

Q.2 Choose the correct answer.

1. Data and programs that are not being use by computer are stored in:
(a) **Secondary storage** (b) Cache
(c) Primary storage (d) printer
2. A set of instructions that run the computer are:
(a) Hardware (b) document
(c) CPUs (d) **Software**
3. The idea of stored program was given by:
(a) Charles Babbage (b) John Leitbiz
(c) **John Von Neumann** (d) Pascal
4. Which one is the brain of computer?
(a) RAM (b) **CPU**
(c) Motherboard (d) System unit
5. Which component of a computer decodes and executes program constructions?
(a) Main memory (b) **Control unit**
(c) Bus interconnection (d) ALU
6. The component of computer that stores data and program while these are being executed is called:
(a) **Main memory** (b) Control unit
(c) Bus interconnection (d) ALU
7. The component of computer that is used to connect different parts of the computer together is called:
(a) Register (b) I/O unit
(c) **Bus interconnection** (d) CPU
8. A computer drives its basic strength from:
(a) Speed (b) Memory
(c) Accuracy (d) **All**
9. The program that contains instructions to operate a device is called:
(a) **Device driver** (b) Device Operator
(c) Device linking (d) Device system
10. Which component of CPU is responsible for performing arithmetic and logical operations on numeric data?
(a) **ALU** (b) Control unit
(c) Register (d) None

11. CPU is an example of:
- (a) Software (b) Input unit
(c) **Hardware** (d) Output unit
12. Which is a storage device?
- (a) CPU (b) Clock
(c) **Floppy disk** (d) Bus
13. Which component of computer coordinates all activities in the computer?
- (a) ALU (b) **Control unit**
(c) Bus interconnection (d) Registers
14. Which component of computer is responsible for comparison of two numbers?
- (a) **ALU** (b) Control unit
(c) Memory (d) Hard Disk
15. _____ is the component of CPU:
- (a) Main memory (b) Bus interconnection
(c) **ALU** (d) I/O unit
16. CPU includes all of the following components except?
- (a) **Main memory** (b) ALU
(c) Control unit (d) Registers
17. The cells of memory are logically organized into group of:
- (a) 4-bits (b) 5-bits
(c) 7-bits (d) **8-bits**
18. CPU is an example of:
- (a) Software (b) a program
(c) **Hardware** (d) an output unit
19. The address of instruction under the processor execution is contained within:
- (a) Program Counter (b) Current Instruction Register
(c) **Memory address registers** (d) Memory Buffer register
20. RAM is a:
- (a) Read Only Memory (b) Permanent memory
(c) **Volatile memory** (d) None
21. _____ is non-volatile memory:
- (a) RAM (b) DRAM
(c) **ROM** (d) SRAM

22. _____ chips must be refreshed with electric charge periodically?
- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| (a) SRAM | (b) ROM |
| (c) EEPROM | (d) DRAM |
23. ROM is:
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Read Only Memory | (b) Non-volatile |
| (c) Volatile | (d) Both a and b |
24. _____ is a type of ROM?
- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| (a) PROM | (b) EPROM |
| (c) EEPROM | (d) All |
25. _____ memories can be re-written by using electrical devices?
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| (a) PROM | (b) ROM |
| (c) EEPROM | (d) EPROM |
26. Which memory is used to increase the processing speed of computer?
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| (a) RAM | (b) ROM |
| (c) Cache Memory | (d) SRAM |
27. Files not being used by computer are stored in:
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| (a) Secondary storage | (b) Cache |
| (c) Primary Storage | (d) Registers |
28. A set of parallel electrical lines used to transfer data is called:
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| (a) Monitor | (b) Computer Clock |
| (c) I/O unit | (d) Bus |
29. The circuit board on which processor and other chips are mounted is called:
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| (a) Master board | (b) Main board |
| (c) Motherboard | (d) All |
30. The external devices that are connected to a computer are called:
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| (a) Buses | (b) Registers |
| (c) Peripherals | (d) Slots |
31. A computer derives its basic strength from:
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Speed | (b) Memory |
| (c) Accuracy | (d) ALL of the above |
32. The arithmetic and logic unit performs the following operations :
- | |
|--|
| (a) Controls Computer operations |
| (b) Performs arithmetic functions such as addition and subtraction etc. |
| (c) Performs logical comparisons such as equal, greater than, less than etc. |
| (d) Both b and c |

33. How many categories the system bus is divided?
- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5
34. Which one is not a type of bus?
- (a) **Cache** (b) Control bus
(c) Address bus (d) Data bus
35. CPU sends command signals to different components of computer through:
- (a) Data bus (b) Address bus
(c) **Control bus** (d) All
36. A bus that communicates data between CPU and memory is called:
- (a) **Data bus** (b) Address bus
(c) Control bus (d) All
37. ———— command is used to write data into memory?
- (a) I/O Write (b) Transfer Ask
(c) **Memory Write** (d) I/O Read
38. Temporary storage area within CPU is called:
- (a) **Register** (b) ALU
(c) Bus interconnection (d) Linked code
39. Which one is faster?
- (a) RAM (b) Cache
(c) **Register** (d) Hard disk
40. Which is not a type of register?
- (a) **Math coprocessor** (b) Flag
(c) Accumulator (d) Segment
41. ———— registers holds the address of the next instruction to be fetched for execution:
- (a) IR (b) **PC**
(c) MAR (d) MBR

42. _____ registers holds the instruction fetched from memory?
- (a) **IR** (b) PC
(c) MAR (d) MBR
43. Which register holds the address of active memory location that is being currently accessed by the CPU?
- (a) IR (b) PC
(c) **MAR** (d) MBR
44. Which is a storage device?
- (a) CPU (b) Clock
(c) **Floppy disk** (d) Bus
45. Which component is responsible for comparing the contents of two pieces of data:
- (a) **ALU** (b) Control Unit
(c) Memory (d) None
46. Which register holds the contents of data/instruction read from, or written in memory?
- (a) IR (b) PC
(c) MAR (d) **MBR**
47. _____ registers acts as counter for looping process?
- (a) EAX (b) EBX
(c) **ECX** (d) EDX
48. _____ registers is used for arithmetic and data operations?
- (a) **AX** (b) BX
(c) CX (d) DX
49. _____ registers holds the base location of all executable instructions in the program?
- (a) **CS** (b) DS, SS
(c) ES, FS (d) FS, GS
50. _____ registers contains the base location of the current program stack?
- (a) CS (b) DS
(c) ES (d) **SS**
51. The size of segment register is:
- (a) **2-bytes** (b) 2 KB

- (c) 2 MB (d) 2 bits
52. The program that contains instructions to operate a device is called:
- (a) **Device driver** (b) Device operator
- (c) Device linking (d) Device system
53. Which component of CPU decodes and executes the programs instructions?
- (a) Clock (b) **CU**
- (c) Cache (d) ALU
54. Which component handles the processor's communication with its peripheral devices?
- (a) **I/O Unit** (b) Hard Disk
- (c) Registers (d) CD
55. Which is not a component of a CPU?
- (a) Clock (b) Register
- (c) **Main Memory** (d) Cache
56. The basic unit for data storage is:
- (a) **Byte** (b) Bit
- (c) TB (d) GB
57. 8 Bytes is equal to:
- (a) Bit (b) 48 bits
- (c) 32 Bits (d) **64 bits**
58. The process of taking action on the decoded instruction is called:
- (a) Decode instruction (b) **Execute instruction**
- (c) Activate instruction (d) None
59. The process of decoding the instruction so that the computer can understand it is called:
- (a) **Decode instruction** (b) Execute instruction
- (c) Translate instruction (d) Fetch instruction
60. The programming languages that are close to human language are called:
- (a) **High-level** (b) Low-level

- (c) Medium-level (d) Machine
61. The programming languages that are very close to machine code are called:
(a) High-level (b) **Low-level**
(c) Medium-level (d) Machine
62. How many types of language translator?
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) **3**
63. _____ is a type of language translator?
(a) Compiler (b) Assembler
(c) Interpreter (d) **All**
64. The set of parallel lines to connect to different parts of the computer is called:
(a) **Bus** (b) Memory
(c) I/O (d) ALL of the above
65. Which register is used for counting purpose?
(a) AX (b) **CX**
(c) DX (d) BX
66. Which register is known as Accumulator?
(a) **AX** (b) CX
(c) DX (d) BX
67. The program written in assembly language is translated with the help of:
(a) Compiler (b) **Assembler**
(c) Interpreter (d) Decoder
68. The translated program into machine code is called:
(a) Source program (b) **Object program**
(c) System program (d) Application software
69. The output of the compiler is called:
(a) Program (b) Source code
(c) Application (d) **Object code**
70. The special programs that are used to convert a source code into object code are called:
(a) Language translator (b) Language processor

(c) Both a and b (d) Operating system

71. Which is not a general purpose register?

- (a) EDX (b) EAX
(c) EEX d) EBX

72. The register that holds the current Instruction is called

- (a) MBR (b) MAR
(c) IR (d) PC

Q.3 WRITE T FOR TRUE AND F FOR FALSE STATEMENT:

1. Bps stands for byte per second (T)
2. In Simplex Transmission mode, communication can take place in both directions. (F)
3. Random access memory is volatile memory. (T)
4. Operating system is an application program. (F)
5. External buses and internal buses are similar. (F)
6. Accumulator register is used to control the stack in the computer. (F)
7. LIFO stands for last in first off. (F)
8. Expansion slot is a place where an expansion card is fitted. (T)
9. Static RAM holds the data as long as power is supplied to it. (F)
10. The clock of the computer ticks once in one second just like an ordinary clock. (F)
11. VDU is an input device. (F)