ECAT Computer Science Chapter 2 Digital Computer Fundamentals Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The term "time slicing" need not apply to.	A. On line transacting processing B. Batch processing C. Real time processing D. None of the above
2	At the beginning of the instruction cycle, the contents of the Instruction Register specify.	A. Operand for the instruction being executed B. Instruction itself C. Operand for the instruction to be executed next D. None of above
3	Which of the following will happen when data is entered into a memory location	A. It will change the address of the memory location B. It will add to the content of the location C. It will not be fruitful if there is already some data in that location D. It will erase the previous content
4	Wrong Statement.	A. Information stored in RAM can be changed by over writing it B. Information stored in ROM cannot be changed by over writing it C. Information can be stored in any location of RAM D. Computer main memory can be accessed only sequentially
5	Pick out the correct definition of buffer.	A. Buffer is a hardware device that stores data outside the CPU B. Buffer is that portion of the CPU memory which stores program instructions C. Buffer is a temporary storage between the CPU memory and a peripheral device D. Buffer is a device to convert input data into a computer readable form
6	The heart of a digital computer is....	A. control unit B. memory unit C. logic unit D. visual display unit
7	During E-time the ALU..	A. examines the instruction B. enters the instruction C. executes the instruction D. elicts the instruction
8	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
9	The following register keeps track of the program during execution.	A. Address register B. Program counter C. Data register D. Accumulator
10	Which is not associated with the main memory of computer.	A. semiconductor memory B. core memory C. read only memory D. sequential memory
11	The operation of arithmetic logic unit (ALU) is directed by.	A. the ALU itself B. program C. control unit D. memory unit
12	The different memory locations are identified by hexadecimal numbers called.	A. ASCII code B. bytes C. BCD numbers D. addresses

13	Each location in primary storage is assigned a unique.	A. data B. field C. name D. address
14	Which of the following is an example of volatile memory.	A. ROM B. RAM C. PROM D. Hard disk
15	The term word in computer terminology refers to.	A. bits formed into groups B. coded instructions C. memory size D. language used