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Q1. ERP is an acronym for

- a) Enterprise Retirement Planning
 - b) Enterprise Relationship Planning
 - c) Enterprise Resource Planning
 - d) Enterprise Recorder Planning
 - e) Enterprise Retention Planning
-

Q2. What is the full form of CRT ?

- a) Crystal Ray Tube
 - b) Cathode Ray Tube
 - c) Cabin Ray Tube
 - d) Carbon Ray Tube
 - e) None of these
-

Q3. IT stands for

- a) Information Technology
 - b) Integrated Technology
 - c) Intelligent Technology
 - d) Interesting Technology
 - e) None of these
-

Q4. EPROM stands for

- a) Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory
- b) Electronic Programmable Read-Only Memory
- c) Enterprise Programmable Read-Only Memory
- d) Extended Programmable Read-Only Memory
- e) Electrical Programmable Read-Only Memory

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Q5. VIRUS stands for

- a) Very Important Record User Searched
- b) Verify Interchanged Result Until Source
- c) Vital Information Resource Under Siege
- d) Very Important Resource Under Search
- e) None of the above

Q6. _____ are often delivered to a PC through an email attachment and are often designed to do harm.

- a) Viruses
- b) Spam
- c) Portals
- d) Email messages
- e) None of these

Q7. ALGOL means –

- a) Advance logarithmic language
- b) Algorithmic language

- c) Algorithmic output language
 - d) Algorithmic operation language
 - e) None of these
-

Q8. ASCII stands for

- a) American Special Computer for Information Interaction
 - b) American Standard Computer for Information Interchange
 - c) American Special Code for Information Interchange
 - d) American Special Computer for Information Interchange
 - e) American Standard Code for Information Interchange
-

Q9. What is the full form of KB related to computers?

- a) Key Block
 - b) Kernel Boot
 - c) Kilo Byte
 - d) Kit Bit
 - e) None of these
-

Q10. BIT stands for

- a) Megabyte
 - b) Binary language
 - c) Binary Information Unit
 - d) Binary Number
 - e) Binary Digit
-

Q11. RAM stands for _____.

- a) Random Access Memory

- b) Ready Application Module
 - c) Read Access Memory
 - d) Remote Access Machine
 - e) None of these
-

Q12. _____ is a form of denial of service attack in which a hostile client repeatedly sends SYN packets to every port on the server using fake IP addresses.

- a) Cybergaming crime
- b) Memory shaving
- c) Syn flooding
- d) Software piracy
- e) None of these

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Q13. What is a URL?

- a) a computer software program
 - b) a type of programming object
 - c) the address of a document or "page" on the World Wide Web
 - d) an acronym for Unlimited Resources for Learning
 - e) a piece of hardware
-

Q14. What is the full form of LSI?

- a) Low Scale Internet
- b) Large Scale Internet

- c) Low Scale Integration
 - d) Large Scale integration
 - e) Local Scale Integration
-

Q15. What is the full form of USB as used in computer related activities?

- a) Universal Security Block
 - b) Ultra Serial Block
 - c) United Service Block
 - d) Universal Serial Bus
 - e) None of these
-

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

ERP stands for enterprise resource planning. It's software that manages a company's financials, supply chain, operations, commerce, reporting, manufacturing, and human resource activities.

Q2. Answer: (b)

A cathode-ray tube (CRT) is a specialized vacuum tube in which images are produced when an electron beam strikes a phosphorescent surface. Most desktop computer displays make use of CRTs. The CRT in a computer display is similar to the "picture tube" in a television receiver.

Q3. Answer: (a)

Stands for **Information Technology**, and is pronounced **I.T.** It refers to anything related to computing technology, such as networking, hardware, software, the Internet, or the people

that work with these technologies. Many companies now have IT departments for managing the computers, networks, and other technical areas of their businesses.

IT jobs include computer programming, network administration, computer engineering, Web development, technical support, and many other related occupations.

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Q4. Answer: (a)

EPROM, in full erasable programmable read-only memory, form of computer memory that does not lose its content when the power supply is cut off and that can be erased and reused. EPROMs are generally employed for programs designed for repeated use but that can be upgraded with a later version of a program. EPROMs are erased with ultraviolet light. The capabilities of EPROMs were extended with EEPROM flash memory, which is extensively used in computers in the early 21st century.

Q5. Answer: (c)

VIRUS stands for Vital information Recourse Under Siege.

A computer virus is actually a malicious software program or "malware" that, when infecting your system, replicates itself by modifying other computer programs and inserting its own code. Infected computer programs may include data files or even the "boot" sector of the hard drive.

A computer virus is a malicious software program loaded onto a user's computer without the user's knowledge and performs malicious actions. It can self-replicate, inserting itself onto other programs or files, infecting them in the process. Not all computer viruses are destructive though.

Q6. Answer: (a)

Computer viruses are often delivered to a PC through an email attachment and are often designed to do harm.

Viruses spread through opening an email attachment that is infected, visiting websites that are infected, connecting USB drives that are infected, and even viewing infected advertisements.

Q7. Answer: (b)

Formerly known as IAL, ALGOL is short for algorithmic language.

It is a family of portable programming languages for scientific computations that had a strong influence on other languages.

Additionally, ALGOL was used as the standard method for creating algorithms by the ACM in textbooks and academia for over 30 years.

Q8. Answer: (e)

ASCII, in full **American Standard Code for Information Interchange**, is a standard data-encoding format for electronic communication between computers. ASCII assigns standard numeric values to letters, numerals, punctuation marks, and other characters used in computers.

Before ASCII was developed, different makes and models of computers could not communicate with one another. Each computer manufacturer represented alphabets, numerals, and other characters in its own way. IBM alone used nine different character sets. In 1961 Bob Bemer of IBM submitted a proposal to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for a common computer code. The X3.4 committee, with representation from key

computer manufacturers of the day, was formed to work on the new code. On June 17, 1963, ASCII was approved as the American standard.

However, it did not gain wide acceptance, mainly because IBM chose to use EBCDIC (Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code) in its OS/360 series of computers released in 1964. Nevertheless, ASCII underwent further development, and revisions were issued in 1965 and 1967. On March 11, 1968, U.S. Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson mandated that ASCII be termed a federal standard to minimize incompatibility across federal computer and telecommunications systems. Furthermore, the mandate that all new computers and related equipment purchased by the U.S. government from July 1, 1969, onward should be ASCII-compatible. The code was revised again in 1968, 1977, and 1986.

Q9. Answer: (c)

In the metric system, a kilo is 1,000, and in some cases, a kilobyte is defined as 1,000 bytes. This definition is commonly used by storage medium companies to measure data transfer speeds.

But because computers work in binary, computer scientists usually define a kilobyte as 2¹⁰, or 1,024 bytes. Computer scientists used the term "kilo" because a kilobyte is close enough to 1,000 bytes.

The abbreviation for kilobyte is kB in the metric system (1,000 bytes) or KB in the binary system (1,024 bytes).

Some groups have proposed the name kibibyte for a unit of 1,024 bytes to prevent confusion. The abbreviation for kibibyte is KiB.

Q10. Answer: (e)

A bit is the most basic unit of information in computing.

It is short for binary digit, which means that it can only have one of two values, 0 or 1.

Large denominations of computer memory are composed of bits, moving up through bytes, kilobytes, megabytes, gigabytes and terabytes.

Bits are usually grouped into bit multiples called bytes to store data and execute instructions. A group of eight bits is usually defined as a byte, while four bits are called a nibble.

Q11. Answer: (a)

Random access memory (RAM) is a computer's short-term memory, where data that the processor is currently using is stored temporarily.

RAM memory can be accessed much faster than data on a hard disk, SSD, or another long-term storage device, which is why RAM capacity is so important for system performance.

Q12. Answer: (c)

An SYN flood attack is a type of denial-of-service (DoS) attack on a computer server. This exploit is also known as a half-open attack. SYN floods are one of several common vulnerabilities that take advantage of TCP/IP to overwhelm target systems. SYN flood attacks use a process known as the TCP three-way handshake.

Q13. Answer: (c)

A Uniform Resource Locator, colloquially termed a web address, is a reference to a web resource that specifies its location on a computer network and a mechanism for retrieving it. A URL is a specific type of Uniform Resource Identifier

Q14. Answer: (d)

Large-scale integration (LSI) is the process of integrating or embedding thousands of transistors on a single silicon semiconductor microchip. LSI technology was conceived in the mid-1970s when computer processor microchips were under development.

Q15. Answer: (d)

Universal Serial Bus is an industry standard used to define the cables, connectors and communication protocols used in a bus for connection, communication and power supply between computers and electronic devices.

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