

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

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Created By [Careericons](https://careericons.com) Team

Q1. Which is not the example of special purpose computer ?

- a) Automatic Aircraft Landing
 - b) Word Processor
 - c) Multimedia computer
 - d) All of the above
 - e) None of these
-

Q2. Which is a volatile memory :

- a) ROM
 - b) BIOS
 - c) PROM
 - d) RAM
 - e) None of The Above
-

Q3. A portable, personal computer, small enough to fit on your lap, is called a _____.

- a) notebook computer
 - b) handheld computer
 - c) mainframe computer
 - d) desktop computer
 - e) super computer
-

Q4. In latest generation computers, the instructions are executed

- a) Parallel only
- b) Sequentially only
- c) Both sequentially and parallel
- d) All of above
- e) None of these

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Q5. A computer system that is old and perhaps not satisfactory is referred to as a(n)

- a) Ancient system
- b) Historical system
- c) Age old system
- d) Legacy system
- e) Legal system

Q6. Which is a valid program to access the internet:

- a) Access
- b) Front Page
- c) Netscape
- d) None of The Above

Q7. BIOS stands for:

- a) Basic Input Output Software
- b) Basic Input Output System

c) Basic Input Output Standards

d) None of The Above

Q8. A _____ is an electronic device that process data, converting it into information.

a) computer

b) processor

c) case

d) stylus

e) None of these

Q9. A Page Fault occurs:

a) When the Page is not in Memory

b) When the Page is in the Memory

c) When the process is in the ready state

d) None of The Above

Q10. Word Length of a Personal Computer is _____:

a) 4 Bits

b) 8 Bits

c) 16 Bits

d) None of The Above

Q11. A key that turns a function on or off is called a _____key:

a) Power

b) Toggle

c) Control

d) None of The Above

Q12. _____ is not a microcomputer

- a) Desktop computer
- b) Tablet PC
- c) Handled computer
- d) Mainframe computer
- e) Laptop

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Q13. Computers that are portable and convenient for users who travel are known as

- a) supercomputers
- b) planners
- c) minicomputers
- d) file servers
- e) laptops

Q14. The Second Generation computer was based on:

- a) Vacuum Chips
- b) Silicon Chips
- c) Transistor
- d) Bio Chips
- e) None of The Above

Q15. All computers must have

- a) a word processing software

- b) an operating system
- c) an attached printer
- d) a virus checking program
- e) None of these

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (b)

A word processor is a computer program that provides special capabilities beyond that of a text editor such as the WordPad program that comes as part of Microsoft's Windows operating systems.

Q2. Answer: (d)

Volatile memory is a type of storage whose contents are erased when the system's power is turned off or interrupted. An example of volatile memory is RAM (Random Access Memory).

When you are working on a document, it is kept in RAM. If the computer you're using is disconnected from power, your work is lost because it was not stored in permanent (non-volatile) memory. For this reason, we recommend saving your documents or other data to a non-volatile storage medium, such as a hard drive, SSD, or USB stick.

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Q3. Answer: (a)

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Q4. Answer: (c)

In the latest generation computers, the instructions are **executed Both sequentially and in parallel**.

In computer science, an instruction is a single operation of a processor defined by the processor instruction set. The size or length of an instruction varies widely, from as little as 4-bits in some microcontrollers to many as multiples of bytes in some very long instruction word (VLIW) systems.

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Q5. Answer: (d)

A legacy system is outdated computing software and/or hardware that is still in use. The system still meets the needs it was originally designed for but doesn't allow for growth. What a legacy system does now for the company is all it will ever do. A legacy system's older technology won't allow it to interact with newer systems.

Q6. Answer: (c)

An Internet browser was first introduced as Mosaic Netscape 0.9 on October 13, 1994, Netscape was popular during the early 1990s and in a browser war with Microsoft Internet Explorer. The use of Netscape declined in the late 1990s, which led to the open source Mozilla project and Netscape's acquisition on November 24, 1998, by AOL for \$4.2 billion.

Q7. Answer: (b)

Q8. Answer: (b)

A processor is an integrated electronic circuit that performs the calculations that run a computer. A processor performs arithmetical, logical, input/output (I/O) and other basic instructions that are passed from an operating system (OS). Most other processes are dependent on the operations of a processor.

Q9. Answer: (a)

A page fault is a type of exception raised by computer hardware when a running program accesses a memory page that is not currently mapped by the memory management unit (MMU) into the virtual address space of a process

Q10. Answer: (b)

The Word length of a Personal Computer is 8 bits.

The most common processors are/were 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit or 64-bit. These are the WORD lengths of the processor. Actually, half of a WORD is a BYTE, whatever the numerical length is. Ready for this, half of a BYTE is a NIBBLE. A byte may have more than or fewer than 8 bits. The term 'word' is used to describe the number of bits processed at a time by a program or operating system. So, in a 16-bit CPU, the word length is 16 bits. In a 32-bit CPU, the word length is 32 bits.

The hardware registers in a computer machine are word-sized. ... In this context, a word is a unit that a machine uses when working with memory. For example, on a 32-bit machine, the word is 32 bits long and on a 64 bit is 64 bits long. The word size determines the address

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Q11. Answer: (b)

Q12. Answer: (d)

Q13. Answer: (e)

Q14. Answer: (c)

Transistors replaced vacuum tubes and ushered in the second generation of computers. The transistor was invented in 1947 but did not see widespread use in computers until the late 1950s. The transistor was far superior to the vacuum tube, allowing computers to become smaller, faster, cheaper, more energy-efficient and more reliable than their first-generation predecessors.

Though the transistor still generated a great deal of heat that subjected the computer to damage, it was a vast improvement over the vacuum tube. Second-generation computers still relied on punched cards for input and printouts for output.

Second-generation computers moved from cryptic binary machine language to symbolic, or assembly, languages, which allowed programmers to specify instructions in words. High-level programming languages were also being developed at this time, such as early versions of

COBOL and FORTRAN.

Q15. Answer: (b)

An operating system is a program that acts as an interface between the user and the computer hardware and controls the execution of all kinds of programs.

An Operating System (OS) is an interface between a computer user and computer hardware. An operating system is software which performs all the basic tasks like file management, memory management, process management, handling input and output, and controlling peripheral devices such as disk drives and printers.

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