GAT Subject Computer Science Online MCQs

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Step - by-step instructions that run the computer are.	A. Hardware B. Documents C. Program D. CPU
2	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.
3	A computer can be defined as an electronic device that can that 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
4	The term"time slicing"need not apply to.	A. On line transacting processing. B. Batch processing C. Real time processing D. None of above
5	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 the above
6	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 erase the previous content. D. It will not be fruitful if there is already some data in that locatioon.
7	Pick out the WRONG statement	A. Information stored in RAM can be changed by over writing it. B. Information stored in ROM can not 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
8	During E-time the ALUThe heard of a digital computer is.	A. Control unit B. Memory unit C. Logic unit D. Visual display unit
9	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
10	The following register keeps track of the program during Execution.	A. Address register B. Program counter C. Data register D. Accumulator
11	Which is not associated with the main memory of computer.	A. Semiconductor memory B. Core memroy C. Read only memory D. Sequential memory
12	The operation of arithmetic logic unit is directed by.	A. the ALU ltself B. Program C. Control Unit D. Memory unit
13	The different memory locations are identified by hexadecimal numbers called.	A. ASCII code B. Bytes C. BCD Numbers D. Addresses

14	Each location in primary storage is assigned a unique.	A. Data B. field C. Name D. Address
15	Which of the following is an example of volatile memory?	A. PROM B. RAM C. ROM D. HARD DISK
16	The term word in computer terminology refers to.	A. bits formed into groups B. Coded instructions C. Memory size D. Language used
17	A bus line consists of	A. Registers B. Accumulators C. Parallel data paths D. Machinie cycles
18	Memory is devided into many numerically addressed.	A. Logic B. Location C. Codes D. cell
19	Information travels between components of a computer through groups of wire called.	A. Cards B. Busses C. Slots D. Ports
20	The clock speed of a computer is measured in.	A. Megahertz B. Kilobytes C. Megabytes D. Binary digits
21	Memory capacity may be expresed in .	A. Microseconds B. Kilobytes C. Bits D. Cycles
22	Another name for a logic chip is.	A. PROM B. ROM C. Memory D. Microprocessor
23	Computer operation s are synchronized by	A. The CPU clock B. Megabytes C. The binary system D. E-time
24	The unit that transforms data into information is the	A. CPU B. ROM C. DVD D. OCR
25	The heart of a digital computer is.	A. Control unit B. Memory unit C. Logic unit D. Visual display unit
26	During E-time the ALU	A. Examines the instruction B. Enters the instruction C. Executes the instruction D. Elicits the instruction
27	The entire computer system is coordinated by.	A. The ALU B. The accumulator C. The control unit D. Arithmetic operators
28	The CPU Comprises of.	A. Memory, VDU, and printer B. Input device, output device, and memory C. Store, arithmetic and logic unit, and control unit D. Software, hardware, and power supply unit.
29	A CPU has	A. Control unity consisting of program counter and instruction decoder, and arithmetic unit haivng accumulator. B. Bubble memory C. Visual display unit D. Auxiliary storage unit.
		A. An interface allows two devices to interact with each other. B. Console is that part of the

30	Which one of the following statements is NOT Correct?	B. Console is that part of the computer used to control its operations manually C. Peripheral is a device not controlled by the CPU D. Channel is a path to carry information from CPU to peripheral and vice versa
31	To make a personal computer act like a terminal, which type of software must be used?	A. fax B. videoconferencing C. bridge D. emulation
32	Software to peruse the internet:	A. gate way B. EFT C. Browser D. Teleconferencing
33	Graphics and other paperwork can be transmitted directly using which technology?	A. CSMA/CD B. token passing C. face smile D. Bulletin board
34	Microwave transmission, coaxial cables, and fiber optics are examples of.	A. modems B. communication links C. gateways D. ring network
35	The signals produced by a computer or terminal to be sent over phone lines must be converted to.	A. modems B. analog signals C. digital signals D. microwaves
36	The types of modulation that changes the height of the signal is called.	A. frequency B. phase C. amplitude D. Prophase
37	A network type in which all computers have equal status.	A. Communication links B. peer to peer C. WAN D. direct connect
38	A connection for similar networks.	A. Satellite B. gateway C. bridge D. fax
39	One or more computers connected to a hub computer is a.	A. Ring network B. node C. Star network D. Information utility
40	A computer based system in which a telephone message is recorded in digital form and then forwarded to other is.	A. A teleconferencing B. Voice mail C. A bulletin board D. Telecommuting
41	The arrangement in which most of the processing is done by the server.	A. Simplex transmission B. Electronic data interchange C. File server D. Client/Server
42	Terminal is a:	A. Device to give power supply to computer B. Point at which data centers or leaves the computer. C. The last instruction in a program D. Any input/output device
43	The device used with satellite transmission that ensures that strong outgoing signals do not interface with weak incoming signals is called.	A. Microwave B. Transponder C. Cable D. Modem
44	When all hardware, sofware, storage, and processing is housed in one location it is called.	A. A time sharing system B. Centralized processing C. A DDP system D. A host computer system.
45	Centralized processing but with access from terminals is known as.	A. DDP B. A ring network C. Telecommuting D. A teleprocessing system.
46	Electronic banking.	A. Token ring B. Mosale C. EFT

47	Communication circuits tht transmit data in both directions but not at the same time are operating in	A. Simplex mode B. Half Duplex mode C. Full Duplex mode D. None of above
48	The process of converting from analog to digital is called.	A. Modulation B. Line switching C. Telecommuting D. Demodulation
49	How many pairs of computers can simultaneously communicate on Ethernet LAN?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. Multiple
50	FDDI is a.	A. Ring network B. Star network C. Mes network D. bus network
51	Logical security for on line systems is achieved primarily by_ and authorization codes.	A. MIS B. Passwords C. Tactical D. None of the abvoe
52	What does the acronym ISDN stand for?	A. International Services Data Network B. Intelligent Services Digital Data Network C. Integrated Services Digital Data Network D. Interactive Services Digital Data Network
53	Who Invented the modem?	A. IBM B. DEC C. AT & T information system, USA D. Apple computers Inc.
54	A driver is.	A. Hardware B. A peripheral device C. A card D. Software
55	Now a day computers all over the world can talk to each other which is one of the special accessories essential for this purpose?	A. Fax card B. Modem Card C. Network adapter card D. DVD
56	Cabling on a linear bus topology can be extended using which of the following.	A. Terminator B. Barrel connector C. Network adapter card D. Medium attachement unit
57	Which of the following topologies is passive?	A. Star topology B. Ring topology C. Bus topology D. Hybrid topology
58	Which of the following does not provide a graphical user interface.	A. OS/2 B. MS-DOS C. Macintosh D. Windows NT work station
59	A device that connects multiple nodes to the network is.	A. A modem B. A repeater C. A router D. A hub
60	Which of the following is not a category of network problems.	A. Newsgroup problems B. Physical problems C. Electrical problems D. Viruses
61	The Media Access Control sublayer resides in which OSI layer?	A. Physical B. Data link C. Net work D. Transport
62	What enables a computer to work with a printer?	A. Protocols B. Drivers C. Packet processor D. HCL
	Which of the following access methods listens to the cable for network traffic before sending	A. Token passing B. Polling

63	Which of the following access methods listens to the cable for network traffic before sending data?	B. Polling C. CSMA/CA D. CSMA/CD
64	What layer of the OSI model does data compression?	A. Network B. Data Link C. Presentation D. Physical
65	Project 802 defines standards for which layers of the OSI model?	A. Application and Presentation layers. B. Physical and date link layers. C. Transport and Network layers. D. Network and Data Link layers.
66	A network of geographically distant computers and terminals is called a.	A. bus B. WAN C. Gate way D. LAN
67	A LAN is a combination of.	A. Network adapter cards B. LAN Cables C. LAN Application software D. All of above
68	People on a LAN can share.	A. Printer B. CD/ROM disk drive C. Modem D. All of above
69	The transfer of encoded information from one location to another by a communication channel is called.	A. Data processing B. Data distribution C. Data communication D. Data encryption
70	the general purpose processor on chip is otherwise known as the .	A. ENIAC B. Microprocessor C. Pocket calculator D. Microprocessor