ECAT Computer Science Chapter 7 Fortran 77 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Loading the operating system into a personal computer is called	A. booting B. prompting C. interrupting D. paging
2	NOS refers to	A. network open system B. booting C. network operating system D. round-robin scheduling
3	An operating system is a	A. set of users B. form of time-sharing C. set of programs D. supervisor program
4	Which of the following description relates to a floppy diskette	A. 9-track 1600 BPI B. double sided double density C. 33 Mhz - zero-wait time D. 40 MB capacity
5	A language designed to generate routing business reports is	A. COBOL B. LISP C. RPG D. ALGOL
6	Real time system	A. are effective in process control B. process transactions by means of direct-access devices C. process data in manner similar to batch-access devices D. are not possible to achieve control
7	In computer science, by information we mean	A. Any output coming out form B. Processed data put in intelligent form C. A report printed by computer D. Plural of data
8	Most of the errors in computer system could be attributed due to	A. virus B. programming errors C. hardware problems D. data entry errors
9	Use to ensure that no alternative is overlooked during data analysis.	A. data flow diagram B. organization chart C. Gantt chart D. decision table
10	The phase following detail design is,	A. preliminary investigation B. implementation C. system development D. system conversion
11	Scheduling deadlines and milestones can be shown on a.	A. system survey B. decision table C. prototype D. Gantt chart
12	When the control unit directs the ALU to perform an operation on the data, the machine cycle is involved in its.	A. first step B. third step C. second step D. fourth step
13	Software that translates assembly language into machine language is	A. a binary translator B. a compiler C. an assembler D. a link-loader
14	An interface is basically a component that	A. test the system B. corrects the errors in program C. allows two incompatible entities with one another D. enhances the capability of a system/equipment

15	For calculating taxes, input to a computer could be.	A. numbers representing wages B. income C. tax tables D. all of the above
16	Which of the following variable name is legal?	A. PAK 123 B. A * B C. COMPUTER D. A/B
17	The fist Apple computer was built in	A. a garage B. a warehouse C. an apartment D. a factory
18	The iteration count for the DO statement DO 110 K = 3,19,4 will be	A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
19	In EBCDIC (extended binary coded decimal interchange code) each character is denoted by	A. 3 bits B. 4 bits C. 5 bits D. 8 bits
20	A systems analyst would observe the flow of data and interrelations of people within an organization during.	A. detail design B. preliminary design C. systems analysis D. a system survey
21	The process of allocating main memory to programs and keeping the programs in memory separate from each other is called	A. memory protection B. memory management C. virtual storage D. real storage
22	An A/D converter does the conversion from	A. Digital to analog B. Analog to digital C. Voltage to ampere D. Direct to alternate current
23	A standardized business language is	A. CODASYL B. BASIC C. COBOL D. Ada
24	Another name for an operating environment is	A. page B. layer C. shell D. supervisor
25	Simulation is a process in which	A. computer is used to control a process B. computer gather data for later processing C. full capacity of the system is utilized D. the computer system and program are used to produce actions similars to those in a real physical system
26	The signal that the computer is awaiting a command from the user	A. prompt B. time slice C. event D. interrupt
27	An assembly language uses	A. English words B. mnemonic codes C. 0s and 1s D. binary digits
28	A typical microcomputer has 64 K memory. It has 65,536 registers,each register storing 1 byte Each register is called	A. memory location B. address C. byte D. word
29	The FORTRAN equivalent of the mathematical expression ab/cd is.	A. A * B / C * D B. A.B / C.D C. A * B / (C*D) D. A*B/B*D
30	The smallest unit of information is a(n).	A. byte B. bit C. element D. atom
31	A 64 K-bit word computer has	A. 64 x 1000 bits B. 64 x 1012 bits C. 64 x 1020 bits

C. 64 x 1024 bits
D. 64 x 1024 bits

32	Which of the following is not a component of telecommunications?	A. sender B. office device C. medium D. receiver
33	A collection of software that controls the overall operation of a computer is called	A. application software B. programming language C. system software D. operating software
34	The language named for a French mathematician is	A. C B. Ada C. Pascal D. Modula-3
35	An error in a computer hardware and software is called a bug. Another name for its is	A. glitch B. hacker C. virus D. pixel
36	A bootstrap is.	A. the flat cable that connects the CPU to the printer B. the flat cable from the disk controller card to the disk drive C. additional memory device D. a small initialization program to start up the computer
37	When a bank teller uses a computer terminal to know the balance in a customer's account it is an example of	A. on-line updating B. off-line processing C. on-line processing D. on-line query
38	Rearranging data in a new sequence is known as.	A. Updating B. Batching C. Sorting D. Summarising
39	An on-screen picture	A. page B. NOC C. icon D. spool
40	The physical parts of a computer system are called.	A. software B. input C. output D. hardware
41	Which of the following is increasing as computer technology progresses?	A. speed B. efficiency C. hardware reliability D. all of these are inceasing
42	An application package is used to	A. Meet specific needs of a user B. Run the computer system better C. Run the compiler smoothly D. Enable operating system control hardware better
43	The fastest type of ADC is	A. time interval B. parallel C. closed loop D. successive
44	In the course of a systems project, systems design	A. follows systems analysis B. follows development C. precedes systems analysis D. is the fourth phase
45	Management of an operating system is handled by	A. by interpreter B. the supervisor program C. utility program D. the CPU
46	Page frames are typically	A. 1K or 2K bytes B. 3K or 4K bytes C. 2K or 3K bytes D. 2K or 4K bytes
47	A collection of related fields in data organizing is called	A. group B. register C. file D. record
48	TIme-sharing of resources by users is usually.	A. based on time slices B. based on input C. event-driven

49	The five basic parts of a computer system are	A. hardware, software, memory,VDU, and magnetic tape B. store,arithmatic and logic unit, control unit, input device, and output device C. CPU, ALU,software,firmware, and operating system D. data bus,control lines,address bus,memory, and printer
50	In multiprogramming, the process of confining each program to certain defined limits in memory is called	A. spooling B. time-sharing C. program scheduling D. memory protection
51	Assuming 8 bit for data, 1 bit for parity, 1 start bit and 2 stop bits, the number of characters that 1200 BPS communication line can transmit.	A. 10 CPS B. 120 CPS C. 12 CPS D. none of these
52	Computers that are used to control temperature and humidity in buildings are considered to be.	A. Software B. special-purpose C. non-programmable D. analytical engines
53	The technique whereby part of the program is stored on disk and is brought into memory for execution as needed is called	A. memory allocation B. interrupts C. virtual storage D. prioritized memory
54	The presence of both data and its related instructions in an object is	A. C++ B. encapsulation C. orientation D. inheritance
55	Computer follows a simple rule called GIGO, GIGO stand for	A. good input, good output B. great instructions, great output C. garbage in, garbage out D. gated input, gated output
56	After starting the solution to a problem is pesudocode, the next step would be	A. testing the program B. coding the program C. documenting the program D. translating the program
57	Storage of 1K means that it has following number of storage locations	A. 1000 B. 964 C. 1024 D. 1032
58	Pick up wrong statement regarding analog computers	A. Initial conditions during integration operation are imposed in an analog computer during reset mode B. Differentiators is analog circuit are not popular, became they are incapable of handling noisy ramp signals C. Memory or storage is an essential component of an analog computer D. Repetitive operations of analog computers are done to get a display on oscilloscope
59	An organic chip is called a.	A. storage chip B. biochip C. microchip D. silicon chip
60	Integrated circuits are housed in.	A. vacuum tubes B. transistors C. software D. silicon chips
61	The widely used code in data communication is.	A. a bit ASCII B. 7 bit ASCII C. EBCDIC D. none of these
62	Point of sale terminal to.	A. Terminals associated with MICR B. Smart terminal C. Terminal associated with OCR D. None of above
63	Which of the following is the example of sequential circuit	A. flip-flop B. counter C. shift register D. accumulator

64	Which of the following FORTRAN statement is valid?	A. DIST=VELO * + TIME B. HYP ** 2=BASE **2 + PERP ** 2 C. X = X +1.0 D. SAL + COMM = 180.0 + PROFIT
65	Temporary storage areas within the CPU are called	A. ROMs B. Registers C. Accumulators D. Address
66	The lowest level of management is concerned with	A. Operational information B. Traditional information C. Long Term planning D. Strategic information
67	In preparing a program, desk-checking and translation are example of	A. coding B. planning C. testing D. documentating
68	What is telecommuting?	A. a special form of electronic mail B. a new trend in roboties that may take the place of cars C. a trend towards working at home using personal computers and modems D. none of these
69	When the control unit gets an instruction it is called	A. E-mail B. machine time C. I-time D. ALU time
70	The correct order of data hierarchy is	A. bit-byte-record-field-file-data base B. bit-byte-record-field-file-data base C. bit-byte-file-record-field-data base D. bit-byte-field-record-file-data base
71	The person who requests study or work on a system is the.	A. client B. analyst C. change agent D. user
72	Turning an entire project over to an outside firm for development is called.	A. auditing B. outsourcing C. preliminary investigation D. prototype
73	In the computer world, the word digital means information that is in.	A. discrete units B. units that can be counted C. continuous , smooth form D. a and b
74	The kind of interview where all questions are planned in advance is called	A. preplanned B. structured C. observation D. unstructutred
75	The corresponding memory spaces for pages are called	A. page utility B. page frames C. page blocks D. page modules
76	A portable operating system	A. generic B. backup C. allocated D. utility
77	The process of detecting, locating and correcting logic error is called	A. desk-checking B. translating C. debugging D. documenting
78	Popular object-oriented languages.	A. Pascal, Modula-3 B. C++ , Smalltalk C. LOGO , PROLOG D. COBOL , BASIC
79	Implementation of a program involves	A. Compilation of the program B. Debugging the program C. Testing the program with data D. All of the above
80	Prewritten standard file-handling programs are called	A. pull-down menus B. language C. supervisors D. utilities

81	Error reports are an example of	A. sheduled report B. on-demand reports C. exception reports D. external reports
82	The output of a sequential circuit depends upon	A. present input B. past inputs C. both a and b D. none of a and b
83	Take-a-turn time-sharing	A. spooling B. interfacing C. round-robin-scheduling D. prompting
84	A person who gains illegal access to a computer system.	A. hacker B. worm C. software D. zapper
85	A type of computer that is faster because it has fewer instructions.	A. symbolic B. RISC C. ASCII-8 D. ROM burner
86	Pictures on a monitor are composed of tiny dots called.	A. a pixels B. CRTs C. VDTs D. elements
87	The technique in shared systems that avoid interspersed printout from several programs is	A. paging B. queuing C. slicing D. spooling
88	In FORTRAN, the variable COUNT is used as.	A. integer variable B. real variable C. logical variable D. complex variable
89	The instruction that tell the computer what to do are called.	A. software B. output C. hardware D. telecommunication
90	Distribution data entry means that data can be	A. Entered at different location where it originates B. Sent to different locations from a central place C. Access from different places known as distribution points D. Distributed through a network
91	Comments in the program itself are part of	A. compiling B. translating C. linking D. documenting
92	The first few working computers.	A. were all made by American scientists B. were used almost exclusively for text processing C. generally had black and white CRT screen D. were, for the most part, developed for wartime uses
93	A computer process information	A. as direct by the operator B. automatically C. at once D. gradually and eventually
94	Which of the following IC logic family has maximum fan out capacity?	A. TTL B. DTL C. MOS D. CMOS
95	How many input leads will be required for a chip containing four two-input Not gates?	A. 7 B. 14 C. 12 D. 13
96	Identify the legal FORTRAN arithmetic assignment statement?	A. X = a+b +<u>1</u> B. 0.75 = A - B^c C. SN - a * (1-r **n) / (1 - r) D. NET + PR = SALE - COST

A. concurrent time

97	The time between the user's request and the computer's reply	A. concurrent time B. response time C. allocation time D. event time
98	An emerging technology that provides nonvolatile memory chips is.	A. flash memory B. PROM C. CMOS D. CISC
99	A parallel interface	A. transmit one bit at a time B. transmit one or more bits at a time using a single wire C. transmit 8 or more bits at a time using as many wires D. cannot be used to connect a printer to a PC
100	A dump terminal signifies that	A. It has lower IQ compared to an intelligent terminal B. It can not be used as an independent computer C. It does not have a keyboard connected to it D. It belongs to firs generation computers
101	Excess-3 code is known as	A. Weighted code B. cyclic redundancy code C. algebraic code D. self complementing
102	The ability of an object to interpret a message using its own methods is called	A. Polymorphism B. encapsulation C. inheritance D. messaging
103	Pick out the wrong definition	A. Access time - time needed to access the output B. EDP- acronym for Electronic Data Processing C. COBOL - a language used for business data processing D. Control unit - heart of a computer
104	Program maintenance means	A. Maintaining a program exactly the way it was initially developed B. Changing a program due to changes in the organization C. Removing the errors from a program D. Changing a program due to changes in the organization
105	In preparing a program, one should first	A. plan the solution B. code the program C. document the problem D. define the problem
106	Examples of pointing devices that are used for computer input are.	A. joysticks B. mice C. trackballs D. all of the above
107	Which of the following is termed ad minimum error code?	A. Binary code B. Gary code C. Excess 3-code D. Octal code
108	A string of binary digits treated as a unit is called a.	A. bit B. byte C. word D. character
109	The lowest level of programming language is	A. nonprocedural language B. assembly language C. BASIC D. machine language
110	In developing a program, documentation should be done	A. as the last step B. throughout the process C. only to explain errors D. only during the design phase
111	The concept of sending/receiving text etc, on computer networks is called	A. on-line database B. Electronic mail C. Teleconferencing D. Electronic mail

112	All of the following are normally input devices except for.	A. a digital camera B. a mouse C. an LCD D. a digitizer (scanner)
113	An English-like language that one can use as a program design tool is	A. BASIC B. pseudocode C. PL/I D. Pascal
114	A fourth-generation language used for database retrieval	A. high level language B. assembly language C. query language D. procedural langauage
115	The part of the computer system which performs the house keeping functions is called	A. Interpreter B. Compiler C. Operating system D. Assembler
116	A computer program written in a high level language is called a	A. Source program B. Object program C. Machine language program D. None of the above
117	Programming and testing are elements of.	A. system analysis B. system development C. implementation D. system design
118	Error messages provided by a compiler are called	A. bug B. diagnostic C. translation D. mistakes
119	During the development of a program, drawing a flowchart is a means to	A. plan the solution B. code the program C. define the problem D. document the problem
120	Debug is a term denoting	A. error correction process B. writing of instruction in developing a new program C. fault detection in equipment D. determine useful life
121	A group of characters that are treated as a single entity.	A. bit B. byte C. word D. address
122	The correct processing unit	A. is operated from the control panel B. is controlled by the auxiliary storage unit C. is controlled by input as it enters the system D. controls all input,output, and processing
123	A COBOL program has how many divisions	A. four B. two C. five D. seven
124	By word processing we mean	A. Processing only words and not the number B. String manipulation C. A method of providing facility of text processing D. A software game for playing with words like "Hang man"
125	One Megabyte is equivalent to.	A. 2^{10} bytes B. 2^{20} bytes C. 2^{30} bytes D. none of these
126	The first high-level language to be introduced was	A. COBOL B. FORTRAN C. Pascal D. Ada
127	If a processor does not have direct and unassisted access to data items, these items are said to be.	A. off line B. Time Shared C. on line D. None of these
		A. phase shifter

128	Diodes are used in analog computer circuit as	B. rectifier C. binary logic D. limiter
129	Mainframe computers are capable of communicating with several users simultaneously by.	A. using a terminal B. using a supercomputer C. using a workstation D. timesharing
130	In time division Multiplexing.	A. Time is doubled between bits of a byte B. Time slicing at CPU level takes place C. Total time available in the channel is divided between users and each user is allotted a time slice D. None of above
131	The data obtained by counting are called	A. digital data B. continuous data C. analog data D. discrete data
132	The number 7F00 in Hexadecimal when multiplied by 61 us	A. 7F16 B. 167F00 C. 7F006 D. None of these
133	Computer follows a simple principle called GIGO which meas	A. Garbage input good output B. garbage in garbage out C. great instruction great output D. good input good output
134	Object program is	A. A program written in machine language B. A program to be translated into machine language C. The translation of a high-level language into machine language D. None of the above
135	Specifying the kind of input, processing, and output required for a program occurs when	A. planning the solution B. flowcharting the problem C. coding the problem D. defining the problem
136	The memory area for programs with highest priority	A. page frames B. the background C. shells D. queues
137	Which one of the following is a graphical shell?	A. UNIX B. page C. utility program D. GUI
138	Which of the following is associated with optics	A. Winchester B. RAM C. CD-ROM D. None of these
139	The term 'baud' is a measure of the	A. speed at which data travels over a communications line B. capacity of memory C. error detection/correction capability of computer system D. instruction execution time
140	The term 'word' in computer terminology refers to	A. bit formed into groups B. coded instructions C. memory size D. language used
141	Another name for virtual memory is	A. virtual page B. foregound C. background D. utility
142	To activate an object, send	A. a message B. an instance C. a method D. an attribute
143	Real time computing is possible because of the following number of storage locations	A. storage capability B. high speed C. accuracy D. versatility
		A. special purpose

144	Which type of computer operates by directly counting numbers.	B. analog C. digital D. hybrid
145	Super computers are usually designed to process complex scientific applications and the computational speed of the system is most important. Each address in the CRAY-1 holds	A. 16 bits of information B. 32 bits of information C. 48 bit of information D. 64 bits of information
146	Testing of each individual program or module is called.	A. program testing B. volume testing C. system testing D. unit testing
147	Positioning of headings and columns for the report format, considered during system design, might use.	A. a record layout an organization chart B. a decision table C. a printer spacing chart D. a printer spacing analysis
148	The software tools that allow a computer to be used for specific purposes are called.	A. firmware B. terminals C. hardware D. application programs
149	Retaining data for future reference is called	A. storing B. sorting C. memorizing D. programming
150	The entire new system is used by a portion of the users.	A. direct conversion B. pilot conversion C. file conversion D. parallel conversion
151	In multiprogramming, two or more programs can be executed	A. by optimizing compiler B. with two computers C. simultaneously D. concurrently
152	A conceptual error in a program is a/an	A. Logical error B. Execution error C. Syntactical error D. None of the above
153	Tool to change PROM chips are called.	A. chip kits B. RAM burners C. PROM burner D. none of these
154	The final value of K after following FORTRAN program segment is executed will be J=2 Do 50 I=3,8,J J=J+1 50 Continue J=5 * J	A. 2 B. 7 C. 40 D. The program can not be executed
155	A built in number that identifies a location in storage.	A. character B. word C. byte D. address
156	The language Smalltalk is	A. procedural oriented B. document oriented C. problem oriented D. object oriented
157	The shortest period of time is a.	A. milisecond B. nanosecond C. picosecond D. microsecond
158	Which of the following is not hardware	A. Magnetic tap B. Printer C. VDU terminal D. Assembler
159	A group of electronic, magnetic, or mechanical devices that store data is called	A. register B. address C. program D. software
160	For creating and editing legal documents which application package would be most useful?	A. Spreadsheet B. Word processing C. Graphics D. Communication

161	Data gathering and data analysis take place.	A. after the system survey B. after system analysis C. during system design D. during evaluation
162	Conferencing in relation to computer systems means	A. Transfer of documents electronically via computers linked to each other B. Getting looked to an international network of computers C. Having unauthorized access to computer data D. online meanings using computers linked to each other
163	UNIX is an example of a(n)	A. memory management B. generic operating system C. NOS D. utility program
164	The highest-level language are called	A. 4GLs B. high-level C. assembly D. natural
165	An operating system used exclusively with the manufacturer's computer	A. DOS B. proprietary C. UNIX D. NOS
166	If a FORTRAN program begin with statement INTEGER SALARY, PROFIT,LOSS Then through the program integer variables will be represented by	A. SALARY B. PROFIT C. LOSS D. All of the above
167	Computers that are used in consumer goods, such as cars, are called.	A. enchanced B. software C. analog D. embedded
168	Popular application of flip-flop are.	A. counters B. shift registers C. transfer registers D. all of the above
169	Micro processor is based on	A. thermionic values B. transistors C. integrated circuits D. single integrated circuit or chip
170	The act of reading new data into a register	A. erases the previous contents of the register B. is usually not possible C. is possible only when the register is an accumulator D. is possible only when the register is an accumulator or instruction register