

FUNDAMENTAL & CONCEPTS OF COMPUTER BASED COMPUTER MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Created By [Careericons](#) Team

Q1. A personal computer (PC) is a _____ computer:

- a) Super
 - b) Main Frame
 - c) Micro
 - d) None of The Above
-

Q2. The basic goal of computer process is to convert data into _____.

- a) information
 - b) tables
 - c) files
 - d) graphs
 - e) None of these
-

Q3. Computers excel at

- a) performing the same action(s) over and over the same way.
 - b) keeping track of large numbers of small details.
 - c) providing creative solutions to problems.
 - d) working in fractions of seconds.
 - e) All of these
-

Q4. The benefit of using computers is that _____.

- a) Computers are very fast and can store huge amounts of data

- b) Computers provide accurate output even when input is incorrect
- c) Computers are designed to be inflexible
- d) All of these
- e) None of these

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Q5. A thread is a _____ :

- a) lightweight process where the context switching is low
- b) lightweight process where the context switching is high
- c) is used to speed up paging
- d) None of The Above

Q6. Microcomputer hardware consists of three basic categories of physical equipment _____.

- a) keyboard, monitor, hard drive
- b) system unit, input/output, memory
- c) system unit, input/output, secondary storage
- d) system unit, primary storage, secondary storage
- e) None of these

Q7. Computers gather data, which means they allow users to _____ data.

- a) present
- b) store
- c) output
- d) input

e) None of these

Q8. Super computer developed by Indian scientists

- a) Param
 - b) Super30I
 - c) Compaq Presario
 - d) Cray YMP
 - e) Blue Gene
-

Q9. Multi-programming systems _____:

- a) Are easier to develop than single programming systems
 - b) Execute each job faster
 - c) Execute more jobs in the same time
 - d) None of The Above
-

Q10. The basic goal of computer process is to convert data into

- a) files
 - b) tables
 - c) information
 - d) graphs
 - e) None of these
-

Q11. Which one is the Low Level Language:

- a) Assembly
- b) Visual Basic
- c) Java
- d) C++

e) None of The Above

Q12. PCB stands for:

- a) Process Control Block
- b) Printed Circuit Board
- c) Both of The Above
- d) None of The Above

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Q13. Which of the following are computers that can be carried around easily ?

- a) Minicomputers
 - b) Supercomputers
 - c) PCs
 - d) Laptops
 - e) None of these
-

Q14. Most Keyboards use an arrangement of keys given the name:

- a) Dvorak
 - b) QWERTY
 - c) CISC
 - d) None of The Above
-

Q15. When your computer stops working suddenly, it is referred to as a _____.

- a) crash

- b) die
- c) death
- d) penalty
- e) None of these

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

A personal computer is a small and low-cost, intended for personal use (or for use by a small group of individuals).

The term **personal computer** describes desktop computers (desktops). It is often shortened to the acronym PC or microcomputer,

whose meaning in English is a personal computer.

Q2. Answer: (a)

The basic goal of the computer process :

As a result, data processing refers to the act of converting raw data into usable information.

The data we enter is unprocessed, and the computer transforms it into valuable data.

Data manipulation by a computer is called data processing. It entails the translation of raw data into a machine-readable format, data flow via the CPU and memory to output devices, and output formatting or modification.

Q3. Answer: (e)

Excel is a tool for organizing and performing calculations on data. It can analyze **data**, **calculate statistics**, **generate pivot tables**, and **represent data as charts or graphs**.

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Q4. Answer: (a)

The benefit of using computers is that computers are very fast and can store huge amounts of data.

Magnetic tape drives, floppy disk drives and hard disk drives are all examples of backing storage devices. The Main Memory contains two types of memory chips called ROM and RAM which hold program instructions and data. Computers store and process data using binary numbers.

There are two types of storage devices used with computers: a primary storage device, such as RAM, and a secondary storage device, like a hard drive. Secondary storage can be removable, internal, or external storage.

Computers have both advantages and disadvantages. On one hand, they allow us to access the wealth of information that is available on the internet. They also allow us to analyze massive amounts of data very quickly, saving both time and money.

Q5. Answer: (a)

A thread is usually defined as a **lightweight process** because an operating system (OS) maintains smaller data structures for a thread than for a process.

Q6. Answer: (b)

Q7. Answer: (d)

Q8. Answer: (a)

Param is a supercomputer developed by Indian Scientists.

Supercomputer PARAM 8000 (made by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)) was launched on July 1, 1991, and is considered India's first supercomputer. It was indigenously built in 1991 by C-DAC and was replicated and installed at ICAD Moscow in 1991 under Russian collaboration.

PARAM is a series of supercomputers designed and assembled by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) in Pune, India. The latest machine in the series is the PARAM ISHAN.

Bhatkar is best known as the architect of India's national initiative in supercomputing where he led the development of Param supercomputers. He developed the first Indian supercomputer, the PARAM 8000, in 1991 and later the PARAM 10000 in 1998.

Vijay Pandurang Bhatkar, 70, has been appointed as the new Vice-Chancellor of Nalanda University, Rajgir, in Bihar. He is a technocrat who is popularly known as the father of the Indian Supercomputer.

Q9. Answer: (c)

Multitasking has the same meaning as multiprogramming but in a more general sense, as it refers to having multiple running at the same time. This term is used in modern operating systems when multiple tasks share a common processing resource.

Q10. Answer: (c)

As a result, data processing refers to the act of converting raw data into usable information.

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Q11. Answer: (a)

A low-level language is a programming language that provides little or no abstraction of programming concepts and is very close to writing actual machine instructions. Two examples of low-level languages are **assembly and machine code**.

Q12. Answer: (c)

A printed circuit board, or PC board, or PCB, is a non-conductive material with conductive lines printed or etched. Electronic components are mounted on the board and the traces connect the components together to form a working circuit or assembly.

Process Control Block is a data structure that contains information about the process related to it. The process control block is also known as a task control block, entry of the process table, etc.

It is very important for process management as the data structuring for processes is done in terms of the PCB. It also defines the current state of the operating system.

Q13. Answer: (d)

laptop palmtops and smartphones are the following computers that can be carried around easily anywhere in the world

Q14. Answer: (b)

Most keyboards use an arrangement of keys known as.

mouse. The device that controls a pointer is displayed on the monitor.

Q15. Answer: (a)

Its called a crash.

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