

ECAT Computer Science Chapter 2 Digital Computer Fundamentals Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Maximum length of co-axial cable used in LAN is	A. 120 meter B. 110 meter C. 100 meter D. 90 meter
2	The complex set of electrical circuitry that executes program instructions is called the.	A. register B. central processing unit C. accumulator D. bus line
3	A LAN is a combination of.	A. LAN cables B. Network adapter card C. LAN Application Software D. All of the above
4	The clock speed of a computer is measured in.	A. megahertz B. kilobytes C. megabytes D. binary digits
5	Computer operations are synchronized by.	A. the CPU clock B. megabytes C. the binary system D. E-time
6	Bandwidth requirement for human voice is	A. 100000 to 200000 B. 5000 to 20000 C. 20000 to 30000 D. 25000 to 50000
7	The card which is used for Internet	A. Network card B. Modem card C. VGA card D. Graphic card
8	Step-by-step instructions that run the computer are.	A. hardware B. documents C. programs D. CPUs
9	Which is not associated with the main memory of computer.	A. semiconductor memory B. core memory C. read only memory D. sequential memory
10	Wrong Statement.	A. Information stored in RAM can be changed by over writing it B. Information stored in ROM cannot be changed by over writing it C. Information can be stored in any location of RAM D. Computer main memory can be accessed only sequentially
11	Memory is divided into many numerically addressed.	A. logic B. locations C. codes D. cells
12	Transmit data in the form of light is called	A. Fiber glass B. UTP C. Color glass D. None
13	Which one is not network topology?	A. Star B. Ring C. Circle D. Bus
14	Which one the common protocols is used for E-mail?	A. FTP B. PPP C. SMTP D. POP

15	Which of the following will happen when data is entered into a memory location	A. It will change the address of the memory location B. It will add to the content of the location C. It will not be fruitful if there is already some data in that location D. It will erase the previous content
16	What does ISDN stands for?	A. International Service Data Network B. International Service Digital Network C. Integrated Service Data Network D. Integrated Service Digital Network
17	A connection of same type of network is	A. Bridge B. Repeater C. Gateway D. Router
18	The central processing Unit (CPU) comprises of.	A. memory, VDU , and printer B. input device , output device and memory C. store , arithmetic and logic unit and control unit D. software, hardware and power supply unit
19	The heart of the digital computer is	A. control unit B. memory unit C. logic unit D. visual display unit
20	During E-time the ALU.	A. examines the instruction B. enters the instruction C. executes the instruction D. elicits the instruction
21	The most common protocol used in WAN is	A. Ethernet B. X25 C. IEEE D. ISO
22	SNA stands for	A. Simple Network Adapter B. System Network Arhitecture C. System Network Application D. Small Network Application
23	SNA is an example of	A. De Jure Protocol B. De Facto Protocol C. Network organization D. None
24	Which of the following is Internet Protocol?	A. Y25 B. TCP/IP C. PCT/PI D. ITTT
25	A search engine is	A. A software to search for engines B. A device search for motor engine C. A website that sells products and services D. A website that look through databases for matching criteria
26	A bootstrap is.	A. a memory device B. a device to support the computer C. a small initialization program to start up a computer D. an error correction technique
27	Memory capacity may be expressed in.	A. microseconds B. kilobytes C. bits D. cycles
28	Software to persue the Internet	A. Gateway B. Videoconferencing C. Browser D. Teleconferencing
29	A device which connects multiple nodes to the network is	A. A modem B. A Hub C. A repeater D. A router
30	During E-time the ALU..	A. examines the instruction B. enters the instruction C. executes the instruction D. elicts the instruction

		D. shows the instruction
31	Ethernet bus topologies used following Ethernet cabling	A. Thin Net B. Thick Net C. Bold Net D. a , b
32	IEEE 802.3 is	A. Device Name B. Protocol C. Topology D. None
33	Another name for a logic chip is.	A. PROM B. memory C. microprocessor D. ROM
34	The entire computer is coordinated by	A. The ALU B. the accumulator C. arithmetic operators D. the control unit
35	A computer can be defined as an electronic device that can: (choose the most precise definition).	A. carry out logical functions B. carry out arithmetical operations C. accept and process data using a set of stored instructions D. present information on a VDU
36	On a linear bus topology cabling can be extended by using following device	A. Network Adapter Card B. Barrel Connector C. Terminator D. Modem Card
37	The Media Access Control sub layer resides in which layer	A. Data link B. Physical C. Network D. Transport
38	Information travels between components of a computer through groups of wires called.	A. cards B. busses C. slots D. ports
39	The highest layer of OSI model is	A. Physical layer B. Network layer C. Presentation layer D. Application layer
40	A bus line consists of.	A. registers B. accumulators C. parallel data paths D. machine cycles
41	The unit that transforms data into information is the.	A. CPU B. ROM C. DVD D. OCR
42	The operation of arithmetic logic unit (ALU) is directed by.	A. the ALU itself B. program C. control unit D. memory unit
43	Pick out the correct definition of buffer.	A. Buffer is a hardware device that stores data outside the CPU B. Buffer is that portion of the CPU memory which stores program instructions C. Buffer is a temporary storage between the CPU memory and a peripheral device D. Buffer is a device to convert input data into a computer readable form
44	The unit that transform data in informaion is the	A. CPU B. ROM C. DVD D. OCR
45	If one or more computers are connected to a central Hub, this topology is called	A. Ring topology B. Bus topology C. Star topology D. Modulation
46	A CPU has.	A. control unity consisting of program counter and instruction decoder, and arithmetic unit having accumulator B. bubble memory C. visual display unit

		D. auxiliary storage unit
47	At the beginning of the instruction cycle, the contents of the Instruction Register specify.	A. Operand for the instruction being executed B. Instruction itself C. Operand for the instruction to be executed next D. None of above
48	The business conducted with the help of computer network is called	A. E-commercial B. E-commerce C. E-comunication D. Nothing
49	Network topologies are categorized into the following basic types	A. Bus, Ring B. Star , Tree C. Mesh D. All of the above
50	The heart of a digital computer is.	A. control unit B. memory unit C. logic unit D. visual display unit
51	The central processing unit comprises of	A. memory ,VDU and printers B. input devices output devices and memory C. software arithmetic and logic unit,and control unit D. software,hardware,and power supply unit
52	The function of an OP code is.	A. To instruct the CPU B. To translate a mnemonic C. Operate the I/O devices D. To act as a buffer
53	Desktop and personal computers are other names for.	A. micro computers B. mini computers C. mainframes D. peripheral equipment
54	The entire computer system is coordinated by.	A. the ALU B. the accumulator C. the control unit D. arithmetic operators
55	Data and instructions are put into primary storage by.	A. memory B. the control unit C. secondary storage D. the ALU
56	The central processing unit comprises of	A. software,hardware,and power supply unit B. software arithmetic and logic unit,and control unit C. memory ,VDU and printers D. input devices output devices and memory
57	The CCITT protocol is the same as	A. x.25 B. Y.25 C. C25 D. d25
58	The different memory locations are identified by hexadecimal numbers called.	A. ASCII code B. bytes C. BCD numbers D. addresses
59	A network that covers large area, city, country and World is called	A. LAN B. WAN C. Router D. Bridge
60	The heart of a digital computer is....	A. control unit B. memory unit C. logic unit D. visual display unit
61	OSI model has	A. 11 layers B. 7 layers C. 3 layers D. 10 layers
62	Each location in primary storage is assigned a unique.	A. data B. field C. name D. address

63	How many pairs of computers can simultaneously communicate on Ethernet LAN	A. 1 B. 3 C. Multiple D. 4
64	The cabling joining the Hub is called	A. Spine B. RS 45 connector C. RS 232 serial port D. Modem card
65	The following register keeps track of the program during execution.	A. Address register B. Program counter C. Data register D. Accumulator
66	The term "time slicing" need not apply to.	A. On line transacting processing B. Batch processing C. Real time processing D. None of the above
67	During E time the ALU	A. examines the instruction B. enters the instruction C. executes the instruction D. elicits the instruction
68	A network that covers small geographic area or single or group of buildings is called	A. WAN B. LAN C. Bridge D. Gateway
69	The term word in computer terminology refers to.	A. bits formed into groups B. coded instructions C. memory size D. language used
70	Which of the following is an example of volatile memory.	A. ROM B. RAM C. PROM D. Hard disk
71	Which of the following is a Correct definition of volatile memory?..	A. It loses its contents at high ambient temperatures B. Its contents are lost on failure of power supply C. It has to be kept in air tight boxes always D. It is the latest type of bubble memory
72	The process of executing several programs simultaneously by the use of more than one processing unit is called.	A. Multiprogramming B. Time sharing C. Multiprocessing D. Batch processing
73	A CPU has	A. control unit consisting of program counter and instruction decoded, and arithmetic unit having accumulator. B. bubble memory C. visual display unit D. auxiliary storage unit
74	The number of bytes in the following number (1111, 1011, 0111,0100,1010) is.	A. 5 B. 2 1/2 C. 10 D. 1 2/4