ECAT Computer Science Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The mechanism for reading or writing data in a disk is called a(n).	A. track B. rotational delay C. seek time D. access arm
2	The cursor can be moved rolling this device on a flat surface.	A. mouse B. wand reader C. trackball D. interactive tablet
3	Imaging used what device to input data.?	A. scanner B. icon C. bar code reader D. tablet
4	Voice input devices convert voice input to.	A. digital code B. OCR-A C. bar codes D. optical marks
5	Laser beam technology is used for.	A. terminals B. optical disk C. keyboards D. magnetic tape
6	Which of the following does not represent an I/O devices?	A. speaker B. OCR C. Joystick D. ALU
7	An example of peripheral equipment	A. CPU B. spreadsheet C. printer D. microcomputer
8	The equipment attached to CPU which computer can access are called.	A. hardware B. input/output devices C. peripherals D. computer components
9	Data and instructions are put into primary storage by.	A. memory B. the control unit C. secondary storage D. the ALU
10	The complex set of electrical circuitry that executes program instructions is called the.	A. register B. central processing unit C. accumulator D. bus line
11	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
12	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
13	Desktop and personal computers are other names for.	A. micro computers B. mini computers C. mainframes D. peripheral equipment
14	Step-by-step instructions that run the computer are.	A. hardware B. documents C. programs D. CPUs

15	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
16	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
17	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
18	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
19	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
20	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
21	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
22	The heart of a digital computer is....	A. control unit B. memory unit C. logic unit D. visual display unit
23	During E-time the ALU..	A. examines the instruction B. enters the instruction C. executes the instruction D. elicts the instruction
24	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
25	The following register keeps track of the program during execution.	A. Address register B. Program counter C. Data register D. Accumulator
26	Which is not associated with the main memory of computer.	A. semiconductor memory B. core memory C. read only memory D. sequential memory
27	The operation of arithmetic logic unit (ALU) is directed by.	A. the ALU itself B. program C. control unit D. memory unit
28	The different memory locations are identified by hexadecimal numbers called.	A. ASCII code B. bytes C. BCD numbers D. addresses
		A. data B. field

29	Each location in primary storage is assigned a unique.	B. field C. name D. address
30	Which of the following is an example of volatile memory.	A. ROM B. RAM C. PROM D. Hard disk