COMPUTER KNOWLEDGE

1. The part of a computer that coordinates all its functions is called ————
   a) ROM program   b) System Board   c) Arithmetic Logic Unit
   d) Control unit   e) None

2. A computer cannot boot if it does not have the ——
   a) Compiler   b) Loader   c) Operating System
   d) Assembler   e) None

3. Any data or instructions entered into the memory of a computer are considered ——
   a) Storage   b) Output   c) Input
   d) Information   e) None of these

4. A right click on the desktop itself will?
   a) Open the display properties dialogue box
   b) Show a context - sensitive menu
   c) Open the control panel
   d) Minimize all open applications
   e) None of these

5. The process of starting 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   e) None of these

6. ___ is known as unauthorized access into others system?
   a) Hacking   b) Encryption   c) Decryption
   d) Trafficking   e) None of these

7. 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   e) None

8. Which commands divides the surface of the blank disk into sector and assign a unique address to each one?

   a) Ver   b) Format   c) Fat   d) Chkdsk   e) None of these

9. When you turn on the computer, the boot routine will perform this test:

   a) RAM test   b) Disk drive test   c) Memory test

   d) Power on self test   e) None

10. Which of the following peripheral devices displays information to a user?

    a) Monitor   b) Keyboard   c) Secondary Storage Devices

    d) Secondary Storage Media   e) None of these

11. Band width refers to:

    a) The cost of the cable required to implement a WAN

    b) The cost of the cable required to implement a LAN

    c) The amount of information a peer-to-peer network can store

    d) The amount of information a communication medium can transfer in a given amount of time

    e) None of these

12. If the computer keeps rebooting itself, it is likely that:

    a) It is effected with virus

    b) It does not have enough memory

    c) There is no printer

    d) There has been a sudden power rise

    e) It needs a CD-ROM

13. Devices that enter information and let you communicate with the computer are called:

    a) Software   b) Output Devices   c) Hardware

    d) Input Devices   e) Input / Output Devices

14. An integrated circuit is ——

    a) A complicated circuit

    b) An integrating device

d) Fabricated on a tiny silicon chip

e) None of the above

15. The computer connected to a LAN (Local Area Network) can

a) Run Faster   b) Go Online

c) Share information and/or share peripheral equipment

d) E - Mail   e) None of these

16. Which device can not be shared in network?

a) Floppy   b) Key board   c) Computer   d) Printer   e) Hard Disk

17. A printer is a type of device used for _____

a) Input   b) Word Processing   c) Processing

d) Output   e) None of these

18. The basic goal of computer process is to convert data into _____

a) Files   b) Tables   c) Information

d) Graphs   e) None of these

19. The name that user gives to a document is referred to as _____

a) Document Name   b) File Name   c) Name Given

d) Document Identity   e) None

20. The person who writes and tests computer program is called a ___

a) Programmer   b) Computer Scientist   c) Software Engineer

d) Project Developer   e) None

21. DNS is the abbreviation of:

a) Domain Name Service   b) Domain Name System   c) Direct Network Service

d) Direct Network System   e) None of these

22. Which of the following is not true as regards primary storage?

a) It is a part of the CPU

b) It allows very fast access to data

c) It is relatively more expensive

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

a) Super Micro   b) Super Conductor   c) Micro Computer

d) Super Computer   e) Mega Frame

24. Which of the following isn't a type of computer facility?

a) Decentralized   b) Centralized   c) Dedistributed

d) Distributed   e) None

25. Computer network is a?

a) A distributed data processing system

b) Multiple computers are linked together for the purpose of data communication and resource sharing

c) Both (A) & (B) are false

d) Both (A) & (B) are true

e) None of these

26. Which of the following will be used for checking spelling?

a) Dictionary Disk   b) Index Disk   c) Directory Disk

d) None of these   e) All the above

27. Internet Banking is an example of?

a) Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)   b) EDP (Electronic Data Processing)

c) EBCDIC   d) ASCII   e) None of these

28. Anonymous FTP is?

a) Internet file transfer protocol

b) Protocol that requires password

c) Not access to the files

d) None   e) All of the above

29. Archive is a?

a) Backup storage

b) Forward operation

c) Primary storage

30. CPU performs read/write operations at any point of time in?

    a) ROM   b) PROM   c) EPROM

    d) RAM   e) None of these

31. BIOS is an abbreviation for?

    a) Binary Input/Binary Output   b) Binary synchronous   c) Binary digit

    d) None of these   e) All the above

32. Most common channel used by networks today is?

    a) Internet   b) Telephone lines   c) Satellite

    d) Mail   e) None of these

33. What is the product of data processing?

    a) Data   b) Information   c) Software   d) A computer   e) None of these

34. A source program is the program written in which language?

    a) English   b) Symbolic   c) High - level   d) Machine   e) None of these

35. To be information, data must be?

    a) factual   b) relevant   c) news   d) All the above   e) None of these

36. Thick - film ICs use _____ technique?

    a) Screen Printing   b) Cathode Sputtering   c) Monolithic

    d) Hybrid   e) None

37. A collection of Eight bits is called?

    a) Byte   b) Word   c) Record   d) File   e) None of these

38. What is a microprocessor?

    a) Same as a micro computer

    b) A small piece of equipment

    c) A small device that controls other equipment

    d) A way of doing something fast   e) None of these

39. The microelectronics is the technology of?

40. The processor of a computer system is called it's?

    a) Nerve centre   b) Eye   c) Brain   d) Ear   e) None of these

41. What are the two major types of computer chips?

    a) External memory   b) Primary memory chip   c) Microprocessor chip

    d) Both (B) and (C)   e) None of these

42. Who built the first computer mouse?

    a) Doughlas Engelbart   b) William English   c) Daniel Cougher

    d) Robert Zawacki   e) None

43. What is a Kimball tag?

    a) An address label   b) A gift token   c) A security key

    d) An input medium   e) None

44. Dot - matrix is a type of?

    a) Tape   b) Printer   c) Disk   d) Bus   e) None of these

45. What are the concentric circles on floppy disks know as?

    a) Tracks   b) Cylinders   c) Sectors   d) Segments   e) None of these

46. What does the disk drive of a computers do?

    a) Rotate the disk   b) Read the disk

    c) Load a program from the disk into the memory

    d) Both (B) and (C)   e) None of these

47. A ___ is a computer connected to two networks?

    a) link   b) server   c) gateway   d) bridge way   e) None of these

Answers

1) d;	2) c;	3) c;	4) a;	5) b;	6) a;	7) b;	8) b;
9) b;	10) a;	11) d;	12) a;	13) d;	14) d;	15) c;	16) b;
17) d;	18) c;	19) b;	20) a;	21) b;	22) e;	23) d;	24) c.
25) d;	26) a;	27) a;	28) a;	29) a;	30) c;	31) a;	32) b;
33) b;	34) c;	35) b;	36) a;	37) a;	38) c;	39) c;	40) c;