Computer Knowledge Question & Answers

Q.1. Transmission of data in one direction is called

A. simplex

B. duplex

C. triplex

D. None of these

Answer:A

Q.2. This type of memory is commonly called temporary or volatile storage

A. ROM

B. RAM

C. Flash Memory

D. Virtual Memory

Answer:B

Q.3. Which of the following is NOT a famous operating system?

A. Windows Vista

B. Linux

C. Sun OS

D. Virtual Box

Answer:D

Q.4. —— is the heart of the computer and this is where all the computing is done.

A. Keyboard

B. Mouse

C. Central Processing Unit

D. Printer

Answer:C

Q.5. Computer Keyboard is an example of

A. input device

B. output device

C. input and output both

D. none of these

Answer:A

Q.6. What is the full form of IP?

A. Internet program

B. Internet protocol

C. Interface program

D. Interface protocol

Answer:B

Q.7. Select the smallest memory size

A. kilobyte

B. megabyte

C. gigabyte

D. terabyte

Answer:A

Q.8. The word length of a home computer is

A. 8 bits

B. 16 bits

C. 32 bits

D. 64 bits

Answer:A

Q.9. The first commercially available computer is

A. MACK

B. IBM

C. UNIVAC

D. APPPLE

Answer:C

Q.10. The micro processor was introduced in

A. first generation computers

B. second generation computers

C. third generation computers

D. fourth generation computer

Answer:D

Q.11. KIS stands for

A. Knowbot Information Services

B. Knowbot Information Solutions

C. Knowbot Information Security

D. None of the above

Answer:A

Q.12. Double precision variable can occupy

A. 2 bytes

B. 4 bytes

C. 8 bytes

D. 16 bytes

Answer:C

Q.13. UNIVAC is an example of

A. first generation computer

B. second generation computer

C. third generation computer

D. fourth generation computer

Answer:A

Q.14. Following performs modulation/demodulation

A. fiber optic

B. modem

C. satellite

D. coaxial cable

Answer:B

Q.15. The alternative name for application software is

A. utility software

B. practical software

C. end user software

D. specific software

Answer:C

Q.16. A computer programmer is a person who

A. sells program

B. use programs

C. writes programs

D. None of these

Answer:C

Q.17. Which of the following is the input device?

A. scanner

B. pointing Mouse

C. keyboard

D. all the above

Answer:D

Q.18. The set of instructions that tells the computer what to do is

A. Softcopy

B. Hardware

C. Software

D. Hardcopy

Answer:C

Q.19. In formatting, floppy is divided into

A. tracks

B. sectors

C. both and b

D. None of these

Answer:C

Q.20. Multi programming operation provides

A. Handling of more jobs

B. Better scheduling of work

C. reduced computer idle time

D. All of the above

Answer:D

Q.21. Direct Access Storage Device is also referred as

A. DISD

B. DRDO

C. DASD

D. None of these

Answer:C

Q.22. Laser printer is an example of
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A. impact printer

B. electro thermal printer

C. ink jet printer

D. electro static printer

Answer:D

Q.23. The personal computers are also referred as

A. desktop micros

B. palmtop computers

C. advanced computers

D. all the above

Answer:A

Q.24. The Boolean operators of the Internet are

A. NAND, NOT

B. OR, XOR

C. ADJ, AND

D. All the above

Answer:D

Q.25. LAT stands for

A. Large Area Transmission

B. Local Area Transmission

C. Local Area Transport

D. None of the above

Answer:C

Q.26. BCD stands for

A. bits coded decimal

B. binary coded decimal

C. binary coded data

D. bytes coded decimal

Answer:B

Q.27. Punched cards were first introduced by

A. Jacquard

B. Pascal

C. Hollerith

D. Powers

Answer:C

Q.28. One byte is equivalent to

A. 8 bit

B. 16 bit

C. 32 bit

D. 64 bit

Answer:A

Q.29. The number of bits in a word is known as

A. word count

B. word length

C. bytes

D. buffer

Answer:D

Q.30. To move forward through the tabs

A. SHIFT+TAB

B. CTRL+SHIFT+TAB

C. CTRL+TAB

D. None of these

Answer:C