Computer Fundamentals

MCQ SET-28

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1. IBM 1401 is the first computer to enter in Nepal. It belonged to

    A. First Generation
    B. Second Generation
    C. Third Generation
    D. Froth Generation

2. Programs are executed on the basis of a priority number in a

    A. Batch processing system
    B. Multiprogramming
    C. Time sharing
    D. None of these

3. Which of the following is input device?

    A. scanner
    B. speaker
    C. monitor
    D. projector

4. Which of the following is correct acronym of VGA?

    A. Video Graphics Array
    B. Visual Graphics Array
    C. Volatile Graphics Array
    D. Video Graphics Adapter

5. Apple company used chips from _____ for its computers.

    A. Intel
    B. Motorola
    C. Both of above
    D. None of above

6. Which of the following will happen when data is entered into a memory location?

A. It will add to the content of the location
B. It will change the address of the memory location
C. It will erase the previous content
D. It will not be fruitful if there is already some data at the location

7. Which of the following is true?

A. Mark I was 8 feet long
B. Mark I was 2 feet long
C. Mark I was 40 feet long
D. None of above

8. Basic is _____ language.

A. a procedural
B. an object oriented
C. both A and B
D. none of the above

9. What was the name of the first commercially available microprocessor chip?

A. Intel 308
B. Intel 33
C. Intel 4004
D. Motorola 639

10. Which computers used operating systems by Microsoft?

A. IBM PCs
B. Apple/Macintosh PCs
C. IBM Compatibles
D. Both A & C

11. Which of the following is a way to access secondary memory?

A. Random access memory

B. Action method

C. Transfer method

D. Density method

12. A number system that has eight different symbols to represent any quantity is known as

A. Binary

B. Octal

C. Decimal

D. Hexadecimal

13. Floppy disks are available in

A. Single side single density

B. Single side double density

C. Both of above

D. None of above

14. As compared to the secondary memory, the primary memory of a computer is

A. Large

B. Cheap

C. Fast

D. Slow

15. Which of the following memories has the shortest access times?

A. Cache memory

B. Magnetic bubble memory

C. Magnetic core memory

D. RAM

16. Circular division of disks to store and retrieve data are known as

A. tracks

B. sectors

C. cycles

D. rings

17. **A term used to describe interconnected computer configuration is**
   A. Multiprogramming
   B. Modulation
   C. Multiprocessing
   D. Micro program sequence

18. **Which of the following is considered first computer in the world?**
   A. Z3
   B. ABC
   C. Mark I
   D. None of above

19. **Which of the following is called low level languages?**
   A. Machine language
   B. Assembly language
   C. Both of the above
   D. None of above

20. **In a punched card system, data is processed by a**
   A. Keypunch machine, sorter and posting machine
   B. Accounting machine, posting machine, and billing machine
   C. Sorter, posting machine, and billing machine
   D. Accounting machine, keypunch machine and sorter

21. **Punched cards were first introduced by**

A. Powers
B. Pascal
C. Jacquard
D. Herman Hollerith

22. Any method for controlling access to or use of memory is known
A. Memory map
B. Memory protection
C. Memory management
D. Memory instruction

23. The process of starting a or restarting a computer system by loading instructions from a secondary storage device into the computer memory is called
A. Duping
B. Booting
C. Padding
D. CPS

24. Which is the type of memory for information that does not change on your computer?
A. RAM
B. B. ROM
C. C. ERAM
D. D. RW / RAM

25. Which of the following registers is used to keep track of address of the memory location where the next instruction is located?
A. Memory address register
B. Memory data register
C. Instruction register
D. Program counter

ANSWER					
1.	B	11.	A	21.	D
2.	B	12.	B	22.	B
3.	A	13.	C	23.	B
4.	A	14.	C	24.	B
5.	B	15.	A	25.	D
6.	D	16.	A		
7.	A	17.	A		
8.	C	18.	C		
9.	D	19.	C		
10.	A	20.	D		