

ECAT Computer Science Chapter 7 Fortran 77

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Loading the operating system into a personal computer is called	A. booting B. prompting C. interrupting D. paging
2	The signal that the computer is awaiting a command from the user	A. prompt B. time slice C. event D. interrupt
3	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
4	An English-like language that one can use as a program design tool is	A. BASIC B. pseudocode C. PL/I D. Pascal
5	A COBOL program has how many divisions	A. four B. two C. five D. seven
6	Temporary storage areas within the CPU are called	A. ROMs B. Registers C. Accumulators D. Address
7	In computer science, by information we mean	A. Any output coming out from B. Processed data put in intelligent form C. A report printed by computer D. Plural of data
8	Retaining data for future reference is called	A. storing B. sorting C. memorizing D. programming
9	The shortest period of time is a.	A. millisecond B. nanosecond C. picosecond D. microsecond
10	The technique in shared systems that avoid interspersed printout from several programs is	A. paging B. queuing C. slicing D. spooling
11	Storage of 1K means that it has following number of storage locations	A. 1000 B. 964 C. 1024 D. 1032
12	Which of the following IC logic family has maximum fan out capacity?	A. TTL B. DTL C. MOS D. CMOS
13	Which of the following is increasing as computer technology progresses?	A. speed B. efficiency C. hardware reliability D. all of these are increasing
14	The lowest level of programming language is	A. nonprocedural language B. assembly language C. BASIC D. machine language
		A. CODASYL

15	A standardized business language is	B. BASIC C. COBOL D. Ada
16	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
17	Take-a-turn time-sharing	A. spooling B. interfacing C. round-robin-scheduling D. prompting
18	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. $A*B/B*D$
19	Time-sharing of resources by users is usually.	A. based on time slices B. based on input C. event-driven D. operated by spooling
20	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