PPSC Computer Science Full Book test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Most of the inexpensive personal computers do not have only disk or diskette drive. What is the name of such computes.	A. Home computers B. Diskless computers C. Dedicated computer D. General purpose computers
2	Who is credited with the idea of using punch cards to control patterns in a waving machine.	A. Pascal B. Jauard C. Hollerith D. Babbage
3	The digital computer was developed primarily in	A. USSR B. JAPAN C. USA D. UK
4	The first electronic general purpose digital computer built by Mauchly and Eckert called ENIA did not work on the stored program principle How many numbers could it store in its internal memory.	A. 100 B. 20 C. 40 D. 80
5	Today's computer gain IBM was earlier known by different name which was changes in 1924. What was that name.	A. Tabulator Machine co B. Computer Tabulating Recording Co C. The tabulator Ltd. D. International Computer Ltd.
6	When did IBM introduce the 20286 based PC/AT.	A. 1982 B. 1984 C. 1985 D. 1989
7	Which American computer company is called big blue.	A. Microsoft B. Compa crop C. IBM D. Tandy Syenson
8	How many address lines are needed to address each machine location in a 2048 x 4 memory chip.	A. 10 B. 11 C. 8 D. 12
9	Microprocessor can be used to make	A. Computers B. Digital system C. Calculators D. All above
10	Which of the following registers is used to keep track of address of the memory location where the next instruction is located.	A. Memory address register B. Memory data register C. Program counter D. Instruction register
11	Which of the following registers is loaded with the contents of the memory location pointed by the PC.	A. Memory address registers B. Memory data registers C. Instruction register D. Program counter
12	Offline device	A. A device which is not connected to CPU B. A device which is connected CPU C. A direct access storage device D. An I/O device
13	Which was the computer conceived by Babbage.	A. Analytical engine B. Arithmetic Machine C. Donald Kunth D. All of above
14	The most commonly used standard data code to represent alphabetical numerical and punctuation characters used in electronic data processing system is called.	A. ASCII B. EBCDIC C. BCD D. All of above
15	The first Electronic computer in the world was	A. UNIVAC B. EDVAC C. ENIAC

		D. All of above
16	The octal equivalent of 111010 is	A. 81 B. 72 C. 71 D. None
17	Which of the following is a secondary memory device.	A. Key board B. Disk C. ALU D. All of above
18	A name of number used to identify a storage location devieces.	A. A byte B. A record C. An address D. All of above
19	Which of the following is not a primary storage device.	A. Magnetic tape B. Magnetic disk C. Optical disk D. None of above
20	CD-ROM is a	A. Semiconductor memory B. Memory register C. Magnetic memory D. None of above
21	A computer programmer	A. Does all the thinking for a computer B. Can enter input data uickly C. Call operate all types of computer equipment's D. Can draw only flowchart
22	High level language is also called	A. Problem oriented language. B. Business oriented language C. Mathematically oriented language D. All of the above
23	Which is the limitation of high level language.	A. Lower efficiency B. Machine dependence C. Machine level coding D. None of above
24	Which statement is valid about interpreter.	A. It translates one instruction at a time B. Object code is saved for future use C. Repealed interprelation is not necessary D. All of above
25	Which of the following is machine independence program.	A. High level language B. Low level language C. Assembly language D. Machine language
26	A compiler is a translating program which	A. Translates instruction of a high level language into machine language B. Translates entire source program into machine language program C. It is not involved in program's execution D. All of above
27	Which of the following is problem oriented language.	A. High level language B. Machine language C. Assembly language D. Low level language
28	Which of the following is called low level languages.	A. Machine language B. Assembly language C. Both of the above D. None of these
29	Easily relocatable language is.	A. Machine language B. Assembly language C. High level language D. Medium level language
30	In translator program used in assembly language is called.	A. Compiler B. Interpreter C. Assembler D. Transistor