COMPUTER KNOWLEDGE

1.	The part of a computer that coordinates all its functions is called											
	a) ROM program	b) System Board	c) Arithmetic Logic Unit									
	d) Control unit	e) None										
2.	A computer cannot bo	ot if it does not have the										
	a) Compiler	b) Loader	c) Operating System									
	d) Assembler	e) None										
3.	Any data or instructio	ry of a computer are considered										
	a) Storage	b) Output	c) Input									
	d) Information	e) None of these										
4. A right click on the desktop itself will?												
 a) Open the display properties dialogue box b) Show a context - sensitive menu c) Open the control panel d) Minimize all open applications 												
								e) None of these				
							5.	The process of starting or restarting a computer system by loading instructions from a				
							secondary storage device into the computer memory is called?					
	a) Duping	b) Booting	c) Padding									
	d) CPS	e) None of these										
6.	is known as unau	thorized access into other	s system?									
	a) Hacking	b) Encryption	c) Decryption									
	d) Trafficking	e) None of these										
7.	When creating a computer program, the —— designs the structure of the program											
	a) End User	b) System Analyst	c) Programmer									
	d) All of the above	a) Nona										

d) All of the above e) None

- 8. Which commands divides the surface of the blank disk into sector and assign a unique address to each one?
 - a) Ver b) Format c) Fat d) Chkdsk e) None of these
- 9. When you turn on the computer, the boot routine will perform this test:
 - a) RAM testb) Disk drive testc) Memory testd) Power on self teste) None
- 10. Which of the following peripheral devices displays information to a user?
 - a) Monitorb) Keyboardc) Secondary Storage Devicesd) Secondary Storage Mediae) None of these

11. Band width refers to:

- a) The cost of the cable required to implement a WAN
- b) The cost of the cable required to implement a LAN
- c) The amount of information a peer-to-peer network can store
- d) The amount of information a communication medium can transfer in a given amount
- of time
- e) None of these
- 12. If the computer keeps rebooting itself, it is likely that:
 - a) It is effected with virus
 - b) It does not have enough memory
 - c) There is no printer
 - d) There has been a sudden power rise
 - e) It needs a CD-ROM

13. Devices that enter information and let you communicate with the computer are called:

- a) Software b) Output Devices c) Hardware
- d) Input Devices e) Input / Output Devices

14. An integrated circuit is _____

- a) A complicated circuit
- b) An integrating device

d) Fabricated on a tiny silicon chip e) None of the above 15. The computer connected to a LAN (Local Area Network) can a) Run Faster b) Go Online c) Share information and/or share peripheral equipment d) E - Mail e) None of these 16. Which device can not be shared in network? a) Floppy b) Key board c) Computer d) Printer e) Hard Disk 17. A printer is a type of device used for _____ a) Input b) Word Processing c) Processing e) None of these d) Output 18. The basic goal of computer process is to convert data into _____ a) Files b) Tables c) Information d) Graphs e) None of these 19. The name that user gives to a document is referred to as _____ a) Document Name b) File Name c) Name Given d) Document Identity e) None 20. The person who writes and tests computer program is called a _____ a) Programmer b) Computer Scientist c) Software Engineer d) Project Developer e) None 21. DNS is the abbreviation of: a) Domain Name Service b) Domain Name System c) Direct Network Service d) Direct Network System e) None of these 22. Which of the following is not true as regards primary storage? a) It is a part of the CPU

b) It allows very fast access to data

a) It is relatively more expansive

23. Which of the following is the most powerful type of computer?

- a) Super Micro b) Super Conductor c) Micro Computer
- d) Super Computer e) Mega Frame

24. Which of the following isn't a type of computer facility?

a) Decentralized	b) Centralized	c) Dedistributed
d) Distributed	e) None	

25. Computer network is a?

- a) A distributed data processing system
- b) Multiple computers are linked together for the purpose of data communication and

resource sharing

- c) Both (A) & (B) are false
- d) Both (A) & (B) are true
- e) None of these

26. Which of the following will be used for checking spelling?

a) Dictionary Disk	b) Index Disk	c) Directory Disk
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d) None of these e) All the above

27. Internet Banking is an example of?

a) Electronic Fund	s Transfer (EFT)	b) EDP (Electronic Data Processing)
c) EBCDIC	d) ASCII	e) None of these

28. Anonymous FTP is?

- a) Internet file transfer protocol
- b) Protocol that requires password
- c) Not access to the files
- d) None e) All of the above

29. Archive is a?

- a) Backup storage
- b) Forward operation
- a) Drimary storage

30. CPU performs read/write operations at any point of time in?							
a) ROM	b) PROM	c) EPROM					
d) RAM	e) None of these						
31. BIOS is an abbreviation for?							
a) Binary Input/Binary (a) Binary Input/Binary Output b) Binary synchronous c) Binary digit						
d) None of these	e) All the a	above					
32. Most common channel u	32. Most common channel used by networks today is?						
a) Internet	b) Telephone line	es c) Satellit	te				
d) Mail	e) None of these						
33. What is the product of d	lata processing?						
a) Data b) Informat	ion c) Softwar	e d) A computer	e) None of these				
24 A course are cross is the		which longuage?					
34. A source program is the							
a) English b) Symbolic	c) High - l	evel d) Machine	e) None of these				
35. To be information, data	must be?						
a) factual b) relevant	c) news	d) All the above	e) None of these				
36. Thick - film ICs use	technique?						
a) Screen Printing	b) Cathode Sputt	ering c) Monol	ithic				
d) Hybrid	e) None						
37. A collection of Eight bits is called?							
a) Byte b) Word	c) Record	d) File	e) None of these				
38. What is a microprocessor?							
a) Same as a micro com	a) Same as a micro computer						
b) A small piece of equi	b) A small piece of equipment						
c) A small device that co	c) A small device that controls other equipment						
d) A way of doing something fast e) None of these							
https://www.freshersnow.com/previous-year-question-papers/ 39. The microelectronics is the technology of?							

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40. The p	40. The processor of a computer system is called it's?							
a) Ne	erve centre	b) Eye	c) Brain	d)	Ear e)	None of thes	se	
41. What	41. What are the two major types of computer chips?							
a) Ex	ternal memo	ory	b) Primary	b) Primary memory chip c) Microprocessor chip				
d) Both (B) and (C)			e) None of these					
42. Who	42. Who built the first computer mouse?							
a) Doughlas Engelbart				b) William English c) Daniel Cougher			ner	
d) Robert Zawacki			e) None					
43. What	is a Kimba	ll tag?						
43. What is a Kimball tag?a) An address label			b) A gift to	b) A gift token c) A security key				
ŕ	i input medi		e) None					
11 Det	motivic o	turna of 9						
44. Dot - matrix is a type of?			c) Disk	(b	Bus	e) None c	of these	
a) Tape b) Printer c) Disk d) Bus e) None of these						n these		
45. What	are the con	centric circle	es on floppy	disks know	as?			
a) Tra	a) Tracks b) Cylinders c) Sectors d) Segments e) None of these							
46. What does the disk drive of a computers do?								
a) Rotate the disk b) Read the disk								
c) Load a program from the disk into the memory								
d) Both (B) and (C) e) None of these								
47. A is a computer connected to two networks?								
a) lin	k b) se	erver c) g	ateway	d) bridge	way e)	None of these	2	
Answers								
1) d;		3) c;	4) a;	5) b;	6) a;	7) b;	8) b;	
9) b;	10) a;	11) d;	12) a;	13) d;	14) d;	15) c;	16) b;	
17) d;	18) c;	19) b;	20) a;	21) b;	22) e;	23) d;	24) c.	
25) d;	25) d; 26) ttps://www.freshersnow.com/previous-year-question-papers/ 32) b;						32) b;	
33) h.	34) c.	35) b.	36) 0.	37) a.	38) 01	2 0) c·	40) er	