ONGC Practice Questions

1. A computer derives its basic strength from

(a) speed

(b) accuracy

(c) memory

(d) all of the above   (Ans)

(e) None of the above.

2. Modern computers compared to earlier computers are

(a) faster and larger

(b) less reliable

(c) larger and stronger

(d) slower but more reliable

(e) faster and smaller   (Ans)

3. The use of computer for business applications is attractive because of its

(a) accuracy

(b) reliability

(c) speed

(d) secret code facility

(e) All of the above   (Ans)

ONGC Practice Questions

4. A computer is capable of performing almost any task, provided that it can be

(a) coded

(b) memorized

(c) analyzed

(d) reduced to a series of logical steps   (Ans)

(e) changed top mathematics equation

5. A BIT represents a

(a) decimal digit

(b) octal digit

(c) binary digit   (Ans)

(d) hexa decimal digit

6. A computer has very high speed, accuracy and reliability. Its intelligence quotient could be of the order of

(a) 100

(b) 0   (Ans)

(c) 50

(d) 200

(e) 99.99

7. Computer can not do anything without a

ONGC Practice Questions

(a) chip

(b) memory

(c) output device

(d) program   (Ans)

(e) None of the above

8. A computer possesses information

(a) as directed by the operator

(b) automatically   (Ans)

(c) at once

(d) gradually and eventually

(e) by truncating

9. Pick up the false statement

(a) computer can manipulate both numeric and non-numeric symbols

(b) computer errors can usually be traced to faulty programs or inaccurate input data

(c) the facts or informational raw materials represented by numeric and non-numeric symbols are called information   (Ans)

(d) the space in the primary storage section is divided into four areas: input, working, storage, output and program storage.

(e) Information is the relevant knowledge that results from the processing and arranging of data in an ordered and useful form.

ONGC Practice Questions

10. Processors of all computers, whether micro, mini or mainframe must have

(a) ALU

(b) primary storage

(c) control Unit

(d) all of the above   (Ans)

(e) None of the above.

11. Pick up the correct statement about computers

(a) computers process data with human intervention after the program has been fed

(b) all comparisons are made in the control section

(c) the arithmetic-logic section of the CPU selects, interprets and executes the program steps.

(d) the secondary storage devices are usually connected on line to the CPU but for accepting data from them or returning data to them, human intervention is required

(e) computers have the built-in ability to obey different types of instructions.   (Ans)

12. Real time computing is possible because of the following characteristic of computer

(a) storage capability

(b) high speed   (Ans)

(c) accuracy

(d) versatility

(e) automatic in execution

ONGC Practice Questions

13. Pick out the wrong statement about modern computer systems

(a) these are simple and easy to take care of

(b) even beginners, untrained persons can safely handle them   (Ans)

(c) they require a highly disciplined approach

(d) it is important to understand the proper overall procedures must be followed

(e) the negligent use of a computer system will almost always introduce time bombs into the system.

14. A collection of eight bits is called:

(a) byte   (Ans)

(b) word

(c) record

(d) file

(e) None of the above

15. Choose the incorrect statement about micro computers, mini-computers, etc.

(a) a microcomputer can be placed on a single silicon chip

(b) a minicomputer can have more processing capability than a mainframe model

(c) a microcomputer chip performs the arithmetic-logic and control functions of a microcomputer

(d) ROM chips may be used in micros ;to permanently store program instruction

(e) most micros use rigid disk storage devices rather than floppy disk drives.   (Ans)

ONGC Practice Questions

16. Control Unit of a digital computer is often called the

(a) lock

(b) nerve center   (Ans)

(c) ICs

(d) all of the above

(e) None of the above

17. Pick up the correct statement

(a) most mainframes are 48-bit machines

(b) thousands of super computers are currently being built

(c) super-computers are usually designed to process accounting applications

(d) mainframes may have multi-processor components that permit several tasks to be processed at the same instant in time   (Ans)

(e) minicomputers can not use high speed buffer storage components and are thus always slower than mainframe models.

18. The following acronym recognizes the fact that "computer errors" can usually be traced to incorrect input data or unreliable programs

(a) IGO   (Ans)

(b) FIFO

(c) LIFO

(d) DASD

(e) ROM

ONGC Practice Questions

19. Group of instructions that directs a computer is called

(a) storage

(b) memory   (Ans)

(c) logic

(d) program

(e) None of the above

20. 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   (Ans)

(e) All of the above are characteristics.

21. 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 computer have been an important contributing factor in the movement towards using computers without programming   (Ans)

(e) None of the above is true

ONGC Practice Questions

22. Which can read data and convert them to a form that a computer can use?

(a) logic

(b) storage

(c) control

(d) input device   (Ans)

(e) output device

23. Software instruction intended to satisfy a user,s specific processing needs are called

(a) system software

(b) a microcomputer

(c) documentation

(d) applications software   (Ans)

(e) All of the above

24. Which kind of hardware is used the most in the input phase of a computer based information system?

(a) keyboard   (Ans)

(b) printer

(c) monitor

(d) hard disk

(e) floppy disk

ONGC Practice Questions

25. 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 devices

(c) cost of the system

(d) where it was purchased   (Ans)

(e) speed of the output device

26. Which of the following is the most powerful type of computer?

(a) super micro

(b) super conductor

(c) microcomputer

(d) super computer   (Ans)

(e) megaframe

27. Which of the following people probably has the least amount of technical knowledge ?

(a) programmer

(b) user   (Ans)

(c) system analyst

(d) computer operator

(e) computer professional

ONGC Practice Questions

28. Which kind of storage device cab be carried around?

(a) floppy disk   (Ans)

(b) hard disk

(c) system cabinet

(d) hard disk drive

(e) floppy disk drive

29. Which of the following terms applies to communication between separate computer systems?

(a) computer literacy

(b) power supply

(c) applications software

(d) connectivity   (Ans)

(e) None of the above

30. The Central Processing Unit (CPU) consists of:

(a) input, output and processing

(b) control unit, primary storage & secondary storage

(c) control unit, arithmetic-logic unit, primary storage   (Ans)

(d) control unit, processing, primary storage

(e) None of the above

ONGC Practice Questions

31. People typically interface with a computer based system when:

(a) information must be output

(b) data must be input

(c) information must be reviewed the computer needs a direction (or instruction) in order to process data

(d) All of the above

   (Ans : e)

32. The principle 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 statements can be enforced

(e) All of the above   (Ans)

33. The fifth generation digital computer will be

(a) extremely low cost

(b) very expensive

(c) versatility

(d) artificial intelligence   (Ans)

(e) None of the above

ONGC Practice Questions

34. To be information, data must be

(a) factual

(b) relevant

(c) news

(d) all of the above   (Ans)

(e) None of the above

35. 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   (Ans)

(d) All of the above

(e) None of the above

36. For the purposes of defining data needs, a responsibility area is

(a) marketing

(b) administration

(c) personal   (Ans)

(d) all of the above

(e) None of the above

37. Which is widely used in academic testing?

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(a) MICR

(b) POS

(c) OCR

(d) OMR   (Ans)

(e) None of the above

38. Coded entries which are used to gain access to a computer system are called:

(a) entry codes

(b) passwords   (Ans)

(c) security commands

(d) code words

39. A factor which might cause an individual to consider using a computer in criminal activities is :

(a) the computer,s access to large sums to money

(b) the speed with which the crime can be accomplished

(c) EFTS (Electronic Funds Transfer System)

(d) All of the above   (Ans)

40. EBCDIC can code up to how may different characters ?

(a) 816

(b) 32

(c) 64

(d) 256

   (Ans : e)

41. Which of the following statements is true?

(a) the installation of a computer is favorably received by all employees

(b) some form of training is necessary for employees who will work with computers   (Ans)

(c) computers are portrayed solely as society,s benefactor

(d) a business person is only interested in the computer,s accuracy.

42. Which is considered a direct entry input device?

(a) optical scanner

(b) mouse

(c) light pen

(d) digitizer

(e) All of the above   (Ans)

43. The daily processing of corrections to customer accounts best exemplifies the processing mode of :

(a) batch processing   (Ans)

(b) real-time processing

(c) interactive processing

(d) All of the above

44. The data processing job expected to further decreases in the 1990s is that of :

(a) keypuncher   (Ans)

(b) data entry clerk

(c) computer operator

(d) programmer

45. Which is a unit of measurement used with computer systems?

(a) byte

(b) kilobyte

(c) megabyte

(d) gigabyte

(e) All of the above   (Ans)

46. 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 12 weeks

(c) an analyst,s primary concern is the development of software

(d) analysts evaluate data flow through an organization   (Ans)

ONGC Practice Questions

47. In computer terminology, information means

(a) raw data

(b) data in more useful or intelligible form   (Ans)

(c) alphanumeric data

(d) program

48. A computer programmer

(a) does all the thinking for a computer   (Ans)

(b) can enter input data quickly

(c) can operate all types of computer equipment

(d) can draw only flowchart

49. A character is represented in EBCDIC by:

(a) one bit

(b) four bits

(c) eight bits   (Ans)

(d) sixteen bits

(e) None of the above

50. Most of the errors blamed on computers are actually due to

(a) programming errors

(b) hardware fatique

(c) defects in floppy disks

(d) data entry errors   (Ans)

51. Which is a secondary memory device ?

(a) CPU

(b) ALU

(c) Floppy disk   (Ans)

(d) Mouse

(e) None of the above

52. Which is the most significant difference between a simple desk calculator and computer? Choose from the following (note 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 is not

(c) the computer can print its results, 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   (Ans)

(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.

53. A term associated with the comparison of processing speeds of different computer systems is :

(a) EFTS

(b) MPG

(c) MIPS   (Ans)

(d) CPS

54. RAM is used as a short memory beacuse it

(a) is volatile   (Ans)

(b) is very expensive

(c) has small capacity

(d) is programmable

(e) None of the above

55. General purpose computes are those that can be adopted to countless uses simply by changing its.

(a) keyboard

(b) printer

(c) program   (Ans)

(d) display screen

(e) None of the above

56. Which is the computer memory that does not forget?

(a) ROM   (Ans)

(b) RAM

(c) PROM

(d) All of the above

(e) None of the above

ONGC Practice Questions

57. The Senta 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   (Ans)

(c) Santa Claus visits it every Christmas

(d) it is full of large grain sand

58. Computers are incapable of emotional feelings. However, some people attribute humanlike emotions to imitate objects including computers. What is it called?

(a) anthropogenesis

(b) anthropomorphism   (Ans)

(c) anthroolatory

(d) cybernetics

59. According to you, which of the following statements is incorrect?

(a) generally, computers don,t make mistakes

(b) computers eliminate jobs

(c) computers can think   (Ans)

(d) maths is necessary to understand computers

60. The most common binary code in use today is the 8 bit ASCII code. What do the letters ASCII stand for?

(a) American Standard Code for International Interchange

(b) American Standard Code for Information Interchange   (Ans)

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(c) American Standard Code for Intelligence interchange

(d) American Scientific Code for Information Interchange

(e) None of the above