

**Computer Theory Syllabus
Test/Final Examination-2021
Cont:9402358259/8837075119**



- 1) The term 'Computer' is derived from.....
 - a) Latin
 - b. German
 - c. French
 - d. Arabic
- 2) Who is the inventor of "Difference Engine"?
 - a) Allen Turing
 - b. Charles Babbage
 - c. Simur Cray
 - d. Augusta Adaming
- 3) Who is the father of Computer?
 - a) Allen Turing
 - b. Charles Babbage
 - c. Simur Cray
 - d. Augusta Adaming
- 4) Who is the father of Computer science?
 - a) Allen Turing
 - b. Charles Babbage
 - c. Simur Cray
 - d. Augusta Adaming
- 5) Who is the father of personal computer?
 - a) Edward Robert
 - b. Allen Turing
 - c. Charles Babbage
 - d. None of these
- 6) A CPU contains
 - a) a card reader and a printing device
 - b. an analytical engine and a control unit
 - c. a control unit and an arithmetic logic unit
 - d. an arithmetic logic unit and a card reader
- 7) Which of the following controls the process of interaction between the user and the operating system?
 - a) User interface
 - b. Language translator
 - c. Platform
 - d. Screen saver
- 8) The first computers were programmed using
 - a) assembly language
 - b. machine language
 - c. source code
 - d. object code
- 9)is a combination of hardware and software that facilitates the sharing of information between computing devices.
 - a) network
 - b. peripheral
 - c. expansion board
 - d. digital device
- 10) Coded entries which are used to gain access to a computer system are called
 - a) Entry codes
 - b. Passwords
 - c. Security commands
 - d. Code words
- 11) Which of the following statements is true ?
 - a) Minicomputer works faster than Microcomputer
 - b. Microcomputer works faster than Minicomputer
 - c. Speed of both the computers is the same
 - d. The speeds of both these computers cannot be compared with the speed of advanced
- 12) You organize files by storing them in
 - a) archives
 - b. folders
 - c. indexes
 - d. lists
- 13) What type of resource is most likely to be a shared common resource in a computer Network?
 - a) Printers
 - b. Speakers
 - c. Floppy disk drives
 - d. Keyboards
- 14) Which device is required for the Internet connection?
 - a) Joystick
 - b. Modem
 - c. CD Drive
 - d. NIC Card
- 15) What is a light pen?
 - a) A Mechanical Input device
 - b. Optical input device
 - c. Electronic input device
 - d. Optical output device
- 16) UNIVAC is

- a) Universal Automatic Computer b. Universal Array Computer c. Unique Automatic Computer d. Unvalued Automatic Computer
- 17) CD-ROM stands for
a) Compactable Read Only Memory b. Compact Data Read Only Memory c. Compactable Disk Read Only Memory d. Compact Disk Read Only Memory
- 18) ALU is
a) Arithmetic Logic Unit b. Array Logic Unit c. Application Logic Unit d. None of above
- 19) VGA is
a) Video Graphics Array b. Visual Graphics Array c. Volatile Graphics Array d. Video Graphics Adapter
- 20) IBM 1401 is
a) First Generation Computer b. Second Generation Computer c. Third Generation Computer d. Fourth Generation Computer
- 21) MSI stands for
a) Medium Scale Integrated Circuits b. Medium System Integrated Circuits c. Medium Scale Intelligent Circuit d. Medium System Intelligent Circuit
- 22) The capacity of 3.5 inch floppy disk is
a) 1.40 MB b. 1.44 GB c. 1.40 GB d. 1.44 MB
- 23) WAN stands for
a) Wap Area Network b. Wide Area Network c. Wide Array Net d. Wireless Area Network
- 24) MICR stands for
a) Magnetic Ink Character Reader b. Magnetic Ink Code Reader c. Magnetic Ink Cases Reader d. None
- 25) EBCDIC stands for
a) Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code b. Extended Bit Code Decimal Interchange Code c. Extended Bit Case Decimal Interchange Code d. Extended Binary Case Decimal Interchange Code
- 26) Which of the following is a part of the Central Processing Unit?
a) Printer b. Key board c. Mouse d. Arithmetic & Logic unit
- 27) CAD stands for
a) Computer aided design b. Computer algorithm for design c. Computer application in design d. Computer analogue design
- 28) Junk e-mail is also called
a) spam b. spoof c. sniffer script d. spool
- 29) Hackers
a) all have the same motive b. break into other people's computers c. may legally break into computers as long as they do not do any damage d. are people who are allergic to computers
- 30) What type of computers are client computers (most of the time) in a client-server system?
a) Mainframe b. Mini-computer c. Microcomputer d. PDA
- 31) A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have the

- a) Compiler b. Loader c. Operating System d. Assembler
- 32) The amount of vertical space between lines of text in a document is called
a) double-space b. line spacing c. single space d. vertical spacing
- 33) Example of non-numeric data is
a) Employee address b. Examination score c. Bank balance d. All of these
- 34) What is embedded system?
a) The programme which arrives by being wrapped in box.
b) The programme which is the permanent part of the computer
c) The computer which is the part of a big computer
d) The computer and software system that control the machine
- 35) First page of Website is termed as
a) Homepage b. Index c. JAVA script d. Bookmark
- 36) Is the appearance of typed characters?
a) Size b. Format c. Point d. Colour
- 37) When a file is saved for the first time
a) a copy is automatically printed
b) it must be given a name to identify it
c) it does not need a name
d) it only needs a name if it is not going to be printed
- 38) Office LANS, which are scattered geographically on large scale, can be connected by the use of corporate
a) CAN b. LAN c. DAN d. WAN
- 39) Where are data and programme stored when the processor uses them?
a) Main memory b. Secondary memory c. Disk memory d. Programme memory
- 40)represents raw facts, where-as.....is data made meaningful.
a) Information, reporting b. Data, information c. Information, bits d. Records, bytes
- 41) What characteristic of read-only memory (ROM) makes it useful?
a) ROM information can be easily updated. b. Data in ROM is non-volatile, that is, it remains there even without electrical power. c. ROM provides very large amounts of inexpensive data storage. d. ROM chips are easily swapped between different brands of computers.
- 42) What do you call the programs that are used to find out possible faults and their causes?
a) operating system extensions b. cookies c. diagnostic software d. boot diskettes
- 43) Which programming languages are classified as low level languages?
a) BASIC, COBOL, Fortran b. Prolog c. C, C++ d. Assembly languages
- 44) Which of the following is not anti- viruses' software?
a) NAV b. F-Prot c. Oracle d. McAfee
- 45) Which device is required for the Internet connection?
a) Joystick b. Modem c. CD Drive d. NIC Card
- 46) What does DMA stand for?
a) A. Distinct Memory Access b. Direct Memory Access c. Direct Module Access d. Direct Memory Allocation

- 47) Which of the following is a storage device?
a) Tape b. Hard Disk c. Floppy Disk d. All of the above
- 48) When did John Napier develop logarithm?
a) 1416 b. 1614 c. 1641 d. 1804
- 49) A normal CD- ROM usually can store up to _____ _data?
a) 680 KB b. 680 Bytes c. 680 MB d. 680 GB
- 50) MIS is designed to provide information needed for effective decision making by?
a) Consumers b. Workers c. Foremen d. Managers
- 51) What is a light pen?
a) Mechanical Input device b. Optical input device c. Electronic input device d. Optical output device
- 52) BCD is
a) Binary Coded Decimal b. Bit Coded Decimal c. Binary Coded Digit d. Bit Coded Digit
- 53) ASCII stands for
a) American Stable Code for International Interchange
b) American Standard Case for Institutional Interchange
c) American Standard Code for Information Interchange
d) American Standard Code for Interchange Information
- 54) Which of the following is first generation of computer?
a) EDSAC b. IBM-1401 c. CDC-1604 d. ICL-2900
- 55) Chief component of first generation computer was
a) Transistors b. Vacuum Tubes and Valves c. Integrated Circuits d. None of above
- 56) FORTRAN is
a) File Translation b. Format Translation c) Formula Translation d. Floppy Translation
- 57) EEPROM stands for
a) Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
b) Easily Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
c) Electronic Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
d) None of the above
- 58) Second Generation computers were developed during
a) 1949 to 1955 b. 1956 to 1965 c. 1965 to 1970 d. 1970 to 1990
- 59) The computer size was very large in
a) First Generation b. Second Generation c. Third Generation d. Fourth Generation
- 60) Microprocessors as switching devices are for which generation computers
a) First Generation b. Second Generation c. Third Generation d. Fourth Generation
- 61) Which of the following devices can be sued to directly image printed text?
a) OCR b. OMR c. MICR d. All of above
- 62) The output quality of a printer is measured by

- a) Dot per inch b. Dot per sq. inch c. Dots printed per unit time d. All of above
- 63) In analogue computer
- a) Input is first converted to digital form
b) Input is never converted to digital form
c) Output is displayed in digital form
d) All of above
- 64) In latest generation computers, the instructions are executed
- a) Parallel only b. Sequentially only c. Both sequentially and parallel d. All of above
- 65) Who designed the first electronics computer – ENIAC?
- a) Van-Neumann b. Joseph M. Jacquard c. J. Presper Eckert and John W Mauchly
d. All of above
- 66) Who invented the high level language “C”?
- a) Dennis M. Ritchie b. Niklaus Writh c. Seymour Papert d. Donald Kunth
- 67) Personnel who design, program, operate and maintain computer equipment refers to
- a) Console-operator b. Programmer c. Peopleware d. System Analyst
- 68) When did arch rivals IBM and Apple Computers Inc. decide to join hands?
- a) 1978 b. 1984 c. 1990 d. 1991
- 69) Human beings are referred to as Homosapinens, which device is called Sillico Sapiens?
- a) Monitor b. Hardware c. Robot d. Computer
- 70) 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
- 71) Modern Computer are very reliable but they are not
- a) Fast b. Powerful c. Infallible d. Cheap
- 72) What is the name of the display feature that highlights are of the screen which requires operator attention?
- a) Pixel b. Reverse video c. Touch screen d. Cursor
- 73) Personal computers use a number of chips mounted on a main circuit board. What is the common name for such boards?
- a) Daughter board b. Motherboard c. Father board d. Breadboard
- 74) In most IBM PCs, the CPU, the device drives, memory expansion slots and active components are mounted on a single board. What is the name of this board?
- a) Motherboard b. Breadboard c. Daughter board d. Grandmother board
- 75) What is meant by a dedicated computer?
- a) Which is used by one person only
b) Which is assigned one and only one task
c) Which uses one kind of software
d) Which is meant for application software

- 76) The system unit of a personal computer typically contains all of the following except:
 a) Microprocessor b. Disk controller c. Serial interface d. Modem
- 77) A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language is called a/an
 a) Interpreter b. Simulator c. Compiler d. Commander
- 78) A computer program that translates one program instructions at a time into machine language is called a/an
 a) Interpreter b. CPU c. Compiler d. Simulator
- 79) A small or intelligent device is so called because it contains within it a
 a) Computer b. Microcomputer c. Programmable d. Sensor
- 80) A fault in a computer program which prevents it from working correctly is known as
 a) Boot b. Bug c. Biff d. Strap

Answer Sheet

Q.NO	ANS
1	a
2	b
3	b
4	a
5	a
6	c
7	a
8	b
9	a
10	b
11	a
12	b
13	a
14	b
15	b
16	a
17	a
18	a
19	a
20	b

21	a
22	d
23	b
24	a
25	a
26	d
27	a
28	a
29	b
30	c
31	c
32	b
33	a
34	d
35	a
36	b
37	b
38	d
39	a
40	b

41	b
42	c
43	d
44	c
45	b
46	b
47	d
48	b
49	c
50	d
51	b
52	a
53	c
54	a
55	b
56	c
57	c
58	b
59	a
60	d

61	a
62	b
63	b
64	c
65	c
66	a
67	c
68	d
69	d
70	d
71	c
72	b
73	b
74	a
75	b
76	d
77	c
78	a
79	d
80	b

Questions Marks: 2 & 3

1) What is Computer memory?

⇒ In computing, memory is a device or system that is used to store information for immediate use in a computer or related computer hardware and digital electronic devices.^[1] The term memory is often synonymous with the term primary storage or main memory. An archaic synonym for memory is store

2) How many types of computer memory?

⇒ In general, there are two types of computer memory

i. Primary memory

ii. Secondary memory

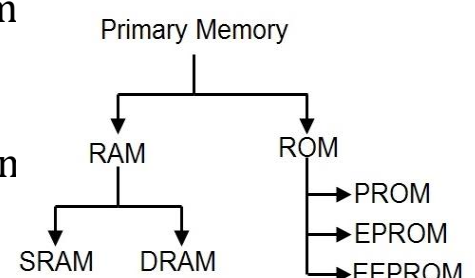
3) What is Primary memory? Explain its characteristic.

⇒ Primary storage (also known as main memory) is the component of the computer that holds data, programs and instructions that are currently in use. Primary storage is located on the motherboard. As a result, data can be read from and written to primary storage extremely quickly.

⇒ Characteristics

- The primary memory of computer is also called main memory, temporary memory, or prime memory.
- It is a volatile memory.
- This memory is made of semiconductors technology.
- Data is automatically deleted in the event of power failure.
-
- This processing speed is faster than secondary mem
- This is the main working memory of the computer.
- A computer is not able to process without primary n

Example: RAM, ROM



4) What is secondary memory? Explain its characteristic.

⇒ Secondary memory is computer memory that is non-volatile and persistent in nature and is not directly accessed by a computer/processor. It allows a user to store data that may be instantly and easily retrieved, transported and used by applications and services.

Secondary memory is also known as secondary storage

⇒ **Characteristics**

- It is a non-volatile memory.
- Data is permanently stored even if power is switched off.
- It is used for storage of data in a computer.
- Computer may run without the secondary memory. Slower than primary memories.

Example: Hard Drive, SSD, Flash, Optical Drive, USD Drive

5) What is Bit?

⇒ A bit is most basic unit of information in computing. It is short for binary digit, which means that it can only have one of two values, 0 or 1. ... A group of eight bits is usually defined as a byte, while four bits is called a nibble.

6) What is Byte?

⇒ Byte, the basic unit of information in computer storage and processing. A byte consists of 8 adjacent binary digits (bits), each of which consists of a 0 or 1. The string of bits making up a byte is processed as a unit by a computer; bytes are the smallest operable units of storage in computer technology.

7) Full form of Bit, Byte, KB, MB, GB, TB, PB, EB, ZB & YB

- Bit= Binary digits
- Byte=Byte
- KB=Kilobyte
- MB=Megabyte
- GB=Gigabyte

- TB=Terabyte •PB=Petabyte •EB=Exabyte •ZB=Zettabyte
- YB=Yottabyte

8) Configuration of memory units are:

- Bit=0,1 •1 Byte=8 bits •1 KB=1024 bytes •1 MB=1024 KB
- 1 GB=1024 MB •1 TB=1024 GB •1 PB=1024 TB •1 EB=1024 PB
- 1 ZB=1024 EB •1 YB=1024 ZB

9) What is Volatile memory? Give example.

⇒ Volatile memory is a type of storage whose contents are erased when the system's power is turned off or interrupted. Volatile memory is much faster than non-volatile memory.

Example: RAM, SRAM, DRAM, Cache memory

10) What is Non-volatile memory? Give Example.

⇒ Non-volatile memory is computer memory that can retain the stored information even when not powered.

Example: hard disks, floppy discs, optical disc and magnetic tape

****+Extra theory syllabus:**

Basic of computer & Fundamental-I & Fundamental-II

Thanks
RM COMPUTER