

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The first digital computer to work electrically was the.	A. UNIVAC B. Atanasoff-Berry Computer C. Mark I D. analytical machine
2	The Mark I was built by.	A. Thomas Watson B. Dr. John Mauchly C. Howard Aiken D. Howard Aiken
3	The first computer to use electrical power was developed by.	A. Herman Hollerith B. Thomes J. Watson C. John V. Atanasoff D. Howard Aiken
4	Who is regarded as the Father of computers.	A. John Napier B. Pascal C. Charles Babbage D. Hollerith
5	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
6	The analog computer deal directly with.	A. number or pulses B. measured values of continuous physical magnitudes C. signals in the form of 0 or 1 D. signal in discrete values form 0 to 9
7	An analog computer can be worked directly with.	A. magnetic tapes B. punched card C. magnetic disk D. none of the above
8	The use of computer for business applications is attractive because of its/	A. accuracy B. reliability C. speed D. all of the above
9	Binary coded decimal number express each decimal digit as	A. binary degits B. nibble C. word D. byte
10	A digital compute performs its computations by	A. mechanical means B. analogy C. guessing D. counting
11	Stored instructions and data in a digital computer consist of.	A. alphabets B. numerals C. characters D. bits
12	Pick out the wrong statement about computers.	A. it is a logical machine B. it can access any piece of information that it has in store C. it is devoid of emotion, has no feelings or instincts D. it approaches its information is unrestricted manner
13	The major generational problem of the early first generation computers was	A. inaccurate results B. poor reliability C. delayed results D. limited capabilities
14	Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator (ENIAC machine) belongs to the	A. first generation digital computer B. second generation computer C. third generation computer D. fourth generation computer

A. transistors
B. megnetic core memory
C. high level procedural language
D. all of the above