

GAT Subject Computer Science Online MCQs

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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.
2	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
3	Which of the following components is the "brain" of the computer	A. Memory B. CPU C. Input D. Output
4	The most commonly used output device today is a.	A. CRT monitor B. Keyboard C. Mouse D. Card punch
5	Example of pointing devices that are used for computer input are.	A. Joysticks B. Mice C. Trackballs D. All of the above
6	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
7	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
8	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
9	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
10	The software tools that allow a computer to be used for specific purposes are called.	A. Firmware B. Terminals C. Hardware D. Application programme.
11	When a program becomes a part of the silicon chip it is called.	A. Software B. Firmware C. embedded D. Hardware
12	Computers that ae used in consumer goods, such as cars, are called.	A. Enhanced B. Software C. Analog D. Embedded
13	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
14	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
15	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

16	A large, room sized computer is referred to as an	A. Microcomputer B. Main frame C. Embedded comptuer D. Workstation
17	A microprocessor is.	A. A software program stored on a 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
18	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.
19	Integrated circuits are housed in .	A. Vacuum tubes B. Transistors C. Software D. Silicon chips
20	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
21	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.
22	Which of the following is increasing as computer technology progresses?	A. Hardware reliability B. Efficiency C. Speed D. All of these are increasing.
23	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
24	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.
25	A series of instructions that transforms input into output is called.	A. A menu B. A program C. Hardware D. None of these
26	The instructions that tell the computer what to do are called	A. Software B. Output C. Hardware D. Telecommunication
27	The physical parts of a computer system are called.	A. Software B. Input C. Out put D. Hardware
28	The most common output of computer tax calculation would be:	A. Taxes owed B. Deductions C. wages D. Number of exemptions.
29	For calculating taxes, input to computer could be	A. Numbers representing wages B. Income C. Tax tables

		<p>C. Text processing</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
30	Historically, the first computer were use for.	<p>A. Text processing</p> <p>B. Data storage</p> <p>C. Simulation and modeling</p> <p>D. Arithmetic calculations</p>
31	Charles Babbage worked closely with _____ to develop his device.	<p>A. Ada lovelace</p> <p>B. Joseph Marie Charles</p> <p>C. Herman Hollerith Jacquard</p> <p>D. Lord Byton</p>
32	Charles Babbage set out to create a device that could carry out any calculation to twenty digits of accuracy called an	<p>A. Comptuer</p> <p>B. Analytical engine</p> <p>C. Calculator</p> <p>D. Mainframe</p>
33	Most computers have two separate memory caches L1 cache, located on the _____ and L2 cache, located between the CPU and DRAM.	<p>A. RAM</p> <p>B. ROM</p> <p>C. CPU</p> <p>D. EEPROM</p>
34	_____ convert high level language into low level langage.	<p>A. Google</p> <p>B. Assembler</p> <p>C. Web page</p> <p>D. Compiler</p>
35	Provides direct access to any byte on the chip	<p>A. RAM</p> <p>B. ROM</p> <p>C. Cache RAM</p> <p>D. Operating System</p>
36	A program that, after being initially loaded into the computer by a boot program, manages all the other programs in a computer is called.	<p>A. Application software</p> <p>B. Function software</p> <p>C. Controlling software</p> <p>D. Operating system</p>
37	A hardware register used to hold the results or partial results of arithmetic and logical operations is called.	<p>A. Accumulator</p> <p>B. Instruction Register</p> <p>C. Status Register</p> <p>D. Stack pointer</p>
38	_____ is a special, high-speed storage are within the CPUS	<p>A. Memory</p> <p>B. RAM</p> <p>C. Register</p> <p>D. ROM</p>
39	A set of electronic signal pathways that allows information and signals to travel between components inside or outside of a computer is called.	<p>A. Data Bus</p> <p>B. System Bus</p> <p>C. Control Bus</p> <p>D. Expansin Bus</p>
40	A bus in which data transfer one place two another place is called	<p>A. Data bus</p> <p>B. System Bus</p> <p>C. Control Bus</p> <p>D. JAddress Bus</p>
41	ROM store data	<p>A. Direct</p> <p>B. Permanent</p> <p>C. Temporary</p> <p>D. Provisional</p>
42	CPU stand for	<p>A. Central process unit</p> <p>B. Commercial process unit</p> <p>C. None of the above</p> <p>D. Central processing unit</p>
43	CPU stand for	<p>A. Central processing unit</p> <p>B. Central process unit</p> <p>C. Commercial process unit</p> <p>D. None of the above</p>
44	Control unit is the part of	<p>A. ALU</p> <p>B. CBT</p> <p>C. CPU</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
45	The device are used by a person or other system to communicate with a computer are called.	<p>A. Communication devices</p> <p>B. I/O devices</p> <p>C. message devices</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
46	The major components of modern computer are.	<p>A. CPU</p> <p>B. Main Memory</p> <p>C. I/O units</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>

A. a combination of variables,

47	What is an expression in a computer programme.	constants and operators. B. A set of instructions C. A set of information D. None of these
48	What is meant by the portion of the program that explain the program?	A. Manual B. Documentation C. expression D. None of these
49	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.
50	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
51	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
52	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
53	An _____ is also defined as a set of mathematically meaningful symbols, letters and numbers.	A. Documentation B. Expression C. Programme D. none of these
54	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
55	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
56	What is meant by the portion of the program that explains the program?	A. Manual B. Documentation C. Expression D. None of these
57	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
58	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
59	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
60	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
61	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

62	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
63	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.
64	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
65	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. Artifical domain
66	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
67	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
68	Pocket electronic translators provide world travelers instant access to.	A. Networks B. Common words C. Whole sentences D. Syntax
69	What major area of artificial intelligence deals with distinguishing eats from dogs in a computer's view?	A. Pattern recognition B. Expert systems C. Resolution analysis D. Natural language
70	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