GAT Subject Computer Science Online MCQs

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The time between the user's request and the computer's reply	A. Concurrent time B. Response time C. Allocation time D. Event time
2	The corresponding memory spaces for pages are called.	A. Page utility B. Page frames C. Page blocks D. Page modules
3	In Multiprogramming, the process of confining each program to certain defined limits in memory is called.	A. Spooling B. Time sharing C. Program scheduling D. Memory protection
4	Which one of the following is a graphical shell?	A. UNIX B. Page C. GUI D. Utility program
5	Loading the operating system into a personal computer is called.	A. Booting B. Prompting C. Interrupting D. Paging
6	Another name for an operating environment is.	A. Page B. Layer C. Shell D. Supervisor
7	A portable operating system.	A. Generic B. Backup C. Allocated D. Utility
8	An operating system used exclusivbely with the manufacturer's computer.	A. DOS B. Proprietary C. UNIX D. NOS
9	The technique in shared system that avoid interspersed printout from several programs is.	A. Paging B. Queuing C. Slicing D. Spooling
10	UNIX is an example of a	A. Memory management B. Generic operating system C. NOS D. Utility program
11	Management of an operating system is handled by	A. By interpreter B. The supervisor program C. Utility program D. The CPU
12	Time sharing of resources by users is usually	A. Based on time slices B. Based on input C. Event driven D. Operated by spooling
13	In multiprogramming, two or more programs can be executed.	A. By optimizing computer B. With two computer C. Simultaneously D. Concurrently
14	An operating system is a	A. Set for user B. Form of time sharing C. Set of programs D. Supervisor program
15	The language small talk is.	A. Procedural oriented B. Document oriented C. Problem oriented D. Object oriented

16	An assembly language uses.	A. English words B. Mnemonic codes C. Os and ls D. Binary digits
17	The lowest level of programming language is.	A. Nonprocedural language B. Assembly language C. BASIC D. Machine language
18	A language designed to generate routing business reports is.	A. COBOL B. LISP C. RPG D. ALGOL
19	A fourth generation language used for database retrieval.	A. High level language B. Assembly language C. Query langauge D. Procedural language
20	In developing a program, documentation should be done.	A. as the last step B. Throughout the process C. Only to explain errors D. Only during the design phase
21	A standardized business language is.	A. CODASYL B. BASIC C. COBOL D. Ada
22	Software that translates assembly language into machine language is	A. A binary translator B. A compiler C. An assembler D. A link loader
23	Popular object -orinted languages.	A. Pascal, Modul 3 B. C++ , Smalltalk C. LOGO, PRO LOGO D. COBOL + BASIC
24	To activate an object, send	A. a message B. an instance C. a method D. an attribute
25	The highest level language are called.	A. 4 GLs B. High level C. Assembly D. Natural
26	After stating the solution to a problem in pseudocode, the next step would be	A. Testing the program B. Coding the program C. Documenting the program D. Translating the program
27	Error messages provided by a compiler are called	A. Bug B. Diagnostic C. Translations D. Mistakes
28	Specifying the kind of input, processing, and output required for a program occurs when	A. Planning the solution B. Flowcharting the problem C. Coding the problem D. Defining the problem
29	The language named for a French mathematician is.	A. C B. Ada C. COBOL D. Pascal
30	The ability of an object to interpret a message using its own methods is called.	A. Polymorphism B. encapsulation C. Inheritance D. Messaging
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32	The first high level language to be introduced was.	A. COBOL B. FORTRAN C. PASCAL D. ADA
33	A COBOL program has how may divisions.	A. two B. four C. five

		C. five
		D. seven
34	Comments in the program itself are part of.	A. Compiling B. Translating C. Linking D. Documenting
35	The process of detecting, locating, and correcting logic errors is called.	A. Desk-cheeking B. translation C. debugging D. Documenting
36	In preparing a program, desk cheeking and translation are example of.	A. Coding B. Planning C. Testing D. Documenting
37	An English-like language that one can use as a program design tool is.	A. BASIC B. Pseudocode C. PL/I D. Pascal
38	During the development of a program, drawing a flowchart is a means. to	A. Plan to solution B. Code the program C. Define the problem D. Analyze the problem
39	The first apple computer was built is.	A. a garage B. a ware house C. An apartment D. A factory
40	In preparing a program, one should first.	A. Plan the solution B. Code the program C. Document the problem D. Define the problem
41	The presence of both data and its related instructions in an object is.	A. C++ B. Encapsulation C. Orientation D. Inheritance
42	A computer program written in a high level language is called a.	A. Source program B. Object program C. Machine language program D. None of these
43	When a bank teller uses a computer terminal to known the balance in a customer's account it is an example of.	A. On-line updating B. Off line processing C. On line query D. On-line processing
44	The concept of sending/receiving text etc, on computer networks is called.	A. On-line database B. Electronic mail C. Teleprinting D. Teleconferenceing
45	For creating and editing legal documents which application package would be most useful.	A. Spreadsheet B. Word processing C. Graphics D. Communication
46	The part of the computer system which performs the house keeping functins is called.	A. Interpreter B. Compiler C. Operating system D. Assembler
47	An application package is used to.	A. Meet specific needs of a user B. Run the computer system better C. Run the compiler smoothly D. Enable operating system control harware better
48	Ergonomics is the study of.	A. Cost relationship between computer hardware and softeare. B. Different computer operating systems. C. Gradation of various computer professionals D. Human aspect of the environment around the computer system.
49	In computer science , by information we mean.	A. Any output coming out form computer B. Processed data put in intelligent form C. A report printed by computer D. Plural of data

50	Pick out wrong definition.	A. Access time -time needed to access the output B. EDP -acronym for Electronic Data processing C. COBOL - a language used for business I data processing D. Control unit-heart of a computer
51	The lowest level of management is concerned with	A. Operational information B. Traditional information C. Long term planning D. Strategic information
52	Which of the following is not hardware.	A. Meganetic tap B. Printer C. Assembler D. VDU Terminal
53	What the control unit gets an instruction it is called.	A. E-mail B. Machine time C. I-time D. ALU time
54	Computer follows a simple principle called GIGO which me.	A. Garbage input good output B. Garbage in garbage out C. Great instructions gret output D. good input and good output
55	Error reports are an example of.	A. Scheduled report B. On demand reports C. Exception reports D. External reports
56	Which of the following descriptions relates to a floppy diskette.	A. 9 - track 1600 BPI B. Double - sided double density C. 33 Mhz- zero -waid time D. 40 MB capacity
57	The out put of a sequential circuit depends upon.	A. Percent input B. Past inputs C. Botha a and b D. None of a and b
58	The number 7F00 in Hexadecimal when multiplied by 61 is.	A. 7F16 B. 167F00 C. 7F006 D. None of these
59	Which of the following is associated with optics.	A. Winchester B. RAM C. CD ROM D. None of these
60	A computer has a word length of 32 bits. The maximum address that can be generated is.	A. 2^{32} B. 2^{32-1} C. 2^{31-1} D. None of these
61	Excess-3 code is known as	A. Weighted code B. Cyclic redundancy code C. Self complementing D. Algebraic code
62	Implementation of a program involves.	A. Compilation of the program B. Debugging the program C. Testing the program with data D. All of the above
63	A conceptual error in a program is a/an	A. Logical error B. Execution error C. Syntactical error D. None of these
64	Program maintenance means.	A. Maintaining a program exactly the way it was initially developed B. Changing a program due to changes in the organization C. A dopting an altogether new program D. Removing the errors from a program
65	An A/D converter does the conversion from	A. Digital to analog B. Analog ato Digital C. Voltage to ampere D. Direct to alternate current
		A. Terminals associated with MICR B. Smart terminal

66	Point of sale terminal to.	B. Smart terminal C. Terminal associated with OCR D. None of abvoe
67	In time division Multiplexing	A. Time is doubled between bits of a byte B. Time slicing at CPU level takes place C. Total time available in the channel is divided between several useres and each user is allotted a time slice D. None of these
68	Which of the following is not component of telecommunications?	A. Sender B. Office device C. Medium D. Receiver
69	Rearranging data is a new sequence is known as.	A. Up dating B. Batching C. Sorting D. Summarising
70	If a processor does not have direct and unassisted access to data items, these items are said to be.	A. Off line B. On line C. Time shared D. None of these