

## PPSC Computer Science Full Book test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Period of fifth generation	A. 1974 -1978 B. 1979-1980 C. 1981-1985 D. 1995 till date
2	Motorola introduced 32 bit RISC processor called.	A. MC 88100 B. MC 81100 C. MC 80100 D. MC 81000
3	Motorola introduced _____ processor.	A. 2-bit - RISC B. 4 bit -RISC C. 8 bit - RISC D. 32 bit -RISC
4	They were fabricated using a low powered version of the HMOS technology called.	A. HSMOS B. HCMOS C. HSSOM D. None
5	How many bit micro processor in the era marked beginning of fourth generation	A. 4 bits B. 8 bit C. 16 bit D. 32 bit
6	The fourth generation of microprocessor came really as a soon boon to the.	A. Computing environment B. Processing environment C. Hot environment D. All of these
7	What is the period of fourth generation	A. 1979 - 1980 B. 1981-1995 C. 1995-2000 D. 1974-1980
8	HMOS stand for	A. High performance metal oxide semiconductor B. High processor metal oxide semiconductor C. Both a and b D. None
9	Intel Used HMOS technology to recreate _____	A. 8084 A B. 8085 A C. 8086 A D. 8088 A
10	Third generation micro processor is dominated by _____ micro processor.	A. 8 bit B. 4 bit C. 16 bit D. 64 bit
11	What is the period of 3 generation.	A. 1979-1981 B. 1979-1980 C. 1978-1979 D. 1978-1986
12	Which technology speed faster and highere density.	A. PMOS B. NMOS C. HMOS D. All above
13	_____ was more common year	A. CRT B. TTL C. Both a and b D. None
14	NMOS stand for	A. N-Channel metal oxide semiconductor. B. P-Channel metal oxide semiconductor C. N-Channel memory oxide semiconductor D. All above

15	Which of some of popular processor.	A. Motorola 6800 and 6809 B. Intel 8085 C. Zilog Z 80 D. All above
16	The beginning of very efficient _____ microprocessor in second generation.	A. 4-bit B. 8-bit C. 16 -bit D. 64 -bit
17	Second generation _____?	A. 1974-1976 B. 1974-1978 C. 1974-1972 D. None
18	Which provided the current.	A. Low cost B. Slow cost C. Low output D. All of above
19	PMOS stand for	A. P-Channel metal -oxide semiconductor B. P-Channel memory oxide semiconductor. C. Both a and b D. None
20	How many micro processor in the market during the same period.	A. 3 B. 5 C. 6 D. 8
21	How are the successful microprocessor.	A. 8004 B. 4004 C. 5006 D. All of these
22	The _____ was very successful in the calculator market at that time.	A. Motorola 6800 and 6809 B. Microprocessor 4004 C. Intel 8085 D. None
23	How many generation of microprocessor.	A. Three B. Four C. Five D. Six
24	The organization of I/O devices create a difference between_____	A. Digital computer B. Micro computer C. A and b D. None
25	A computer which has the microprocessor as _____ is called as a micro computer.	A. CPU B. ALU C. RU D. None
26	Which system communicates with the outside word via the I/O devices interfaced to it.	A. Microprocessor B. Micro computer C. Digital computer D. All of these
27	MOS stand for.	A. Metal oxides semiconductor B. Memory oxide semiconductor. C. a and b D. None
28	Which is the part of memory unit	A. Processor memory B. Main memory C. Secondary memory D. All of these
29	How many group of memory unit.	A. three B. Two C. Four D. One
30	Which is an integral part of any micro computer system and its primary purpose is to hold program and data	A. Memory unit B. Register unit C. A and B D. None