

## GAT Subject Computer Science Online MCQs

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Second generation computers belong to.	A. 1956-1963 B. 1945-1956 C. 1964-1971 D. 1971 - Present
2	_____ are used for translating assembly language code to machine code.	A. Interpreters. B. Assemblers C. Compiler D. None of these
3	_____ are used for translating high language instructions in to machines code or an object code.	A. Interpreters B. Assemblers C. Compiler D. None of these
4	_____ are the computers designed for complex scientific job.	A. Mainframe computers B. Mini computers C. Micro computer D. Super computers
5	A floppy disk is a _____ generation computer invention.	A. 1st B. 2nd C. 3rd D. 4th
6	CD(C) 6600, IBM-1401, IBM-7030 etc. belong to the	A. First generation of computer B. Second generation computer C. Third generation computer D. Fourth generation computer
7	Analog computers are_____ accurate as compared to digital computer is.	A. More B. Less C. Nearly same D. Unpredictable
8	In analog computers time scaling is done to make them operator .	A. fast B. Slowly C. In time delay mode D. Either fasts or slow
9	Charles Babbage worked closely with___ to develop his device.	A. Ada Lovelace B. Joseph Marie Charles C. Herman Hollerith Charles D. Lord Byron
10	_____ are programs which are written to cause computers to function in a desired way.	A. Hardware B. Instruction C. Software D. Sorting
11	Historically , the first computers were used for.	A. Text processing B. Data storage C. Simulation and modelling D. Arithmetic calculations
12	An analog computer produces its results in the form of .	A. Codes '0' and '1' s B. Numbers C. Log format D. Graphs
13	Which one of the following statements is wrong in the analogy of mechanical and electrical devices?	A. Resistance is analog of damping B. Inductance is analog of mass C. Capacities is analog of spring constant D. Charge is analog of displacement
14	IBM's system family of computers was introduced during the .	A. First generation B. Second generation C. Third generation D. Forth generation
15	A computer is very high speed, accuracy and reliability. Its intelligent quotient could be of the order of.	A. 0 B. 10 C. 15 D. 20

16	The history of computer is divided into the following generations.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
17	One particular use for the abacus is teaching children simple mathematics and especially.	A. Addition B. Subtraction C. Multiplication D. Division
18	Data and stored instructions in a digital computer consists of .	A. Numerals B. Alphabets C. Characters D. Bits
19	The main characteristic of fifth generation computers is.	A. Artificial intelligence. B. Windows operation C. All of the above D. None of these
20	A computer is capable of performing almost any task, provided that it can be	A. Coded B. Memorized C. Analyzed D. Reduced to series of logical steps.
21	The first commercial computer, delivered in 1951, is called.	A. Mark -1 B. Analytical machine C. Atanasoff Berry Computer D. UNIAI
22	The history of first generation computers extends from 1945 to.	A. 1953 B. 1954 C. 1955 D. 1956
23	the abacus emerged about _____ years ago in Asia Minor.	A. 4,000 B. 5,000 C. 6,000 D. 7,000
24	The abacus emerged in _____	A. Asia Minor B. Central Asia C. Europe D. America
25	_____ means rearranging of data in a sequence.	A. Editing B. Updating C. Batching D. Sorting
26	The computer process Raw data into _____	A. Number sheets B. Updates C. Paragraphs D. Information
27	A computer is capable of performing almost any task, provided that it cab be	A. Coded B. Memorized C. Analyzed D. Reduced to a series of logical steps.
28	Most mainframe computers are basically _____ machine.	A. 4 bit B. 8 bit C. 16 bit D. 32 bit
29	First generation computers were characterized by the use of the _____	A. Microprocessor B. Vacuum tube C. Transister D. Integrated circuit
30	Hollerith's Tabulating Machine Company eventually became _____	A. IBM B. AT 7 T C. APPLE D. General Electric
31	Desirable features of analog and digital computers are combined to make _____ computers.	A. Mini computer B. Hybrid computer C. Micro computer D. None of these
32	The type of computer that counts the number directly that represents numerals, letters, or other special symbols is called.	A. Analog computer B. Digital computer C. Hybrid computer D. None of these

33	Which of the following is associated with second generation computer.	A. Transistor B. Magnetic core memory C. High level procedural language D. All of above
34	A basic operation performed by a computer is.	A. Arithmetic operation B. Logic operations C. Storage and retrieval operations D. All of above
35	A computer can be defined as an electronic device that can	A. Carry out arithmetic operation B. Carry out logical operation C. Do complicated calculation D. Accept and process data by implementing sequentially a set of stored instructions.
36	_____ is are the most powerful computers.	A. Super minis B. Supere micros C. Super mainframe D. Super computers
37	The ENIAC, using ABC principles was designed by.	A. Charles Babbage B. Bell Laboratories C. John V. Atanasoff D. Mauchly and Echart
38	A hybrid computer is the one having combined properties of.	A. Super and microcomputers B. Mini and microcomputers C. Analog and digital computers D. None of the above
39	The analog computer deals directly with.	A. Number of pulses B. Measured values of continuous physical magnitudes C. Signal in the form of 0 or 1 D. Signal in discrete values from 0 to 9
40	A digital computer performs its computations by_____	A. Mechanical means B. Analogy C. guessing D. Counting
41	With the onset of the _____ governments sought to develop computers to exploit their potential.	A. First world war. B. Second World war C. Civil War D. None of these
42	Machine language is a ..... language,	A. Low level B. High level C. Middle level D. None of these
43	The major operational problem of the early first generation computers was.	A. Inaccurate results B. Poor reliability C. delayed results D. Limited capabilities
44	A computer devices its basic strength from	A. Speed B. Accuracy C. Memory D. All of above
45	_____ is an external example of hardware.	A. Monitor B. Sound card C. Modem D. None of these
46	_____ computers are special purpose computers.	A. Digital B. Hybrid C. Microcomputer D. Supper Computer
47	A digital computer is also called. _____ computer.	A. Mini computer B. Micro compuer C. Mechanical computer D. None of these
48	Historically, the first computer were used or.	A. Text processing. B. Data storage, C. Simulation and modeling D. Arithmetic calculations.
49	Charles Babbage workd closely with _____ to develop his device.	A. Ada Lovelace B. Joseph Marie Charles C. Herman Hollerith Jacquard D. Lord Byron.

50	Charles Babbage set out to create a device that could carry out any calculation to twenty digits of accuracy called a.	A. Computer B. Analytical engine C. Calculator D. Mainframe
51	Which is not a professional computer job?	A. Systems analyst B. Programmer C. User D. Data entry operator
52	The binary information contained in a computer is referred to as.	A. Hard ware B. Memory C. Program D. Instruction
53	Program written to cause computers to function in a desired way are called.	A. Hard ware B. Instruction C. Software D. Algorithm
54	Arranging classified data in a predetermined sequence to facilitate processing is called.	A. Storing B. Sorting C. Processing D. Classifying
55	A fast and accurate electronic data manipulation system that can accept and store data, process it, and provide output results as per the instructions of stored program is called.	A. Calculator B. Manipulator C. Information machine D. Computer
56	Relevant knowledge produced as output of data processing operations and acquired to enhance understanding and to achieve specific purpose ins called.	A. Data B. Fact C. Source D. Information
57	The concurrent processing of computer program via terminals on one computer system is an example of.	A. Realtime processing B. Time sharing C. Interactive processing D. All of the above
58	Computers that deal with discrete data are called.	A. Discrete computers B. Digital computers C. Analog computers D. Micro computers
59	Who developed the first automatic electronic digital computer prototype between 1935 and 1942	A. John Atanasoff B. J. Presper Eckert C. William Shockley D. Thomas J. Watson
60	What is pioneer in the field of computer languages who played an important role in the development of COBOL.	A. Grace M. Hopper B. Howard H. Aiken C. John Von Neumann D. Thomas J. Watson
61	Who is responsible for introducing the concept of stored program.	A. Blaise Pascal B. Herman Hollerith C. Charles Babbage D. John von Neumann
62	A microprocessor has memory location from 0000 to 3 FFF, each storing one byte. The number of bytes, the memory can store is.	A. 8,192 B. 16,384 C. 32,768 D. 4,096
63	The differential equations are solved by.	A. analog computers. B. Digital computers C. Differential machine D. Both analog and digital computers.
64	A physical system can be modeled by a set of	A. Boolean equations B. Logic equations C. Differential equations D. Linear algebraic equations
65	Time scaling in analog computers is done to make them	A. Operate fast B. Operate slowly C. Operate in time delay mode D. Either operate fast or operate slowly
66	The main advantage of analog computers compared to digital computers is that they are more.	A. Efficient in continuous calculations such as differentiation and integration B. Efficient in handling vast data C. Accurate and precise D. Reliable.

67	IBM-1401, CD(C) 6600, IBM-7030 ect. belong to the	A. First Generation computer B. Second generation computer C. Third generation computers D. Fourth generation computers
68	PDP-5,PDP-9,IBM-360 series and IBM-370 series belong to the	A. First generation computers B. Second generation computers C. Third generation computers D. Fourth generation computers
69	An analog computer produces its results inthe form of .	A. Numbers B. Codes of '0' s and '1' s C. Log format D. Graphs
70	Pick up the wrong statement in the analogy of mechanical and electrical devices.	A. Resistance is analog of damping B. Inductance is analog of mass C. Capacitance is analog of spring constant D. Charge is analog of displacement.