



Model Paper

PAPER - OM-1

COMPUTER FUNDAMENTAL

Time:- 2 :30 Hour

Max Mark's:-70

True / False

- Q1. To be computer literate, you must be able to write computer programs.
- Q2. You can be a computer literate even though you are not a programmer.
- Q3. Though it has a keyboard, the CRT can only perform output operations.
- Q4. The information centre is a company's primary resource for the development of full - scale information systems.
- Q5. Business data processing is handled by a unit separate from user groups in many businesses.
- Q6. A printer is an example of one of the four computer components. Known as output.
- Q7. A microsecond is 1000 times longer than a nanosecond.
- Q8. The greatest amount of available computing capacity is dedicated to the information systems/data processing category of computer usage.
- Q9. The transmission of data from a microcomputer to a mainframe computer is called uploading.
- Q10. A business computer system is designed to generate information by simulating logical systems.
- Q11. Artificial intelligence is that area of research that uses computers to simulate human capabilities.
- Q12. The rate at which you can learn more about computers is accelerated once you gain a basic understanding of computers.
- Q13. A supervisory position does not involve planning.
- Q14. The need to count was developed only a few years ago, following the development of the computer.
- Q15. Maintaining an accurate control of inventory was a problem faced by shepherds in ancient times.
- Q16. The computer presents no threat of impersonalization in a business of personal transactions.
- Q17. Computer personnel require no special training.
- Q18. Volume represents how often data is needed and received from the computer.
- Q19. Computers can suffer from fatigue and boredom.

- Q20 Computer programs receive little or no testing before they are accepted and regularly run on the computer.
- Q21 Most computer-related errors are the result of improperly prepared data.
- Q22 The efficiency of the computer provides management with tighter control over a business.
- Q23 Instructions given in a program do not define any actions for the computer.
- Q24 All data processing systems must provide for the input, processing and output of data.
- Q25 A file may be defined as an ordered collection of data.
- Q26 Controls are applied to the input data, but they cannot be employed to check the accuracy of the results of processing.
- Q27 The collection of data represents the gathering of output data.
- Q28 The computerized processing of data can only be applied to the field of business.
- Q29 The data processing department is composed of the operations, data control.
- Q30 The computer operator is nearly a button pusher and, as such, requires no knowledge of the computer.
- Q31 The keyputer operator's job is operationally the same as the computer operator's job.
- Q32 Time-sharing students concurrently employ the computer to process their programs.
- Q33 A handwritten application is an example of a source document.
- Q34 Softcopy is a term applied to multiple pages of computer-printed report.
- Q35 Batch processing involves the accumulation and processing of data at regular intervals.
- Q36 In real-time processing, data contained in a computer file is immediately
- Q37 The terms software and softcopy describe the same nonpermanent output.
- Q38 Leased line do not permit online communications between a user and a computer system.
- Q39 The data entry clerk and data clerk titles are interchangeable and describe the same position within the operations area.
- Q40 The CPU provides the capacity to perform all processing operations within the computer system.
- Q41 Business person should understand data processing to communicate well with computer personnel and for using computers.

True / False

- Q1 John V. Atanasoff's invention of the computer in 1933 is considered one of the significant events in history.
- Q2 Herman Hollerith first used his tabulating machine for automated data processing at the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
- Q3 The first patent for an electronic digital computer was awarded to John V. Atanasoff for the ABC computer.
- Q4 The ENIAC was developed to compute trajectory tables for the U.S. Army.
- Q5 The Mark I was IBM's first electronic digital computer.
- Q6 If the number of computer applications continues to grow at present rate, our computer-independent society will be dependent on computers by the year 2000.
- Q7 ENIAC was the first programmable computer.
- Q8 Second generation computers were faster than first generation computers but bulkier than them.
- Q9 Herman Hollerith was a great mathematician.
- Q10 Computers are programmable calculators.
- Q11 The pocket calculator currently being used in India (Japanese Sharp, NELCO) is a computer.
- Q12 The basic computing unit in a micro computer is transistor flip-flop.
- Q13 Computer does not have more intelligence than a cockroach.
- Q14 The battery operated pocket calculator may be considered as a limited purpose digital compute.
- Q15 The first electronic computer used transistor.
- Q16 The abacus is still useful for adding numbers.
- Q17 The standard punched card is composed of only 10 rows and 80 columns
- Q18 The digit rows are defined as the 2,3,4,5,6,7,8 and 9 rows.
- Q19 The Hollenith code has a unique code configuration for each character.
- Q20 The special character slash (/) is composed of an O-Zone punch and a 1-digit punch.
- Q21 The alphabetic character T is composed of an O-Zone punch and a 3-digit punch.

- Q22 The unit record concept refers to the use of two cards to record the data related to one transaction .
- Q23 The verifier is used to punch data onto a card.
- Q24 Card processing represents one of the slowest forms of data processing.
- Q25 The storage of cards is expensive but does not require large amounts of space.
- Q26 The reproducer and the interpreter perform essentially the same function.
- Q27 The BCD code configuration for the character G is composed of the B,A4,2 and 1 bits.
- Q28 The decision data 8010 and the IBM 029 have the same operational.
- Q29 The validation and the verification of data are the same checking procedures performed via the keypunch.
- Q30 The merging operation involves the combining of two card files and the selection of card data common to both files.
- Q31 The 96-column card can be used on EAM equipment.
- Q32 Cost savings associated with minicomputers result solely from their use of smaller CPUs.
- Q33 The three classes of minicomputers are mini-scale systems, medium-scale systems, and maxi-minicomputer systems.
- Q34 Some maxi-minicomputer systems fall into the category of medium-scale computer systems.
- Q35 Different models of computers can be compared using the three classifications of computer systems.
- Q36 Large-scale computer systems are not restricted to batch-processing operations and can perform all types of online processing.
- Q37 Maxi-minicomputer systems possess the capability to concurrently support the online access of data from a disk file and the weekly processing of a payroll.
- Q38 Except for large-scale computers, supercomputers are the largest and most expensive types of computers.
- Q39 Concurrent batch processing and online processing are possible in all minicomputer systems.
- Q40 Magnetic tape cassettes are the same size as conventional tape reels and provide an effective means of sequential storage.
- Q41 Compilers employed with minicomputer systems are classified as applications software.
- Q42 ROM memory enables data to be read from and stored in every one of its storage areas.
- Q43 Data is stored in minicomputers using the ASCII and ROM computer codes.

- Q44 Modules composed of chips can be added to minicomputer systems to increase their operational capabilities.
- Q45 Microcomputer systems may be used in homes as well as offices.
- Q46 Word processing operations are restricted to the computerization of clerical task and do not permit output distribution throughout an organization.
- Q47 Plotters are not available for microcomputer systems.
- Q48 Microcomputers are not programmed like conventional computers.
- Q49 Minicomputers are task-oriented.
- Q50 The contents of ROM are easily changed.
- Q51 Monolithic IC is a complete circuit requiring no add-ons.
- Q52 A silicon chip is the same thing as the silicon wafer.
- Q53 Metallization of an IC means covering it with a fine layer of conducting aluminum.
- Q54 Logic gates and flip-flop are examples of linear ICs.
- Q55 A silicon wafer can contain up to 1000 chips.
- Q56 Electronic watches and calculations use digital ICs.

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1 Which of the following does not describe one or more characteristics of a computer ?
- (a) electronic
 - (b) external storage
 - (c) stored program
 - (d) program modification at execution
 - (e) all of the above are characteristics
- Q2 The CPU (central processing unit) consists of:
- (a) input, output, and processing
 - (b) control unit, primary storage, and secondary storage
 - (c) control unit, arithmetic-logic unit, and primary storage
 - (d) input, processing, and storage
 - (e) none of the above
- Q3 Which of the following is not an advantage of stored programs?
- (a) reliability
 - (b) reduction in operational costs
 - (c) ability of the computer to operate at electronic speeds
 - (d) the computers becoming general-purpose
 - (e) all of the above are advantages
- Q4 All of the following are examples of input devices except:
- (a) COM (Computer Output Micro film)
 - (b) CRT (Cathode Ray Tube)
 - (c) optical scanners
 - (d) voice-recognition devices
 - (e) all of the above are input devices
- Q5 Which of the following is not true of primary storage?
- (a) it is a part of the CPU
 - (b) it allows very fast access to data
 - (c) it is relatively more expensive
 - (d) information must be transferred to primary storage
 - (e) all of the above are true
- Q6 What is the control unit's function in the CPU?
- (a) to decode program instructions
 - (b) to transfer data to primary storage
 - (c) to perform logical operations
 - (d) to store program instructions
 - (e) none of the above

- Q7 The ascending order of a data hierarchy is:
- (a) bit-byte-record-field-file-database
 - (b) byte-bit-field-record-file-database
 - (c) byte-bit-record-file-field-database
 - (d) bit-byte-field-record-file-database
 - (e) none of the above
- Q8 Which of the following is not true of immediate processing?
- (a) it is often used in real time applications
 - (b) it can occur with occur with either sequential or direct-access files
 - (c) it can be used in an airline-reservation system
 - (d) transactions are processed shortly after a real-world event occurs
 - (e) all of the above are true
- Q9 Electronic spreadsheets are most useful in a situation where relatively _____ data must be input, and (but) _____ calculations are required.
- (a) little, simple
 - (b) large, simple
 - (c) large, complex
 - (d) little, complex
- Q10 Which of the following statements is true?
- (a) the smart approach to using computers is to write programs.
 - (b) knowledge of the system development life-cycle is not important to operators who use computers without programming
 - (c) hands-on exposure to the computer is not helpful to those who write programs
 - (d) personal computers have been an important contributing factor in the movement toward using computers without programming.
 - (e) None of the above
- Q11 _____ is the product of data processing.
- (a) data
 - (b) information
 - (c) software
 - (d) a computer
 - (e) none of the above
- Q12 The most common input device used today is the _____
- (a) motherboard
 - (b) central processing unit
 - (c) keyboard
 - (d) system unit
 - (e) semiconductor
- Q13 Software instructions intended to satisfy a user's specific processing needs are called _____
- (a) systems software
 - (b) a microcomputer
 - (c) documentation
 - (d) applications software
 - (e) all of the above
- Q14 Which of the following is not a factor when categorizing a computer?
- (a) amount of main memory the CPU can use
 - (b) capacity of the storage device
 - (c) cost of the system
 - (d) where it was purchased
 - (e) speed of the output device

- Q15 Which of the following is the most powerful type of computer?
- (a) supermicro (b) superconductor (c) microcomputer
(d) supercomputer (e) megaframe
- Q16 What of the following terms is related to a monitor?
- (a) screen (b) monochrome monitor (c) RGB monitor
(d) video display (e) all of the above
- Q17 Which kind of storage device can be carried around ?
- (a) hard disk (b) system cabinet (c) diskette
(d) main memory (e) motherboard
- Q18 Which of the following people probably has the least amount of technical knowledge?
- (a) programmer (b) user (c) systems analyst
(d) computer operator (e) computer professional
- Q19 Which of the following devices allows the user to add components and capabilities to a computer system?
- (a) storage device (b) keyboard (c) system boards
(d) diskettes (e) expansion slots
- Q20 Which of the following terms applies to communication between separate computer systems?
- (a) computer literacy (b) power supply (c) applications software
(d) connectivity (e) none of the above
- Q21 People typically interface with a computer-based system when:
- (a) information must be output (b) data must be input
(c) information must be reviewed
(d) the computer needs a direction (or instruction) in order to process data
- Q22 The following typically happens in the output phase of a computer based information system:
- (a) data is put into the computer for processing
(b) information is produced in hardcopy and /or softcopy form
(c) mathematical calculations are performed
(d) the computer is turned off
(e) all of the above
- Q23 Which of the following best describes a computer-based information system.
- (a) a system in which a compute is used to turn data into information
(b) inputting data (c) processing data
(d) performing complex mathematical calculations
(e) data is put into the computer for processing
- Q24 Which of the following is an example processing activities?
- (a) classifying (b) summarizing (c) performing calculations
(d) sorting (e) all of the above

- Q25 Which of the following pieces of hardware is used the most in the input phase of a computer-based information system?
- (a) Printer (b) diskette (c) monitor
(d) keyboard (e) main memory
- Q26 Which of the following statements best describes the batch method of input?
- (a) data is processed as soon as it is input
(b) data is input at the time it is collected
(c) data is collected in the form of source documents, place into groups, and then input to the computer
(d) source documents are not used
(e) none of the above
- Q27 Which of the following might occur when an organization uses on-line processing?
- (a) data is acted on immediately (b) master files are updated immediately
(c) output is produced without delay (d) all related files are updated
(e) all of the above
- Q28 The principal advantage of the centralized approach to organizing a computer facility is:
- (a) cost-effectiveness (b) processing activities are easier to coordinate
(c) processing activities are easier to control
(d) processing standards can be enforced (e) all of the above
- Q29 Which of the following is not a type of computer facility?
- (a) decentralized (b) centralized (c) de-distributed
(d) distributed (e) None of the above
- Q30 Which of the following is not used in the storage phase of a computer based information system?
- (a) magnetic (b) keyboard (c) diskette
(d) hard disk (e) None of the above
- Q31 Data System management has long-term viability as a separate business function because
- (a) it requires much technical knowledge (b) it requires large investments
(c) specialists in data systems cannot be integrated into a marketing or manufacturing organization
(d) an integrated database accessible to all requires independent management
(e) None of the above
- Q32 To be information, data must be
- (a) factual (b) relevant (c) News
(d) all of the above (e) None of the above
- Q33 A teleprocessing system may be a
- (a) computer system (b) data communication system
(c) card processing system (d) all of the above
(e) None of the above
- Q34 Data management systems may be implemented as
- (a) System software (b) application software (c) computer programs
(d) all of the above (e) none of the above
- Q35 A data system for calculating measures used in statistical inference is an example of a

- (a) teleprocessing system (b) data management system (c) computing system
(d) all of the above (e) none of the above
- Q36 Strategic planning is
(a) planning operations (b) supervising (c) problem identification
(d) all of the above (e) none of the above
- Q37 An example of providing supervisory information by the use of teleprocessing technique is
(a) use of a computer to prepare customer invoices
(b) use of a computer to control a machine
(c) use of phone system to report job status
(d) all of the above (e) none of the above
- Q38 An example of providing supervisory information by the use of computing system is
(a) use of computer to prepare customer invoices
(b) use of computer to plan shapes to be cut from sheet of steel
(c) use of phone to report job status
(d) all of the above (e) none of the above
- Q39 For the purposes of defining data needs, a responsibility area is
(a) marketing (b) administration (c) personnel
(d) all of the above (e) none of the above
- Q40 Data system for planning are often called
(a) decision analysis systems (b) planning analysis systems
(c) decision support systems (d) all of the above (e) none of the above
- Q41 Computing systems can be effective in generating strategic information because
(a) the future can be predicted from the pattern of the past
(b) they require managers to clarify their thinking about their plans and future possibilities
(c) they give management access to a large database
(d) all of the above (e) none of the above
- Q42 Coded entries which are used to gain access to a computer system are called
(a) Entry codes (b) passwords (c) security commands
(d) Codeword's
- Q43 Electronic images of people speaking that are used in computer security operations are referred to as
(a) voiceprints (b) Password images (c) vocal passwords
(d) electronic prints
- Q44 A factor which might cause an individual to consider using a computer in criminal activities is
(a) the computer's access to large sums of money
(b) the speed with which the crime can be accomplished
(c) EFTS (Electronic Funds Transfer System)
(d) all of the above
- Q45 The repeated access of a particular flight number from an airline reservation system is an example of
(a) frequency (b) repetitive processing
(c) updating (d) volume
- Q46 A factor which would strongly influence a businessperson to adopt a computer is its
(a) Accuracy (b) reliability
(c) speed (d) all of the above
- Q47 The total number of messages handled by a computerized telephone system on a daily basis is an example of

- (a) frequency (b) updating
- (c) volume (d) all the above

Q48 Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) the installation of computer is favorably received by all employees
- (b) some form of training is necessary for employees who will work with computers
- (c) computers are portrayed solely as society's benefactor
- (d) a business person is only interested in the computer's accuracy

Q49 The average cost of computerized theft is estimated at

- (a) \$20,000 (b) \$100,000
- (c) \$500,000 (d) \$1,000,000

Q50 The status of all data handled by a DP center is determined by a :

- (a) data number (b) control number
- (c) reference number (d) item number

Q51 The individual within the operating group who ordinarily uses a variety of keyboard devices is the

- (a) data clerk (b) keypunch operator
- (c) data entry clerk (d) computer operator

Q52 The daily processing of corrections to customer accounts best exemplifies the processing mode of

- (a) batch processing (b) real-time processing
- (c) time-sharing (d) offline processing

Q53 Which of the following terms could be used to describe the concurrent processing of computer programs, via CRTs, on one computer system?

- (a) time-sharing (b) online processing
- (c) interactive processing (d) all the above processing

Q54 The unit of hardware an operator uses to monitor computer processing is the

- (a) card reader (b) CPU
- (c) line printer (d) console

Q55 The individual who catalogs storage media is the

- (a) data clerk (b) control clerk
- (c) tape librarian (d) al of the above

Q56 The data processing job expected to further decrease in the 1990s is that of

- (a) keypuncher (b) data entry clerk
- (c) computer operator (d) programmer

Q57 Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) analysts usually work alone and sometimes as part of a team
- (b) most systems projects are completed in 6 to 12 weeks
- (c) an analyst's primary concern is the development of software
- (d) analyst evaluate data flow through and organization

- Q58 The computer device primarily used to provide hardcopy is the
- (a) CRT (b) line printer
(c) computer console (d) card reader
- Q59 The term interchangeable with control clerk is
- (a) data clerk (b) data control clerk
(c) tape librarian (d) data entry clerk
- Q60 In computer terminology, information means
- (a) raw data (b) data in more useful or intelligible form
(c) alphanumeric data (d) program
- Q61 Data processing is
- (a) the same thing as data collection (b) similar to computer programming
(c) mostly associated with commercial work (d) akin to data coding
- Q62 Which one of the following can read data and convert them to a form that a computer can use
- (a) logic (b) storage (c) control
(d) input device (e) output device
- Q63 Which one of the following can produce the final product of machine processing in a form usable by humans
- (a) logic (b) storage (c) control
(d) input device (e) output device
- Q64 The term "memory" applies to which one of the following
- (a) logic (b) storage (c) control
(d) input device (e) output device
- Q65 List of detailed instructions that directs a computer is called which one of the following.
- (a) logic (b) storage (c) control
(d) input device (e) output device
- Q66 A computer program consists of
- (a) a completed flowchart (b) algorithms
(c) algorithms written (d) discrete logical steps
- Q67 In computer terminology a compiler means
- (a) a person who computes source programs
(b) the same thing as a programmer
(c) key punch operator
(d) a program which translates source program into object program
- Q68 A source program is the program writer in _____ language
- (a) English (b) symbolic (c) high-level (d) machine
- Q69 A program written in machine language is called _____ program
- (a) assembler (b) object (c) computer (d) machine

- Q70 A computer programmer
- (a) does all the thinking for a computer
 - (b) can enter input data quickly
 - (c) can operate all types of computer equipment
 - (d) can draw only flowchart
- Q71 Most of the errors blamed on computers are actually due to
- (a) programming errors
 - (b) hardware fatigue
 - (c) defects in floppy disks
 - (d) data entry errors
- Q72 An integrated circuit (IC) is
- (a) a complicated circuit
 - (b) an integrating devices
 - (c) much costlier than a single transistor
 - (d) fabricated on a tiny silicon chip
- Q73 What is the most significant difference between a simple desk calculator and computer? Choose from the following (that some of the following may not even be true).
- (a) the computer is an electronic machine while the desk calculator may or may not be electronic
 - (b) the computer is useful in business applications while the desk calculator in not
 - (c) the computer can print its result, while the desk calculator can only show it on a display
 - (d) the computer is controlled by a program stored in its memory while calculator require step-by-step manual control
 - (e) one has to know the method of calculation while using a calculator but a computer user can depend upon the computer to choose the method automatically
- Q74 A visual display unit or terminal (which is right)
- (a) is, by definition, a dumb terminal
 - (b) can possess either graphic or alphanumeric capabilities, but not both
 - (c) must be located at the site of the CPU
 - (d) is the most popular input device used today in direct-access processing
- Q75 The languages in which computer programs are usually written differ from the language that the computer directly 'obeys' or 'understands'. who performs the translation?
- (a) the card reader
 - (b) the programmer
 - (c) the computer operator
 - (d) a computer program
 - (e) a special hardware translator
- Q76 The basic components of a modern digital computer are
- (a) central processor
 - (b) input device
 - (c) output device
 - (d) all of the above
- Q77 Arithmetic and Logic Unit (ALU) are called the of a computer.
- (a) heart
 - (b) master dispatcher
 - (c) primary memory
 - (d) all of the above
- Q78 A typical modern computer uses
- (a) magnetic cores for secondary storage
 - (b) LSI chips

- (c) magnetic tapes for primary memory (d) more than 10,000 vacuum tubes
- Q79 A ADU is used as
- (a) input device (b) output device
- (c) voice data entry device (d) both (a) and (b)
- Q80 Computer memory
- (a) performs all calculations (b) receives input data
- (c) is extremely limited (d) is better than human memory
- Q81 The central processor of a modern digital computer consists of
- (a) control unit (b) primary memory (c) all of the above
- Q82 Control unit is often called the _____ of a digital computer
- (a) nerve centre (b) (master dispatcher)
- (c) clock (d) all of the above
- Q83 A CPU's processing power is measured in
- (a) IPS (b) CIPS
- (c) MIPS (d) nano-seconds
- Q84 Which of the following is a part of the central processing unit
- (a) keyboard (b) printer
- (c) tape (d) arithmetic logic unit
- Q85 A collection of eight bits is called
- (a) byte (b) word
- (c) record (d) file
- Q86 The retrieval of information from the computer is defined as
- (a) collection of data (b) data retrieval operations
- (c) output (d) data output collection
- Q87 A term associated with the comparison of processing speeds of different computer systems is
- (a) EFTS (b) MPG
- (c) MIPS (d) CPS
- Q88 A computer enthusiast is
- (a) user friendly (b) a hacker (c) a computerize
- Q89 Which of the following require large computer memory
- (a) imaging (b) graphics (c) voice
- (d) all of the above (e) none of the above
- Q90 What is the term which represents the use of links between information of all sorts whether text, graphics, video or audio-based.
- (a) Hypertext (b) Hypermedia (c) HyperCard
- (d) Wildcard
- Q91 What hardware was used by first generation computers
- (a) transistors (b) ICs (c) Valves

- (d) SSI (e) VLSI
- Q92 Who observed, "future wars will start in the circuits of computers rather than in the minds of men"?
- (a) Joseph Weizenbaum (b) General Alexander Haig
(c) Arthur C. Clarke (d) Duncan Campbell
- Q93 General purpose computers are those that can be adopted to countless uses simply by changing its
- (a) keyboard (b) printer (c) program
(d) display screen (e) none of the above
- Q94 The Santa Clara Valley near Palo Alto, California is popularly known as Silicon Valley of America because
- (a) huge deposits of silicon are found there (b) many silicon chip manufacturing firms are located there
(c) Santa Claus visits it every Christmas (d) it is full of large grain sand
- Q95 Processors of all computers, whether micro, mini or mainframe, must have
- (a) primary storage (b) ALU
(c) control unit (d) all of the above (e) none of the above
- Q96 Modern computers are very reliable but they are not
- (a) fast (b) powerful
(c) infallible (d) cheap
- Q97 When did IBM close the last of its punched card manufacturing plant
- (a) June, 1978 (b) December, 1984
(c) March, 1980 (d) November, 1981
- Q98 What is the name of the display feature that highlights areas of the screen which require operator attention
- (a) pixel (b) reverse video
(c) touch screen (d) cursor
- Q99 Who is considered the 'father' of the minicomputer and one of the founder fathers of the modern computer industry world-wide.
- (a) George Tate (b) Kenneth H. Olsen
(c) Seymour Cray (d) Hall Feeney
- Q100 When did the EISA consortium 'Gang of Nine' come into being in USA
- (a) 1988 (b) 1986
(c) 1984 (d) 1982
- Q101 Computers are incapable of emotional feelings. However, some people attribute humanlike emotions to inanimate objects including computers. What is it called
- (a) anthropogenesis (b) anthropomorphism
(c) anthropotory (d) cybernetics
- Q102 According to you, which of the following statement is incorrect
- (a) generally, computers don't make mistakes (b) computers eliminate jobs
(c) computers can think (d) math's is necessary to understand computers]

- Q103 From amongst the following, pick out the item that does not belong to computer
- (a) Mouse
 - (b) OCR
 - (c) MICR
 - (d) Plotter
- Q104 Which one of the following words has both a common meaning and a computer meaning
- (a) mode
 - (b) bus
 - (c) quick
 - (d) efficiency
- Q105 A dumb terminal can do nothing more than communicate data to and from a CPU of a computer. How does a 'smart' terminal differ from a dumb terminal
- (a) it has a primary memory
 - (b) it has a cache memory
 - (c) it has a microprocessor
 - (d) it has an input device
- Q106 What is the name of the hardware and software package that is ready for use as soon as it is installed
- (a) hands-on-system
 - (b) quick implementation system
 - (c) turnkey computer system
 - (d) operational system
- Q107 In the past, microchip manufacturing has been a particular source of controversy between the U.S. companies and the Japanese companies who have been charged with dumping microchips in the U.S. What is meant by the word "dumping"
- (a) selling cheaply
 - (b) selling below cost
 - (c) selling free
 - (d) selling through agents
- Q108 It has been found that about 30 percent of the people feel 'computer anxious'. Out of these, about 3 to 5 percent suffer from serious computer phobia. What is the technical name for this feeling of fear
- (a) Compuphobia
 - (b) Technostress
 - (c) Cyberphobia
 - (d) Dizziness
- Q109 People who enter data to computer through visual display terminals (VDTs) often suffer from eye strain and headaches due to poorly-lit monitors or develop muscle and joint problems due to poorly-designed workstations. What is the name of the subject which studies the user machine interface as it relates to physical comfort and ease of use?
- (a) office automation
 - (b) user-friendliness
 - (c) computer stationery
 - (d) ergonomics
- Q110 Fifth generation computers are likely to exhibit
- (a) artificial intelligence
 - (b) heuristic behavior
 - (c) advanced parallel processing
 - (d) all of the above
 - (e) none of the above
- Q111 Which of the following belongs to the first generation of computers
- (a) ENIAC
 - (b) UNIVAS
 - (c) IBM 8090
 - (d) IBM 1401
- Q112 The number of children in a family is a _____ quantity.
- (a) analog
 - (b) digital

- (c) hybrid (d) hyperbolic

Q113 Most of the inexpensive personal computers do not have any disk or diskette drive. What is the name of such computers

- (a) home computers (b) diskless computers
(c) dedicated computers (d) general-purpose computers

Q114 If a computer is on but does not respond to a system reset, what is it said to be

- (a) dead (b) off
(c) hung (d) insensitive

Q115 A menu-driven operating system is one which allows you to pick up from the menu of choices it displays on the screen. What is the name given to the images which are used in such image oriented menus

- (a) Icon (b) figure
(c) symbol (d) model

Q116 What is the name given to the weapons which use computerized guidance system

- (a) guided weapons (b) smart weapons
(c) dumb weapons (d) star wars weapons

Q117 What was the nickname of the computer used by the Americans in 1952 for their H-bomb project?

- (a) ENIAC (b) EDSAC
(c) MANIAC (d) UNIVAC

Q118 A computer has no mere sense than a light

- (a) bulb (b) pen
(c) switch (d) pad

Q119 Who is credited with the idea of using punch cards to control patterns in a weaving machine

- (a) pascal (b) hollerith
(c) babbage (c) jackquard

Q120 One of the most impressive features of a modern digital computer is its speed. A fast computer is able to do more calculations in one minus than a person using a pencil and paper can do in

- (a) 0 years (b) 20 years
(c) lifetime (d) 50 years
(e) none of the above

Q121 Which of the following does not contain a microprocessor?

- (a) Robot (b) Microwave Oven
(c) Washing Machine (d) Ball Pen

Q122 What is meant by computer literacy?

- (a) ability to write computer programs (b) knowing what a computer can and cannot do
(c) knowing computer related vocabulary (b) ability to assemble computers.

Q123 What is a jacquard loan?

- (a) a bird found in Bangalore (b) a weaving machine which used punched cards
(c) the first computer controlled loom (d) a machine for writing match tables
- Q124 The first electronic general purpose digital computer built by Mauchly and Eckert called ENIAC did not work on the stored program principle. How many numbers could it store in its internal memory?
(a) 100 (b) 20
(c) 500 (d) 1000
- Q125 The digital computer was developed primarily in
(a) USSR (b) Japan
(c) USA (d) UK
- Q126 The subject of Cybernetics deals with the science of
(a) genetics (b) control and communications
(c) molecular biology (d) biochemistry
- Q127 The attribution of human form or qualities to things such as machines or computers is called
(a) cybernetics (b) cybernation
(c) artificial intelligence (d) anthropomorphism
- Q128 With the development of digital computers, there has been an increasing study of the relationship among computers, the human nervous system and the human thinking process. The origin of this field of study is attributed to
(a) Norbert Wiener (b) Marvin Minsky
(c) A.M. Turing (d) Arthur Clarke
- Q129 A word technology based on a semiconductor device called the Neuron chip has been developed by Echlon company based in Palo Alto, California. This technology will revolutionize day to day activities like turning on lights, unlocking doors, setting clocks, heating and cooling homes and operating electronic gadgets, etc. What is the name of this technology?
- Q130 The physical equipment made of various metals, silicon and plastic components that make up the parts of a computer is called.
(a) micro (b) peripheral
(c) hardware (d) disk drive
- Q131 The pieces of equipment which are attached to the CPU of a computer and which it can access are called.
(a) output devices (b) control units
(c) peripherals (d) ALU
- Q132 A computer is a box full of electronic
(a) chips (b) switching devices
(c) circuits (d) components
- Q133 The analog computer measures dimension and its circuits use the differential and integral equations of continuous variables. The digital computer counts units and its circuits use.
(a) logic gates (b) discrete switches
(c) boolean algebra (d) bayes theorem
- Q134 A number crunching computer is one that can handle
(a) large spreadsheets (b) large alphanumeric
(c) large volume of numbers (d) only numbers

- Q135 In computer technology, what is meant by the phrase "state-of-the-art"?
- (a) up-to-date
 - (b) best
 - (c) latest
 - (d) all of the above
 - (e) none of the above
- Q136 Apply computer inc. was established in 1977 by a couple of young computer engineers with the idea of manufacturing low price computer for the use of small businesses. Why did they call their company apple?
- (a) because their computer resembled an apple in shape
 - (b) because the company was situated near an apple orchard
 - (c) because one of the partners had once worked in an apple orchard
 - (d) because the company was set up during apple season in America
- Q137 Through a computer can replace people in dull and routine tasks, yet it lacks
- (a) initiative
 - (b) originality
 - (c) speed
 - (d) accuracy
- Q138 The word computer usually refers to the central processor units plus
- (a) keyboard
 - (b) external memory
 - (c) internal memory
 - (d) peripheral devices
- Q139 If a computer had no decision-making function, what will it be reduced to?
- (a) electrical machine
 - (b) adding machine
 - (c) counting machine
 - (d) slide rule
- Q140 A computer can only do what it is told to do but it does it at a very fast speed and with cent percent accuracy. Can you guess the intelligence quotient (IQ) of a modern digital computer ?
- (a) 100
 - (b) 0
 - (c) 60
 - (d) 150
- Q141 An error in software or hardware is called a bug. What is the alternative computer jargon for it?
- (a) leech
 - (b) squid
 - (c) slug
 - (d) glitch
- Q142 No computer can do anything without a
- (a) program
 - (b) memory
 - (c) chip
 - (d) output device
- Q143 Human beings are referred to as Homosapiens. Which device is called Silico sapiens?
- (a) monitor
 - (b) hardware
 - (c) robot
 - (d) computer
- Q144 What is the name given to the molecular-scale computer?
- (a) Supercomputer
 - (b) Nanocomputer
 - (c) Femtocomputer
 - (d) Microcomputer
- Q145 A new technology which provides the ability to create an artificial world and have people interact with it is called
- (a) televirtuality
 - (b) virtual reality
 - (c) alternative reality
 - (d) 3-D reality
- Q146 Which of the following is not currently a topic in computer science?
- (a) Speech recognition
 - (b) Artificial Intelligence

(c) Thermodynamics

(d) Multiprocessing

Q147 In 1990, the US Department of Commerce permitted export of computers with a processing data rate (PDR) of 275 to India. Higher PDR rating means more powerful and versatile computing process. Which PDR is called the China Green Line?

(a) 200

(b) 250

(c) 275

(d) 550

Q148 The three most important inventions of this century are the nuclear bomb, the high yield speed, and the computer. Can you name the person who made this statement?

Multiple Choices**Question 1:-** Which one of following is the characteristic of computer-

- (a) Speed (b) Memory (c) Diligence (d) All

Question 2:- One Gigabytes is equal to -

- (a) 1024 MB (b) 1024 KB (c) 1024 Byte (d) None

Question 3:- D.V.D. is an-

- (a) Internal Memory (b) Optical Memory (c) Cash Memory (d) Primary Memory

Question 4:- No. of gates used in VLSI technology are -

- (a) 10^{10} gates (b) 10^8 Gates (c) 10^6 Gates (d) None

Question 5:- All the arithmetical and logical operations are performed in special types of storage area is know as-

- (a) Primary Memory (b) Cash Memory (c) Secondary Memory (d) All

True / False**Question 6:-** Data are facts & figure.**Question 7:-** Computer some time is called GIGO.**Question 8:-** A bus is a set of wires (lines) that we can visualize of the motherboard of computer.**Question 9:-** Super computer are used for bio-medical application.**Question 10:-** Buffer is a portion of storage used to hold input / output data temporarily.**Question 11:-** ROM is a non – Volatile memory**Question 12:-** BIOS is an example of RAM.**Question 13:-** Modem is an input device only.**Question 14:-** CD-ROM is an optical memory.**Question 15:-** Format command is used for making new tracks and sectors.**Question 16:-** Write complete name of following short name.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| (a) OBR | (b) ENIAC | (c) E-MAIL | (d) PC-AT/XT |
| (e) VLSI | (f) ASCII | (g) TCP/IP | (h) ESC |
| (i) CHKDSK | (j) CUI | (k) Bits | (l) Pixels |
| (m) DMP | (n) CPS | (o) GPRS | |

Long Type Question -**Question 17:-** Explain block diagram of Von-Neumann architecture? Also explain characteristic of computer?**Question 18:-** What is Memory Organization in computer system? Explain it with suitable example.**Question 19:-** (a) What is the role of input and output devices?

- (b) What are different types of I.C. technology?
- (c) What are differences between impact and non-impact printer?

Question 20:- Distinguished about following MS-DOS Command-

- (a) Copy, X-copy & Diskcopy
- (b) Ren / Move
- (c) CHKDSK / Scandisk
- (d) Backup / Restore
- (e) Format / Fdisk.

Question 21:-

(A) Perform following binary arithmetic operation.

I. 100.11

 111.01

 110.11

+ 100.11

II. 10000.01

 - 1101.101

III. 10000111 / 101

(B) $(-205.63)_{10} = (?)_2 = (?)_{16} = (?)_{BCD}$

(C) $(1011111.10)_2 = (?)_{16} = (?)_8 = (?)_{10}$

(D) What are ASCII & 8-4-2-1 coding Schemes?

Section A Multiple Choices

Question 1:- Sequential access method used in-

- (a) RAM (b) ROM (c) Pen Drive (d) Magnetic Tape

Question 2:- Brain of Computer is-

- (a) Hard Disk (b) RAM (c) Printer (d) CPU

Question 3:- Mark first Computer is a-_____Computer

- (a) Mechanical (b) Electronic (c) Both a & b (d) None

Question 4:- Interrupt provide information about

- (a) H/W Failure (b) S/W Failure (c) Success full Operation (d) All

Question 5:- Hitachi is a-_____

- (a) Microcomputer (b) Minicomputer (c) Mainframe Computer (d) Super

Computer

Question 6:- Calculate total bits in 7.2 Giga bytes-

- (a) 2^{10} Bytes (b) 2^{20} Byte (c) 2^{30} Bytes (d) 2^{40} Bytes

Question 7:- One Character takes-_____Byte

- (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) None

Question 8:- ASCII codes range exist between-

- (a) 0-255 (b) 127-255 (c) 255-512 (d) None

Question 9:- All the arithmetical & logical operations are performed in-

- (a) Primary Memory (b) Internal Register (c) Secondary Memory (d) All

Question 10:- Hybrid computer is a mixture of both digital and analog computer.

- (a) True (b) False (c) Both a & b (d) None

Question 11:- Computer can perform only-

- (a) Arithmetic Operation (b) Logical Operation (c) Both a & b (d) None

Question12:- Heart of computer is-

- (a) ALU (b) CU (c) OS (d) OR

Question 13:- Grandfather of modern computer is-

- (a) Von Neumann (b) Blaise Pascal (c) Lady Ada (d) None

Question 14:- Analytical Engine made by-

- (a) Von Neumann (b) Charles Babbage (c) Howard Aiken (d) None

Question 15:- Indiginious is a-

- (a) Microcomputer (b) Minicomputer (c) Mainframe Computer (d) Super

Computer

Question16:- One Peta Byte equivalent to-

- (a) 2^{10} Bytes (b) 2^{20} Byte (c) 2^{50} Bytes (d) 2^{40} Bytes

Question 17:- CPU processing measured in-

- (a) CPU Unit (b) Bytes (c) MIPS (d) None

Question 18:- ASCII coding scheme used in-

- (a) Microcomputer (b) Minicomputer (c) Mainframe Computer (d) Super Computer

Question 19:- All the arithmetical & logical operations are performed in-

- (a) Primary Memory (b) Internal Register (c) Secondary Memory (d) All

Question 20:- BLU ray disc is-

- (a) Internal Processing Units (b) Main Memory (c) Cash Memory (d) Secondary Memory

Section B True / False

Question 21:- DMA is used for transfer data from memory to CPU.

Question 22:- Module is mediator.

Question 23:- RAM is a Secondary memory.

Question 24:- Hard disk is the brain of the computer.

Question 25:- Dry ink used in laser printers.

Question 26:- Write complete name of the following short name-

- (a) MIPS (b) Bits (c) CPS (d) LASER
(e) EBCDIC (f) MICR (g) SSI (h) UPS

Section C Long type answer

Question 27:- What is Computer? Explain characteristic of computer. Also describe component of PC.

Question 28:- What is Secondary Memory? Explain Mechanism of magnetic and optical memory.

Question 29:- What are different types of Logic Gates? Explain by using symbols and truth table.

Question 30:- (a) Perform following binary arithmetic operation-

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{1-} & 10111 & \text{2-} & 110000 & \text{3-} & 1111011 / 111 \\
 & 10101 & & -111110 & & \\
 + & 10101 & & \hline
 & \hline
 \end{array}$$

(b) $1 - (702)_{10} == (?)_2$ $2 - (111.11)_2 = (?)_{10}$

(c) Make a Truth table and Combinational Circuit.

$$F = \overline{A}B + \overline{C}D$$