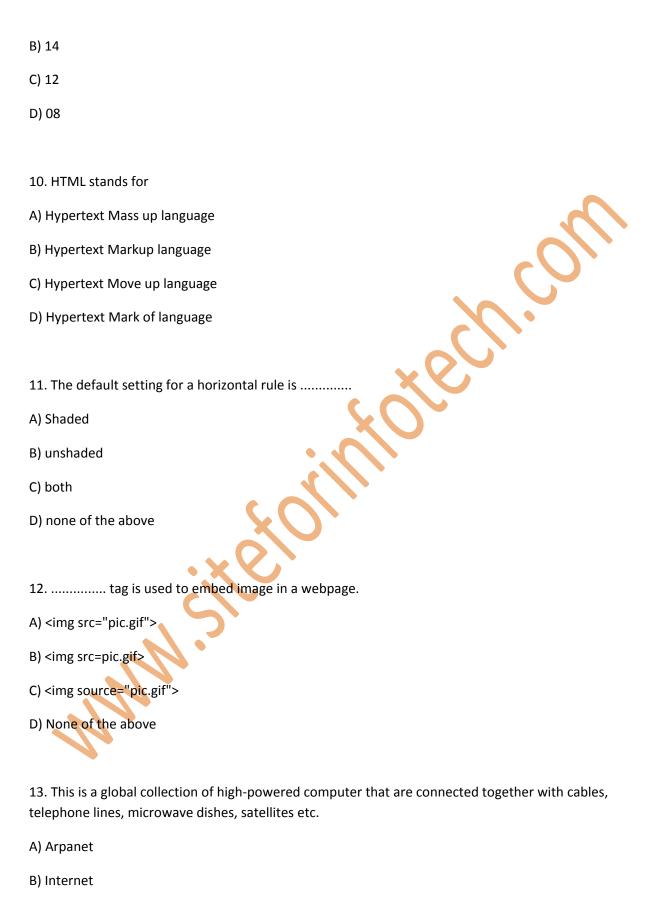


Solved MCQs on Fundamentals of Computer

Set-1

1. Binary code "0" means
A) State of absence
B) State of presence
C) State of Negative
D) State of Positive
2 is compulsory part of HTML.
A) br>
B) <body></body>
C)
D)
3. CAI stands for
A) Computer Aided Instruction
B) Computer Aided information
C) Cost Added Information
D) Computer Aided Infrastructure
4. Maximum font size in HTML is
A) 6
B) 7
C) 5
D) 8

5. MICR reader is an device.
A) Input
B) Output
C) Electric
D) Storage
6. Internet is
A) Network of Networks
B) Networks of Communication
C) Networks of Data
D) Group of LAN
7is a standalone tag.
A)
B) <body></body>
C) <head></head>
D)
8. FTP stands for
A) Folder Transfer Protocol
B) File Transfer Process
C) File Transfer Protocol
D) File Text Protocol
9. Hexadecimal number system hasbase.
A) 16



C) Network
D) All of the above
14 is used to pointing / selecting the screen co-ordinates by detecting the light.
A) Light Pen
B) Bar Code Reader
C) Digital Camera
D) Smart Cards
15 displays the information about the active document such as page number, section number number of pages, insertion point, position, etc.
A) View Bar
B) Menu Bar
C) Status Bar
D) Ruler Line
16 a record means a new record to the file.
A) Amending
B) Updating
C) Editing
D) Appending
17. To move the cursor to end of the document, press
A) Ctrl+End
B) End
C) Alt+End

D) Shift+End
18. SMTP stands for
A) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
B) Simple Mail Transport Protocol
C) Sample Mail Transfer Protocol
D) Sample Mail Transport Protocol
19. JPEG stands for
A) Joint Photo Experts Group
B) Joint Photogenic Experts Group
C) Joint Photographic Experts Group
D) Joint Photoelectric Experts Group
20. The short cut key to start a new line without starting a new paragraph is
A) Ctrl+Enter
B) Shift+Enter
C) Alt+Enter
D) Enter

Answers

- 1. A) State of absence
- 2. B) <body>
- 3. B) Computer Aided information
- 4. B) 7
- 5. A) Input
- 6. A) Network of Networks
- 7. A)
- 8. C) File Transfer Protocol
- 9. A) 16
- 10. B) Hypertext Markup language
- 11. A) shaded
- 12. A)
- 13. B) Internet
- 14. A) Light Pen
- 15. C) Status Bar
- 16. D) Appending
- 17. A) Ctrl+End
- 18. A) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
- 19. C) Joint Photographic Experts Group
- 20. B) Shift+Enter

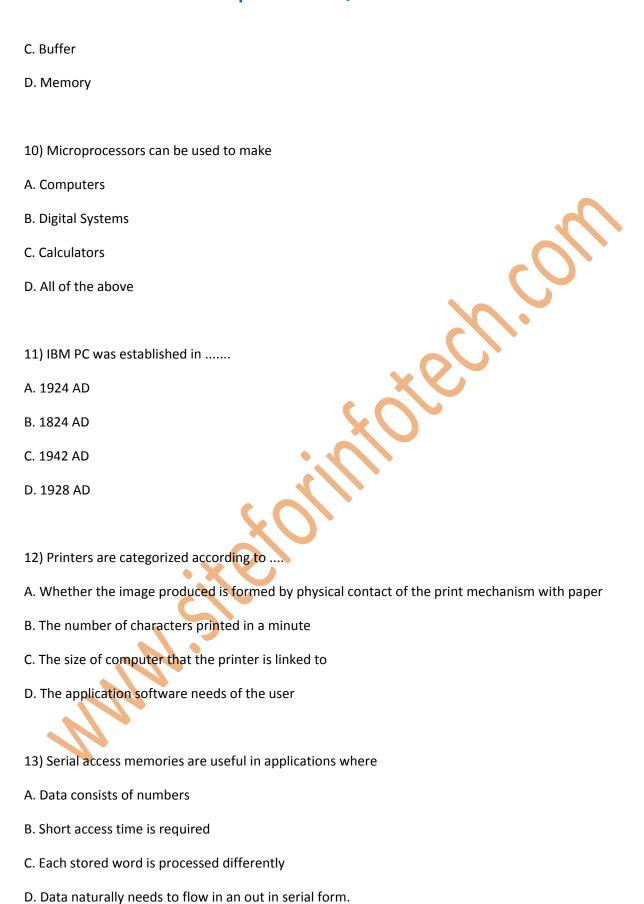
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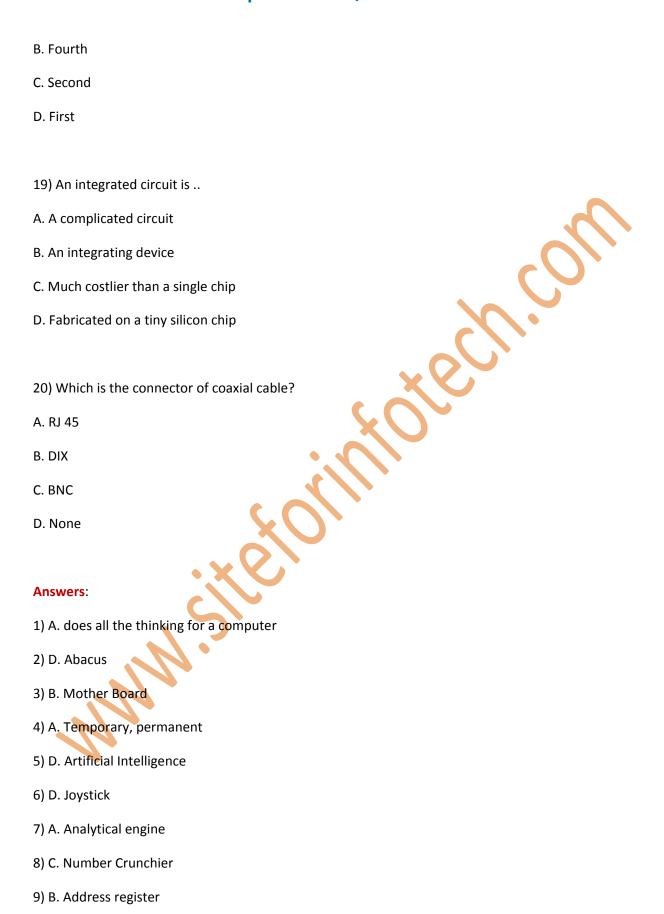
Set-2

1) A computer Programmer
A. does all the thinking for a computer
B. can enter input data quickly
C. can operate all types of computer equipment
D. can draw only flowchart.
2) The first calculating device is
A. Slide rule
B. Mark I
C. Pascaline
D. Abacus
3) A printed circuit board that adds additional capabilities and functions to a computer's hardware is
A. Expansion Board
B. Mother Board
C. Integrated circuit
D. Extended Board
4) The difference between memory and storage is that memory is and storage is
A. Temporary, permanent
B. Permanent, temporary
C. Slow, fast
D. All of the above
5) Fifth generation computers will have





14) Transistors were used in generation computer.
A. First
B. Third
C. Second
D. Fourth
15) Linkage between the CPU and the users is provided by
A. Peripheral devices
B. Storage
C. Control Unit
D. Software
16) Registers, which are partially visible to users and used to hold conditional, are known as
A. PC
B. Memory address registers
C. General purpose register
D. Flags
17) unit acts as a combination channel between user and a computer.
A. Input
B. Processing
C. Output
D. Storage
18) What is the generation of the computers which are built with VLSI technology and microprocessors?
A. Third



- 10) D. All of the above
- 11) A. 1924 AD
- 12) A. Whether the image produced is formed by physical contact of the print mechanism with paper
- 13) D. Data naturally needs to flow in an out in serial form
- 14) C. Second
- 15) A. Peripheral devices
- 16) D. Flags
- 17) A. Input
- 18) B. Fourth
- 19) D. Fabricated on a tiny silicon chip
- 20) C. BNC

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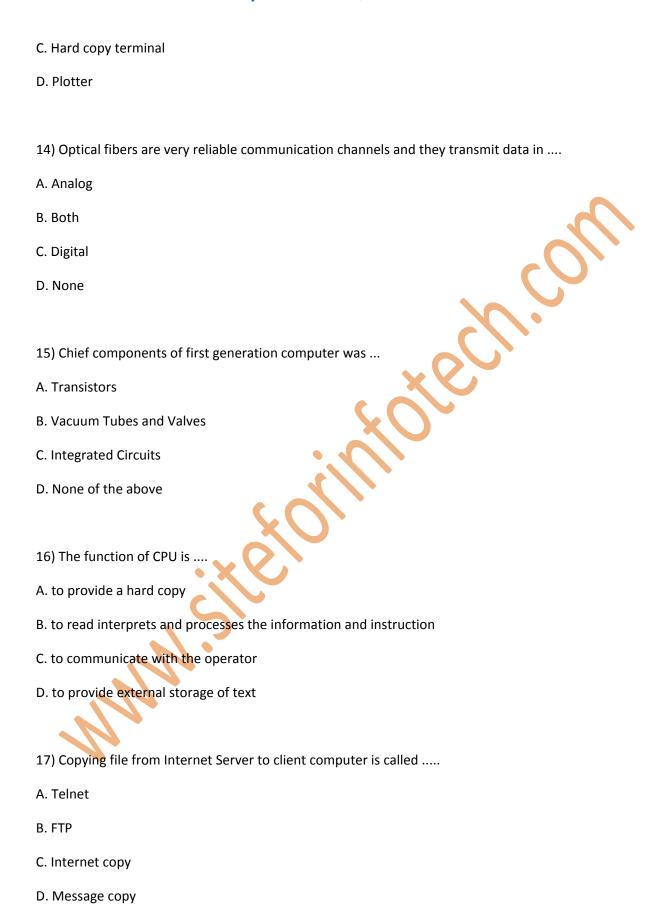
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Set-3

1) Different components on the motherboard of a PC unit are linked together by sets of parallel electrical conducting lines. What are these lines called?
A. Conductor's
B. Buses
C. Connectors
D. Consecutively
2) The ARPANET helped to develop protocol called
A. TCP/IP
B. POPA
C. ARP
D. None
3) The ALU of central processing unit does the essential math work for the computer. What does the control unit do
A. Communicate its results
B. Activates the output device
C. Monitors the flow of information
D. Control the printer
4) The language that the computer can understand and execute is called
A. Machine language
B. Application software
C. System program
D. All of the above

5) Boot virus affects the of the program of a system.
A. Boot recorded program
B. Booting computer
C. Boot halted
D. None
6) Which of the following is not characteristic of a relational database model?
A. Tables
B. Treelike Structure
C. Complex logical relationships
D. Records
7) Who designed the first electronics computer ENIAC?
A. Van neumann
B. Joseph M jackquard
C. J. Presper Eckers and John W Mouchley
D. All of the above
8) The process of rewriting parts of a file to continuous sectors on a hard disk to increase the speed of
access and retrieval.
A. Fragmentation
B. Defragmentation
C. Both
D. None
9) A language used to express algorithms in computer understandable form is





18) Fifth Generation of Computer is also known as A. Knowledge information processing system B. Very large scale Integration C. Both of the above D. None of the above 19) What is meant by the term RAM? A. Memory which can only be read B. Memory which can be both read and written to C. Memory which is used for permanent storage D. Memory which can only be written to 20) Which is not the network operating system? A. LINUX B. UNIX C. XENIX D. MS-DOS **Answers**: 1) B. Buses 2) C. ARP 3) C. Monitors the flow of information 4) A. Machine language 5) A. Boot recorded program

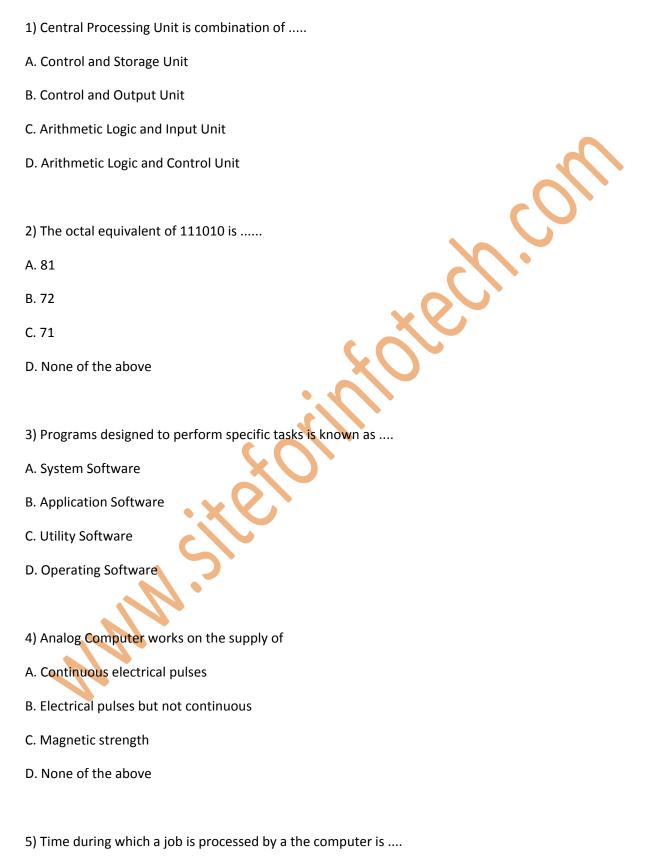
6) B. Treelike Structure

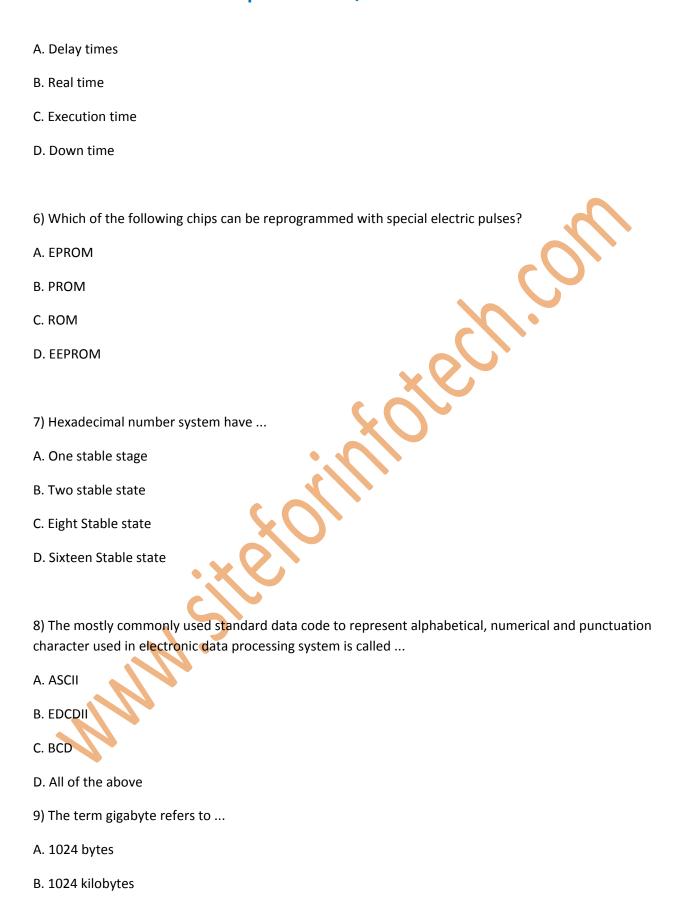
- 7) C. J. Presper Eckers and John W Mouchley
- 8) A. Fragmentation
- 9) A. Assembly language
- 10) B. Binary codes
- 11) B. Operating system software
- 12) B. Binary Coded Decimal
- 13) C. Hard copy terminal
- 14) C. Digital
- 15) B. Vacuum Tubes and Valves
- 16) B. to read, interprets and processes the information and instruction
- 17) B. FTP
- 18) A. Knowledge information processing system
- 19) B. Memory which can be both read and written to
- 20) D. MS-DOS

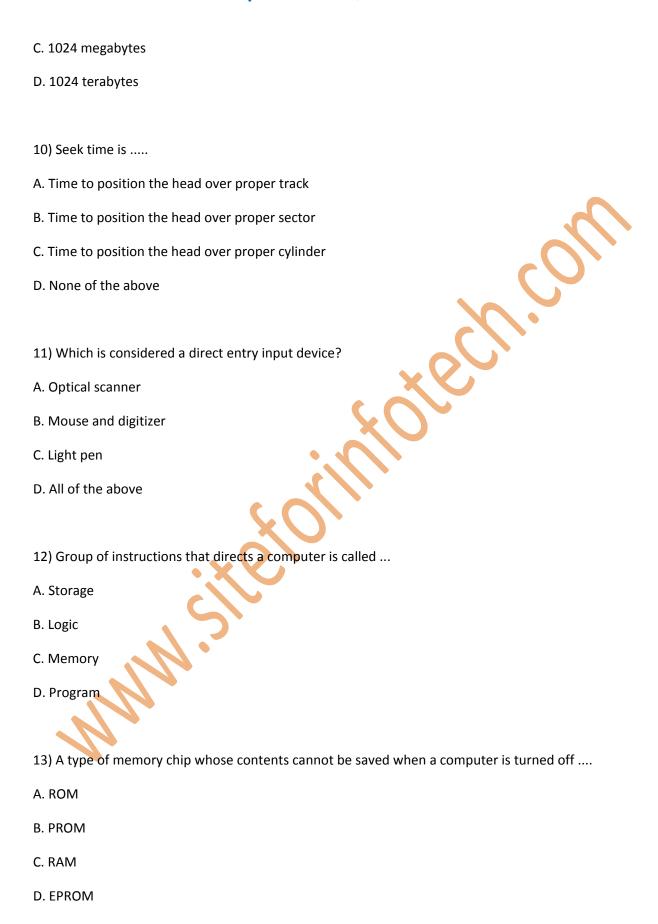
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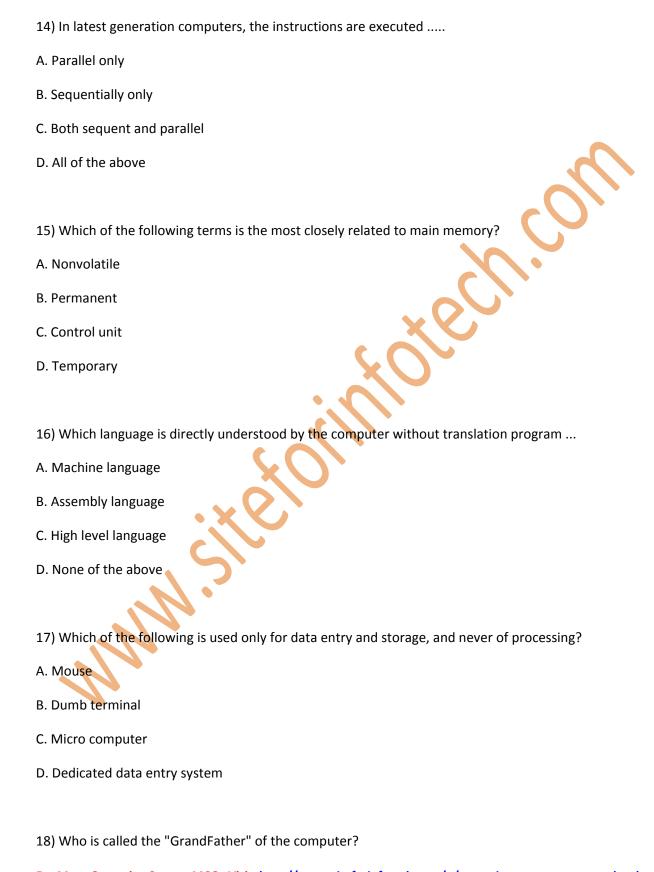
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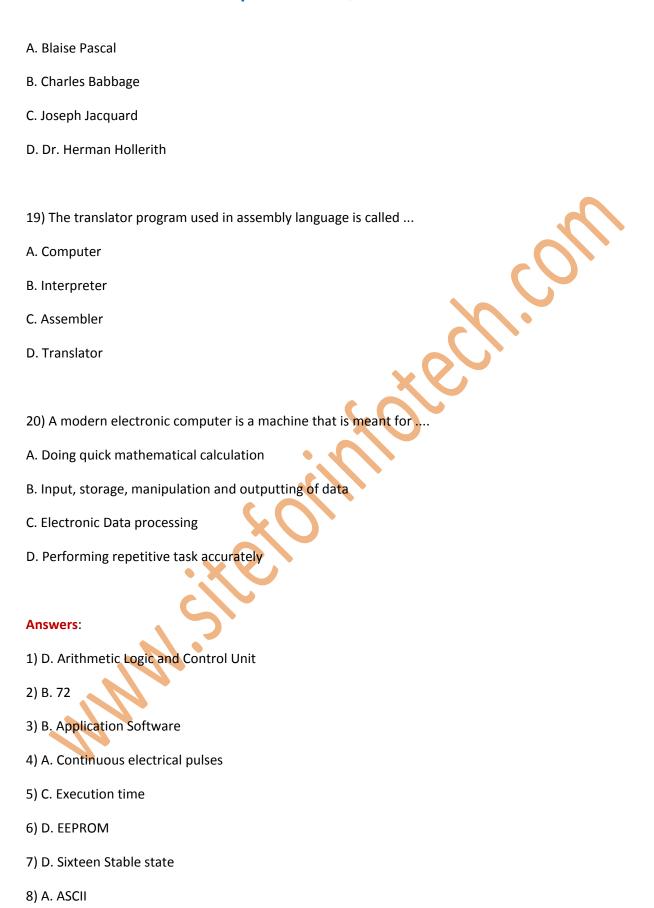
Set-4











- 9) C. 1024 megabytes
- 10) A. Time to position the head over proper track
- 11) D. All of the above
- 12) D. Program
- 13) C. RAM
- 14) C. Both sequent and parallel
- 15) D. Temporary
- 16) A. Machine language
- 17) B. Dumb terminal
- 18) B. Charles Babbage
- 19) C. Assembler
- 20) B. Input, storage, manipulation and outputting of data

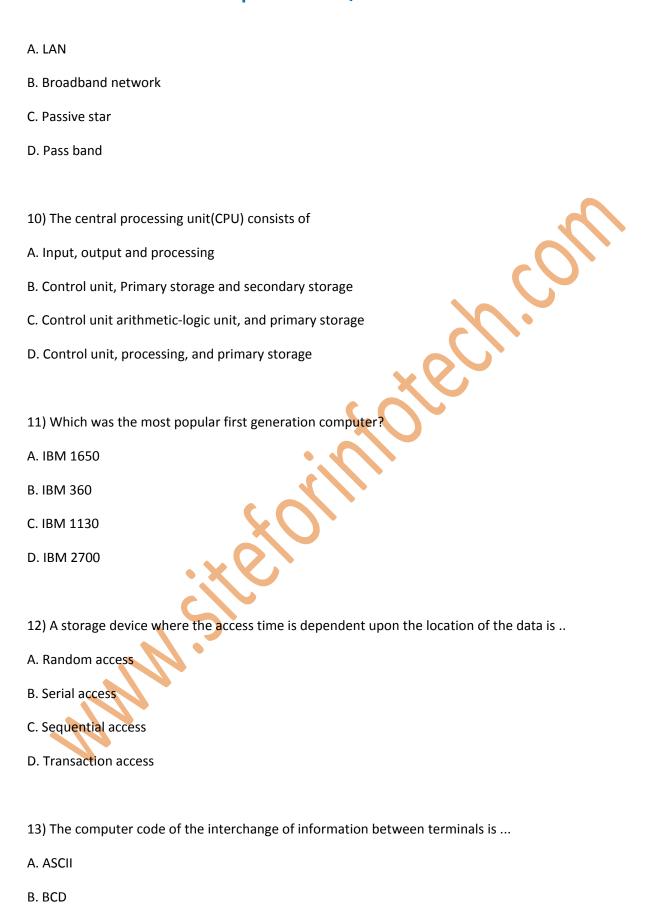
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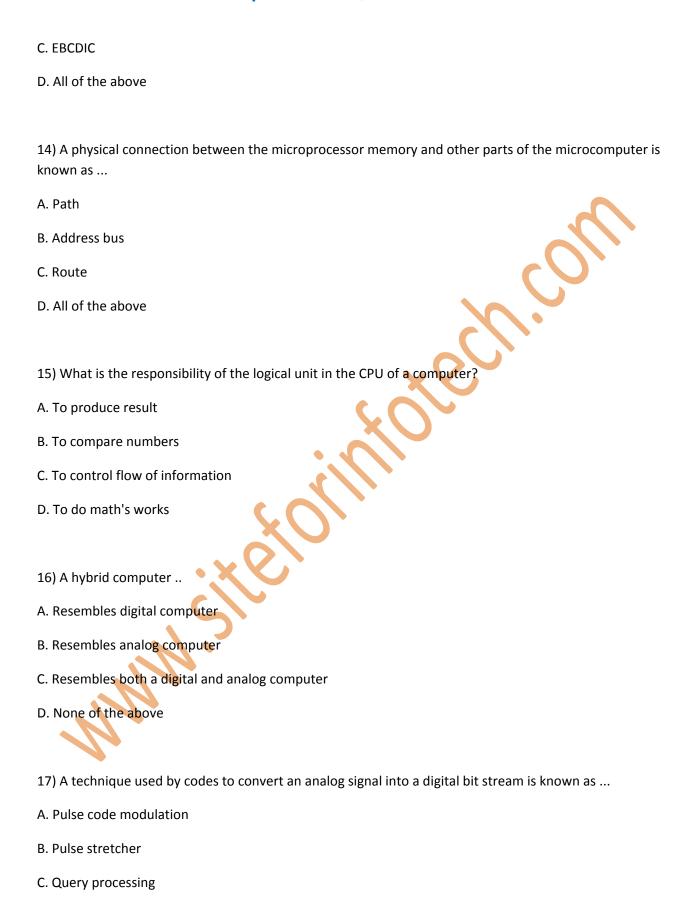
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Set-5

1) The transistorized computer circuits were introduced in the
A. First generation
B. Second generation
C. Third generation
D. Fourth generation
2) Which of the following is required when more than one person uses a central computer at the same time?
A. Terminal
B. Light pen
C. Digitize
D. Mouse
3) Which of the following memories has the shortest access time?
A. Cache memory
B. Magnetic Bubble memory
C. Magnetic core memory
D. RAM
4) An output device that uses words or messages recorded on a magnetic medium to produce audio response is
A. Magnetic tape
B. Voice response unit
C. Voice recognition unit
D. Voice band







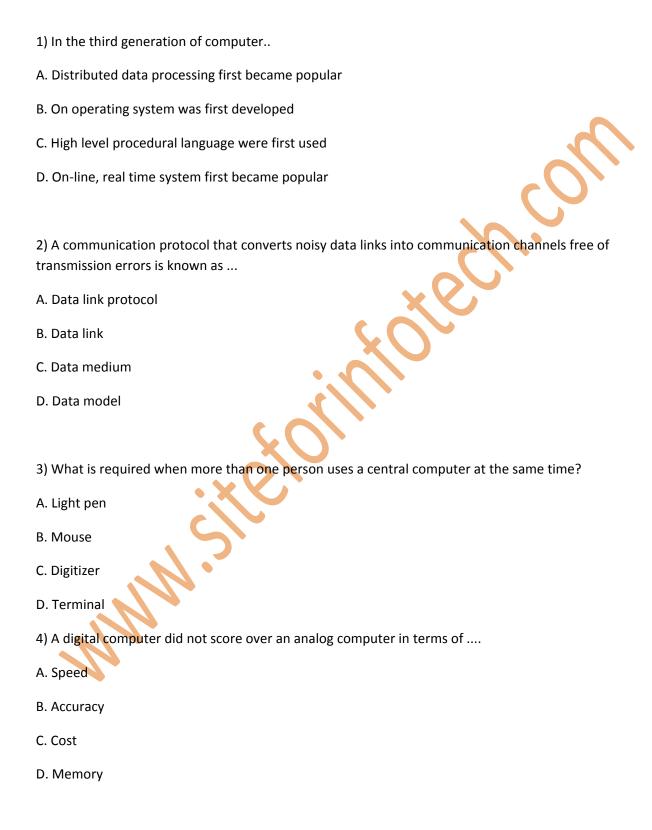
D. Queue management 18) Which of the following produces the best quality graphics reproduction? A. Laser printer B. Ink jet printer C. Plotter D. Dot matrix printer 19) Which of the following is used for manufacturing chips? A. Control bus B. Control unit C. Parity unit D. Semiconductor 20) A set of information that defines the status of resources allocated to a process is ... A. Process control B. ALU C. Register unit D. Process description Answers: 1) B. Second generation 2) A. Terminal 3) A. Cache memory 4) B. Voice response unit 5) C. Mega bits per sec

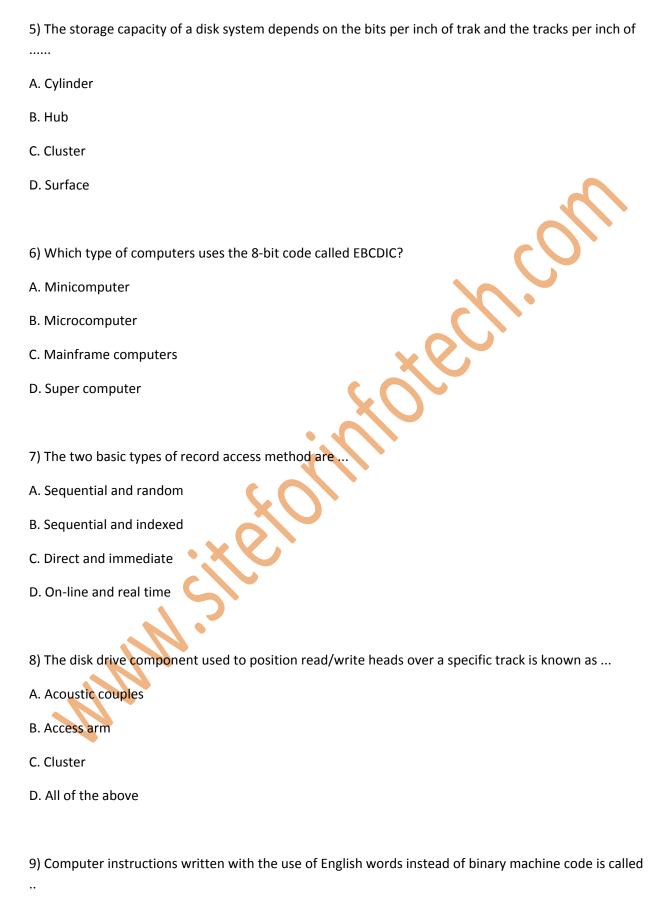
- 6) D. Both A and B
- 7) C. Utility Programs
- 8) A. Punch Paper Tape
- 9) C. Passive star
- 10) D. Control unit, processing, primary storage
- 11) A. IBM 1650
- 12) B. Serial access
- 13) A. ASCII
- 14) B. Address bus
- 15) B. To compare numbers
- 16) C. Resembles both a digital and analog computer
- 17) A. Pulse code modulation
- 18) C. Plotter
- 19) D. Semiconductor
- 20) D. Process description

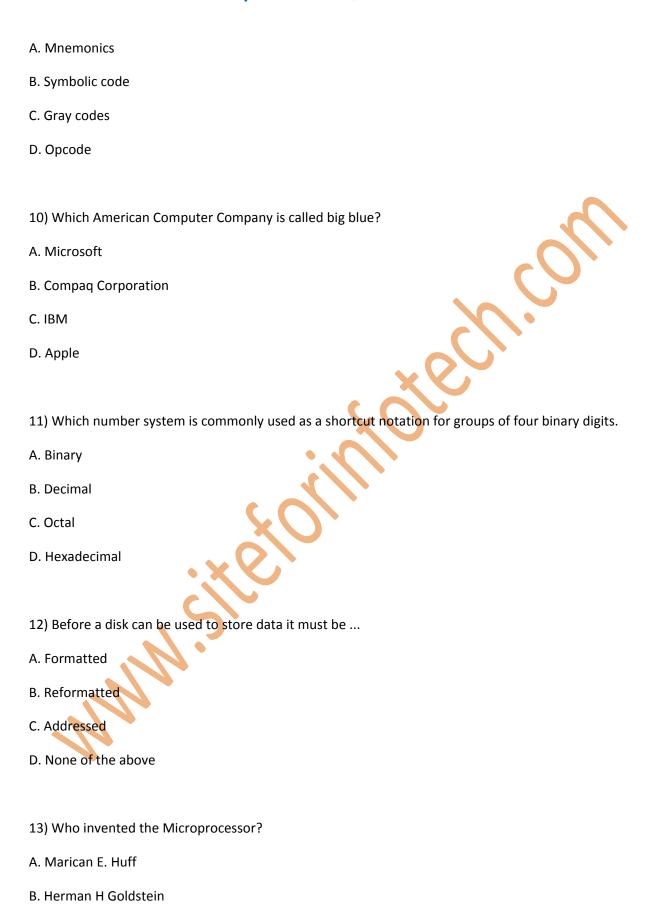
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Set-6







C. Joseph Jacquard
D. All of the above
14) Sending data from one place to another. By physical or electronic means is
A. E-mail
B. Internet
C. Data transmission
D. Distributed processing
15) Multi user systems provided cost saving for small business because they use a single processing unit to link several
A. Personal computers
B. Workstations
C. Dumb terminals
D. Mainframes
16) Which is the part that transmits data from one part of the computer to another?
A. Bus
B. CPU
C. Hard Disk
D. None of the above
17) A software package to perform calculations on data arranged in an array is
A. System Software
B. Utility programs
C. Electronic spreadsheet

D. Application programs
18) Which part of the computer is used for calculating and comparing?
A. Disk unit
B. Control unit
C. ALU
D. Modem
19) Plotter accuracy is measured in terms of repeatability and
A. Buffer size
B. Resolution
C. Vertical dimension
D. Intelligence
20) Which computer memory is used for storing program and data currently being processed by the CPU?
A. Mass memory
B. Internal memory
C. Non-volatile memory
D. PROM Answers:
1) D. On-line, real time system first became popular
2) A. Data link protocol
3) D. Terminal
4) C. Cost

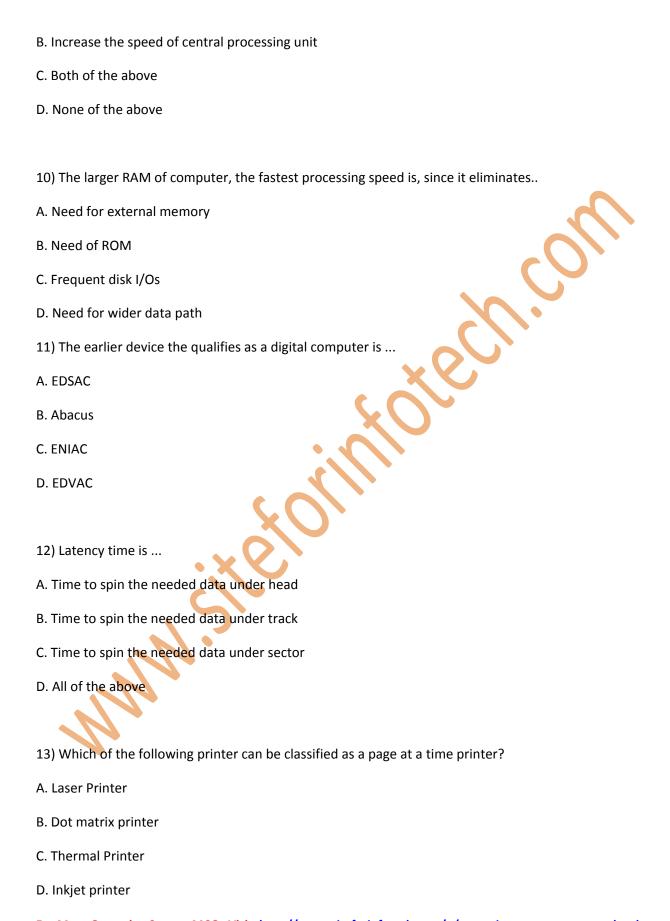
- 5) D. Surface
- 6) C. Mainframe computers
- 7) A. Sequential and random
- 8) B. Access arm
- 9) B. Symbolic code
- 10) B. Compaq Corporation
- 11) D. Hexadecimal
- 12) A. Formatted
- 13) A. Marican E. Huff
- 14) C. Data transmission
- 15) C. Dumb terminals
- 16) A. Bus
- 17) C. Electronic spreadsheet
- 18) B. Control unit
- 19) B. Resolution
- 20) B. Internal memory

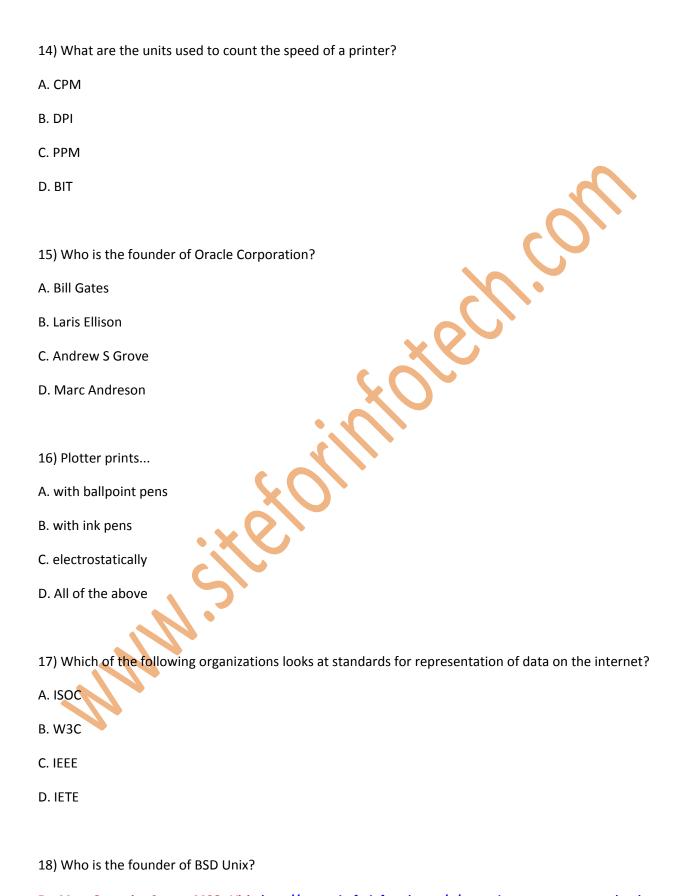
Set-7

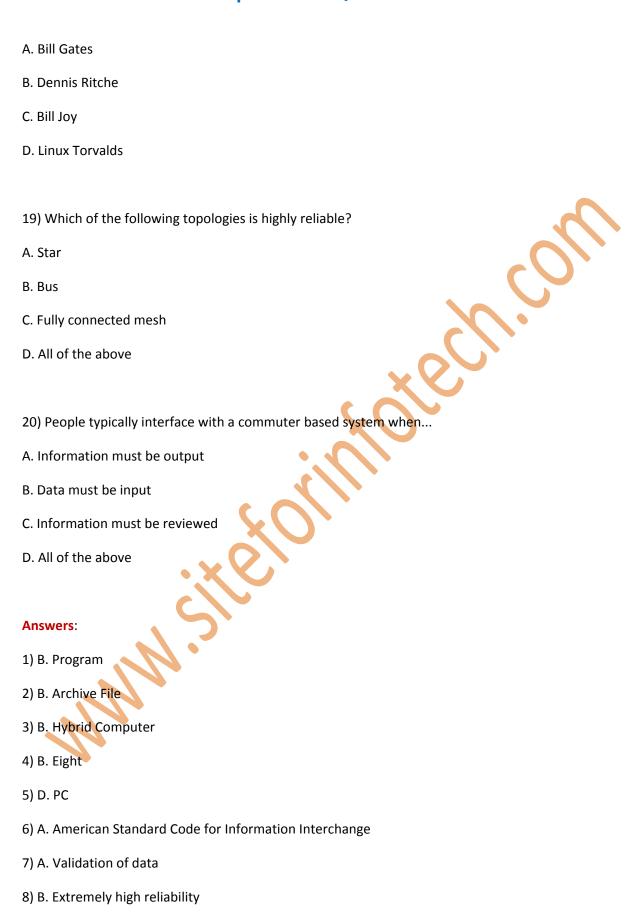
1) The computer memory holds data and
A. Bytes
B. Program
C. Registers
D. Bits
2) A file that has been transferred to a lower level in the memory hierarchy is known as
A. Random File
B. Archive File
C. Serial File
D. Sequential File
3) The computer that process both analog and digital is called
A. Mainframe Computer
B. Hybrid Computer
C. Analog Computer
D. Digital Computer
4) The binary number 1000 is equivalent to decimal number
A. One thousand
B. Eight
C. One
D. Sixteen

5) A general purpose single use microcomputer designed to be operated by one person at time is ... A. Special Purpose computer B. KIPS C. AI D. PC 6) ASCII Stand for A. American Standard Code for Information Interchange B. American Stable Code for International Interchange C. American Standard Case for International Interchange D. American Standard Code for Interchange Information 7) The checking operation performed in input data is called the ... A. Validation of data B. Verification of data C. Cross check D. Control data 8) Most important advantage of an IC is its .. A. Easy replacement in case of circuit failure B. Extremely high reliability C. Reduced Cost D. Low power consumption 9) Software in computer....

A. Enhanced the capabilities of the hardware machine







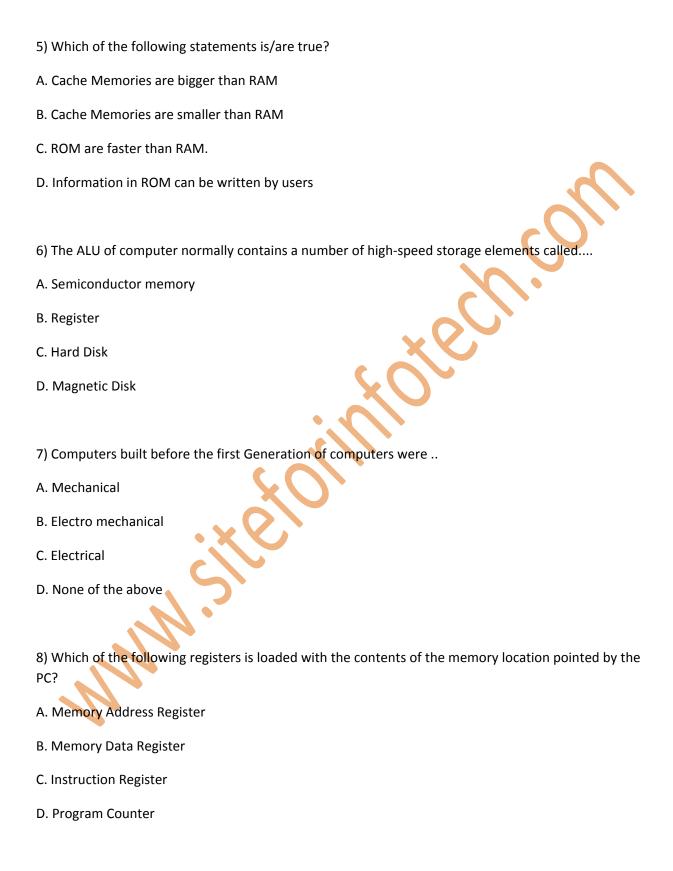
- 9) A. Enhanced the capabilities of the hardware machine
- 10) C. Frequent disk I/Os
- 11) B. Abacus
- 12) A. Time to spin the needed data under head
- 13) A. Laser Printer
- 14) C. PPM
- 15) B. Laris Ellison
- 16) D. All of the above
- 17) B. W3C
- 18) C. Bill Joy
- 19) C. Fully connected mesh
- 20) A. Information must be output

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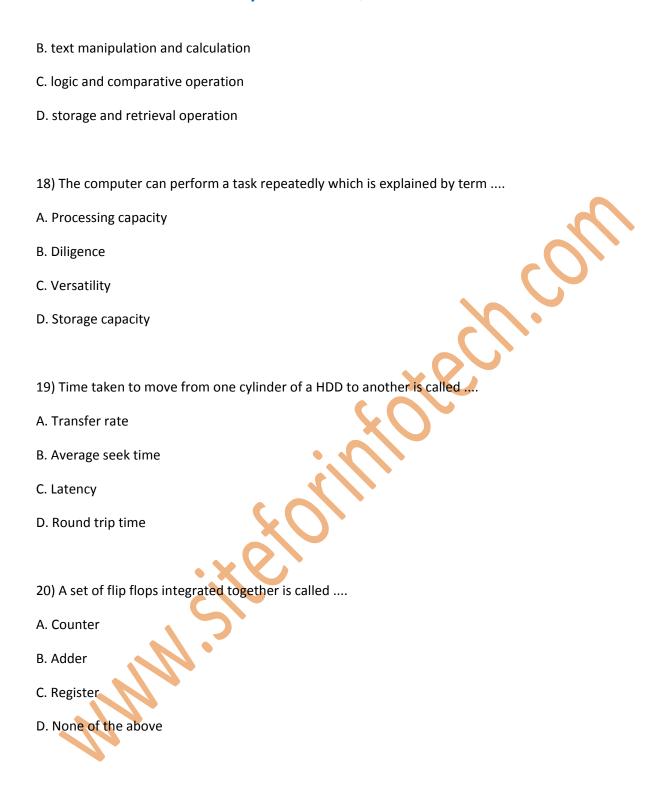
Set-8

1) What is the name of the software that allows us to browse through web pages called?
A. FTP Client
B. Browser
C. Mail Client
D. Messenger
2) Which of the following is not a logic gate?
A. AND
B. OR
C. NOT
D. NAT
3) The register which keeps track of the execution of a program and which contains the memory addrsss
of the instructions currently being executed is known as
A. index register
B. memory address register
C. program counter
D. Instructions register
4) Punch cards were introduced by
A. Powers
B. Pascal
C. Jacquard
D. Herman Hollerith



9) A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language is called
A. Interpreter
B. Modem
C. Complier
D. Commander
10) Programs stored in ROM are called
A. Hardware
B. Firmware
C. Software
D. None of the above
11) Which of the following registers is used to keep track 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
12) The memory component of first generation was
A. Transistor
B. Vacuum Tubes
C. IC
D. LSI
13) A compiler





Answers:

- 1) B. Browser
- 2) D. NAT
- 3) C. program counter
- 4) D. Herman Hollerith
- 5) B. Cache Memories are smaller then RAM
- 6) B. Register
- 7) B. Elecro mechanical
- 8) C. Instruction Register
- 9) C. Complier
- 10) B. Firmware
- 11) D. Program Counter
- 12) B. Vaccum Tubes
- 13) B. translates a high level language into machine language
- 14) A. EPROM
- 15) D. all of the above
- 16) C. Erasing and reconstructing the contents of ROM
- 17) C. logic and comparative operation
- 18) B. Diligence
- 19) B. Average seek time
- 20) C. Register

Set-9

1) Separate Read/Write heads are required in which of these memory access schemes.
A. Random Access
B. Sequential Access
C. Direct Access
D. None of these
2) The ALU of a computer response to the commands coming from
A. Primary memory
B. Control memory
C. External memory
D. Cache memory
3) What allows you to print on both sides of the printers?
A. Fuser
B. Duplexer
C. Toner
D. Paper swapping unit
4) A register organized to allow to move left or right operations is called a
A. Counter
B. Loader
C. Adder
D. Shift register

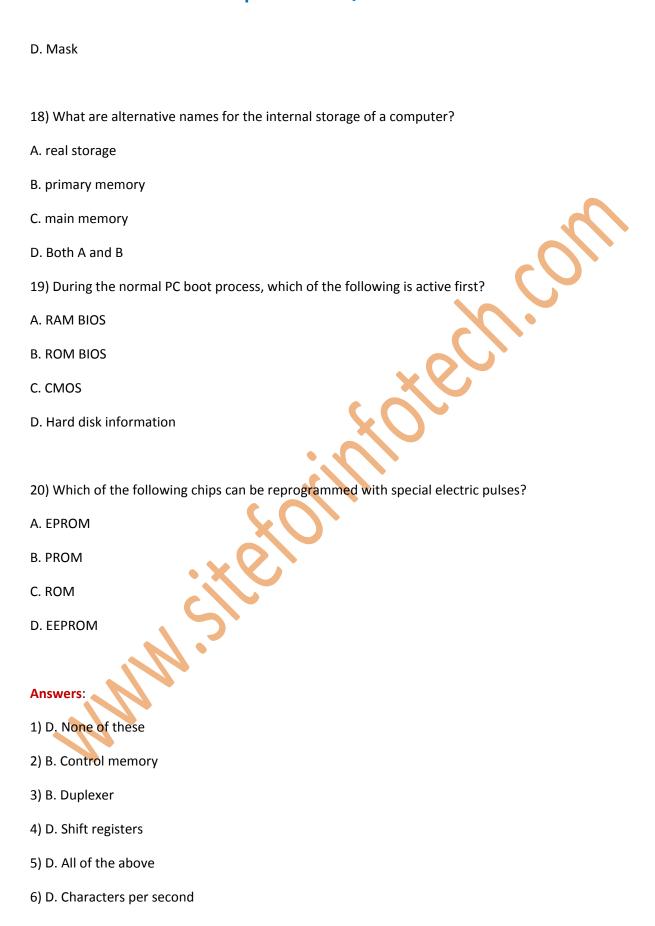
5) Before a disk drive can access any sector record, a computer program has to provide the record's disk address what information does this address specify?
A. Track number
B. Sector number
C. Surface number
D. All of the above
6) Laser Jet Printer speeds are measured in pages per minute(PPM), what do we use to measure dot-matrix printers?
A. Lines per inch
B. Lines per sheet
C. Characters per inch
D. Characters per second
7) Which of the following have the fastest access time?
A. Semiconductor Memories
B. Magnetic Disks
C. Magnetic Taps
D. Compact Disks
8) Which printer is very commonly used for desk to publishing?
A. Laser Printer
B. Ink jet printer
C. Daisywheel printer
D. Dot matrix printer
9) What is a common language that computers use to talk with one anoter on a network?

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A. Client

B. Adapter
C. Protocol
D. Operating Systems
10) A hard disk is divided into tracks, which are further subdivided into
A. Clusters
B. Sectors
C. Vectors
D. Heads
11) The barcode which is used on all types of items, is ready by a scanning device directly into the computer. What is the name of this scanning?
A. Laser scanner
B. Wand
C. OCR
D. MICRO
12) Which of the following are characteristics of peer to peer networking?
A. Limited number of computers involved
B. Computer acting as both a client and a server
C. Centralized security and admin
D. Both A and B
13) Which of the following devices send and receive information from other devices?
A. Parallel port
B. Serial port

C. Video port
D. Both A and B
14) What is the name of the reading device which makes use of photo sensors and laser technologies to interpret printed types of even handwritten data directly from the source document?
A. MICR
B. OCR
C. MARK SENSING
D. ATM
15) Modem use transmission.
A. synchronous
B. asynchronous
C. timed interval
D. PPP
16) Which of the following is a type of preventive maintenance used on a hard drive?
A. Disk diagnostics
B. Head alignment diagnostics
C. Initializing
D. Un-initializing
17) The storage location in the internal storage of a CPU are called
A. Contents
B. Address
C. Locations



7) A. Semiconductor Memories
8) A. Laser Printer
9) C. Protocol
10) B. Sectors
11) A. Laser scanner
12) D. Both A and B
13) D. Both A and B
14) B. OCR
15) A. synchronous
16) A. Disk diagnostics
17) B. Address
18) D. Both A and B
19) B. ROM BIOS
20) D. EEPROM

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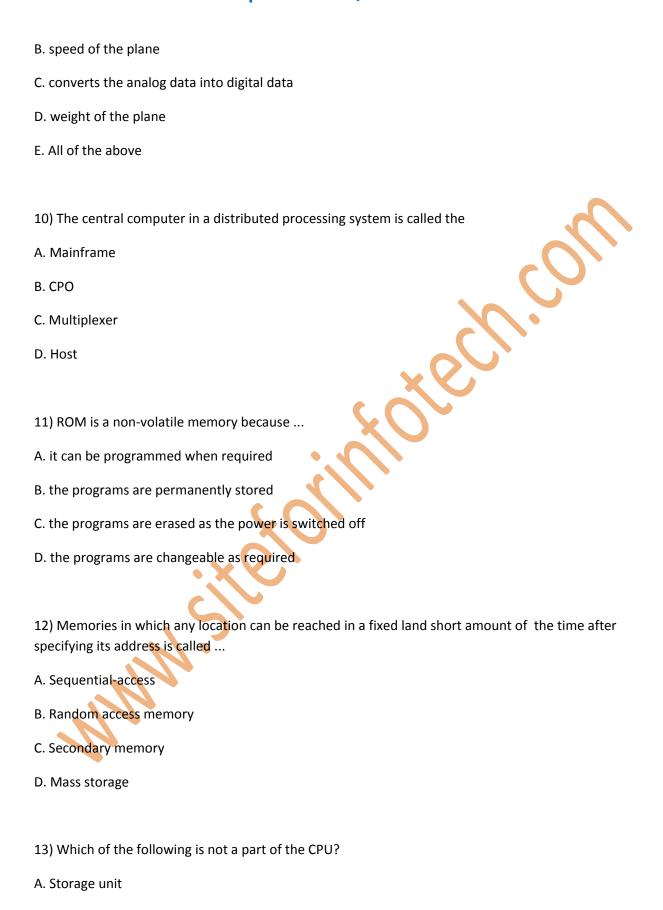
Set-10

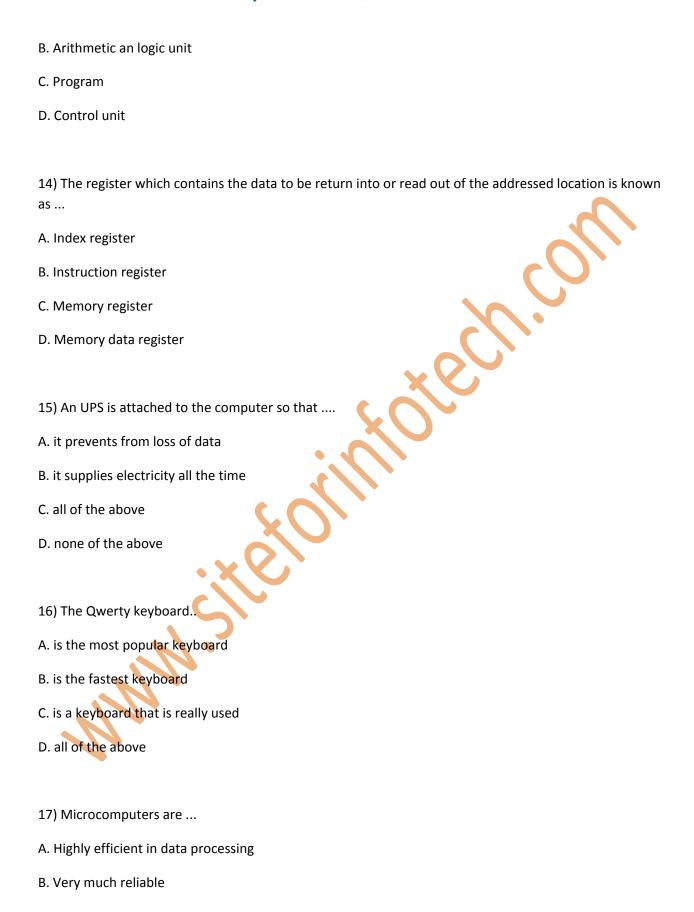
silicon chip what it is called
A. Mono chip
B. Micro Processor
C. ALU
D. Control Unit
2) Mini computers are
A. larger than micro computer
B. larger than micro but smaller than mainframe
C. smaller than mainframe
D. all of the above
3) The decreased cost and increased performance of computer hardware were the distinguishing features of which generation of computer?
A. first and second
B. second and third
C. third and fourth
D. all generations
4) The CPU chip used in a computer practically made out of
A. silica
B. carbon
C. copper
D. gold

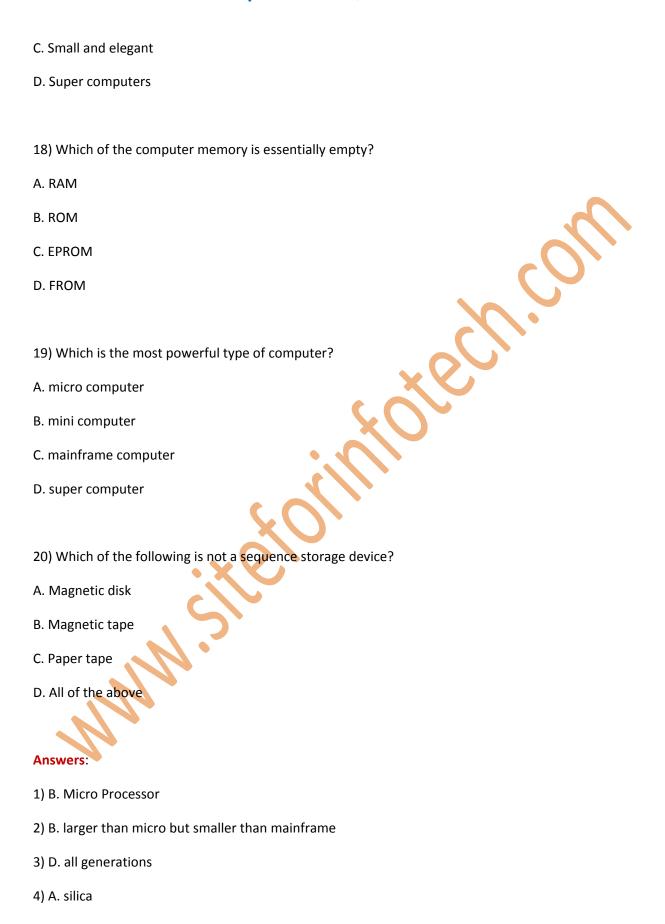
5) The word 'computer' usually refers to the central processing unit plus

A. External memory B. Internal memory C. Input device D. Output device 6) Super computers are A. used to process complex scientific jobs B. used in star wars and space research C. the largest and fastest systems D. all of the above 7) A computer will function in its memory.. A. has control unit B. is given input data C. has a program in its memory D. has software package 8) Which statement is valid for the digital computer? A. it's less accurate than the analog computer B. it represents the decimal numbers through a string of binary digits C. it is used primarily in scientific application D. both A and C 9) A hybrid computer in an aero plane can also measure ... A. altitude of the plane

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- 5) B. Internal memory
- 6) D. all of the above
- 7) C. has a program in its memory
- 8) B. it represents the decimal numbers through a string of binary digits
- 9) E. All of the above
- 10) D. Host
- 11) B. the programs are permanently stored
- 12) B. Random access memory
- 13) C. Program
- 14) C. Memory register
- 15) D. none of the above
- 16) A. is the most popular keyboard
- 17) C. Small and elegant
- 18) D. FROM
- 19) D. super computer
- 20) A. Magnetic disk

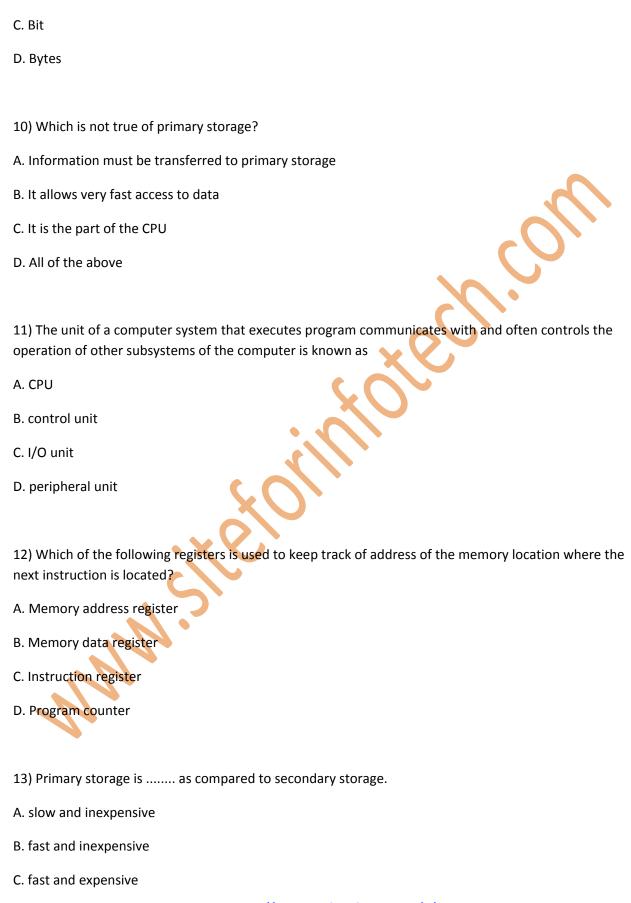
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Set-11

1) Processors of all computers, whether micro, mini or mainframe must have
A. ALU
B. Primary storage
C. Control Unit
D. All of the above
2) The hardware in which data may be stored for a computer system is called
A. Register
B. Bus
C. Control Unit
D. Memory
3) 1 bytes is equal to
A. 4 bits
B. 10 bits
C. 8 bits
D. None of the above
4) The term 'memory' applies to which one of the following
A. Logic
B. Storage
C. Control
D. Input device
5) The first electronic digital computer contained

A. Electronic valves
B. Vacuum tubes
C. Transistors
D. Semiconductor memory
6) The metal disks, which are permanently housed in, sealed and contamination free containers are called
A. Hard disk
B. Floppy disk
C. Winchester disk
D. Flexible disk
7) Which can read data and convert them to a form that a computer can use?
A. Logic
B. Storage
C. Control
D. Input device
8) Which of the following registers is loaded with the contents of the memory location pointed by the PC?
A. Memory Address Register
B. Memory Data Register
C. Instruction Register
D. Program Counter
9) 4 bits are equal to
A. Nibble
P. Data



D. slow and expensive
14) A memory bus is mainly used for communication between
A. Processor and memory
B. Processor and I/O memory
C. Input device and output device
D. None of the above
15) What is the name of the reading device which makes use of photo sensors and laser technologies to interpret printed, typed or even hand written data directly from the source document? A. MICR
B. OCR
C. Mark sensing device
D. ATM
16) Which is widely used in academic testing?
A. MICR
B. POS
C. OCR
D. OMR
17) The OCR stands for
A. Outsized character reader
B. Optical character recognition
C. Operational character reader
D. Only character reader

18) Hard disks and diskette are ... A. Direct access devices B. Sequential access devices C. Rarely used with micro computers D. Both A and B 19) Magnetic tape can serve as A. Input media B. Output media C. Secondary media D. All of the above 20) RAM is used as short memory because it A. is volatile B. is very expensive C. has small capacity D. is programmable **Answers**: 1) D. All of the above 2) D. Memory 3) C. 8 bits 4) B. Storage 5) A. Electronic valves

6) C. Winchester disk

- 7) D. Input device
- 8) C. Instruction Register
- 9) A. Nibble
- 10) D. All of the above
- 11) A. CPU
- 12) D. Program counters
- 13) C. fast and expensive
- 14) A. Processor and memory
- 15) B. OCR
- 16) D. OMR
- 17) B. Optical character recognition
- 18) A. Direct access devices
- 19) D. All of the above
- 20) A. is volatile

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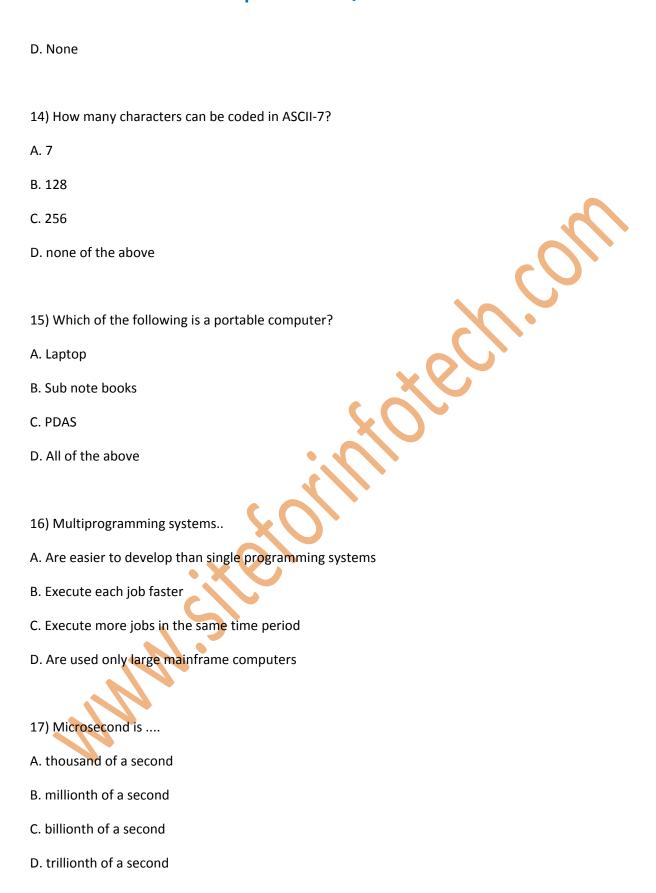
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Set-12

1) Poor response times are usually caused by
A. Process busy
B. High I/O rates
C. High paging rates
D. Any of the above
2) runs on computer hardware and serve as platform for other software's to run on
A. Operating system
B. Application Software
C. System Software
D. All
3) Which of the following about addresses is true?
A. they have a unique identifier
B. their contents will not change
C. their identifier will not be same
D. none of the above
4) Which of the following program is not a utility?
A. Debugger
B. Editor
C. Spooler
D. All of the above

5) The number of digits a number system uses to represent the numbers in the system is called
A. base
B. basic
C. radix
D. base or radix
6) Each time you turn the power switch on which control files the computer will check
A. command.com, IO.sys
B. command.com, dat.com, dir.com
C. command.com, IO.sys, MSDOS.sys
D. chkdsk.exe
7) interface consists of things like program counter, registers, interrupts and terminals.
A. Hardware
B. Software
C. Data
D. None
8) The number of bits that a computer can process at a time in parallel is called the
A. Word length
B. Speed
C. Accuracy
D. Diligence
9) The binary equivalent of 20 is
A. 11111

B. 10100
C. 10101
D. 10011
10) is the first program run on a computer when the computer boots up
A. System software
B. Operating system
C. System operations
D. None
11) The decimal equivalent of 111111 is
A. 25
B. 40
C. 65
D. none of the above
12) A system that synchronizes hardware and software to produce electronic tones is a
A. Synthesizer
B. Plain talk
C. Voice type
D. MIDI
13) shares characteristics with both hardware and software.
A. Operating system
B. Software
C. Data



18) How many characters can be coded in ASCII-8 and EBCDIC? A. 7 B. 128 C. 256 D. none of the above 19) The primary purpose of an operating system is A. To make the most efficient use of the computer hardware B. To allow people to use the computer C. To keep systems programmers employed D. To make computers easier to use 20) The main function of computer is/are A. receives input and produce output B. information processing C. information storage D. all of the above **Answers**: 1) D. Any of the above 2) A. Operating system 3) A. they have a unique identifier 4) C. Spooler 5) D. base or radix 6) C. command.com, IO.sys, MSDOS.sys

7) A. Hardware

- 8) A. Word length
- 9) B. 10100
- 10) B. Operating system
- 11) D. none of the above
- 12) D. MIDI
- 13) A. Operating system
- 14) B. 128
- 15) D. All of the above
- 16) C. Execute more jobs in the same time period
- 17) B. millionth of a second
- 18) C. 256
- 19) A. To make the most efficient use of the computer hardware
- 20) D. all of the above

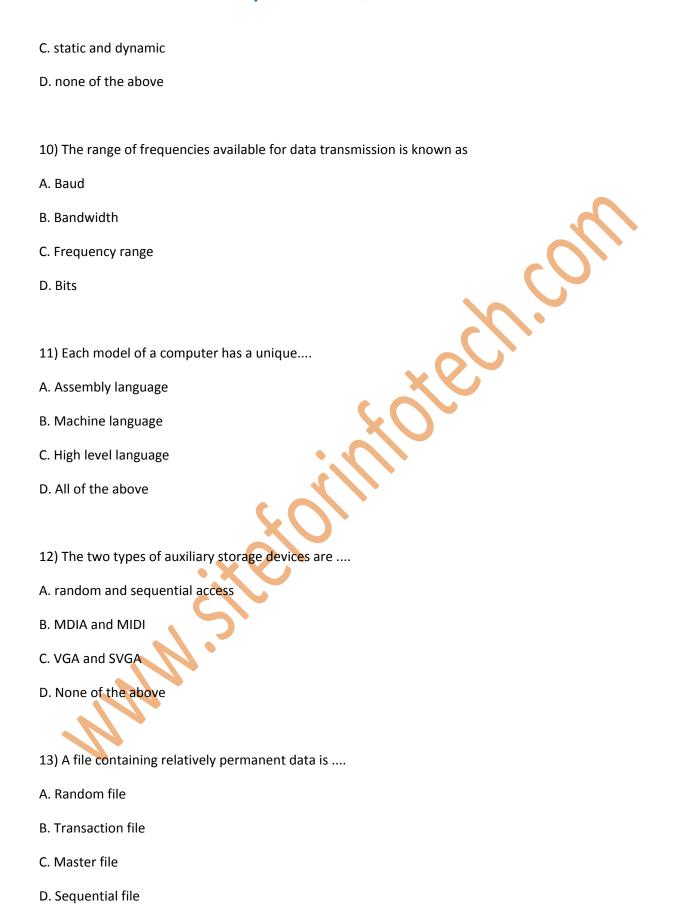
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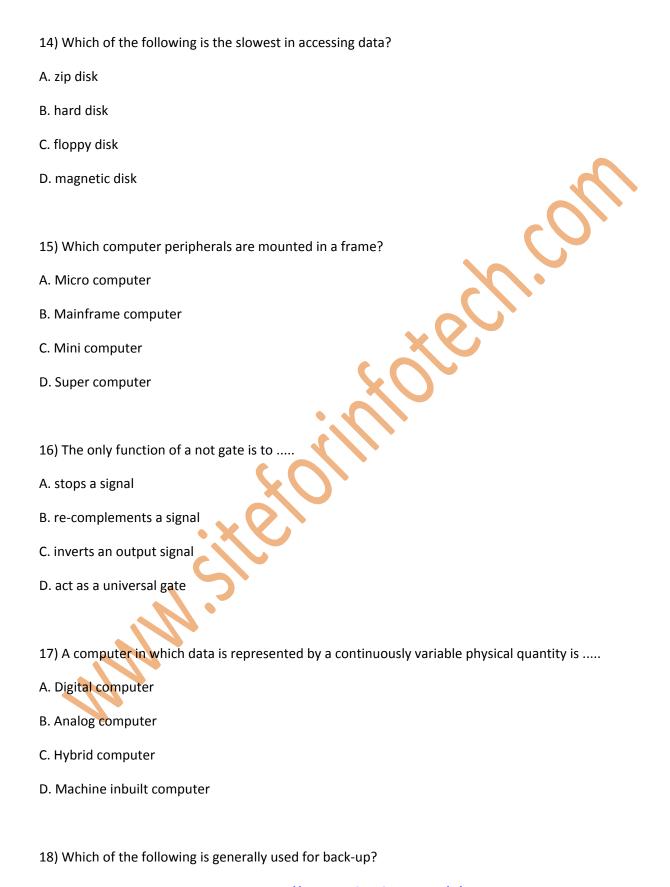
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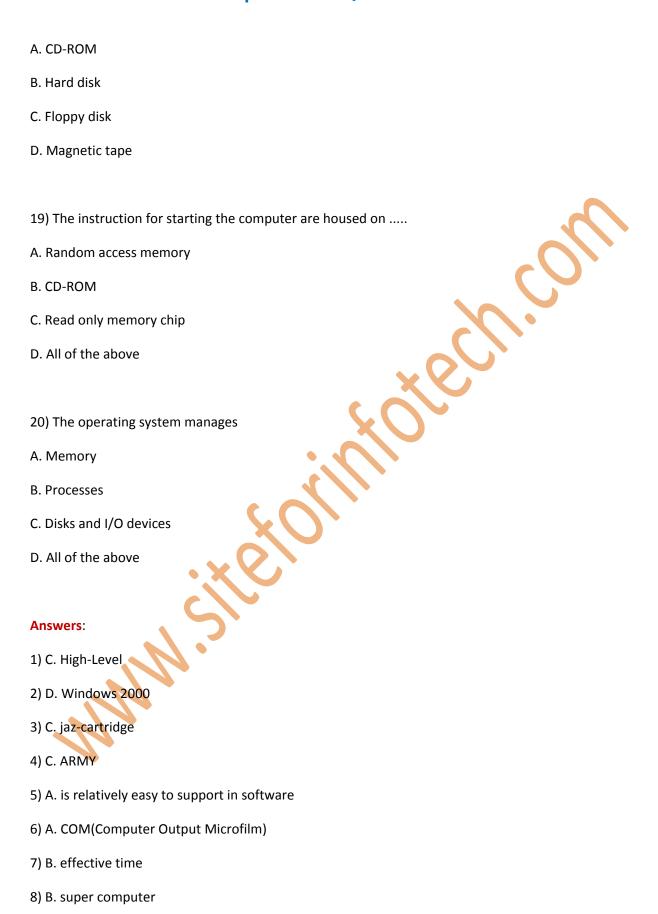
Set-13

1) A source program is the program written in which level language?
A. English
B. Symbolic
C. High-Level
D. Machine
2) Which of the following energting systems do you should be implement a client expertment work?
2) Which of the following operating systems do you choose to implement a client server network?
A. MS DOS
B. Windows 95
C. Windows 98
D. Windows 2000
3) Which has the maximum capacity?
A. Floppy disk
B. Zip disk
C. jaz-cartridge
D. super disk
4) Which is a non-standard version of computing language?
A. PROLOG
B. APL
C. ARMY
D. PL/1
5) A co-processor









- 9) C. static and dynamic
- 10) B. Bandwidth
- 11) B. Machine language
- 12) A. random and sequential access
- 13) C. Master file
- 14) D. magnetic disk
- 15) B. Mainframe computer
- 16) C. inverts an output signal
- 17) A. Digital computer
- 18) D. Magnetic tape
- 19) C. Read only memory chip
- 20) D. All of the above

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