

1.2 COMPUTER ORGANIZATION & ARCHITECTURE

1. **ADDC**
 - A) Add Accumulator with carry
 - B) Add to Accumulator
 - C) Add Immediate data to accumulator
 - D) Add Immediate data to accumulator
2. **The data on the track on magnetic disk are written as**
 - A) Up or down
 - B) Tiny magnetic spots
 - C) 0 or 1
 - D) High or low voltage
3. **The parallel operation is preferred because**
 - A) Circuitry is simple
 - B) It requires less memory
 - C) It is faster than series operation
 - D) All of the above
4. **The most relevant addressing mode to write position independent codes is**
 - A) Direct mode B) indirect mode
 - C) Relative mode D) Indexed mode
5. **Which is the most popular medium for direct access secondary storage of a computer?**
 - A) Magnetic tape B) Magnetic
 - C) RAM D) ROM
6. **Which is used to transfer data from main memory to peripheral devices ?**
 - A) Data bus B) Input bus
 - C) DMA bus D) Output bus
7. **Intel 8085 is an 8bit _____ Microprocessor.**
 - A) C-MOS B) N-MOS
 - C) D-MOS D) TTL
8. **Usually in MSDOS ,the primary hard disk drive letter _____**
 - A) A B) B
 - C) C D) D
9. **Relative addressing mode is used to write position independent code because**
 - A) The code in this mode is easy to atomize
 - B) The code in this mode is easy to relocate in the memory
 - C) The code in this mode is easy to make resident
 - D) Code executes faster in this mode
10. **The disadvantage of hard wired control units with flip flop is**
 - A) Design becomes complex
 - B) It requires more number of flip flops
 - C) Control circuit speed does not matches with flip flops
 - D) None of these
11. **The control unit of computer**
 - A) Performs ALU operations on the data
 - B) Control the operation of the output devices
 - C) Is a device for manually operating the computer
 - D) Direct the other unit of computers
12. **The ascending order of a data Hierarchy is**
 - A) Bit-bytes-field- record-file-database
 - B) Bit-bytes- record-field-file-database
 - C) Bytes-bit-field- record-file-database
 - D) Bytes-bit-record-field -file-database
13. **C++ is _____ language**
 - A) Object oriented B) Procedural
 - C) Functional D) Imperative
14. **Which type of memory chips are likely to be used in the primary storage of the future general of computers?**
 - A) Selenium chips
 - B) Optical chips
 - C) Bio chips
 - D) Gallium arsenide chips
15. **ADI**
 - A) Add to Accumulator using carry Flag
 - B) Add to Accumulator
 - C) Add Immediate data to Accumulator
 - D) Add Immediate data to Accumulator using carry

- ◆ 1.2 ◆ 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. B 11. D
12. A 13. A 14. C 15. C

16. Which of the following unit is used to supervise each instruction in the CPU?
A) Control unit B) Accumulator
C) ALU D) Control register
17. Both the ALU and control section of CPU employ special purpose storage locations called
A) Decoders B) Buffers
C) Multiplexer D) Registers
18. Which of following register pair can be directly stored in memory
A) BC B) HI
C) CD D) DE
19. Which part of the diskette should never be touched
A) Hup
B) Ole in the centre
C) Oval slot
D) Corner
20. The word length of a CPU register as
A) The maximum addressable memory size
B) The width of a CPU register
C) The width of the address bus
D) The number of general purpose CPU registers
21. The CPIU of a computer takes instruction from the memory and executes them. This process is called
A) Load cycle
B) Time sequence
C) Fetch execute cycle
D) Clock cycle
22. Scratch pad memory is a
A) Last in first out
B) First in first out
C) Local permanent memory
D) Local temporary memory
23. A charge coupled device has
A) Low cost per bit B) High cost per bit
C) Low density D) None of these
24. Hardwired control units are faster than micro programmed control unit of because
A) They do not consist of slower memory elements
B) They do not slower elements such as gates and flip flops
C) They are made using faster VLSI design technology
D) None of above
25. The hardware in which data may be stored for a computer system is called
A) Register B) Memory
C) Chip D) Peripheral
26. The process of fetching and executing instruction one at a time, in the order of increasing addresses is known as
A) Instruction execution
B) Straight line screening
C) Instruction fetch
D) Random screening
27. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction ?
A) Absolute B) Immediate
C) Indirect D) Direct
28. Which of the following is a sequential access device ?
A) Hard disk B) Optical disk
C) Magnetic tapes D) Flash memory
29. The addressing mode used in the instruction PUSH B is
A) Direct B) Indirect
C) Register indirect D) Immediate
30. Intel 80486 was introduced in
A) 1985 B) 1986
C) 1987 D) 1989
31. What is a register?
A) Memory B) Array
C) Counter D) None

16. A 17. D 18. A 19. C 20. B 21. C 22. D 23. A 24. D 25. B 26. B 27. B
28. C 29. C 30. D 31. A

32. Secondary storage device which uses a delivery groove less surface and is encoded by the laser beam in the form of microscopic pits is called
A) Laser disk B) Compact disk
C) Photo disk D) Video disk
33. A hardware unit which is used to monitor computer processing is
A) Console B) Dot matrix printer
C) Mouse D) ROM
34. The idea of cache memory is based on
A) The property of locality of reference
B) The heuristic 90-10 rule
C) The fact that only a small portion is reference relatively frequently
D) All of these
35. Which of the following memory is capable of operation at electronic speed?
A) Semi conductor B) Magnetic disks
C) Magnetic drums D) Magnetic tapes
36. The Pentium processor was introduced
A) 1991 B) 1992
C) 1993 D) 1994
37. Diskette and hard disks are
A) Direct access devices
B) Sequential access devices
C) Slower than magnetic tape
D) Used only in mainframe computers
38. Which of the following are typical characteristics of a RISC machine?
A) Highly pipelined
B) Multiple register sets
C) Both A and B
D) None of these
39. In magnetic disk data organized on the pointer in a concentric sets or rings called
A) Sector B) Track
C) Head D) Block
40. Fastest type of memory from the following list is
A) Tape B) Semiconductor
C) Disk D) Bubble memory
41. For interval arithmetic best rounding techniques used is
A) Rounding to plus and minus infinity
B) Rounding to zero
C) Rounding to nearest
D) None of these

1.3 COMPUTER NETWORK - I

1. Computer Network is
A) Collection of hardware components and computers
B) Interconnected by communication channels
C) Sharing of resources and information
D) All of the Above
2. What is a Firewall in Computer Network?
A) The physical boundary of Network
B) An operating System of Computer Network
C) A system designed to prevent unauthorized access
D) A web browsing Software
3. How many layers does OSI Reference Model has?
A) 4 B) 5
C) 6 D) 7
4. DHCP is the abbreviation of
A) Dynamic Host Control Protocol
B) Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
C) Dynamic Hyper Control Protocol
D) Dynamic Hyper Configuration Protocol
5. IPV4 Address is
A) 8 bit B) 16 bit
C) 32 bit D) 64 bit
6. DNS is the abbreviation of
A) Dynamic Name System
B) Dynamic Network System
C) Domain Name System
D) Domain Network Service

32. D 33. A 34. D 35. A 36. C 37. A 38. B 39. B 40. B 41. A

◆ 1.3 ◆ 1. D 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. C

7. What is the meaning of Bandwidth in Network?
A) Transmission capacity of a communication channel
B) Connected Computers in the Network
C) Class of IP used in Network
D) None of Above
8. ADSL is the abbreviation of
A) Asymmetric Dual Subscriber Line
B) Asymmetric Digital System Line
C) Asymmetric Dual System Line
D) Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
9. What is the use of Bridge in Network?
A) to connect LANs
B) to separate LANs
C) to control Network Speed
D) All of the above
10. Router operates in which layer of OSI Reference Model?
A) Layer 1 (Physical Layer)
B) Layer 3 (Network Layer)
C) Layer 4 (Transport Layer)
D) Layer 7 (Application Layer)
11. Each IP packet must contain
A) Only Source address
B) Only Destination address
C) Source and Destination address
D) Source or Destination address
12. Bridge works in which layer of the OSI model?
A) Appliation layer B) Transport layer
C) Network layer D) Datalink layer
13. _____ provides a connection-oriented reliable service for sending messages
A) TCP B) IP
C) UDP D) All of the above
14. Which layers of the OSI model are host-to-host layers?
A) Transport, Session, Persentation, Application
B) Network, Transport, Session, Presentation
- C) Datalink, Network, Transport, Session
D) Physical, Datalink, Network, Transport
15. Which of the following IP address class is Multicast ?
A) Class A B) Class B
C) Class C D) Class D
16. Which of the following is correct regarding Class B IP address ?
A) Network bit – 14, Host bit – 16
B) Network bit – 16, Host bit – 14
C) Network bit – 18, Host bit – 16
D) Network bit – 12, Host bit – 14
17. The last address of IP address represents
A) Unicast address
B) Network address
C) Broadcast address
D) None of above
18. How many bits are there in the Ethernet address?
A) 64 bits B) 48 bits
C) 32 bits D) 16 bits
19. How many layers are in the TCP/IP model?
A) 4 layers B) 5 layers
C) 6 layers D) 7 layers
20. Which of the following layer of OSI model also called as end-to-end layer?
A) Presentation layer B) Network layer
C) Session layer D) Transport layer
21. Why IP Protocol is considered as unreliable?
A) A packet may be lost
B) Packets may arrive out of order
C) Duplicate packets may be generated
D) All of the above
22. What is the minimum header size of an IP packet?
A) 16 bytes B) 10 bytes
C) 20 bytes D) 32 bytes
23. Which of following provides reliable communication?
A) TCP B) IP
C) UDP D) All of the above

7. A 8. D 9. A 10. B 11. C 12. D 13. A 14. A 15. D 16. A 17. C 18. B
19. A 20. D 21. D 22. C 23. A