> <p>B. Keys</p> <p>C. Name and address</p> <p>D. Cells</p>
200	A data base record is broken down into	<p>A. Fields</p> <p>B. Relations</p> <p>C. Tracks</p> <p>D. Forms</p>
201	PIMs can be especially useful.	<p>A. For people with busy schedules</p> <p>B. With laptop and notebook computers</p> <p>C. For people with many customers and clients</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
202	A general purpose program or system of program that can manipulate data in a large collection of files is called.	<p>A. Data base management system</p> <p>B. Data base security system</p> <p>C. File manager</p> <p>D. Data base multiple platform system</p>
203	A program that allows users to work with one file at a time is called a.	<p>A. DBMS</p> <p>B. File manager</p> <p>C. PIM</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
204	The earliest file management systems that required users to accumulate transaction and feed them into computers in large groups used.	<p>A. Transaction processing</p> <p>B. Interactive processing</p> <p>C. Decentralized processing</p> <p>D. Batch processing</p>
205	When usere view and change values interactively while using a database, the process is referred to as.	<p>A. Batching</p> <p>B. Real time</p> <p>C. High speed</p> <p>D. Just in time</p>
206	The largest mainframe database are referred to as.	<p>A. Distributed</p> <p>B. Centralized</p> <p>C. Real time</p> <p>D. time managers</p>
207	Database software that utilizes desktop computers to work with files in central database is called.	<p>A. File manager</p> <p>B. Decentralized</p> <p>C. Personal</p> <p>D. Client/server</p>
208	The emerging standard for programming complex queries in a database is called.	<p>A. SQL</p> <p>B. COBOL</p> <p>C. 1-2-3</p> <p>D. Word perfect</p>
209	When a database stores procedures or instructions along with data, rather than in table sor hierarchies, it is called.	<p>A. Graphical user interface</p> <p>B. User friendly</p> <p>C. Object oriented</p> <p>D. Query format</p>
210	When a database stores procedures or instructions along with data, rather than in table sor hierarchies, it is called.	<p>A. Query format</p> <p>B. User friendly</p> <p>C. Object oriented</p> <p>D. Graphical user interface</p>
211	The problem of protecting the privacy in computer system is aggravated by the increased use of.	<p>A. Command line user interfaces</p> <p>B. Workstations</p> <p>C. New CPU hardware</p> <p>D. Networks</p>
212	Programs that allow programmers to create other software are.	<p>A. Accounting spreadsheets</p> <p>B. application programs</p> <p>C. Translator program</p> <p>D. Word processors</p>

213	Productivity tools that help computer users solve problems are called.	A. Systems software programs B. Translator program C. Application program D. None of above
214	Software which coordinates hardware operations and does the behind the scenes work that a computer user seldom sees is called.	A. A translator program B. An application program C. A database D. Systems software
215	Computers process instructions in their "native" language, which is called.	A. COBOL B. Machine language C. BASIC D. Natural language
216	The process of converting English-Like instructions to zero and ones is performed by.	A. The programmer B. The monitor C. The translator program D. Busses
217	Natural languages are advantageous to programmers because they.	A. Use words that people speak and write B. Eliminate the computers demand for technical detail C. Are less expensive D. Use the binary system
218	When you are buying a typical computer software package, you are not actually buying the software, Instead you are buying a.	A. Warranty B. Software licence C. Patent D. Copy right
219	Software that is free for the taking, with no strings attached, is called.	A. Public domain B. Share ware C. Copy righted D. Copy protected
220	Software that is free for the taking, with no strings attached, is called.	A. Copy righted B. Copy protected C. Share ware D. Public domain
221	The Macintosh user interface can accurately be described with which of the following terms?	A. GUI B. Menu driven C. Icon based D. All of these terms describe the Mac user interface.
222	When an executive wants a computer application program that will project future revenues based on current data, is _____ program is the best tool to use.	A. Word processor B. Spreadsheet C. Graphics D. Database
223	Which of these is a well known example of system software.	A. Hyper card B. Microsoft works C. MS-DOS D. All of these are system software.
224	Which of the following is not a advantage of an integrated package.	A. Generally less expensive than purchasing individual packages B. Are not copyrighted so multiple copies can be made C. User don't need to memorize as many commands D. Allow for quick and easy transfer between applications.
225	Applications designed specifically for a particular business or industry are sometimes called.	A. Vertical market applications B. Closed applications C. Horizontal market applications D. Restricted application
226	This type of system software stands between the software application and the hardware.	A. Multitask B. Operating system C. Utility program D. Peripheral device
227	Operating systems.	A. Communicate with peripherals B. Manage memory C. Coordinate concurrent processing of jobs D. Performs all of these tasks.
228	Program that serve as tools for performing systems maintenance are called.	A. Utility programs B. Application program C. Translator program D. Assembly language programs

A. Disk operating signal

229	DOS is an abbreviation for.	B. Disk operating system C. Digital Operating system D. Distributed operating signals
230	Picture that represent files, folders, and disks are called.	A. Windows B. Menu C. Icons D. GUIs
231	The hardware on which the software runs is called the.	A. DOS B. Icon C. Menu D. Platform
232	Today, the most popular desktop computing environments are.	A. MS-DOS , Macintosh, and Windows B. OS/2 , UNIX, and MS-DOS C. PS/2 , OS/2, and UNIX D. MS-DOS , P(C) DOS, and BASIC
233	GUI stand for.	A. Graphical User Interface B. Global User interface C. Graphical usage interface D. None of these
234	MS-DOS is an example of _____ interface.	A. GUI B. CLI C. MAC D. All of the above
235	_____ operating systems are used to control machinery scientific instruments and industrial systems.	A. Batch B. Single User C. Real time D. All of the above
236	An Icon present on the Windows desktop that enable users to view, drives, folders, and files is called.	A. My Documents B. My Computers C. Internet Explorer D. Opera Explorer
237	Windows explorer is look like.	A. My Documents B. Internet explorer C. My Computer D. All of the abvoe.
238	Internet explorer was first introduced in.	A. 2005 B. 1998 C. 1995 D. 1990
239	An area that runs across the bottom of the Windows desktop is called.	A. Property bar B. Title bar C. System Tray D. Task bar
240	_____ is pictorial representation of a program or software function or feature.	A. Picture B. Symbol C. Icon D. Graphical Image
241	A temporary lineup of print requests waiting to be printed on a printer.	A. Print request B. Print queue C. Print Waiting D. None of the abvoe
242	The shortest period of time is a.	A. Milli second B. Nano second C. Picosecond D. Microsecond
243	One Megabyte is equivalent to.	A. 2^{10} bytes B. 2^{20} bytes C. 2^{30} bytes D. None of these
244	A person who gains illegal access to a computer system.	A. Hacker B. Worm C. Software D. Zapper
245	When the control unit directs the ALU to perform an operation on the data, the machine cycle is involved in the.	A. First steps B. Third steps C. Second steps D. Fourth steps
246	A type of computer that is faster because it has fewer instructions.	A. Symbolic B. RISC C. ASCII-8 D. ROM Burner

247	An emerging technology that provides nonvolatile memory chips is .	A. Flash memory B. PROM C. CMOS D. CISC
248	Tool to change PROM chips are called.	A. Chip kits B. RAM Burners C. PROM Burner D. None of these
249	Assuming 8 bit of data, 1 bit for parity, 1 start bit and 2 stop bits, the number of characters that 1200 BPS communication line can transmit is.	A. 10 CPS B. 100 CPS C. 12 CPS D. 120 CPS
250	The widely used code in data communication is.	A. A bit ASCII B. 7 bit ASCII C. EBCDIC D. None of these
251	If a processor does not have direct and unassisted access to data items, these items are said to be.	A. Off line B. On line C. Time shared D. None of these
252	Rearranging data in a new sequence is known as.	A. Up dating B. Batching C. Sorting D. Summarising
253	Which of the following is not component of telecommunications?	A. Sender B. Office device C. Medium D. Receiver
254	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 several users and each user is allotted a time slice D. None of these
255	Point of sale terminal is.	A. Terminals associated with MICR B. Smart terminal C. Terminal associated with OCR D. None of above
256	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
257	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. Adopting an altogether new program D. Removing the errors from a program
258	A conceptual error in a program is a/an	A. Logical error B. Execution error C. Syntactical error D. None of these
259	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
260	Excess-3 code is known as	A. Weighted code B. Cyclic redundancy code C. Self complementing D. Algebraic code
261	A computer has a word length of 32 bits. The maximum address that can be generated is.	A. 2^{32} B. $2^{32}-1$ C. $2^{31}-1$ D. None of these
262	Which of the following is associated with optics.	A. Winchester B. RAM C. CD ROM D. None of these

263	The number 7F00 in Hexadecimal when multiplied by 61 is.	A. 7F16 B. 167F00 C. 7F006 D. None of these
264	The out put of a sequential circuit depends upon.	A. Percent input B. Past inputs C. Both a and b D. None of a and b
265	Which of the following descriptions 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
266	Error reports are an example of.	A. Scheduled report B. On demand reports C. Exception reports D. External reports
267	Computer follows a simple principle called GIGO which me.	A. Garbage input good output B. Garbage in garbage out C. Great instructions gret output D. good input and good output
268	What the control unit gets an instruction it is called.	A. E-mail B. Machine time C. I-time D. ALU time
269	Which of the following is not hardware.	A. Meganetic tap B. Printer C. Assembler D. VDU Terminal
270	The lowest level of management is concerned with	A. Operational information B. Traditional information C. Long term planning D. Strategic information
271	Pick out 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 I data processing D. Control unit-heart of a computer
272	In computer science , by information we mean.	A. Any output coming out form computer B. Processed data put in intelligent form C. A report printed by computer D. Plural of data
273	Ergonomics is the study of.	A. Cost relationship between computer hardware and softeware. B. Different computer operating systems. C. Gradation of various computer professionals D. Human aspect of the environment around the computer system.
274	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 harware better
275	The part of the computer system which performs the house keeping functins is called.	A. Interpreter B. Compiler C. Operating system D. Assembler
276	For creating and editing legal documents which application package would be most useful.	A. Spreadsheet B. Word processing C. Graphics D. Communication
277	The concept of sending/receiving text etc, on computer networks is called.	A. On-line database B. Electronic mail C. Teleprinting D. Teleconferencing
278	When a bank teller uses a computer terminal to known the balance in a customer's account it is an example of.	A. On-line updating B. Off line processing C. On line query D. On-line processing

279	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 these
280	The presence of both data and its related instructions in an object is.	A. C++ B. Encapsulation C. Orientation D. Inheritance
281	In preparing a program, one should first.	A. Plan the solution B. Code the program C. Document the problem D. Define the problem
282	The first apple computer was built is.	A. a garage B. a ware house C. An apartment D. A factory
283	During the development of a program, drawing a flowchart is a means. to	A. Plan to solution B. Code the program C. Define the problem D. Analyze the problem
284	An English-like language that one can use as a program design tool is.	A. BASIC B. Pseudocode C. PL/I D. Pascal
285	In preparing a program, desk checking and translation are example of.	A. Coding B. Planning C. Testing D. Documenting
286	The process of detecting, locating, and correcting logic errors is called.	A. Desk-cheeking B. translation C. debugging D. Documenting
287	Comments in the program itself are part of.	A. Compiling B. Translating C. Linking D. Documenting
288	A COBOL program has how may divisions.	A. two B. four C. five D. seven
289	The first high level language to be introduced was.	A. COBOL B. FORTRAN C. PASCAL D. ADA
290	The ability of an object to iterpret a message using its own methods is called.	A. Polymorphism B. encapsulation C. Inheritance D. Messaging
291	The ability of an object to interpret a message using its own methods is called.	A. Polymorphism B. encapsulation C. Inheritance D. Messaging
292	The language named for a French mathematician is.	A. C B. Ada C. COBOL D. Pascal
293	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
294	Error messages provided by a compiler are called	A. Bug B. Diagnostic C. Translations D. Mistakes
295	After stating the solution to a problem in pseudocode, the next step would be	A. Testing the program B. Coding the program C. Documenting the program D. Translating the program
296	The highest level language are called	A. 4 GLs B. High level

296	The highest level language are called.	C. Assembly D. Natural
297	To activate an object, send	A. a message B. an instance C. a method D. an attribute
298	Popular object -oriented languages.	A. Pascal, Modul 3 B. C++ , Smalltalk C. LOGO, PRO LOGO D. COBOL + BASIC
299	Software that translates assembly language into machine language is	A. A binary translator B. A compiler C. An assembler D. A link loader
300	A standardized business language is.	A. CODASYL B. BASIC C. COBOL D. Ada
301	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
302	A fourth generation language used for database retrieval.	A. High level language B. Assembly language C. Query language D. Procedural language
303	A language designed to generate routing business reports is.	A. COBOL B. LISP C. RPG D. ALGOL
304	The lowest level of programming language is.	A. Nonprocedural language B. Assembly language C. BASIC D. Machine language
305	An assembly language uses.	A. English words B. Mnemonic codes C. Os and Is D. Binary digits
306	The language small talk is.	A. Procedural oriented B. Document oriented C. Problem oriented D. Object oriented
307	An operating system is a	A. Set for user B. Form of time sharing C. Set of programs D. Supervisor program
308	In multiprogramming, two or more programs can be executed.	A. By optimizing computer B. With two computer C. Simultaneously D. Concurrently
309	Time sharing of resources by users is usually	A. Based on time slices B. Based on input C. Event driven D. Operated by spooling
310	Management of an operating system is handled by	A. By interpreter B. The supervisor program C. Utility program D. The CPU
311	UNIX is an example of a	A. Memory management B. Generic operating system C. NOS D. Utility program
312	The technique in shared system that avoid interspersed printout from several programs is.	A. Paging B. Queuing C. Slicing D. Spooling
313	An operating system used exclusivbely with the manufacturer's computer.	A. DOS B. Proprietary C. UNIX D. NOS

A. Generic

314	A portable operating system.	B. Backup C. Allocated D. Utility
315	Another name for an operating environment is.	A. Page B. Layer C. Shell D. Supervisor
316	Loading the operating system into a personal computer is called.	A. Booting B. Prompting C. Interrupting D. Paging
317	Which one of the following is a graphical shell?	A. UNIX B. Page C. GUI D. Utility program
318	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
319	The corresponding memory spaces for pages are called.	A. Page utility B. Page frames C. Page blocks D. Page modules
320	The time between the user's request and the computer's reply	A. Concurrent time B. Response time C. Allocation time D. Event time
321	An one screen picture.	A. Page B. NOC C. Icon D. Spool
322	Take turn time- sharing.	A. Spooling B. Interfacing C. Round robin scheduling D. Prompting.
323	Page frames are typically	A. 1 K or 2 K Bytes B. 3 K or 4 K Bytes C. 2 K or 3 K Bytes D. 2 K or 4 K Bytes
324	The memory area for programs with highest priority.	A. Frames B. Foreground C. Page table D. Default drive
325	Programs waiting to be run are kept on disk in.	A. Page frames B. the back ground C. Shells D. Queues
326	Prewritten standard file handling programs are called.	A. Pull down menus B. Pages C. Supervisors D. Utilities
327	The signal that the computer is awaiting a command from the user	A. Prompt B. Time slice C. Event D. Interrupt
328	Another name for virtual memory is.	A. Virtual page B. Foreground C. Back ground D. Utility
329	NOS refers to	A. The default drive B. Booting C. Operating system for a network D. Round robin scheduling
330	Testing of each individual program or module is called.	A. Program testing B. Volume testing C. System testing D. Unit testing
331	The preliminary investigation of a systems project is also called.	A. Analysis survey B. System design C. Feasibility study D. Evaluation

332	The people who will have contact with the system, such as employers and customers, are.	A. Progmmers B. Users C. Client D. System analysis
333	The SDLC is defined as a project involving.	A. two phases B. Four phases C. Three phases D. Five phases
334	Phase one of a system project involves	A. A system survey B. Data gathering C. A system analysis D. Questionnaires
335	The person who fills the role of change agent is the	A. System user B. System analyst C. Administrator D. client
336	The scope and true nature of the problem is determined during .	A. The second phase B. The preliminary investigation C. The system development D. The system analyst
337	A chart of positions and departments within an organization is.	A. A data flow diagram B. A project management report C. An organization chart D. A Gantt charet
338	In a data flow diagram, a destination for data outside the system is called a	A. Vector B. File C. Sink D. Source
339	In the course of a systems project, systems design	A. Follows systems analysis B. Follows development C. Procedes systems analysis D. Is the fourth phase
340	Programming and testing are elements of.	A. System analysis B. System development C. Implementation D. System design
341	The signal that the computer is awaiting command from the user	A. Prompt B. Time slice C. event D. Interrupt
342	The preliminary investigation of a system project is also called a.	A. Analysis survey B. Systems design C. Feasibility study D. Evaluation
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347	A chart of positions and departments within an organization .	A. A data flow diagram B. A project management report C. An organization chart D. A Gantt chart
348	Programming and testing are elements of	A. systems analysis B. System development C. systems design D. Implementation
349	Data gathering and data analysis take place.	A. After the system survey B. After system Analysis C. During evaluation

350	The kind of interview where all questions are planned in advance is called.	A. Preplanned B. Structured C. Observation D. Unstructured
351	The entire new system is used by a portion of the users.	A. Direct conversion B. Pilot conversion C. File conversion D. Parallel conversion
352	A systems analyst would observe the flow of data and interrelations of people with in an organization during.	A. Detail design B. Preliminary design C. System analysis D. A system survey
353	Scheduling deadlines and milestones can be shown on a	A. System survey B. Decision table C. Prototype D. Gantt chart
354	Turning an entire project over to an outside firm for development is called.	A. Auditing B. outsourcing C. Preliminary investigation D. Prototype
355	The person who requests study or work on a system is the.	A. Client B. Change agent C. User D. Analyst
356	The person who requests study or work on a system is the.	A. Analyst B. Change agent C. User D. Client
357	In EBCDIC coded each character is denoted by.	A. 3 bits B. 4 bits C. 5 bits D. 8 bits
358	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
359	Retaining data for future reference is called.	A. Sorting B. Storing C. Memorizing D. Outputting
360	The term'word' in computer terminology refers to.	A. Bit formed into groups B. Coded instructions C. Memory size D. Language used
361	A group of electronic , magnetic, or mechanical devices that store data is called.	A. Register B. Address C. Program D. Software
362	In ADC the analog voltage signal is compared with the signal from a.	A. Pulse generator B. Flip-flop C. Stair case generator D. Register
363	The faster type of ADC is.	A. Time interval B. Parallel C. Closed loop D. Successive
364	Most of the errors in computer system could be attributed due to	A. virus B. Programming errors C. Data entry D. Hardware problem
365	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
366	Diodes are used in analog computer circuit as	A. Phase shifter B. Rectifier C. Binary logic D. Limiter

A. Finite amplifier gain and dielectric absorption in capacitors.
B. Amplifier fall off and phase shift at

367	The factors contributing to static errors in analog computer are.	high frequency C. Shunt capacitance of input or feedback resistance and leakage resistance of input or feedback capacitance. D. Drift voltage in the amplifier and current into the amplifier input and incorrect values of input and feedback impedance.
368	A computer process information.	A. as directed by the operator B. Automatically C. At once D. Gradually and eventually
369	Which of the following IC logic family has maximum fan out capacity?	A. TTL B. DTL C. MOS D. CMOS
370	How many input leads will be required for a chip containing four two input NOT gates?	A. 7 B. 12 C. 13 D. 14
371	An error in a computer hardware and software is called a bug another name for it is.	A. Glitch B. Hacker C. Virus D. Pixel
372	In computer terminology, the term wetware stand for .	A. Artificial intelligence B. Any organic intelligence C. Molecular biology D. Molecular scale computer
373	Which of the following is termed as minimum error code?	A. Binary code B. Gray code C. Excess 3- code D. Octal code
374	A collection of software that controls the overall operation of a computer is called.	A. Application software B. Programming language C. Operating System D. System software
375	Computer program consists of	A. Instructions B. Both a and b C. Data D. Low level language
376	Computer program consists of	A. Low level language B. Both a and b C. Instructions D. Data
377	Which of the following is the example of sequential circuit	A. flip-flop B. Counter C. Shift register D. Accumulator
378	Popular application of flip-flop are.	A. Counters B. Shift registers C. Transfer registers D. All of above
379	Micro processor is based on	A. Thermionic valves B. Transistors C. Single integrated circuit or chip D. Integrated circuit
380	Real time computing is possible because of the following number of storage locations.	A. Storage capability B. High speed C. Accuracy D. Versatility
381	Storage of 1 K means that it has following number of storage location.	A. 1000 B. 964 C. 1024 D. 1032
382	A collection of related fields in data organizing is called.	A. Group B. Register C. File D. Record
383	A collection of logically related data elements that can be used for multiple processing needs is called.	A. Data base B. Files C. Register D. Organizing

384	Which file processing will be suited to obtain upto the minute information is response to inquires from on line station without delay	A. Random access or on - line B. Sequential C. Batch D. Serial
385	Characteristic of digital computer are.	A. Versatile and large memory B. Speed and accuracy C. Aase of communication, simulation and automation D. All of the above
386	Which of the following is not a hardware.	A. Compiler B. CPU C. Memory Unit D. Chip
387	Pickup the wrong statement A digital computer can read/write data from/on	A. Punched cards and tapes B. Magnetic disks and taps C. Floppy disk D. Printer
388	The sequence of instruction telling the machine to perform a particular sequence of operation is called.	A. Program B. Hardware C. Algorithm D. Debugging
389	FORTRAN is an acronym for	A. Formula translator B. Formula transducer C. For translating high level language D. both a and b
390	A computer programmer	A. Enters data into computer B. Does total planning and thinking for a computer C. Changes flow charts into instructions D. Provide solutions to compled problems.
391	Error in computer results could be due to	A. Encoding of data B. Transmission of data C. Manipulation of data D. All of the abvoe
392	Which type of computer operator by directly counting numbers.	A. Special purpose B. Analog C. Digital D. Hybrid
393	A group of characters that are treated as a single entity.	A. bit B. byte C. word D. address
394	A storage of binary digits treated as a unit is called.	A. bit B. Byte C. word D. character
395	A built in number that identifies a location in storage.	A. Character B. word C. byte D. address
396	Each address in storage has a _____ number	A. discrete B. Character C. Unique D. General
397	An address location holds _____ data item at a time.	A. one B. new C. word D. discrete
398	In combines the desirable features of both analog and digital computer.	A. general purpose computer B. special purpose computer C. discrete computer D. hybrid computer
399	The following registers, respectively are used for selecting an instruction , reading into the register, and interpreting.	A. Sequence, instruction, decoder B. Accumulator, storage, address C. Decoder, address, instruction D. Accumulator, address, decoder
400	The binary addition, (1+1) will result in	A. 0 B. 1 C. 0 with no carry D. 1 with 1 carry

		D. 1 with 1 carry E. 0 with 1 carry
401	Which of the following circuit is known as half adder?	A. Exclusive and circuit B. Flip-Flop circuit C. Inclusive or circuit D. Exclusive or circuit
402	A flip-flop is a	A. monostable device B. bistable device C. astable device D. oscillatory device
403	The output impedance of an ideal operational amplifier is	A. Infinity B. zero C. 1 ohm D. 10 ohm
404	The gain of an ideal amplifier must be	A. Infinity B. Zero C. Unity D. none of these
405	An intelligent terminal is a terminal that.	A. Translates intelligence for the business computer B. Uses a computer for organizing data C. Manages CPU in a sequential order D. Feed input or output
406	The small logical data entity in organizing data for computer processing is.	A. File B. Field C. Record D. Data base
407	Storing records one after another in a file in an ascending or descending order determined by the record keys called.	A. Sequential processing B. Serial processing C. Batch processing D. All of the above
408	In which processing method any file record can be directly located and updated without the need to read preceding file records	A. Batch B. Serial C. Random D. sequential
409	A group of related characters that are treated as a single unit is called.	A. data B. Information C. Field D. Record
410	The use of computers to create, view, edit, store, retrieve, and print text materials is called.	A. Word processing B. Line printing C. Data processing D. typing
411	Computer performs following operation on data.	A. Storage/retrieval B. Calculation C. Logic/comparison D. All of the above
412	The data gathering vehicle that permits high-volume anonymous answers.	A. observation B. unstructured interview C. questionnaire D. Structured interview
413	In the preliminary design phase, the analyst may prepare alternative.	A. Candidates B. Organization charts C. Questionnaires D. Decision tables
414	A set of software tools for automated design is called.	A. Prototypes B. Data flow diagrams C. CASE D. Ganit charts
415	A plan to trace data to its source is called.	A. an audit trail B. a vector C. Sampling D. Volume testing
416	The active cell.	A. Current cell B. Formula C. Range D. Cell address
417	A preprogrammed formula	A. Function B. range C. group

		D. cell
418	A chart that represents only one value for each variable.	A. Function B. Pie C. Line D. Bar
419	Business quality graphics	A. Stacked bar B. Analytical C. Legend D. Presentation
420	Intersection of a row and column.	A. Active address B. cursor C. cell D. formula
421	The result of a formula in a cell	A. Label B. range C. Value D. Displayed value
422	Text information in a cell.	A. Label B. formula C. value D. cell address
423	A dot or symbol on a line graph.	A. Label B. Variable C. axis D. data point
424	Summarizes information related to a graph.	A. plot area B. label C. axis D. title
425	Computer prepared art.	A. cell B. clip art C. analytical D. range
426	The set of choice on the screen is called an	A. Menu B. Editor C. Reverse video D. Template
427	A program that provides synonyms is called an	A. indexing program B. editing program C. form letter program D. thesaurus program
428	A program that can identify unnecessary word and word phrase is called an.	A. Pull down menu B. Headers C. block D. Halftone
429	A program that can identify unnecessary words and wordy phrases in called.	A. Indexing program B. Grammar/Style program C. From letter program D. Thesaurus program
430	The feature that keeps track of the right margin is.	A. Find and place B. Ragged right C. Word wrap D. Right justify
431	If using verification with the find and replace feature, this is called.	A. Verified replace B. Questionable replace C. Conditional place D. What if replace
432	The feature that allows viewing any part of a document on the screen is	A. Searching B. Pasting C. Scrolling D. editing
433	The command to transfer text to another location without deleting it from its original location is.	A. Scroll B. Copy C. Search D. Move
434	Ragged right means the right margin is set to be	A. Uneven B. even C. Variable D. wide
435	Spelling checker program use	A. tab settings B. Pagination

435	Opening checker program use.	C. Function keys D. a dictionary
436	Computer people who design, write, test, and implement programs are.	A. Programmers B. Computer operators C. Data entry operators D. System analysis
437	Computer user who are not computer professionals are sometimes called.	A. Librarians B. Peripheral users C. Information officers D. End users
438	People who prepare data for processing are.	A. Programmer B. Librarians C. Printers D. Data entry operators
439	Parallel processing is normally under	A. Batch processing Mode B. On-line processing mode C. Batch and online mode D. None of above
440	The factor not necessary for calculating the storage capacity of a disk is.	A. Track density B. Recording density C. Diameter of the disk D. None of above
441	The sequential organization is most suitable for.	A. Master files in a batch processing environment B. Master files on direct access device C. Transaction files D. None of the above
442	Which of the following storage devices the cannot support both direct	A. Magnetic drum B. Magnetic tape C. Magnetic disk D. None of the above
443	Assembly languages, or symbolic languages , use	A. Binary code B. Abbreviations for instructions C. Numbers D. English words
444	COBOL and FORTRAN are examples of.	A. Machine languages B. High level languages C. Assembly languages D. Obsolete languages
445	Personal computer that can use software designed for the IBM PC are called.	A. Cores B. emulators C. Clones D. tubunded
446	The leading software manufacturer is	A. Apple B. IBM C. MITS D. Microsoft
447	Another name for available for purchase software is.	A. Secondary software B. System software C. Packaged software D. Peripheral software
448	Which of the following is an acronym for a computer department.	A. MIS B. PDA C. CPU D. LAN
449	Relativity permanent data is continue in.	A. A field B. A unsection C. Memory D. A master file
450	Before a sequential file can be updated the transactions must first be	A. Numbred B. Sorted C. Update D. labeled
451	Hashing , to get an address, is the process of applying a formula to a .	A. Key B. Record C. File D. Character
452	When all access and processing is done in one location, a computer system is said to be	A. Networked B. Distributed C. Contralized D. Linked

453	Using computer to design and manufacture products is called	A. Inseribing B. Detalling C. CAD/CAM D. Imaging
454	The rate of screen refreshment is called.	A. Pixel speed B. Raster rate C. bit map speed D. scan rate
455	Magnetic characters are produced on your bank cheeks by.	A. bar code reader B. MICR inscribers C. mice D. microfiche
456	Mark sensing is another term for	A. MICR B. OMR C. POS D. VGA
457	OCR -A is a	A. Plotter B. Wand reader C. Standard type face D. barcode
458	POS terminals are similar to.	A. Calculators B. UPCs C. Cash register D. touch-tone telephones
459	A computer cime in which money is embezzled in small amount over time is.	A. The salami technique B. The Trojan Horse C. Blue collar crime D. Data diddling
460	The computer dedicated to screening access to a network from outside the network	A. hot site B. cold site C. vaccine D. firewall
461	One safeguard against theft or alteration of data is the use of .	A. DES B. Identical passwords C. The trojan Horse D. Data diddling
462	Computer crime are usually	A. Easy to detect B. Prosecuted C. blue collar crimes D. Discovered accidentally
463	The "what you are" criterion for computer system access involves.	A. a badge B. biometrics C. a pass word D. a magnetized card
464	The key factor in a computer installation that has met with disaster is the.	A. Equipment replacement B. Loss of hardware C. Insurance coverage D. Loss of processing ability
465	In anticipation of physical destruction, every computer organization should have a.	A. Biometrics scheme B. Disaster recovery plan C. DES D. Set of active badges
466	Software piracy include	A. badge theft B. Copyrighting C. Program duplication D. Data alternation
467	Authorization to make multiple software copies is called.	A. Pliggybacking B. Site licensing C. Savenging D. Copy protection
468	Secured waste, auditor cheeks, and applicant screening all aid	A. data security B. built in software protection C. License protection D. piracy detection
469	The weakest link in any computer system is the	A. People in it B. Hardware C. Password D. Software
470	A device that prevents electrical problems from affecting data files	A. site license B. trojan horse

470	A device that prevents electrical problems from affecting data is.	C. hot site D. surge protector
471	One form of build in software protection for data is.	A. Secured waste B. applicant screening C. User profile D. Auditor checks
472	A clip-on identification card with an embedded chip to signal its wearer's location.	A. Antivirus B. Active badge C. Site license D. Consortium
473	An empty shell in which a company may embedded chip to signal its wearer's location.	A. hot site B. Cold site C. Restoration site D. Hard ware
474	A program written when the programmer is employed by an organization is owned by	A. The programmer B. no one C. The organization D. The state
475	Booting is a process in which	A. User programs are bought in memory B. I/O files are collected and organized on disk C. A portion of the operating system is loaded into memory D. None of the above
476	Word processing electronic filling and electronic mail are part of .	A. Office automation B. Electronic typewriter C. Electronic industry D. None of the above
477	To be computer literate, it is not necessary for you to know.	A. How to program a computer B. How to use a computer C. What computer can and can't do D. How to repair a computer
478	Security protection for personal computers includes	A. Internal components B. Lock and cable C. Soft ware D. all of these
479	The secret words or numbers to be typed in on a keyboard before any activity can take place are called.	A. Biometric data B. Data encryptions C. Passwords D. Private words
480	Another name for an antivirus:	A. Vaccine B. Worm C. Trojan Horse D. DES
481	Another name for an antivirus.	A. Vaccine B. Worm C. Trojan horse D. DES
482	A virust that replicates itself is called a.	A. bug B. worm C. Vaccine D. bomb
483	A program whose sabotage depends on certain condition is called a.	A. bug B. worm C. Vaccine D. bomb
484	Equal to, less than, and greater than are examples of.	A. Logical operations B. Location C. Subtraction D. Arithmetic operation
485	An approach to increae speed is	A. CISC B. Parallel processing C. Serial processing D. CMOS
486	Data is represented on a computer by means of a two-state on/off system called.	A. The otcal system B. The binary system C. A word D. ROM
487	Data items are generally classified into which type of codes	A. Numeric B. Alphanumeric C. Character D. All of these

		D. All of the above
488	A letter, number, or a special character is represented by a	A. bit B. kilobyte C. Megabyte D. byte
489	A letter, number, or a special character is represented by a	A. kilobyte B. Megabyte C. byte D. bit
490	Base 8 is often used in computing because	A. There are 8 bit in a byte B. Calculations become casier by using base 8 C. Electronic circuits can be made economically D. It can represent long string of binary 1's in a more compact form.
491	The hexadecimal number system is widely used in analyzing and programming in.	A. Analog computer B. Binary computer C. micro computer D. decimal computer
492	The main advantage of hexadecimal number is the ease of conversion from hexadecimal to.	A. ASCII code B. Binary C. Octal D. Decimal
493	The digits used for hexadecimal number system are.	A. A through Z B. 1 through 16 C. 0 through 15 D. 0 through and A through F
494	125_8 (octal) in decimal equivalent is equal to.	A. 85_{10} B. 83_{10} C. 84_{10} D. 86_{10}
495	97_{10} (decimal) in octal number system is equivalent to.	A. 136_8 B. 140_8 C. 139_8 D. 141_8
496	Four digit binary number 1011 is represented in the decimal system by.	A. 7 B. 9 C. 11 D. 13
497	Four digit binary number 1011 is represented in the decimal system by.	A. 13 B. 11 C. 9 D. 7
498	Binary number 10101101 is equivalent in decimal form to.	A. 170 B. 171 C. 173 D. 174
499	Octal number system uses the digit 0 to 7. The equivalent of Octal 126 in decimal system is.	A. 80 B. 82 C. 84 D. 86
500	The binary number 10011101 is equal to hexadecimal number	A. 9E B. 9F C. 9D D. FF
501	The binary number 10101011 is equal to the hexadecimal number	A. AD B. CD C. AB D. BC
502	The binary number 101000101011 is equal to the hexadecimal number.	A. A2D B. C2D C. A2B D. B2C
503	The number ABC in Hexadecimal system is equivalent to which number in decimal system.	A. 2740 B. 1748 C. 2748 D. 3748
504	The number A9D in Hexadecimal system is equivalent to which number in decimal system.	A. 2727 B. 3648 C. 2717 D. 3717

505	The number A9D in Hexadecimal system is equivalent to which number in octal system.	A. 5235 B. 5335 C. 5135 D. 5233
506	The number A9/d in Hexadecimal system is equivalent to which number in binary system.	A. 10101011101 B. 101010011101 C. 101110011101 D. 101010011111
507	The number 10000 would appear just immediately after	A. FFFF (hex) B. 1111 (binary) C. 7777 (octal) D. All of above
508	One complement of 1011.010 is	A. 0100.101 B. 0100.101 C. 1011.101 D. 0100.010
509	Two complement of 1011.01 is	A. 0100.10 B. 0100.11 C. 1011.10 D. 0100.01
510	Octal number system used the digits 0 to 7. The equivalent of Octal 130 in decimal system is.	A. 88 B. 82 C. 86 D. 81
511	In one were to allow 6 bits per symbol, then following number of different symbols could be encoded.	A. 16 B. 32 C. 64 D. 128
512	In one were to allow 6 bits per symbol, then following number of different symbols could be encoded.	A. 64 B. 128 C. 32 D. 16
513	A memory chip has 1 K bytes of memory. What is the highest available memory address in the octal system.	A. 1023 B. 1777 C. 7777 D. None of these
514	A data coding scheme that is the American standard is.	A. ASCII B. KB C. SIMM D. Gigabyte
515	MS-DOS is a/an	A. Word processor B. Operating system C. both a and b D. None of these
516	MS-DOS is a product of	A. AT & T B. Corel C. Microsoft D. None of these
517	Window is a product of.	A. AT & T B. Corel C. Microsoft D. None of thes
518	Excel is a/an	A. Word processor B. Operating system C. Spreadsheet D. None of these
519	UNIX is a /an	A. word processor B. Operating system C. Both a and b D. None of these
520	Corel Daaw is a/an	A. Word processor B. Operating system C. Graphics/drawing software D. None of these
521	The following command is used is DOS for copying one of more files to another location.	A. BACKUP B. SAVE C. COPY D. None of these
522	The followina command duplicates the contents of one disk another.	A. BACKUP B. COPY C. DELL

D. DISKCOPY

523	Which one of the following commands deletes all files and subdirectories in a directory?	A. DELL B. DELETE C. DELL TREE D. None of these
524	Which one of the following commands displays the volume label and serial number if they exist	A. VOL B. VOLU C. VALUM D. VOLUME
525	Which one of the following commands checks the validity of a disk and reports the total space, number of files,etc.	A. CHECK B. CHECKDISK C. CHKDISK D. CHKDSK
526	$126_8 + 425_8 =$	A. 253_{10} B. 353_{10} C. 453_{10} D. 553_{10}
527	What is the turing test?	A. A spreadsheet cross -check B. A test for machine cognition C. A database selection rule D. A test for electronics reliability
528	Much early AI work focused on game like checkers and chess because.	A. They are easy to represent in the computer's digital memory B. They have clearly defined rules C. The goals of the game are unmistakable D. All of the above
529	The computer"therapist" ELIZA is an example of what branch of artificial intelligence?	A. Natural language programming B. Robotics C. Automatic programming D. Searching
530	One reason computers have difficulty processing natural language is because of the.	A. Limited vocabulary of natural languages B. Lack of subsets of natural languages C. Large vocabulary of natural languages D. Fact the natural languages have no syntax
531	Present day of computers in research labs can.	A. Recognize some forms of natural language input B. Create artistic drawings C. Learn D. All of the above
532	What major area of artificial intelligence deals with distinguishing cats from dogs in a computer's view?	A. Pattern recognition B. Expert systems C. Resolution analysis D. Natural language
533	Pocket electronic translators provide world travelers instant access to.	A. Networks B. Common words C. Whole sentences D. Syntax
534	Present day speech recognition is best suited to which situation?	A. Recognition of single letters of the alphabet B. Words spoken in context C. Foreign language translations D. One user's voice pattern
535	While database contains only facts, a knowledge base also contains.	A. a system for determining and changing the relationship between facts. B. Rigidly organized categories C. A comprehensive dictionary D. All of the above
536	A software program designed to replicate the decision making process of a human expert is called an	A. Knowledge base B. Data base C. Expert system D. Artificial domain
537	A specialist who interviews and observes an expert and constructs their words and actions into a knowledge base is called a.	A. Knowledge trainer B. Knowledge engineer C. Knowledge gatherer D. Knowledge expert

538	What are the two main approaches to artificial intelligence?	A. IBM-PC /Macintosh B. Modeling human behavior/general intelligence C. Functional programming/object-oriented programming D. PC/Mainframe.
539	The process of identifying objects and shapes in a photograph, drawing, or video is called.	A. Optical Character recognition B. Image analysis C. Robotics D. Synthesis
540	Why is it so difficult for computers to understand spoken natural language?	A. people tend not to leave clear pauses between their words B. Everyone's voice is different C. Computers don't know enough words D. All of the above
541	A visually impaired person can read any book, even if it has not been recorded on audio tape, by using.	A. A natural language processor B. A robotic device C. A talk writer D. Optical character recognition technology
542	Distributed, parallel computing systems,inspired by the structure of the human brain are called.	A. Kurzweil machines B. Speech synthesizers C. Neural networks D. Robots
543	In BASIC,Which one of the following is something that does not change its values during execution of the program?	A. Variable B. Constant C. Command D. None of these
544	What is the name of the process of finding and removing errors from a computer program?	A. Scanning B. Refreshing C. Debugging D. None of these
545	What is meant by the portion of the program that explains the program?	A. Manual B. Documentation C. Expression D. None of these
546	A computer programme is a list of _____ that tells the computer what to do and how to do.	A. Documents B. Information C. Instructions D. Alphabets
547	What is an expression in a computer programme?	A. A combination of variables, constants and operators. B. A set of instructions C. A list of information D. none of these
548	An _____ is also defined as a set of mathematically meaningful symbols, letters and numbers.	A. Documentation B. Expression C. Programme D. none of these
549	What are string constants?	A. A set of positive and negative numbers. B. A set of characters enclosed in quotation marks. C. Both of these D. None of these
550	What are Numeric constants?	A. A set of positive and negative numbers B. A sets of characters enclosed in quotation marks. C. both of these D. None of these
551	What is meant by the names or labels used to represent values that are used in a BASIC programme.	A. Constants B. Variables C. Characters D. None of these
552	What is meant by logical errors in a computer program?	A. these are errors that arise due to improper use of the formula or wrong use of the symbols or data. B. These are errors that arise due to the wrong use of the programming language, such as incorrect pronunciations or misuse of the terms C. These are errors that arise due to the limitation of the computer.

		D. NONE OF THE ABOVE STATEMENTS.
553	What is meant by the portion of the program that explain the program?	A. Manual B. Documentation C. expression D. None of these
554	What is an expression in a computer programme.	A. a combination of variables, constants and operators. B. A set of instructions C. A set of information D. None of these
555	The major components of modern computer are.	A. CPU B. Main Memory C. I/O units D. All of the above
556	The device are used by a person or other system to communicate with a computer are called.	A. Communication devices B. I/O devices C. message devices D. All of the above
557	Control unit is the part of	A. ALU B. CBT C. CPU D. None of these
558	CPU stand for	A. Central processing unit B. Central process unit C. Commercial process unit D. None of the above
559	CPU stand for	A. Central process unit B. Commercial process unit C. None of the above D. Central processing unit
560	ROM store data	A. Direct B. Permanent C. Temporary D. Provisional
561	A bus in which data transfer one place to another place is called	A. Data bus B. System Bus C. Control Bus D. Address Bus
562	A set of electronic signal pathways that allows information and signals to travel between components inside or outside of a computer is called.	A. Data Bus B. System Bus C. Control Bus D. Expansion Bus
563	_____ is a special, high-speed storage are within the CPU	A. Memory B. RAM C. Register D. ROM
564	A hardware register used to hold the results or partial results of arithmetic and logical operations is called.	A. Accumulator B. Instruction Register C. Status Register D. Stack pointer
565	A program that, after being initially loaded into the computer by a boot program, manages all the other programs in a computer is called.	A. Application software B. Function software C. Controlling software D. Operating system
566	Provides direct access to any byte on the chip	A. RAM B. ROM C. Cache RAM D. Operating System
567	_____ convert high level language into low level language.	A. Google B. Assembler C. Web page D. Compiler
568	Most computers have two separate memory caches L1 cache, located on the _____ and L2 cache, located between the CPU and DRAM.	A. RAM B. ROM C. CPU D. EEPROM
569	Charles Babbage set out to create a device that could carry out any calculation to twenty digits of accuracy called an	A. Computer B. Analytical engine C. Calculator D. Mainframe

570	Charles Babbage worked closely with _____ to develop his device.	A. Ada Lovelace B. Joseph Marie Charles C. Herman Hollerith D. Lord Byron
571	Historically, the first computer were use for.	A. Text processing B. Data storage C. Simulation and modeling D. Arithmetic calculations
572	For calculating taxes, input to computer could be	A. Numbers representing wages B. Income C. Tax tables D. All of the above
573	The most common output of computer tax calculation would be:	A. Taxes owed B. Deductions C. wages D. Number of exemptions.
574	The physical parts of a computer system are called.	A. Software B. Input C. Out put D. Hardware
575	The instructions that tell the computer what to do are called	A. Software B. Output C. Hardware D. Telecommunication
576	A series of instructions that transforms input into output is called.	A. A menu B. A program C. Hardware D. None of these
577	The first few working computers.	A. Were all made by American scientists B. Were used almost exclusively for text processing C. Generally had back and white CRT screens D. Were, for the most part, developed for wartime uses.
578	The first few working computers.	A. Generally had back and white CRT screens B. Were, for the most part, developed for wartime uses. C. Were used almost exclusively for text processing D. Were all made by American scientists
579	Which of the following is increasing as computer technology progresses?	A. Hardware reliability B. Efficiency C. Speed D. All of these are increasing.
580	The switching circuitry housed in vacuum tubes was replaced by.	A. An integrated circuit, then a mini processor , then a microprocessor B. A transistor, then a microprocessor, then an integrated circuit. C. A microprocessor, then an integrated circuit, then a transistor D. A transistor, then an integrated circuit, then a microprocessor.
581	Computer that used transistors by transferring electricity across a resistor were considered to be.	A. First generation B. Second generation C. Third generation D. Fourth generation
582	Integrated circuits are housed in .	A. Vacuum tubes B. Transistors C. Software D. Silicon chips
583	Which of the following statements concerning integrated circuits is false?	A. They made machines physically larger B. They are less prone to failure than vacuum tubes C. They provide faster electrical transfer than transistors D. They use less electrical power than their predecessors.
		A. A software program stored on a diskette

584	A microprocessor is.	diskette B. A small vacuum tube used for processing data C. A software program designed for handling very small numbers D. A CPU on a silicon chip
585	A large, room sized computer is referred to as an	A. Microcomputer B. Main frame C. Embedded compmtuer D. Workstation
586	Special purpose computers the enhance consumer goods such as wrist watches and stereos are called.	A. Mini computers B. Work stations C. Personal computers D. Embedded computers
587	Mainframe computers are capable of communicating with several users simultaneously by.	A. Using a terminal B. Using a supercomputer C. Using a workstation D. Time sharing
588	Computer 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
589	Computers that ae used in consumer goods, such as cars, are called.	A. Enhanced B. Software C. Analog D. Embedded
590	When a program becomes a part of the silicon chip it is called.	A. Software B. Firmware C. embedded D. Hardware
591	The software tools that allow a computer to be used for specific purposes are called.	A. Firmware B. Terminals C. Hardware D. Application programme.
592	The program that uses a personal computer to transform written words into polished, printed publicatios is called.	A. A spreadsheet B. Telecommunications C. Desktop publishing D. A database
593	The branch of computing that attempts to make the computer exhibit imagination and insight is called	A. Artificial intelligence B. Multimedia C. Hypermedia D. Computer graphics
594	When thomas J. Watson Sr. took over the computing tabulating Recording company, he renamed it.	A. Digital Equipment Corporation B. International Business Machines C. Sperry UNIVAC D. Social Security Administration
595	Which one of these forms of storage does not retain information when the machine's power is turned off?	A. RAM B. ROM C. Floppy disk D. Har disk
596	Example of pointing devices that are used for computer input are.	A. Joysticks B. Mice C. Trackballs D. All of the above
597	The most commonly used output device today is a.	A. CRT monitor B. Keyboard C. Mouse D. Card punch
598	Which of the following components is the "brain" of the computer	A. Memory B. CPU C. Input D. Output
599	The most common storage devices in a computer system are.	A. Printers and monitors B. Disk drives and printers C. Disk drives and tape drives D. Tape drives and keyboards
600	If a disk can hold 800 K bytes of information . It can store a text file of about.	A. 800,000 words B. 800 words C. 800 megabytes D. 800,000 characters.
601	In the computer world the word digital mean information that in an.	A. Discrete units B. Units that can be counted

		C. Continuous, smooth form D. a and b
602	The smallest unit of information is an	A. Byte B. Element C. Bit D. Atom
603	Binary systems use a base of.	A. Eight B. Two C. Ten D. zero
604	A byte is a collection of.	A. 800 bits B. Eight bits C. 28 bits D. 2 bits
605	In a computer's memory, a combination of bits like 01110110 represents.	A. a number B. A character of text C. Part of computer program D. It might represent any of these
606	The decimal numbering system uses_____ digits	A. Two B. Eight C. Nine D. Ten
607	The decimal representation of the binary is.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 4 D. 10
608	The number system used by computers to represent all internal data is teh _____ system.	A. Binary B. Hexadecimal C. Decimal D. None of the above
609	All of the following are normally input devices except for	A. A digital camera B. A mouse C. An LCD D. A digitizer
610	One of the primary limitations of ASCII is that.	A. It does not facilitate multilingual computing B. It has a character set of over 200 C. The patterns are ot ordered D. It uses only uppercace letters.
611	K Represents.	A. 100010 B. 210 C. 102410 D. 10002
612	An organized collection of information,stored on a disk, like a word processed letter or a program, is referred to as an	A. Address B. Record C. File D. Kilobyte
613	Information transformations are performed by the	A. Central processing unit B. Input devices C. Out put devices D. File description
614	Information travels between components of a computer through groups of wires called.	A. Cards B. Busses C. Slots D. Ports
615	Which of the following statement concerning touch screens is false?	A. they respond when the user points or touches different screen regions B. They are effective when users are unfamiliar with computers. C. They are used in public places, such as libraries and airports D. they are particularly popular with artists and designers.
616	Which of the following devices use reflected light to determine the location of pencil marks on standardized answer sheets and similar forms?	A. Bar code readers B. Optical Mark readers C. Magnetic ink character readers D. Wand readers
617	The primary limitation of audio digitizers is that	A. The require artificial intelligence software to be correctly interpreted B. They cannot store input in memory C. there is not software currently available to perform needed functions

		<p>functions</p> <p>D. They cannot capture music</p>
618	Pictures on a monitor are composed of tiny dots called.	<p>A. A pixels</p> <p>B. CRTs</p> <p>C. VDTs</p> <p>D. Elements.</p>
619	Since memory is not a permanent storage medium. Its important to _____ your work.	<p>A. Bank</p> <p>B. Paste</p> <p>C. Save</p> <p>D. Open</p>
620	To open a version of a document means to copy it back from.	<p>A. Printed copy</p> <p>B. floppy disk into the computer's memory</p> <p>C. Hard disk into the computer's memory</p> <p>D. Either b or c</p>
621	A flashing cursor is sometimes called an	<p>A. ENTER key</p> <p>B. Ready signal</p> <p>C. Insertion bar</p> <p>D. C</p>
622	When the word processor automatically transports, along with the cursor, any words that won't fit on the current line to the next line, it is called.	<p>A. Transpositioning</p> <p>B. Word wrap</p> <p>C. Editing</p> <p>D. Formatting</p>
623	Which of the following writer's tools is not available in a computer software form?	<p>A. Thesaurus</p> <p>B. Dictionary</p> <p>C. Outliner</p> <p>D. All of these are available as software</p>
624	Which of the following commands changes any or all of the target words to a different word and comes in handy when you've misspelled the same word or name throughout your document?	<p>A. The replace command</p> <p>B. The edit command</p> <p>C. The cut-and paste command</p> <p>D. None of the above</p>
625	The _____ command moves text from one document to another.	<p>A. Cut and paste</p> <p>B. Format</p> <p>C. Search</p> <p>D. Replace</p>
626	What technique is used to move text with a word processor.?	<p>A. Cut and paste</p> <p>B. Drag and Drop</p> <p>C. Both a and b</p> <p>D. Neither a nor b</p>
627	Most modern word processors allow users to control the formats of .	<p>A. Individual characters</p> <p>B. Lines</p> <p>C. Paragraphs</p> <p>D. all of the above</p>
628	The size of the printed characters is called.	<p>A. Point size</p> <p>B. Word size</p> <p>C. Print size</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
629	This types of font allow more room for wide characters like we than for narrow characters like is.	<p>A. Sans serif</p> <p>B. Proportionally spaced</p> <p>C. Courier</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
630	10 -point Helvetica, 10-point Times, 10-point Avant Grade, and 10-point Zapf chancery are all examples of.	<p>A. serifs</p> <p>B. text justifications</p> <p>C. fonts</p> <p>D. pixels</p>
631	Blocks that appear at the top and bottom of every page, displaying repetitie information such as chapter titles are called.	<p>A. Leaders and trailers</p> <p>B. Headings and footnotes</p> <p>C. Titles and footnotes</p> <p>D. Headers and footers</p>
632	The most widely used word processor for non GUI computers is the	<p>A. MS-DOS version of Word</p> <p>B. MS-DOS version of Word perfect</p> <p>C. MS-DOS version of 1-2-3</p> <p>D. Windows version of Word</p>
633	Idea processors take a variety of forms, but most are built around this concept.	<p>A. Writing</p> <p>B. Reading</p> <p>C. Processing</p> <p>D. Outlining</p>
634	Most word processors today include this feature, which compares teh words ina document with words in a disk based dictionary	<p>A. rhymer</p> <p>B. Spell checker</p> <p>C. Outliner</p>

635	A spell checker that checks every word as it is typed and beeps or flashes each time a word is typed incorrectly is called an.	A. Idea processor B. Interactive spelling checker C. Batch spelling checker D. Believability index
636	Spell checkers cannot detect.	A. Errors of context B. Word not in the checkers dictionary C. All misspelled proper names D. All of the above
637	You want to produce personalized form letters, so you use the ____ capability of the word processor.	A. Sort B. Mail merge C. Style and grammar checker D. Desktop publishing
638	_____ can be used to transform photos and hand drawn images into documents that are readable by a computers.	A. Standard 35 mm cameras B. Scanners C. Charting D. Graphics
639	In desktop publishing systems, this software is used to combine the source documents into a coherent, visually appealing publication.	A. Page layout software B. Database software C. Spreadsheet software D. Telecommunication software
640	Which of the following is an example of text formatting?	A. Replacing good with good will B. Moving a sentence to a different paragraph C. Deleting a paragraph D. None of these
641	All of the following aspects of the writing process can be at least partially computerized with widely available commercial software except.	A. Organizing ideas B. Producing an index C. Checking for grammatical errors D. Checking for holes in the plot of a novel
642	Software that is designed to be used by work groups rather than individuals is called.	A. Multipurpose software B. Group ware C. Multi user software D. Shareware
643	Which of the following would work to keep a class gradebook that automatically upgrades totals when grades are entered?	A. Word processor B. Spread sheet C. MS-DOS D. None of these
644	Spreadsheet program that include macro capabilities.	A. Can automate repetitive spreadsheet construction tasks B. Are necessary for block modeling C. Are necessary to create work sheets with linked cells D. Aren't possible in a mouse based graphic user interface.
645	In a spreadsheet program an _____ typically appears on the screen as a grid of numbered rows and alphabetically lettered columns.	A. Cell B. Address C. Location D. Worksheet
646	The box representing the intersection of a row and a column of a spreadsheet is called an	A. Address B. Cell C. Axis D. Matrix
647	Every cell in a spreadsheet grid has a unique ____ made up of a row number and a column letter.	A. Apex B. Address C. Intersection D. Location
648	Most worksheets include _____ at the tops of columns and at the edge of rows.	A. Grids B. Addresses C. Locators D. Labels
649	You are going to create a simple worksheet in a spreadsheet program showing project expenses for a college student's fall term. The first step would probably be to.	A. Type labels B. Type formula C. Create a chart D. Perform calculations
650	The cell containing the cursor in a spreadsheet is called an.	A. Active cell B. Console C. Formula bar D. Heading

651	Electric spreadsheets are appropriate tools for all of the following except.	A. Developing financial models B. Answering what if questions C. Keeping student grade records for a class D. Spreadsheets are appropriate for all of these applications.
652	This spreadsheet capability not only allows for easy correction of errors, but also makes it easy to try out different values while searching for solutions.	A. Automatic recalculation B. Replication of values C. Predefined function D. Linking
653	Most spreadsheet will allow you to create_____ between worksheets, so when values change in one the others are updated automatically.	A. Templates B. Macros C. Links D. None of these
654	The best graphic to show the relative proportions of the parts to a whole is a.	A. Line chart B. Bar chart C. pie chart D. scatter chart
655	What are the three things that can be in the cell of a spreadsheet/	A. Numeric values, Letters, symbols B. Percents, ranges, numeric values C. numeric values, labels, formulas D. Numeric values, tables, sums
656	Which of the following true of spreadsheets in general?	A. They are used only in business applications B. They can be used for simulations C. Their formulas can only refer to cells that are in the same row or column as the formula D. It is very difficult to generate deceptive results with a spreadsheet.
657	This works like a specialized prefabricated worksheet, automatically recalculating as a number is entered or changed.	A. Tax preparation software B. Audit trials C. Mathematics processors D. Transaction software
658	An engineer who uses a mathematics processor to test the stress capacity of a bridge is.	A. Putting live sin danger B. Modeling C. Vizualizing D. Calculating
659	Which of the following cannot be entered into a typical spreadsheet cell.	A. A formula B. A numeric value C. Graphics D. All of the above are legal
660	Which of the following cannot be entered into a typical spreadsheet cell.	A. Graphics B. All of the above are legal C. A numeric value D. A formula
661	In spreadsheet program the active cell is the cell that.	A. Is still empty B. Contains data or text C. Is doing acrobics D. Can be modified
662	What is the best reason for using a simulation to model long range movements of the Earth's continents?	A. The speed of simulation B. Operator safety C. The simulation is less work D. Simulations are always ocurate
663	Scientific visualization can be done with the help of.	A. Mathematical processing software B. Statistical software packages C. Graphics programs D. All of the abvoe
664	Computer conferencing.	A. Requires that each participant have a modem B. Allow prticipants to examine documents and comments from geographically remote sites C. Is an example of batch, rather than interactive computer g D. Always includes voice communication
665	In 1945 Arthur C, Clarke predicated that satellites would.	A. Replace many telephone cables B. Replace radio towere C. Allows electronic signals to be beamed oceans D. All of the above
		A. Move blocks of information within RAM

666	The main purpose of a networking computers is to.	B. Enable voice communication between modems C. Facilitate communication between software applications D. Share resources and information
667	You're ready to telecommunicate with your PC to what kinds of systems can you connect?	A. Time sharing systems B. Electronic bulletin boards C. Electronic mail services D. All of the above
668	The three essential components of any computer system are.	A. Hardware and software network B. Hardware software application program C. Hardware software training D. Hardware software people
669	One of the advantages of electronic mail over the telephones for short communications is that.	A. E-mail is secure against wiretapping B. E-mail demands the immediate attention of the recipient C. E-mail systems cost less than phone systems D. E-mail does not demand the immediate attention of the recipient
670	Ports that require bits to travel through one at a time are called _____ ports.	A. Parallel B. Serial C. Network D. Open
671	A modem can.	A. Be used as a regular phone when needed B. Convert analog signals to digital signals C. Provide user interface with the operating system D. Only be installed inside the computer chassis
672	Transmitting a file from a BBS to personal computer is called.	A. Booting B. Downloading C. Uploading D. Everyting
673	Which of the following lists best describe the advantages of electronic mail.	A. Quick, time shifted, usually has graphics, cheap B. Long distance, quick, time shifted, can send data C. Communicates attitude, can send data, time shifted popular D. Trouble free, quick, time shifted, usually has a voice
674	What is telecommunication?	A. A special form of electronic mail B. A new trend in robotics that may take the place of cars C. Communication by telephone D. Long distance electronic communication in a variety of forms
675	What service does a typical computer bulletin board provide?	A. It allows users to send and receive e-mail B. It gives special interest groups a communication tool C. It allows group projects to develop D. All of the above
676	A set of rules for the exchange of data between a terminal and a computer or between two computers is called.	A. Modems B. Protocol C. bps D. Transmissions
677	A terminal program which allows a personal computer to function as a terminal is called an	A. UNIX B. Modem C. Utility D. Emulator
678	The most widely available multi user operating system for workstations and academic micro computers today is.	A. OS/2 B. UNIX C. PC-DOS D. MS-DOS
679	A string of letters and numbers known only by the user and the computer is called a	A. Login Name B. Command C. Password D. Code
		A. Standard licence

680	To reduce costs for multiple copies, or to remove restrictions on software copying and use at a network site, a company can sometimes purchase a .	B. Site licence C. Net work licence D. b or c
681	If users of different systems use programs with incompatible file formats, they need _____ to read and modify each other's files.	A. An emulator package B. Data translation software C. File transfer software D. None of these
682	Software programs designed to allow several networked users to work on the same documents at the same time are called.	A. share ware B. groupware C. Bulletin boards D. LANs
683	What is the main difference between a local area network and wide area network .	A. LAN and WAN use different protocols B. the distance over which they operate C. LAN is digital, WAN is analog D. There is no difference
684	An online meeting between two or more people is called.	A. Telecommuting B. Group ware C. A conference D. A teleconference
685	Types of software that can be freely distributed without violating copyright laws are called.	A. Shareware B. Public domain C. Copy protected D. a and b
686	When a user posts software on a BBS for others to use, the process is called.	A. Uploading B. Offloading C. Downloading D. Copying
687	Compu serve is an example of an	A. Information utility B. On line database C. Shareware D. Public domain
688	The closest thing the United States has to a national telecommunications network is.	A. Minitel B. E-mail C. Internet D. Arpanet
689	Many experts predict that internet will be replaced by.	A. Prodigy B. Milnet C. UREN D. Usenet
690	Hypertext is.	A. a programming language B. A way of organizing information non sequentially C. WYSIWYG D. Any text typed in a Hyper card text field
691	What is the best definition of hypermedia?	A. It is the processing of data at high speed B. It is the use of animation to illustrate a subject C. It links huge amounts of data in virtually any pattern D. It is the use of satellites to transfer data
692	An important point about hypertext and other forms of hypermedia is that	A. Data can be stored in a sequential format B. It is more prone to viruses than other media C. Data can be linked in any conceivable way D. They can be transmitted over networks more quickly than other media
693	The computer term MIDI is a name for.	A. A military informational display system B. A tool for creating many individual data interfaces C. A Macintosh tool used to search for file IDs D. A standard interface for connecting computers and electronic musical instruments
		A. A standard audio compact disc in a CD-Rom drive controlled by

694	Digital sound in a multimedia production can come from.	<p>computer B. Data in the computer's memory C. A synthesizer controlled by a computer D. All of the above</p>
695	Monochrome graphics programs are efficient and easy to learn but limited in their ability to produce.	<p>A. Realistic images B. Simulated shades of gray C. One bit graphics D. Single colors</p>
696	Typical gray scale graphics allow each pixel to appear as black, white or gray by	<p>A. Assigning 1 bit per pixel B. By mixing black and white pixels to produce gray C. Assigning 8 bits per pixel ,allowing for 256 shades of gray D. None of these</p>
697	True color is photo quality and typically uses _____ bits of memory for each pixel on the screen.	<p>A. 2 B. 4 C. 24 or 32 D. 8 or 6</p>
698	The number of bits devoted to each pixel in a bitmapped graphics program is referred to as.	<p>A. Pixel depth B. Resolution C. Pixel strength D. Density</p>
699	Pixel depth is one of two technological factors limiting an artist's ability to create realistic images with a bitmapped graphics program. The other factor is.	<p>A. Imaging B. Resolution C. Pixel strength D. Monitor measurement</p>
700	The software that allows the user to manipulate photographs and other higher resolution images is called.	<p>A. Analog camera B. CAD C. FAX D. Digital image processing software</p>
701	Software that sotes a picture, not as a collection of dots, but as a collection of lines and shapes is called _____ software.	<p>A. Painting B. Drawing C. Modeling D. Dragging</p>
702	Screen displays for video games and embellished photographic images involve the use of.	<p>A. Bitmapped image editing B. Object oriented drawing C. Illustration software D. One of these</p>
703	Software that is designed to automate the creation of visual aids for lectures and demonstrations is called.	<p>A. Presentation graphics B. visual representation C. Graphics reality D. Graphics automation</p>
704	Which of the following is not true about object oriented graphics?	<p>A. Object can be rearranged and moved around B. Multiple objects can be grouped together C. Printout resolution is determined by the printer, not by the software D. All of these statements are true</p>
705	"Hot Spots" that respond to mouse clicks in a Hyper Card stack are called.	<p>A. Buttons B. Fields C. Links D. Cards</p>
706	What is an advantage of object oriented graphics over bitmapped graphics?	<p>A. It's faster B. It requires less processing C. It allows ahading of individual pixels D. Objects can be easily rearranged at any time</p>
707	Why is CAD preferred over the older technique of drafting board, pencil, and T-square?	<p>A. CAD programs can produce the initial design for you B. Software is cheaper to purchase than a drafting board C. CAD Designs ae easily modified paper designs are not D. CAD is only used when pencils can't do the job</p>
708	Multimedia documents can contain.	<p>A. Animation computer graphics that move on the screen B. Video information film clips shown on the computer's screen C. Audio information music, sound effects, and spoken words D. All of the above</p>

709	The hyper card program might be most appropriate for dealing with which of the following projects ?	A. Typing traditional terms papers B. Creating an interactive newsletter C. Mail merging junk mail D. Writing parallel programs
710	The following are all programming languages except for.	A. FORTRAN B. C C. Pascal D. MS-DOS
711	Steps wise refinement is similar to.	A. The process of developing a table of contents B. The development of an outline of a paper C. Writing an abstract after writing a paper D. Writing an introduction to a paper
712	Why is Blaise Pascal (1623-1662) considered a pioneer in computers?	A. He developed the pascal programming language B. He invented a working adding machine C. Because of his writings on faith and mysticism D. Pascal is not considered a computer pioneer
713	A cross between a computer language and plain English is called.	A. COBOL B. Assembler C. Algorithm D. Pseudocode
714	Which of the following are logical structures within an algorithm that maintain the order in which instructions are carried out.	A. Logic stateemnts B. Program statements C. Control structures D. Data structures
715	A control structure used to make logical decision is the	A. Sequence control structure B. Selection control structure C. Repetition control structire D. a and b
716	What is a computer program?	A. A type of peripheral B. A set of instructions C. A form of data D. A type of processor
717	A general trend in computer languages is an evolution towards.	A. Machine language B. C C. Natural language D. Assimbly language
718	The process of writing a program from an algorithm is called.	A. Coding B. Decoding C. Encoding D. Encrypting
719	The evolution of computer software can be summarized as the following sequence of developments	A. Natural language, algorithm and electronic mail B. Algorithm natural language and programming language C. Machine language, assembly language, and high level langauge D. Instructions , assembly language and MS work
720	The portions of a program ignored by the computer since they are only included to help the readerunderstand the program are called.	A. Variables B. Declarations C. Reminder notes D. Comments
721	program need to be entered into the computer's memory saved as a disk file and translated into the computer's native machine language before they can be executed or run . to enter and save a program, you can use an.	A. Fornatter B. CAD program C. Text editor D. Interpreter
722	What type of translator software translates an entire program into machine language before passing it on to the computer?	A. Compiler B. Interpreter C. Pascal D. Text editor
723	Violations of the rules of grammar of a programming language are called.	A. Syntax errors B. Programming errors C. Translator errors D. Logic errors
724	The native language of a computer is called language.	A. Machine B. Assembler C. Pascal

		C. Pascal D. COBOL
725	Because assembly language programming requires the programmer to think on the machine's level and to include an enormous amount of details it is called.	A. Decimal B. Hexadecimal C. Machine D. Low level
726	A program called an _____ translates each assembly language instruction into a machine language instruction.	A. Compiler B. Assembler C. Interpreter D. Translator
727	An example of a high level language is.	A. DOS B. An algorithm C. FORTRAN D. An assembler
728	Which of the following is true about macros?	A. Macros are essential for word processing B. Macros are most useful for creative rather than repetitive tasks C. Macros can reduce the likelihood of errors D. Macros are a specialized form of simulation
729	Even though it is seldom used by professional programmers, this is probably the most widely used programming language in the world today.	A. BASIC B. COBOL C. Machine languages D. PASCAL
730	A program is well structure if.	A. It made up of logically cohesive modules B. The modules are arranged in hierarchy C. Its straightforward are readable D. All of the above
731	The programming language that was designed to encourage programmers to write structured program was.	A. PASCAL B. COBOL C. BASIC D. FORTRAN
732	In the field of computer science a computer architecture specialist.	A. Designs buildings on the computer B. Deals with the way hardware and software work together C. Deals with the way a construction worker and a contractor work together D. There's no such thing as a computer architecture specialist
733	People whose jobs will be changed or eliminated by computers in the coming decade include.	A. Factory workers B. Clerical workers C. Farmers D. All of th abvoe
734	The world today is experiencing the _____ revolution	A. Technology B. Agricultural C. Information D. Industrial
735	What is telecommuting?	A. A special form of electronic mail B. a new trend in robotics that may take the place of cars. C. A trend towards working at home using personal computers and modems D. None of these
736	Which of the following is not considered a benefit of telecommuting.	A. Reduced use of fossil fuels B. Saving the time usually spent commuting C. Reduced social contact D. Increased productivity
737	When computers are brought into the workplace.	A. Jobs are eliminated B. New jobs are created C. Jobs are up skilled to accommodate the new technology D. Any or all of these can happen
738	When a secretary is moved from a job that involves filing, dictation, and reception work to a repetitive keyboarding job, it is called.	A. up skilling B. Computer monitoring C. Information overload D. De skilling
		A. Virtual reality/algorithm overload

739	Managers can use _____ to help them with planning, staffing, directing, and controlling organizations, but can suffer the possibility of _____.	<p>A. Virtual reality/ergonomics overloads</p> <p>B. Database management system/deskilling</p> <p>C. Computer monitoring/deskilling</p> <p>D. Management information system/information overload</p>
740	An automated factory is more efficient than a traditional factory because.	<p>A. Integration of planning and manufacturing is tighter</p> <p>B. Materials and machines spend less time sitting idle</p> <p>C. Wast in facilities, raw material and labor is reduced</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
741	One common problem with computer monitoring is that workers who are monitored may	<p>A. Develop carpal tunnel syndrome</p> <p>B. Assume that if it's not being counted, it's not important enough to do</p> <p>C. Require ongoing training</p> <p>D. Come in contact with computer viruses</p>
742	Electronic sweatshope	<p>A. Are increasingly located across nadonal border</p> <p>B. May soon decline in number because of improvements in automated input technology</p> <p>C. Both a and b</p> <p>D. Neither a nor b</p>
743	Computer supported cooperative work is possible if.	<p>A. Groupware and telecommunications are available</p> <p>B. Workers have close proximity</p> <p>C. Workers live in the same time zone for interactivity to take place</p> <p>D. None of these CSCW is a futuristic ideal that, for the most part, hasn't been acknowledged</p>
744	In the paperless office of the future, it is predicated that.	<p>A. Magnetic archives will replace fill cabinets</p> <p>B. Electronic communication will replace memos and letters</p> <p>C. Information utilities will replace newspapers</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
745	Document imaging systems include	<p>A. Scanners</p> <p>B. Magnetic and optical storage disk drives</p> <p>C. Fax machines</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
746	Document imaging system include.	<p>A. Scanners</p> <p>B. Magnetic and optical storage disk drives</p> <p>C. Fax machines</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
747	Some analysis suggest that telecommuting will become more popular with managers and workers when.	<p>A. Worker ae forced to telecommute</p> <p>B. Managers finally give up the idea of controlling workers</p> <p>C. Multimedia teleconferencing system become affordable</p> <p>D. Automobiles become outdated</p>
748	Offices that are set up so workers can commute to a location near their home are called.	<p>A. Regional work centers</p> <p>B. Portable computer centers</p> <p>C. BEHEMOTHS</p> <p>D. Modem stations</p>
749	A management information system (MIS) can be used by.	<p>A. Only top -level managers in the company</p> <p>B. Only mid - level managers in the company</p> <p>C. Only low level managers in the company</p> <p>D. Only MIS can be used by all levels of management</p>
750	Steve Wozniak and Steve Job major contribution to the world of computers was.	<p>A. popularizing the personal computer</p> <p>B. Developing the BASIC language</p> <p>C. Introducing the concept of computer assisted instruction</p> <p>D. Founding Microsoft</p>
		A. It's inexpensive

751	The main advantage of computer assisted instruction (CAI) is	<p>B. It can replace out of date textbooks</p> <p>C. It exposes students to different user interfaces</p> <p>D. It allow individuals to learn at their own pace</p>
752	What is a major problem of using computer in education?	<p>A. The students can't work at their own pace</p> <p>B. Creativity is eliminated by computers</p> <p>C. The lack of teacher training</p> <p>D. The students must work without a teacher</p>
753	Which of the following is not used in educational software?	<p>A. Simulation</p> <p>B. Drill and practice</p> <p>C. Hypermedia</p> <p>D. All of these are used</p>
754	Instructional software is often referred to as.	<p>A. Eduware</p> <p>B. Courseware</p> <p>C. Firmware</p> <p>D. School ware</p>
755	Smart cards	<p>A. Have a microprocessor and memory in them</p> <p>B. Are currently only used for checking and credit card services</p> <p>C. a and b</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
756	A disabled student uses a computer and modem to earn a college degree without leaving home. This is an example of	<p>A. Visualization</p> <p>B. Distance learning</p> <p>C. CAD/CAM</p> <p>D. Virtual reality</p>
757	Computer class rooms.	<p>A. Improve memorization skills, but provide no help with learning analytical skills</p> <p>B. Decrease school budgets by replacing teachers.</p> <p>C. Allow students to work at their own pace</p> <p>D. Improve student analytical skills, but provide no help with creative work</p>
758	Instructional software is often referred to as	<p>A. Eduware</p> <p>B. Courseware</p> <p>C. Firmware</p> <p>D. School ware</p>
759	Which of the following is a major benefit of drill and practice computer assisted instructions	<p>A. Students who use CAI develop their social skills</p> <p>B. There is immediate feedback for the student</p> <p>C. All students can learn at the same, fixed pace none of the above.</p> <p>D. None of the above</p>
760	The programming language LOGO	<p>A. Tells a turtle to draw graphics on a screen</p> <p>B. Is used to teach young children programming and problem solving skills</p> <p>C. A and b</p> <p>D. Neither a nor b and true</p>
761	Which of the following will be technologies in the home in the future.	<p>A. Fiber optics will allow cable companies to do narrowcasting like "the surfing channel"</p> <p>B. CD-ROM will allow software companies to make interactive movies like surfing in your garage.</p> <p>C. Virtual reality software will allow you to explore a surfer's home</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
762	Smart cards.	<p>A. Have a microprocessor and memory in them</p> <p>B. Are currently only used for checking and credit card services.</p> <p>C. a and b</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
763	A disabled student uses a computer and modem to earn a college degree without leaving home. This is an example of.	<p>A. Visualization</p> <p>B. Distance learning</p> <p>C. CAD/CAM</p> <p>D. Virtual reality</p>

764	When it comes to educational simulations, people believe.	<p>A. that children learn best through exploration and invention.</p> <p>B. that games are no way to spend classroom time</p> <p>C. That simulations are no substitute for reality</p> <p>D. People believe all of these thing about educational simulations, whether they are true or not.</p>
765	The form of computer assisted instruction known as drill and practice.	<p>A. Helps students lern to think in ways that aren't possible otherwise</p> <p>B. Does Not help students learn to think, but helps students memorize facts and skills</p> <p>C. Doesn't help students learn to think better or to memorize facts and sills, in fact, it's nearly worthless</p> <p>D. Allow students to program computers with easy-to understand languages.</p>
766	Why would computer programs that teach reading sills be a good idea in adult literacy education?	<p>A. Most teachers refuse to work with adults</p> <p>B. Adults adapt to computers more quickly than children to.</p> <p>C. Illiterate adults know that the computer will not think they are stupid all of these</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
767	Three major issue that have an impact on the success of successes of educational technology.	<p>A. Money, teacher training, motivation of students.</p> <p>B. Money, teacher training, restructuring of schools.</p> <p>C. Geographical location of school, parental communitment, student interest.</p> <p>D. IQ of the students teacher interest, student involvemnt.</p>
768	People are currently using smart cards.	<p>A. To pay highway tolls</p> <p>B. As keys to access sensitive data on computers</p> <p>C. as food stump</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
769	Computer crime is likely to continue to grow unless.	<p>A. Electronic bulletin board operators are held responsible for information others post on their BBS.</p> <p>B. Corporations and government agencies recognize the importance of security with their walls.</p> <p>C. Law-enforcement agencies stop worrying about corporate insiders and, instead, increase their efforts to arrest teenage hackers.</p> <p>D. We decide that freedom of the press does not apply to on-line magazines.</p>
770	Nobody knows the true extent of computer crime because.	<p>A. Many computer crimes are never detected</p> <p>B. Companies often do not report computer crime because they are afraid of bad publicity.</p> <p>C. a and b</p> <p>D. None of the above.</p>
771	According to the FBI, the average computer crime is worth.	<p>A. About the same as a car theft</p> <p>B. Left than most other crime because information is free</p> <p>C. For more than most other crime</p> <p>D. the FBI doesn't know because computer crime to a relatively new type of crime.</p>
772	Most computer crimes are committed by.	<p>A. Hackers</p> <p>B. International spies</p> <p>C. Highly trained computer consultants</p> <p>D. Company insiders who have no extraordinary technical ingenuity</p>
773	The most common from of computer crime is.	<p>A. Stealing hardware</p> <p>B. Theft of money, goods, information, and computer resources</p> <p>C. Spying on other people in the</p>

		network D. Writing viruses.
774	The problem of protecting the privacy in computer systems is aggravated by the increased use of.	A. Command line user interfaces B. Work stations C. New CPU hardware. D. Network
775	Copyright are issued by the Federal Government to protect.	A. The pricing of software B. Intellectual property C. Textbooks only D. The author's identity
776	Information .	A. Is a marketable commodity B. Can be stolen while leaving the original behind C. Should be free, according to the original hacker ethic . D. All of the above
777	The purpose of intellectual property law is to.	A. Allow the creator to make money B. Justly reward mental labor C. Encourage innovation D. All of the above
778	What is the standard method of allowing only known and authorized users on a multi user computer system.	A. Identification by fingerprints. B. Passwords and or login name C. Expert systems D. voice recognition
779	A program that performs a useful task and at the same, time, carries out some secret destructive act, is known as a.	A. Sabotage B. Trojan horse C. Worm D. Logic bomb
780	A virus program is usually hidden in.	A. The operating system only B. An application program only C. The disk drive D. The operating system of application programs
781	What is the most common computer crime of these listed below?	A. Extortion of bank funds B. IRS database sabotage C. Putting people on junk mailing lists D. Software piracy
782	One way a database manager might be able to see if an intruder has been on the system is by using.	A. A encryption device B. Audit control software C. A copy protection scheme D. A password
783	Why are computer crimes so hard to detect?	A. Disk can easily be creased to get rid of the evidence. B. Someone can steal information and leave the original behind. C. Most computer crimes are committed by insiders. D. All of these make computer crimes hard to detect
784	Will are the two inherent characteristics computers have that most leave them open to attack or operating error?	A. A computer is difficult to hide/hardware is portable. B. Every computer network is easily accessible/files are easy to copy C. A computer will do exactly what it's programmed to do a computer can do only what what it's programmed to do. D. Computers are so programmable that they don't have any inherent characteristics.
785	Why do many companies use call-back security systems, in which the computer calls the user on the phone before allowing access.	A. To identify user by voice recognition B. A check phone lines for modern taps C. To prevent unauthorized use stolen passwords D. Actually, call back systems are outdated.
786	Selling information about people is.	A. Always against the law in the UNited States. B. Highly unethical in a capitalist society C. A contradiction of terms information can't sold D. An increasingly important aspect of modern business

787	One problem with high-tech weapons is that.	<p>A. they have become too large to store securely</p> <p>B. they reduce the amount of time people have to make life and death decisions.</p> <p>C. When people try to control them manually, they are unpredictable</p> <p>D. There is no problem with high tech weapons.</p>
788	For many who understand computers, the biggest issue of concern related to autonomous military system is.	<p>A. The unpredictability of the enemy</p> <p>B. The these systems might not react quickly enough to an attack</p> <p>C. Software reliability</p> <p>D. Hardware capacity</p>
789	A complex system that can assume complete responsibility for a task without human input is called an.	<p>A. Independent weapons system</p> <p>B. Autonomous system</p> <p>C. Generated system</p> <p>D. Smart weapon system.</p>
790	According to Alan Kay of Apple Computer, what is the best way to predict the future.	<p>A. Invent it</p> <p>B. Look at the major research tabs.</p> <p>C. Project current trends into the future.</p> <p>D. Figure out what made past products successful.</p>
791	Which of the following is not a logical prediction for the future?	<p>A. Computers will be smaller and lighter.</p> <p>B. Computer will be less expensive</p> <p>C. Computer are not going to get any faster, we've reached a limit already</p> <p>D. Computer will be easier to use.</p>
792	Alan Kay says we can predict the future by recognizing the four phases of any technology or media.	<p>A. Hardware, software, people finance,</p> <p>B. Hardware, software, service, way of lime</p> <p>C. People , machines, service, finance.</p> <p>D. Hardware, program, people , ideas</p>
793	According to Alan Kay's for rules for predicting the future, how long does it take for new technology to go from the research lab to the market place?	<p>A. About six months</p> <p>B. About three years</p> <p>C. About ten years</p> <p>D. About a generation</p>
794	A computer product becomes so entrenched that humans use it without conscious though.	<p>A. The product has failed and will no longer sell</p> <p>B. It will soon be replaced.</p> <p>C. The product has succeeded enough to move into the fourth phase of any information technology or media.</p> <p>D. The product will never be replaced by new inventions.</p>
795	What is liable to be the biggest obstracte to the advancement of computer technology in the next few years?	<p>A. Keeping hardware costs down.</p> <p>B. Finding new tasks for computers to do.</p> <p>C. Increasing the speed of software.</p> <p>D. Designing reliable software .</p>
796	The Acronym SILK represents.	<p>A. The name of a new desktop computer with futuristic capabilities.</p> <p>B. One researcher's vision of the themes emerging in user interface technology</p> <p>C. The minimum qualifications of a software agent.</p> <p>D. A new type of multimedia software application</p>
797	Which of the following is decreasing as computer technology progresses.	<p>A. Hardware reliability</p> <p>B. Efficiency</p> <p>C. Speed</p> <p>D. Hardware cost.</p>
798	If the experts are right, we can expect the price - to - performance ratio of hardware.	<p>A. To double every year or two for several years.</p> <p>B. To go down every year or two for several years</p> <p>C. To stay the same for a while</p> <p>D. None of the abvoe</p>
		<p>A. the cost computers will rise.</p> <p>B. Rewritable cards will probably</p>

799	Research is bringing down the cost of solid state semiconductor storage , which me.	replace most disks and ROM C. Storage capacity will become fixed D. We will conserve our store of silicon.
800	Flat-Panel displays and solid state storage devices are.	A. Rapidly improving because of intensive industry research B. Ideal that aren't expected to become products. C. Futuristics devices only seen on Star Trek D. a and c.
801	Researchers today are developing RISC processors and parallel processing in a quest for.	A. Smaller computers B. A society that only uses embedded computer C. Speed D. Agents
802	The information infrastructure of computers and networks can be compared with.	A. The railroads of the nineteenth century B. The airline industry C. Our modern highway system D. All of the above
803	Computer scientist still have not.	A. Developed tools that will allow programmers to quickly produce error free software. B. Gotten anywhere past the theory of virtual reality C. Developed the first intelligent agent D. Had any real success with speech recognition
804	Broadband fiber optic cables can simultaneously transmit.	A. Telephone cells and television signals B. Two way computer communications C. Software and firmware D. a and b
805	May experts predict that the most important enhancement to the user interface of the future will be.	A. A new menu structure. B. Talk writers C. Knowledge D. A new type of pointing device.
806	Software program designed to be managed, rather than manipulated by the user, are called.	A. Icons B. knowledge workers C. Enablers D. Agents
807	A computer derives its basic strength from.	A. Speed B. Accuracy C. Memory D. All of above
808	The name for the screen clarity is.	A. Resolution B. Discrete C. Pixel D. LCD
809	Smallest unit of memory is	A. Byte B. Bits C. Character D. Word
810	The microphone converts the sound into.	A. Mechanical signals B. Electrical signals C. Computer file D. Software
811	What layer of OSI model does data compression?	A. Network B. Presentation C. Data link D. Physical
812	Software to use the internet is.	A. Gateway B. EFT C. Browser D. Teleconferencing
813	Data communication requires only a:	A. Sender B. Receiver C. Transmission medium D. All of above
814	A word processor can be used to.	A. Write text B. Edit text C. Print text

		C. Print test D. All of above
815	Which component is responsible for comparing the contents of two pieces of data?	A. ALU B. Control Unit C. Memory D. None
816	A virus that replicates itself is called is	A. Bug B. Worm C. Vaccine D. Bomb
817	Windows explorer is used to.	A. Access the internet B. Explore system resources C. Perform maintenance on hard disk D. Navigates files and folder on the computer
818	Which of the following keyboard shortcut is used to change the case?	A. Ctrl + F3 B. Shift + F3 C. Alt + F3 D. Ctrl+Shift +F3
819	Formula can be applied on:	A. Values B. Labels C. Unmerged cells D. None of the above
820	Which of the the following is an e-mail client?	A. Internet explorer B. Out explorer C. Google D. None of the abvoe
821	Which university built the first all electronic computer in late 1945?	A. University of portland B. University of California C. University of Pennsylvania D. University of Taxes
822	Which menu of MS-Access contains the command "New"?	A. File B. Edit C. View D. Format
823	Which key is used for moving cursor to next field of table?	A. Ctrl B. Alt C. Tab D. Spacebar
824	The concept of relational model was created in?	A. 1945 B. 1964 C. 1955 D. 1970
825	What is query	A. Question or inquiry B. Answer C. Command D. Form
826	How many types or layouts of forms are available in MS-Access.	A. 2 B. 4 C. 5 D. 8
827	SQL stand for.	A. Structure Query language B. Super Query language C. Superior Query languae D. Selected Query langauge.
828	The principles of the relational data base systems were introduced by.	A. Dr. James B. Dr. Thompson C. Dr. E.F. simon D. Dr. E.F.Codd
829	Which SQL statements is used for changing the values of specified fields?	A. Update B. Select form C. Delete form D. Insert into
830	Architecture of modern computers is similar to a counting machine designed by.	A. Charles Babbage B. Neumann C. George D. Jack Kilby
831	The operation of arithmetic logic unit "ALU" is directed by	A. Memory unit B. Control unit C. Program D. The ALU itself

832	Which one of the following is extension of header file?	A. .CPP B. .DOC C. .h D. .inp
833	Which one of the following is another name of pointer?	A. Cursor B. Pixtel C. Monochrome D. Icon
834	Screen output is also called.	A. Hard copy B. Soft copy C. Daisy wheel D. Resolution
835	Which input device is used for playing computer game?	A. Scanner B. Mouse C. Joy stick D. Light pen
836	LAN stand for.	A. Little Area network B. Local Area Network C. Logical Ara network D. Low Area network
837	WAN stand for	A. World area network B. Wide Area network C. Westran Area network D. Wilson Ara network
838	Cubiling 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.
839	One of the more computers connected to a hub computer is.	A. Ring network B. Node C. Information utility D. Star network
840	One of the more computers connected to a hub computer is.	A. Star network B. Ring network C. Node D. Information utility
841	How many pairs of computers can simultaneously communicate on Ethernet LAN.	A. 10 B. 12 C. 13 D. Multiple
842	BCD code is.	A. 4 bits code B. 5 bits code C. 6 bits code D. 8 bits code
843	Unicode can represent up to.	A. 60635 symbols B. 56532 symbols C. 64739 symbols D. 65536 symbols
844	How many types of modems are available in the market?	A. 2 B. 3 C. 5 D. 6
845	CBT stand for.	A. Certificate based training B. Computer based trade C. Computer base training D. Computer based transfer
846	What is MICR?	A. Magic in Character Redo B. Magnetic ink character C. Magnetic ink character Reader D. None of these
847	Data and program not being used by computr are stored in.	A. Secondary storage B. Cache C. Primary storage D. Printer
848	Which is a storage device?	A. CPU B. Clock C. Floppy disk D. Bus
849	The program that contains instructions to operate a device is called.	A. Device driver B. Device linking C. Device operator

		D. Device system
850	The program that contains instructions to operate a device is called.	A. Device linking B. Device operator C. Device system D. Device driver
851	Which one of the following is faster?	A. RAM B. Cache C. Register D. Hard Disk
852	Security protection for personal computers include.	A. Internal components B. Locks and cables C. Software D. All of these
853	A secret word or numbers to be typed in , on a keyboard before an activity can take place are called.	A. Biometric data B. Data encryption C. Password D. Private work
854	An operating system is a.	A. System software B. System utility C. Software package D. Application software
855	Which of the following is a word processor?	A. Adobe Acrobat B. Photo express C. MS-Word D. MS-Excel
856	Which of the following can be used to launch Word Art?	A. Status bar B. Ruler C. Standard tool bar D. Drawing tool bar
857	Which of the following is a spreadsheet.	A. MS-Word B. MS-Excel C. MS-Power point D. Both a and b
858	Which of the following functions is used to get the current date?	A. Excel() B. Today () C. Month () D. year ()
859	A computer can be linked to the internet through.	A. A phone line modem B. DSL C. Cable modem D. All of the above
860	The length of IP address is.	A. 8 bits B. 16 bits C. 32 bits D. 64 bits
861	A T1 line handles.	A. 25 million BPS B. 2100 BPS C. 1.0 Million BPS D. 1.5 Million BPS
862	Computer ENIAC was built in:	A. 1935 B. 1939 C. 1941 D. 1945
863	Which one of the following is database management system.	A. MS Word B. Corel draw C. Power point D. MS Access
864	Which one of the following is the main component of DBMS?	A. Application Program B. Database program C. IDE D. GUI
865	Which one of the following is the main component of DBMS?	A. Application Program B. GUI C. IDE D. Database program
866	Which command is used to create a new database file?	A. Ctrl+C B. Ctrl+V C. Ctrl+D D. Ctrl + N
867	Which command is used to open an existing database file?	A. File B. Edit

867	Which menu contains the new command?	C. Tools D. view
868	Catagories of database system are	A. 4 B. 7 C. 6 D. 9
869	Type of relationships are.	A. 3 B. 5 C. 7 D. 8
870	INSERT INTO statement is used for.	A. Retrieving record B. Adding new record C. Changing values D. Deleting record
871	DROP TABLE statement is used for.	A. Deleting record B. Inserting record C. Deleting table D. Retirieving records
872	Which statement is used to retrieve data front database table.	A. INSERT INTO B. DROP TABLE C. UPDATE D. SELECT
873	CPU is divided into how many parts.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 5 D. 6
874	CPU is divided into how many parts.	A. 3 B. 5 C. 6 D. 2
875	Language was developed in	A. 1945 B. 1956 C. 1972 D. 1977
876	Type of language processors are.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 8
877	Main memory of personal computer is called.	A. PROM B. ROM C. EPROM D. RAM
878	What is the maximum length of variable name in C language?	A. 20 B. 31 C. 250 D. 253
879	Function used to print the output of a program is	A. Get () B. Print f () C. Print () D. Scan f ()
880	In C language , how many types of loop statements are available.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 6 D. 9