

20. Spooling helps because
- (a) It is more secure method of accessing data
 - (b) Print jobs go more smoothly with less stop and go
 - (c) The computer is released to do other things while still printing
 - (d) None of the above
21. When creating a computer program, the ---- designs the structure of the program
- (a) End user
 - (b) System Analyst
 - (c) Programmer
 - (d) All of the above
22. Checking the computer program for errors is called
- (a) Correcting
 - (b) Verification
 - (c) Debugging
 - (d) Inspecting
23. ---- Is an artificial language designed to communicate instructions to a computer
- (a) Programming language
 - (b) Machine language
 - (c) Software language
 - (d) None of the above
24. Machine language sometimes also referred as the ----
- (a) Binary language
 - (b) High level language
 - (c) Middle level language
 - (d) None of the above
25. ---- Is a language, instead of using numbers, programmers began using English like abbreviations (Mnemonics) to represent the elementary operations.
- (a) Machine language
 - (b) Mnemonics language
 - (c) Assembly level language
 - (d) None of the above

26. BASIC stands for ----

- (a) Beginners All Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
- (b) Beginners All Symbolic Instruction Code
- (c) Beginners All Purpose Systematic Instruction Code
- (d) Beginners All Programs Symbolic Instruction Code

27. COBOL is an acronym for ----

- (a) Common Business Oriented Language
- (b) Computer Business Oriented Language
- (c) Common Business Operated Language
- (d) Common Business Organized Language

28. The program that comprises the ---- are called system software

- (a) Operating System
- (b) Application Software
- (c) Development Software
- (d) None of the above

29. Match the following

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (a) YOTTA | 1. 2^{50} |
| (b) PETA | 2. 2^{40} |
| (c) TERA | 3. 2^{30} |
| (d) GIGA | 4. 2^{80} |

- (a) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3
- (b) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4
- (c) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
- (d) a-2, b-1, c-2, d-3

30. A bit can hold the value ----

- (a) 1 byte
- (b) 8 bits
- (c) 0 or 1
- (d) None of the above

31. When was the first CPU introduced (first Microprocessor the Intel 4004)

- (a) 1981
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1981
- (d) 1991

32. Which is of the following is NOT part of a computer chip's job?
- (a) Performing mathematical operations
 - (b) Moving data from one memory location to another
 - (c) Starting up the computer
 - (d) Storing the data
33. ----- Translates the semantic instructions developed by programmers into the machine language
- (a) Assembler
 - (b) Interpreter
 - (c) Loader
 - (d) Compiler
34. ----- First takes in the entire program, checks errors, compiles and executes it
- (a) Assembler
 - (b) Interpreter
 - (c) Loader
 - (d) Compiler
35. ----- Takes one line, checks it for errors and then executes it
- (a) Assembler
 - (b) Interpreter
 - (c) Loader
 - (d) Compiler
36. What kind of memory is both static and non-volatile?
- (a) RAM
 - (b) ROM
 - (c) BIOS
 - (d) CACHE
37. Where does most data go first with in a computer memory hierarchy?
- (a) RAM
 - (b) ROM
 - (c) BIOS
 - (d) CACHE
38. The path that data travels between two computers is NOT called a
- (a) Communication channel
 - (b) Communication link
 - (c) Communication bridge
 - (d) None of the above

39. A modem is used to ----
- (a) Change incoming analog signals to digital signals and outgoing digital signals to analog signals
 - (b) Connect two computers using telephone lines
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
40. To move a copy of file from one computer to another over a communication channel is called.
- (a) File transfer
 - (b) File encryption
 - (c) File modification
 - (d) None of the above
41. LAN stands for
- (a) Local Area Network
 - (b) Local And Network
 - (c) Language Area Network
 - (d) Limited Area Network
42. Match the following
- | | |
|---------|--|
| (a) LAN | (1) No entry restriction and No geographical limitation |
| (b) WAN | (2) Entry is restricted and limited to geographical area |
| (c) MAN | (3) Entry is restricted and No geographical limitation |
- (a) a-2, b-1, c-3
 - (b) a-2, b-3, c-1
 - (c) a-3, b-2, c-1
 - (d) a-1, b-2, c-3
43. An airline reservation network would most likely to be in a --- topology
- (a) Star
 - (b) Bus
 - (c) Ring
 - (d) Mesh
44. WAN stands for
- (a) Wide Area Network
 - (b) Work Area Network
 - (c) Wide And Network
 - (d) Wash Area Network

45. Match the following

(a) System Analyst

(b) End User

strategy for program

(c) Programmer

customer want to do

(a) a-2, b-3, c-1

(b) a-1, b-2, c-3

(c) a-2, b-1, c-3

(d) a-1, b-3, c-2

1. Writes the actual code to perform the task

2. Designs the overall requirements and sets the

3. Sets the tasks to be done, what does the

KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B	D	A	B	A	A	B	A	B	B	D	C	A	B	A
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	A	B	B	C	B	C	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
C	C	A	D	B	B	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A

1. The speed of the dot matrix printer can be measured in
 - (a) Pages Per Minute (PPM)
 - (b) Characters Per Minute (CPM)
 - (c) Lines Per Minute (LPM)
 - (d) Inches Per Second (IPS)

2. --- Is the process of assessing addresses to the different areas
 - (a) Tracking
 - (b) Addressing
 - (c) Dividing
 - (d) Formatting

3. ----- Is a circular path on the surface of a disk or diskette on which information is magnetically recorded and from which recorded information is read.
 - (a) Track
 - (b) Storage Block
 - (c) Block
 - (d) Platter

4. ---- Is a subdivision of a track
 - (a) Sub track
 - (b) Sector
 - (c) Block
 - (d) None of the above

5. A piece of stiff paper that contains digital information represented by the presence or absence of holes in predefined positions is known as ---
 - (a) Punch Card
 - (b) Magnetic Strip
 - (c) Data Recorder
 - (d) None of the above

6. Match the following
 - (a) DRAM 1. Non-Volatile
 - (b) SRAM 2. Volatile
 - (c) PROM
 - (d) EPROM

(a) a-2, b-2, c-1, d-1

(b) a-1, b-2, c- 2, d-2

(c) a-1, b-2, c-1, d-2

(d) a-2, b-1, c-2, d-1

7. RAM stands for ---

(a) Random Memory

(b) Random Access Memory

(c) Random Allocation Memory

(d) Random Acceptable Memory

8. ROM stands for ---

(a) Read Only Memory

(b) Read On Memory

(c) Read Memory

(d) None of the above

Q.No. 9 and Q.NO. 10 select Right (A)/ Wrong (B)

9. Flash Memory is Volatile Memory. (Right (A) / Wrong (B))

10. ROM is Volatile Memory. (Right (A) / Wrong (B))

11. Which of the following are the functions of a operating system

(a) Allocates resources

(b) Monitors Activities

(c) Manages disks and files

(d) All of the above

12. ----Is a Multitasking operating system that aims at executing real time applications

(a) Multitasking Operating System

(b) Single User Operating System

(c) Real Time Operating System

(d) None of the above

13. ----Operating system enable a multiple user access to a computer through the sharing of time.

(a) Multi user operating system

(b) Single user operating system

(c) Real time operating system

(d) None of the above

14. --- is computer software designed to operate the computer hardware and to provide platform for running application software
- (a) Application software
 - (b) System software
 - (c) Software
 - (d) None of the above
15. ----- Is computer software designed to help the user to perform specific tasks
- (a) Application software
 - (b) System software
 - (c) Software
 - (d) None of the above
16. Match the following
- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| (a) Graphical User Interface APPS software | 1. DOS and UNIX |
| (b) Command Line Interface | 2. Microsoft WINDOWS |
| (c) Product Engineering Software | 3. Web Browsers |
| (d) Content Access Software | 4. CAD and CAM |
- (a) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
(b) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4
(c) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
(d) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1
17. BIOS refers to
- (a) Basic Input/Output System
 - (b) Basic Instruction Organized System
 - (c) Basic Interactive Output system
 - (d) Basic Input Office System
18. The primary function of the ---- is to set up the hardware and load and start an operating system.
- (a) System Programs
 - (b) BIOS
 - (c) CPU
 - (d) Memory
19. The clock rate of a Processor Measured in ----
- (a) Milliseconds
 - (b) Megahertz or Gigahertz
 - (c) Megabytes or Gigabytes
 - (d) None of the above