

## ECAT Computer Science Chapter 2 Digital Computer Fundamentals Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The unit that transform data in informaion is the	A. CPU B. ROM C. DVD D. OCR
2	The heart of the digital computer is	A. control unit B. memory unit C. logic unit D. visual display unit
3	During E time the ALU	A. examines the instruction B. enters the instruction C. executes the instruction D. elicits the instruction
4	The entire computer is coordinated by	A. The ALU B. the accumulator C. arithmetic operators D. the control unit
5	The central processing unit comprises of	A. software,hardware,and power supply unit B. software arithmetic and logic unit,and control unit C. memory ,VDU and printers D. input devices output devices and memory
6	The central processing unit comprises of	A. memory ,VDU and printers B. software,hardware,and power supply unit C. input devices output devices and memory D. software arithmetic and logic unit,and control unit
7	A CPU has	A. control unit consisting of program counter and instruction decoded, and arithmetic unit having accumulator. B. bubble memory C. visual display unit D. auxiliary storage unit
8	Data and instructions are put into primary storage by.	A. memory B. the control unit C. secondary storage D. the ALU
9	The complex set of electrical circuitry that executes program instructions is called the.	A. register B. central processing unit C. accumulator D. bus line
10	Which of the following is a Correct definition of volatile memory?	A. It loses its contents at high ambient temperatures B. Its contents are lost on failure of power supply C. It has to be kept in air tight boxes always D. It is the latest type of bubble memory
11	The function of an OP code is.	A. To instruct the CPU B. To translate a mnemonic C. Operate the I/O devices D. To act as a buffer
12	Desktop and personal computers are other names for.	A. micro computers B. mini computers C. mainframes D. peripheral equipment
13	Step-by-step instructions that run the computer are.	A. hardware B. documents C. programs

		D. CPUs
14	A bootstrap is.	A. a memory device B. a device to support the compute C. a small initialization program to start up a computer D. an error correction technique
15	A computer can be defined as an electronic device that can: (choose the most precise definition).	A. carry out logical functions B. carry out arithmetical operations C. accept and process data using a set of stored instructions D. present information on a VDU