ECAT Computer Science Chapter 1 Basic Concepts of Information Technology Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Programs written to cause computers to function in a desired way are called.	A. hardware B. instruction C. software D. algorithm
2	Who is responsible for introducing the concept of stored program.	A. Blaise Pascal B. Herman Hollerith C. Charles Babbage D. John von Neumann
3	Who is regarded as the Father of computers.	A. John Napier B. Pascal C. Charles Babbage D. Hollerith
4	A hybrid computer is the one having combined properties of	A. super and microcomputers B. mini and microcomputers C. analog and digital computers D. none of the above
5	_____ is a photoelectric scanner that translate the barcode symbol into digital code.	A. MICR B. Barcode Reader C. OCR D. OMR
6	IBM's System/360 family of computers was introduced during the.	A. 1950s B. third generation C. second generation D. 1990s
7	Charles Babbage worked closely with _____ to develop his device.	A. Ada Lovelace B. Joseph-Marie Charles C. Herman Hollerith Jacquard D. Lord Byron
8	A data arranged in intelligible form is called	A. processed data B. information C. programe` D. software
9	Stored instructions and data in a digital computer consist of.	A. alphabets B. numerals C. characters D. bits
10	A computer can not do anything without	A. programme B. input device C. output device D. VDU
11	The first digital computer to work electrically was the.	A. UNIVAC B. Atanasoff-Berry Computer C. Mark I D. analytical machine
12	The ENIAC, using ABC principles, was designed by.	A. Charles Babbage B. Bell Laboratories C. John V. Atanasoff D. Mauchly and Eckert
13	An analog computer can be worked directly with	A. magnetic tapes B. punched card C. magnetic disk D. none of the above
14	The most powerful computers are	A. super minis B. super micros C. mainframe computers D. Supercomputer
15	A computer can be defined as an electronic device that can	A. carry out arithmetic operation B. carry out logical operation C. do complicated calculation D. accept and possessed data by

16	Data processing is also called :	A. Data computing B. Information technology C. Information system D. Calculating
17	A computer can be defined as an electronic device that can (choose the most precise definition)	A. carry out arithmetic operation B. carry out logical operation C. do complicated calculation D. accept or process data by implementing sequentially a set of stored instructions
18	Which of the following is associated with second generations computers.	A. transistors B. megnetic core memory C. high level procedural language D. all of the above
19	Hellerith's Tabulating Machine company eventually became.	A. IBM B. AT & T C. Apple D. General Electric
20	For printing of large drawings and images we use	A. Laser printer B. Plotter C. Line printer D. Dot matrix printer
21	The basic operation performed by the computer is called	A. arithmetic operation B. logic operation C. storage and retrieval operation D. all of above
22	The name for the screen clarity is :	A. Resolution B. LCD C. Discrete D. Pixel
23	A digital computer performs its computation by	A. counting B. mechanical means C. analogy D. guessing
24	A computer has very high speed ,accuracy,and reliability ,Its intelligent quotient could be of the order of	A. 0 B. 10 C. 15 D. 20
25	A computer is capable of performing almost any task, provided that it can be.	A. coded B. memorized C. analyzed D. reduced to a series of logical steps
26	A Digitizer uses a mouse like copying device called	A. Puck B. Push C. Pop D. Paste
27	The computer program consists of mainly the following number of parts	A. 3 B. 2 C. 4 D. 5
28	Which is not a professional computer job?	A. system analyst B. programmer C. user D. data entry operator
29	_____is not an example of input device.	A. Speaker B. Scaner C. Mouse D. Digital Camera
30	The microphone converts the sound into	A. Mechanical signals B. Software C. Electrical signals D. GUI
31	The accuracy of analog computers as compared to digital computer is.	A. more B. less C. nearly same D. unpredictable
32	_____ key is used to cancel the current operation	A. Alt B. Caps Lock C. Num lock

33	An analog computer produces its results in the form of.	A. numbers B. codes of '0's and '1's C. log format D. graphs
34	Most mainframe computers are basically.	A. 4 bit machines B. 8 bit machines C. 32 bit machines D. 16 bit machines
35	Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator (ENIAC machine) belongs to the	A. first generation digital computer B. second generation computer C. third generation computer D. fourth generation computer
36	A digital compute performs its computations by	A. mechanical means B. analogy C. guessing D. counting
37	Which of the following is associated with second generation computers	A. transistors B. high level procedural language C. magnetic core memory D. all of above
38	The general-purpose processor on a chip is otherwise known as the.	A. ENIAC B. minicomputer C. pocket calculator D. microprocessor
39	Who is pioneer in the field of computer language who played an important role in the development of COBOL.	A. Grace M.Hopper B. How H.Aiken C. John von Neumann D. Thomas J.Watson
40	The major generational problem of the early first generation computers was	A. inaccurate results B. poor reliability C. delayed results D. limited capabilities
41	A digital computer performs its computation by	A. guessing B. analogy C. counting D. mechanical means
42	A Terabyte represents about	A. 1 quadrillion bytes B. 1 trillion bytes C. 1 billion bytes D. 1 million bytes
43	A microprocessor has memory location from 0000 to 3FFF, each storing one byte. The number of bytes, the memory can stored is.	A. 8,192 B. 16,384 C. 32,768 D. 4,096
44	Historically, the first computers were used for.	A. text processing B. data storage C. simulation and modeling D. arithmetic calculations
45	Pick out the wrong statement about computers.	A. it is a logical machine B. it can access any piece of information that it has in store C. it is devoid of emotion, has no feelings or instincts D. it approaches its information is unrestricted manner
46	A computer drive its basic strength from	A. speed B. accuracy C. memory D. all of above
47	Laser beam technology is used in one of the following	A. Monitors B. Magnetic Disk C. Optical Disks D. Mouse
48	An inkiet pirnter is an example of a(n):	A. LASER printer B. Impact Printer C. COM printer D. NON-Impact Printer
49	Printer is an example of	A. Softcopy B. Hardcopy C. Photocopy D. Nothing

50	What is the size of standard floppy disk?	A. 6 1/2^n B. 3 1/2^n C. 8 1/2^n D. 4 1/2^n
51	A computer has very high speed ,accuracy,and reliability ,Its intelligent quotient could be of the order of	A. 0 B. 10 C. 15 D. 20
52	Stored instruction and data in digital computer consist of	A. alphabets B. numerals C. character D. bits
53	Data is permanently stored in	A. Hard disk B. Ram C. Printer D. Cache Memory
54	The concurrent processing of computer program via terminals on one computer system is an example of.	A. real time processing B. time-sharing C. Interactive processing D. all of the above
55	A program or set of programs that is specially designed to control the computer system is called:	A. System software B. Application C. Freeware D. Shareware
56	_____ is not an application software	A. internet B. Device drive C. Games D. Multimedia software
57	PDP-5,PDP-8,IBM-360 series and IBM-370 series belong to the.	A. first generation computers B. second generation computers C. third generation computers D. fourth generation computers
58	Is Secondary storage device	A. CD-ROM B. ROM C. Cache D. RAM
59	The basic operation performed by the computer is called	A. arithmetic operation B. logic operation C. storage and retrieval operation D. all of above
60	The keys starting with Character F1 to F12 is	A. Arrow keys B. Function keys C. Alphabet keys D. Numeric keys
61	A computer has very high speed, accuracy and reliability . Its intelligent quotient could be of the order of	A. 0 B. 10 C. 15 D. 20
62	Collection of raw facts and fiaures is called :	A. Information B. Processing C. Data D. Output
63	An analog computer can be worked directly with.	A. magnetic tapes B. punched card C. magnetic disk D. none of the above
64	The main advantage of analog computers compared to digital computers is that they are more.	A. efficient in continuous calculations such as differentiation and integration B. efficient in handling vast data C. accurate and precise D. reliable
65	An electronic device that accepts. process data and produces information is called	A. input devices B. computer C. output devices D. operating system
66	Rearranging of data in sequence is called	A. updating B. editing C. batching D. sorting

67	The use of computer for business applications is attractive because of its/	A. accuracy B. reliability C. speed D. all of the above
68	Arranging classified data in a predetermined sequence to facilitate processing is called.	A. storing B. sorting C. processing D. classifying
69	The basic operation performed by a computer is.	A. arithmetic operations B. logic operations C. storage and retrieval operations D. all of the above
70	_____ is a category software	A. application software B. system software C. both a and b D. none of these
71	Pick up the wrong statement in the analogy of mechanical and electrical devices.	A. resistance is analog of damping B. inductance is analog of mass C. capacitance is analog of spring D. charge is analog of displacement
72	_____key is used to change lowercase letters mode to uppercase and vice versa.	A. Alt B. Enter C. Ctrl D. Caps Lock
73	Pointing devices are	A. Mouse B. Trackball C. Touch Screen D. All of the above
74	Time scaling in analog computers is done to make them.	A. operate fast B. operate slowly C. operate in time delay mode D. either operate fast or operate slowly
75	_____is input device.	A. Keyboard B. Touchpad C. Microphone D. All
76	An integrated circuit is.	A. a complex circuit B. an integrating device C. fabricated on a tiny silicon chip D. another name for chip
77	Operating System involved by AT&T is	A. Macintosh B. Unix C. OS/2 D. Windows
78	The device drive is an example of :	A. Application software B. System software C. Freeware D. Shareware
79	A bit can be	A. 1 and 0 B. 1 or 0 C. 1 only D. 0 only
80	_____ pointing device uses the sensors to detect the touch of a finger	A. Touchscreen B. Light Pen C. Pointing Stick D. Joystick
81	The disadvantage of analog computer over the digital computer lies in its.	A. set up being closely resembling the physical system B. having parallel structure and low cost C. being readily tied up with a physically system without using expensive inter phase D. need for scaling, limited number of units, limited accuracy
82	The analog computer deals directly with	A. number of pulses B. measured values of continuous physical magnitudes C. signal in the form of 0-1 D. signal in discrete values from 0-9
83	_____ is secondary device	A. Hard Disk drive B. CD-ROM drive

83	_____is secondary device	C. Tape drive D. All
84	Types of Flat-Panel Display are	A. LCD B. EL C. Gas-plasma D. All of the above
85	Binary coded decimal number express each decimal digit as	A. binary degits B. nibble C. word D. byte
86	A computer can't do anything without.	A. program B. Input device C. Output device D. VDU
87	Who developed the first automatic electronic digital computer prototype between 1935 and 1942.	A. John Atanasoff B. J. Presper Eckert C. William Shockley D. Thomas J.Watson
88	A computer drives its basic strength from	A. speed B. accuracy C. memory D. all of above
89	Arrow keys are also known as :	A. Function keys B. Cursor control keys C. Toggle keys D. Special keys
90	Charles Babbage set out to create a device that could carry out any calculation to twenty digits of accuracy called a(n):.	A. computer B. analytical engine C. calculator D. mainframe
91	Another name of main memory is :	A. Secondary memory B. Primary storage C. Permanent Memory D. None
92	The Barcode is called	A. Universal product code B. EBCDIC code C. ASCII Code D. Unicode
93	_____ pointing devices has a vertical handle like a gearshift lever:	A. Light pen B. Pointing stick C. Trackball D. Joystick
94	The most powerful computers are	A. Supercomputer B. super micros C. mainframe computers D. super minis
95	A computer drive its basic strength from	A. speed B. accuracy C. memory D. all of above
96	Pick out of the wrong statement about computers	A. It is a logical machine B. it can be access any piece of information that it has in store C. it is devoid of emotion has no feeling or instincts D. it approaches its information in unrestricted manner
97	Binary Coded decimal number express each decimal digit as	A. binary digits B. nibble C. word D. byte
98	A physical system can be modeled by a set of.	A. Boolean equations B. logic equations C. differential equations D. linear algebraic equations
99	The analog computer deal directly with.	A. number or pulses B. measured values of continuous physical magnitudes C. signals in the form of 0 or 1 D. signal in discrete values form 0 to 9
		A. inaccurate results

100	The major operational problem of the early first generation computers was	A. inaccurate results **B. poor reliability** C. delayed results D. limited capabilities
101	The use of computer for business application is attractive because of its	A. accuracy B. reliability C. speed **D. all of above**
102	IBM-1401, CDC-6600, IBM-7030 etc. belong to the.	A. first generation computers **B. second generation computers** C. third generation computers D. fourth generation computers
103	_____ is not a hardware component.	A. Input device B. Secondary Storage C. Processor **D. Operating system**
104	Computer is a combination of:	A. Software B. Hardware **C. Both A and B** D. None
105	_____ devices is used chek and process the test marks of students	**A. OMR** B. Barcode Reader C. An example of smart card D. MICR
106	The most powerful computers are.	A. super minis B. super micros C. super mainframe **D. super computers**
107	The focus of the fifth generation is.	**A. connectivity** B. symbolic languages C. silicon D. memory chips
108	Raw data is processed by the computer into.	A. number sheets B. updates C. paragraphs **D. information**
109	Electron NumericaL integrator and Calculator belongs to the	**A. first generation digital computer** B. second generation computers C. third generation computers D. fourth generation computers
110	computers that deal with discrete data are called.	A. discrete computers **B. digital computers** C. analog computers D. micro computers
111	A computer is capable of performing almost any task provided that it can be	A. coded B. memorized C. analyzed **D. reduced to a series of logical steps**
112	The first computer to use electrical power was developed by	A. Herman Hollerith B. Thomas J,Watson C. John.V Atanasoff **D. Howard Aiken**
113	_____input device is not a pointing device	**A. Scanner** B. Pointing Stick C. Digitizing Tablet D. Touchpad
114	First-generation computers were characterized by the use of the.	A. microprocessor **B. vacuum tube** C. transistor D. integrated circuit
115	Imaging uses what device to input data:	A. Tablet B. Icon C. Barcode Reader **D. Scanner**
116	The first computer to use electrical power was developed by.	**A. Herman Hollerith** B. Thomes J. Watson C. John V. Atanasoff D. Howard Aiken
117	Who is regarded as the father of computers	A. John Napier B. Pascal **C. Charles Babbage** D. Hollerith

		D. Hollerith
118	The Mark I was built by.	A. Thomas Watson B. Dr. John Mauchly C. Howard Aiken D. Howard Aiken
119	A hybrid computer is the one having combined properties of.	A. Super and microcomputers B. Mini and microcomputers C. Analog and digital computers D. None of the above
120	_____ is an autio input device:	A. Digital camera B. Microphone C. Video camera D. Speaker
121	_____is an example of packaged software	A. MS word B. Front page C. MS-Access D. All
122	Raw data is processed by the computer into	A. number of sheet B. updates C. paragraph D. information
123	CPU stand for:	A. Control Program Unit B. Central Processing Unit C. Central Programming Unit D. Centre Product unit
124	The computer programe consists mainly the following number of parts	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
125	The differential equations are solved by.	A. analog computers B. digital computers C. differential machine D. both analog and digital computers
126	1 byte consists of	A. 4 bits B. 8 bits C. 16 bits D. 32 bits
127	Functions can perform by using mouse	A. Double-click B. Drag and Drop C. Right-click D. All of the above
128	A set of instructions in a computer is:	A. Software B. Program C. Hardware D. Both A and B
129	Primary storage for the UNIVAC was via	A. punched cards B. transistors C. magnetic cores D. disk packs
130	Video Display Adapters that takes 1024 x 768 pixels are	A. VGA B. SVGA C. XGA D. GSA