
COMPUTER PLANNER

Chapterwise Solved Paper

Useful for : UPPCL : TG-2/RO/ARO/Stenographer/Office Assistant, UPRVNL/JE/AE/AA/AC, CCC, UPPCS LT Grade, UPSC : IAS/NDA/CDS/EPFO/CAPF, UPSSSC : PET/Lekhpal/VDO/JE/JA/Lower/TO/ASO/Mandi Parishad/ Stenographer/Forest Guard/Amin, State PSC, RRB : JE/NTPC/Group-D/ALP, SSC : CGL/ CHSL/ MTS/GD/JE, Allahabad High Court : RO/ARO/Computer Operator/Group-C & D, UP Police : SI/ASI/Constable/Radio Operator/Computer Operator, DMRC, LMRC, JMRC, BMRC, NVS, KVS, DSSSB, ISRO, BSNL TTA/JE, Banking, State AE and Other Competitive Exam.

Chief Editor

A.K. Mahajan

Complied & Written By


YCT Exam Expert Team

Computer Graphics By

Balkrishna Tripathi & Ashish Giri

Editorial Office

12, Church Lane Prayagraj-211002

 9415650134

Email : yctap12@gmail.com

website : www.yctbooks.com/www.yctfastbook.com/www.yctbooksprime.com

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In the event of any dispute, the judicial area will be Prayagraj.

A decorative banner with a central rectangular box containing the word "Index" in a bold, serif font. The banner has a ribbon-like shape with pointed ends.

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Analysis Chart of Important Computer Questions asked in Previous Year Exam.

S.L.	EXAM NAME	EXAM DATE	NO. of Questions
UTTAR PRADESH POWER CORPORATION LIMITED (UPPCL)			
1.	UPPCL Assistant Accountant (Shift-I, II)	31.07.2023	100
2.	UPPCL Assistant Accountant (Shift-I, II)	22.06.2023	100
3.	UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Shift-I, II)	03.11.2023	100
4.	UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Shift-I, II)	07.11.2023	100
5.	UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Shift-I, II)	08.11.2023	100
6.	UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Shift-I, II)	09.11.2023	100
7.	UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Shift-I, II)	10.11.2023	100
8.	UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Shift-I, II)	17.11.2023	100
9.	UPPCL Executive Assistant (Shift-I, II)	30.11.2022	100
10.	UPPCL Executive Assistant (Shift-I, II)	29.11.2022	100
11.	UPPCL Executive Assistant (Shift-I, II)	28.11.2022	100
12.	UPPCL Executive Assistant (Shift-I, II)	25.11.2022	100
13.	UPPCL Executive Assistant (Shift-I, II)	24.11.2022	100
14.	UPPCL Executive Assistant (Shift-I, II)	23.11.2022	100
15.	UPPCL Executive Assistant (Shift-I, II)	22.11.2022	100
16.	UPPCL Executive Assistant (Shift-I, II)	21.11.2022	100
17.	UPPCL Assistant Accountant (Shift-I)	25.02.2022	50
18.	UPPCL Assistant Accountant (Shift-I,II)	24.02.2022	100
19.	UPPCL Assistant Accountant (Shift-I)	22.02.2022	50
20.	UPPCL Assistant Accountant	13.09.2021	50
21.	UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Shift-I,II)	28.03.2021	100
22.	UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Shift-I,II)	27.03.2021	100
23.	UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Shift-I,II)	20.03.2021	100
24.	UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Shift-I,II)	19.03.2021	100
25.	UPPCL JE Electrical Batch-1,2	31.01.2019	40
26.	UPPCL JE Electrical Batch-1,2	30.01.2019	40
27.	UP PCL Technical Grade-II	11.11.2016	50
28.	UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Re-exam)	16.10.2016	50
29.	UPPCL Technical Grade-II	26.06.2016	50
30.	UPPCL Technical Grade-II	02.08.2015	50
31.	UPPCL Technical Grade-II	09.08.2015	50
32.	UPPCL Office Assistant-III (Shift-I,II)	24.10.2018	100
33.	UPPCL Office Assistant-III (Shift-I)	17.10.2018	50
34.	UPPCL Office Assistant-III (Shift-I)	23.09.2018	50
35.	UPPCL Additional Private Secretary	27.09.2018	50
36.	UPPCL Assistant Review Officer	25.02.2022	50
37.	UPPCL Assistant Review Officer	15.09.2018	50
38.	UPPCL Assistant Review Officer	13.09.2018	50
39.	UPPCL Assistant Accountant	29.01.2019	50
40.	UPPCL Assistant Accountant	09.02.2018	50

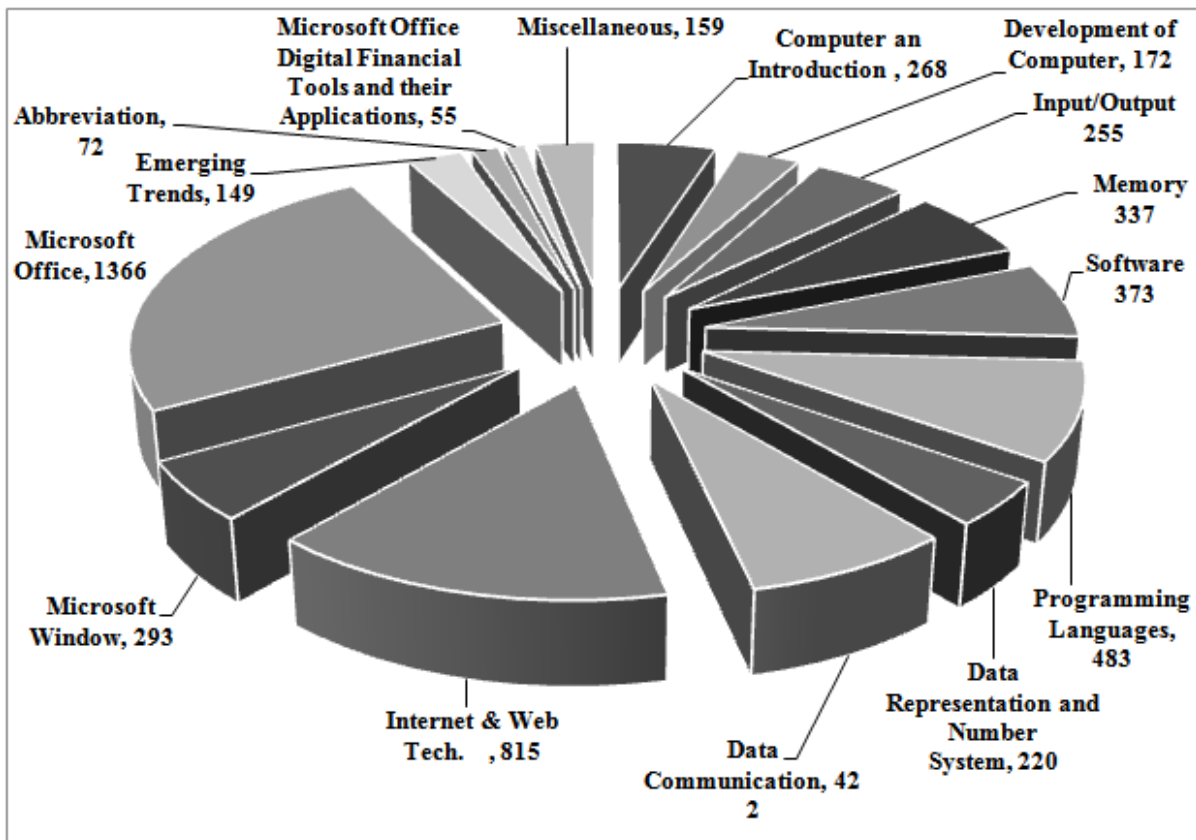
41.	UPPCL Office Assistant Accountant	10.02.2018	50
42.	UPPCL Stenographer	28.08.2018	50
43.	UPPCL Review Officer /Assitant Review Officer/AE	2014	59
ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT			
44.	Review Officer	05.01.2022	22
45.	Review Officer	06.01.2022	22
46.	Review Officer	07.01.2022	22
47.	Review Officer	11.12.2022	22
48.	Review Officer	12.12.2022	22
49.	Assitant Review Officer (Shift-I)	06.01.2022	22
50.	Assitant Review Officer (Shift-I, II)	20.12.2021	44
51.	Assitant Review Officer (Shift-I, II)	19.12.2021	44
52.	Assitant Review Officer (Shift-I, II)	18.12.2021	44
53.	Assitant Review Officer (Shift-I, II)	16.12.2021	44
54.	Assitant Review Officer (Shift-I, II)	15.12.2021	44
55.	Assitant Review Officer (Shift-I, II)	14.12.2021	44
56.	Additional Private Secretary (APS)	23.12.2021	20
57.	Additional Private Secretary (APS)	22.22.2021	20
58.	Computer Assistant	21.12.2021	22
59.	Review Officer-2019	10.01.2020	20
60.	Assitant Review Officer	24.02.2020	20
61.	Assitant Review Officer	18.12.2016	10
62.	Review Officer /Assitant Review Officer	08.01.2017	25
63.	Review Officer /Assitant Review Officer	28.09.2014	10
64.	Routine Grade Clerk	28.09.2014	10
65.	Assitant Review Officer-2009	06.02.2011	10
UPRVUNL			
66.	UPRVUNL Assistant Accountant (Shift-II)	15.05.2022	50
67.	UPRVUNL Technical Grade-II	09.11.2016	50
UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
68.	IAS (Pre)	1993–2023	68
UTTAR PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
69.	U.P. PCS (APS)	07.01.2024	50
70.	U.P. PCS (Pre/Mains)	1991–2022	52
71.	U.P. UDA/LDA/RO/ARO (Pre/Mains)	2001–2021	52
72.	U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre/Mains)	1998–2018	140
73.	U.P. PSC Forest Officer	2013–2018	12
UTTARAKHAND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
74.	UK. PCS (Pre/Mains)	2002–2021	43
75.	UK. UDA/LDA	2007, 2021	18
76.	UK. Lower Subordinate (Pre/Mains)	2010–2018	11
MADHYA PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
77.	M.P. PCS (Pre)	1990–2021	68
78.	M.P. PCS(J)	2011-2020	95
HARYANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
79.	H.P.PCS(Pre)	2019-2021	7

CHHATTISGARH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
80.	Chhattisgarh PCS (Pre)	2003–2021	52
81.	Chhattisgarh PCS Assistant professor	2011	7
RAJASTHAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
82.	Rajasthan PCS (Pre)	2023	6
83.	Rajasthan PCS (Pre) /ACF&FRO/Lect.	1992–2021	63
BIHAR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
84.	BPSC PGT TRE-1.0	15.12.2023	80
85.	BPSC PGT TRE-2.0	09.12.2023	80
86.	BPSC STET (Shift-I, II)	12.09.2023	200
87.	BPSC Pre-2023	2023	5
88.	Bihar PCS (Pre)	1992–2021	23
JHARKHAND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
89.	Jharkhand PCS (Pre)	2003–2022	21
90.	APPSC Poly.Lect.	13.06.2020	20
TAMILNADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
91.	TNPSC (Degree) P-II	2016-2023	10
DELHI POLICE CONSTABLE			
92.	Delhi Police constable	2020	120
UTTAR PRADESH POLICE RECRUITMENT AND PROMOTION BOARD (UPPRPB)			
93.	U.P. SI/ASI/Constable	2021	218
94.	U.P.P. Computer Operator	2013-2018	300
UTTAR PRADESH SUBORDINATE SERVICE SELECTION COMMISSION (UPSSSC)			
95.	U.P.SSSC(JE,RI,Sugarcane,VDO,Lower-I,II,ForestGuard,Steno.)	2015-2022	300
STAFF SELECTION COMMISSION (SSC)			
96.	SSC(CGL,CHSL,CPO,MTS,FCL,JE.)	2011-2022	549
RAILWAY RECRUITMENT BOARD JE/SSE			
97.	RRB(NTPC,JE/Sr.JE, Group-C/D,All Zone)	2014-2022	1100
DMRC/LMRC/JMRC/NMRC JE Exam			
98.	DMRC JE	2012-2017	40
BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED (BSNL)			
99.	BSNL (TTA,JE)	2008-2015	226
EMRS			
100.	Hostel Warden (Shift-I)	17.12.2023	20
101.	JSA (Shift-II)	17.12.2023	130
102.	PGT (Shift-II)	16.12.2023	80
OTHER IMPORTANT EXAMS			
103.	NVS (JSA) (Shift-I,II)	09.03.2022	60
104.	NVS PGT (Shift-I)	19.09.2019	100
105.	KVS	2015-2018	25
106.	Banking/CCC	2008–2018	520
107.	ISRO Scientist/Prasar Bharti/U.P. LA-ARO/Other	2020	66
Total		1198	8929

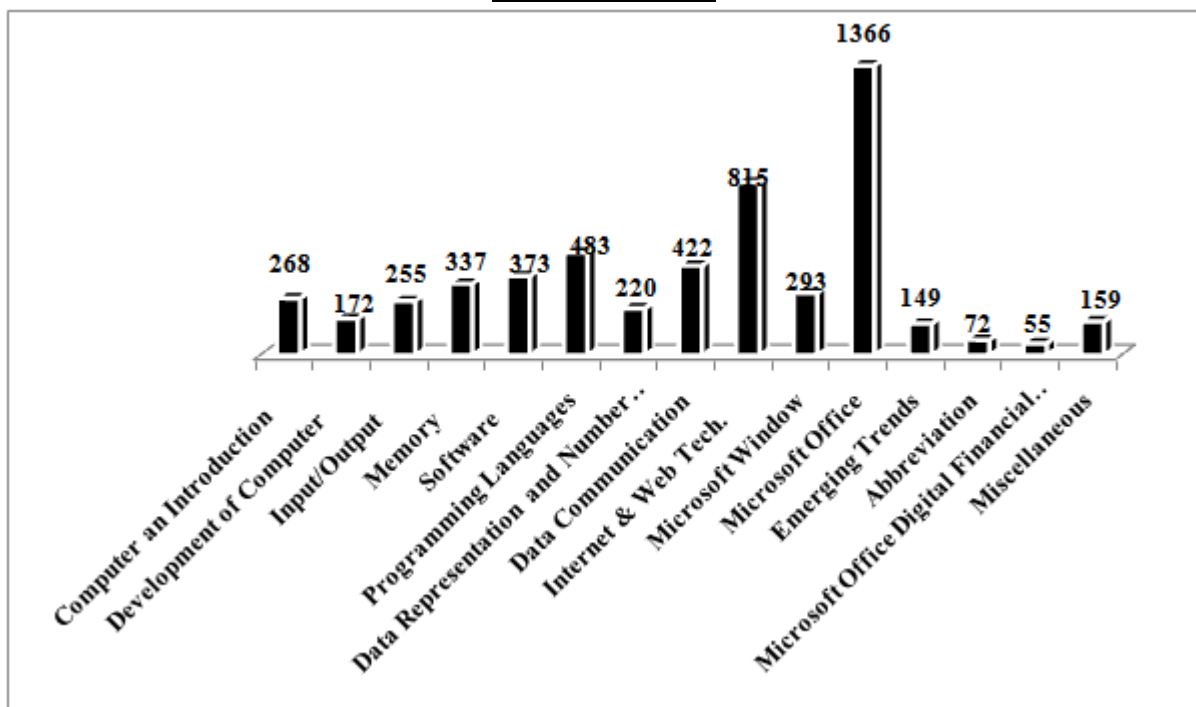
Note : After due analysis of the above question papers, **8929** questions related to **Computer** have been presented chapter wise. Questions of repetitive and similar nature have been included so that the technique of asking questions can benefit the

Trend Analysis of Previous Years Computer Questions

PIE CHART



BAR GRAPH



01.

Computer An Introduction

1. Introduction

1. Which of the following scientists introduced the concept of Stored Program Computer?

- (a) Blaise Pascal
- (b) Alan Turing
- (c) John Von Neumann
- (d) Charles Babbage

UPPCL Executive Assistant 22.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (c) : The concept of stored program computer was developed by John Von Neumann in 1940, who proposed that a program is stored electronically in a memory device in binary-number format so that the instructions could be modified by the computer.

2. In 1950, ___ a mathematician and a computing pioneer, proposed the "Imitation test".

- (a) Alan Turing
- (b) Geoffrey Hinton
- (c) Tim Berners-Lee
- (d) Vint Cerf

UPPCL TG-2, 10.11.2023, Shift-I

Ans. (a) : The Turing test, also known as the imitation test (game), is a test that assesses a machine's ability to exhibit intelligent behavior that's indistinguishable from a human. The test was developed by Alon Turing in 1950. The Turing's imitation game was the base of AI.

3. Which of the following CPU registers is used by ALU to store operands?

- (a) Both program counter and accumulator
- (b) Program counter
- (c) Accumulator
- (d) Address register

UPPSC APS-2023, 07.01.2024

UPPCL Executive Assistant 23.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (c) : An accumulator is a type of register for short term, intermediate storage of arithmetic and logic data in a Computer's Central Processing Unit (CPU).

4. Which computer components are interconnected by a system bus?

- (a) Motherboard and I/O
- (b) CPU and memory
- (c) CPU, I/O and RAM
- (d) CPU and HDD

UPPCL-TG-2, 07.11.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (c) : The system bus connects the CPU, RAM and input/output devices. It contains data, address and control information. Like CPU speed and memory size, system bus speed is an important part of computer performance.

5. Which of the following statements is correct about windows operating system?

- (a) Windows NT supports preemptive multitasking
- (b) Windows 10 was released in 2010
- (c) Windows NT was released in 1987
- (d) Windows NT was developed by Oracle and marketed by Microsoft

UPPCL Executive Assistant 25.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (a) : Windows NT is a proprietary graphical operating system produced by Microsoft, the first version of which was released on 27 July, 1993. It is a processor - independent multiprocessing and multi-user operating system. Windows NT supports preemptive multitasking. Windows 10 was released to manufacturing on July, 2015.

6. CPU is the main component of the computer, which of the following is the full form of CPU?

- (a) Central Programming Unit
- (b) Control Processing Unit
- (c) Computer Processing Unit
- (d) Central Processing Unit

EMRS JSA, 17.12.2023, Shift-II

UPPCL Executive Assistant 25.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : A CPU (Central Processing Unit) is the primary component of a computer that performs most of the processing tasks. It executes instructions from programs and manages data within a computer's memory.

7. That electronic device that can accept data, process data, and generate output and results store for future use is called.

- (a) Input
- (b) Computers
- (c) Software
- (d) Hardware

(RAS/RTS-2004)

Ans : (b) A computer is an electronic device that can be programmed to accept data (input), process it and generate result (output). A computer along with additional hardware and software together is called a computer system.

8. Which of the following is the basic function of a computer?

- (a) input
- (b) storage
- (c) processing
- (d) All of these

MPPCS (J) 2019 Shift-II

Ans. (d) : There are basically four basic functions of computers input, output, storage and processing.

9. Which of the following statements regarding computers is incorrect?

- (a) It is a logical machine and process information
- (b) Whatever information it has stored it can access there.
- (c) It has no emotion, it has no feeling or desire of its own.
- (d) It accesses, its information in an unrestricted manner.

D.M.R.C. Exam-2002

Ans : (d) Computer is an automatic electronic machine that accepts data, stores it, analyzes it according to the given instructions and outputs the analyzed results as required. There is no emotion in it, because it works only within the given program.

10. Which one of the following statements is correct about a computer?

- (a) A computer is composed of only software
- (b) A computer can organize all information on its own
- (c) A computer is composed of only hardware
- (d) An electronic device that stores, retrieves and processes data

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : A computer is a machine that can store and process information. Most computers rely on a binary system. which uses two variables 0 and 1, to complete tasks such as storing data, calculation algorithms and displaying information.

11. The main parts of computer are-

- (a) 6
- (b) 7
- (c) 8
- (d) 9

(UPSSSC JE-2016)

Ans : (a) Main parts of computers are:-

1. CPU
2. Input Device (As- Keyboard, Mouse, Scanner)
3. Output Device (As- Printer, Monitor, Speaker)
4. Memory Unit (As- RAM, ROM)
5. Secondary Unit
6. Communication Device

12. This bus usually a set of wires that links the CPU to the RAM (and to other places). If the CPU want to fetch an instruction from a particular location in RAM, or want to write piece of data to a particular location in RAM, it put the specific location details on this bus.

- (a) Control Bus
- (b) Communication Bus
- (c) Data Bus
- (d) Address Bus

UPPCL TG-2, 17.11.2023, Shift-I

Ans. (d) : The address bus is a communication pathway used by the CPU to send addresses to memory or I/O devices. It determines the range of memory locations a CPU can access.

The width of the address bus determines the maximum memory capacity a CPU can address for example, a 32-bit address bus can address up to 4GB of memory, while a 64 bit address bus can address much more, up to several exabytes.

13. Which of the following is used to connect different external devices?

- (a) Address bus
- (b) Data bus
- (c) Control bus
- (d) External bus

ARO Alld. HC, 19.12.2021, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : In a computer system, an external bus allows data and instructions to be connected to the CPU and peripheral devices such as storage devices, input/output devices, and expansion cards. Example- Universal Serial Bus (USB), SATA, Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI).

14. Which of the following is NOT a component of a Central Processing Unit (CPU)?

- (a) Control unit
- (b) Arithmetic logic unit
- (c) Registers
- (d) Control bus

UPPCL TG-2, 10.11.2023, Shift-I

ARO Alld. HC, 18.12.2021, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : In computing, a bus is a communication system that transfers data between components inside a computer or between computers. There are three main types of buses.

(i) Address bus - The address bus carries the memory address of the data that being transferred. The address bus is a unidirectional bus.

(ii) Data bus - The data bus carries the actual data that is being transferred. The data bus is a bidirectional bus.

(iii) Control Bus - The control bus carries control signals that are used to coordinate the transfer of data between the CPU and the memory or I/O device.

The control bus is a bidirectional bus.

15. Which of the following is NOT a computer component?

- (a) ALU
- (b) CPU
- (c) Memory
- (d) Paper

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Among the options, only paper is not a computer component.

Three parts of the Central Processing Unit are-
Arithmetic and Logic Unit

Control Unit

Memory Unit

16. Which of the following terms is not related to computer?

- (a) CPU
- (b) Hard disk
- (c) Motherboard
- (d) Erythrocytes

(R.R.B Kolkata (L.P.)-2012)

Ans : (d) Among the options, only Erythrocytes is not related to computers, Whereas Central Processing Unit (CPU), Hard disk and Motherboard are related to computer.

17. For converting raw input data into useful information, all computer systems perform the following basic process-

- (a) Input-Store-Process-output-Control
- (b) Input-Process
- (c) Process-Control-Output
- (d) Input-Store-Output

AHC ARO 2019 (Exam date 24.02.2019)

Ans. (a): All computer systems perform the following five basic operations for converting raw input data into useful information.

Input– Process of entering data and instructions into a computer system.

Store– Saving data and instructions into a computer system.

Process– Performing arithmetic operations or logical operations on data to convert them into useful information.

Output– Process of producing useful information or results for a users, such as printed reports or visual displays.

Controlling– Directing the manner and sequence in which the above operations are performed.

18. Which of the following can not do the work of calculation?

- (a) Computer (b) Calculator
(c) Printer (d) Mobile Phone

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c) Calculators, computers and mobile phones perform the calculation related tasks, while the hard copy is prepared by printing the data through the printer.

19. In Computers, Users are also known as ____.

- (a) Humanware (b) Fireware
(c) Hardware (d) Freeware

UPPCL APS Exam-18.02.2018

Ans. (a) : Humanware is hardware and software that emphasizes users capability and empowerment and the design of the user Interface.

20. What is the correct sequence of steps followed in data processing?

- (a) Decode instruction -> instruction address calculation -> fetch instruction -> execute instruction -> read operands -> store the results.
(b) Decode instruction -> fetch instruction -> read operands -> execute instruction -> instruction address calculation -> store the results.
(c) Instruction address calculation -> fetch instruction -> decode instruction -> read operands -> execute instruction -> store the results.
(d) Decode instruction -> read operands -> instruction address calculation -> fetch instruction -> execute instruction -> store the results

UPPCL-TG-2, 07.11.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (c) : The correct sequence of data processing is as- Instruction address calculation → fetch instruction → decode instruction → read operands → execute instruction → store the results.

21. The program instructions are represented in binary and stored in the _____ from which they are fetched, decoded and executed by the CPU.

- (a) memory (b) memory and chip
(c) chip (d) control unit

UPPCL (Office Assistant III) 23-09-2018

Ans : (a) Memory is the electronic holding place for the instruction and data a computer needs to reach quickly. Its where information is stored for immediate use. Memory is one of the basic functions of a computer, because without it a computer would not be able to function properly.

22. An ALU typically uses an accumulator to store operands and results. Which of the following options correctly describes the accumulator?

- (a) Register (b) Main Memory
(c) Processing Unit (d) Secondary Memory

UPPCL TG-2, 07.11.2023, Shift-II

UPPCL Executive Assistant 30.11.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (a) : The full name of ALU is Arithmetic Logic Unit. It usually uses an accumulator to store operands and results. Registers are the smallest data holding elements that are built into the processor itself. These are the memory locations that are directly accessible by the processor. It may hold an instruction, a storage address or any kind of data such as a bit sequence or individual characters.

23. Which of the following CPU registers is used to store data and intermediate results produced by the ALU?

- (a) Program counter
(b) Memory address register
(c) Accumulator
(d) Instruction register

NVS Ju. Sect. Asst. 09.03.2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : ALU uses accumulator (register) for storing intermediate results of arithmetic and logic operations. Control Unit provides the data to the ALU and directs the ALU to perform specific operations.

24. A person is called computer literate if he/she is just able to :

- (a) Run need-based applications
(b) Create anti-virus software
(c) Write programs
(d) Hack other computers

RRB NTPC, (Shift -2) Online, 19.03.2016

Ans : (a) Computer literacy is defined as the knowledge and ability to use computers and related technology efficiently, with skill levels ranging from elementary use to computer programming and advanced problem solving.

25. Whom is the brain compared to?

- (a) Scientists (b) Mind
(c) Science (d) Computer

Bihar TGT TRE, 09.12.2023

UPASI 05.12.2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : The brain is the centre of the nervous system, which controls our thoughts, activities, memories and decisions. Computers can beat the human brain every time when it comes to mathematical calculations. Quantitative analysis and game show questions.

26. **Who is considered to be the Father of Modern Computers?**

- (a) Gordon E Moore (b) Alan Turing
(c) Charles Babbage (d) James Gosling

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Alan Turing is known as the father of the Modern Computer. He invented the Turing Machine which is responsible for the concept of algorithms and computations.

27. **The "Turing Machine" showed that you could use a/an system to program any algorithmic task.**

- (a) binary (b) electro-chemical
(c) recursive (d) semantic

Bihar STET Exam Date : 12.09.2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : The "Turing Machine" showed that you could use a/an binary system to program any algorithmic task. Turing famously utilized a binary system in his theoretical model for what is now called a Turing Machine. Turing machines are always binary because the tape includes at least one stage to go to and at least one stage to go back.

28. **Which of the following is not a characteristic of a computer?**

- (a) Speed (b) Intelligent quotient
(c) Accuracy (d) Versatility

UPPCL Executive Assistant 21.11.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : Speed, data storage, accuracy and versatility are the characteristics of computer while intelligent quotient is not the characteristic of computer.

29. **Which of the following is/are NOT valid characteristics of a computer system?**

- (i) IQ (ii) Accountability
(iii) Versatility (iv) Diligence
(a) (ii) and (iii) (b) (i) and (iv)
(c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (ii)

NVS Junior Secretariat Assistant 09.03.2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : Valid characteristics of a computer system are:-

- (i) Speed (ii) Accuracy
(iii) Diligence (vi) Versatility
(v) Reliability (vi) Automation
(vii) Storage Capacity

30. **Flexibility to solve various problems represents the ----- characteristic of the computer.**

- (a) diligence (b) speed
(c) accuracy (d) versatility

UPPCL Executive Assistant 22.11.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (d) : Versatility is a characteristic of a computer which refers to the ability of a computer to perform a variety of tasks with equal accuracy and efficiency.

31. **A ____ shows how operational attributes are linked together and contributes towards realizing the computer's.**

- (a) component design
(b) computer architecture
(c) computer working
(d) computer organization

UPPCL (Office Assistant III) 23-09-2018

Ans: (d) Computer organization is how operational attributes are linked together and contribute to realizing the architectural specification.

32. **A _____ is the conceptual design and fundamental operational structure of a computer system.**

- (a) computer organization
(b) component design
(c) computer working
(d) computer architecture

UPPCL (Office Assistant III) 23-09-2018

Ans : (d) Computer architecting is a theoretical basic process under which the structural of the computer is prepared.

2. Components of Computer

Data

33. **Which among the following is the correct full form of BIOS?**

- (a) Basic Input Operating System
(b) Basic Input Output Software
(c) Basic Input Output System
(d) None of these

ARO Alld. HC, 19.12.2021, Shift-I

UPPCL ARO-18.02.2018

Ans. (c) : BIOS stands for Basic Input Output System, computer program that is typically stored in EPROM and used by the CPU to perform startup procedures when the computer is turned on. Its two major procedures are determining what peripheral devices (Keyboard, Mouse, Disk Drive, Printers, Video, Cards etc.)

34. **By computer process converts information into**

- (a) numbers (b) data
(c) input (d) processors

(SSC CGL -2016)

Ans : (b) Data is processed by the computers into information. The Central Processing Unit consists of electronic circuits that interpret and execute program instructions, as well as communicate with the input, output and storage devices. It is the Central Processing Unit that actually transforms data into information.

35. **Whom is called data in computers?**

- (a) Number
(b) Sign
(c) Given information
(d) Sign and numerical information

(MP PCS 2007)

Ans : (c) Computer data is information processed or stored by a computer. This information may be in the form of text document, images, audio chips, software programs or other types of data. Computer data may be processed by the computers CPU and is stored in files and folders on the Computers Hard Disk.

36. **Who developed the Integrated Chip?**

- (a) Robert Noyce (b) C Babbage
(c) JS Kilby (d) CV Raman

ARO Alld. HC, 18.12.2021, Shift-II

Ans. (a): The Integrated chip was developed by Jack Kilby, Robert Noyce and Gordon Moore. He developed this technology in the 1950s and 1960s, which brought about a huge change in the world of computing.

37. Which material is used to manufacture Computer Chips?

- (a) Silver (b) Iron
(c) Gold (d) Semiconductor

UPP Computer Operator 21-12-2018 (Batch-01)

Ans : (d) Silicon is the material of choice in the chip industry. Unlike the metals normally used to conduct electrical currents. Silicon is a semiconductor, meaning that its conductive properties can be increased by mixing it with other materials such as phosphorus or boron.

38. IC chips used in computers are made of-

- (a) Silicon (b) Chromium
(c) Lead (d) Silver

MPPCS (J) 2018 Shift-I

Ans. (a) : See explanation of above questions.

40. Whom is considered the father of computer?

- (a) Bill Gates (b) Sunder Pichai
(c) Charles Babbage (d) Steve Jobs

UPPCL TG-2, 10.11.2023, Shift-I

ARO AId. HC, 20.12.2021, Shift-I

[UPSSSC Lower Mains 21/10/2021 Paper-I]

Ans. (c) : Babbage originated the concept of a digital programmable computer. Babbage is known as the father of computer and is credited with inventing the First Mechanical Computer on 18 October 1871.

41. Which of the following is NOT a part of the hardware of a computer?

- (a) Monitor (b) Keyboard
(c) CPU (d) Microsoft office

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The part of computer that we can touch is called hardware such as keyboard, Monitor, Mouse, Motherboard, Printer etc.

Software- Software is collection of converter program, which give instructions to the computer, through which outputs are obtained: Like Microsoft office etc.

42. What form is the data stored in the computer?

- (a) Octal (b) Decimal
(c) Hexa-decimal (d) Binary

UPSSSC Lower-1 (2015)

Ans : (d) The data is stored in the computer in Binary form. Every piece of data in a computer is stored as a number.

43. _____ tells raw facts while in _____ the data becomes meaningful.

- (a) Information, reporting
(b) Information, bits
(c) Records, bytes
(d) Data, information

**UPPCL Office Assistant III 24-10-2018 (Mor.)
(UBI Clerk 2010)**

Ans : (d) The data are defined as numbers that represent measurements from the real world. Datum is a single measurement.

Information is organized or classified data, which has some meaningful values for the receiver. Information is the processed data on which decisions and action are based.

44. Which of the following was developed by the French mathematician and philosopher Blaise Pascal, also known as the arithmetic machine?

- (a) Abacus
(b) Pascaline
(c) Both Abacus and Pascaline
(d) Neither Abacus nor Pascaline

ARO AId. HC, 18.12.2021, Shift-II

UPPCL Executive Assistant 28.11.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : Pascal's calculator is also known as arithmetic machine, adding machine or Pascaline. It was developed by the French mathematician and philosopher Blaise Pascal in 1642. Abacus is a mathematician tool used for calculations. It is mainly used for addition, subtraction, multiplication, division.

45. What form does alpha-numeric data generally take in information system?

- (a) Sentence and paragraph
(b) Number and alphabetical
(c) Graphic and figure
(d) Human-sound and other sounds
(e) None of these

(Ald. PO 2010)

Ans : (b) In an information system, alphanumeric data normally takes the form of numbers and alphabetical characters.

Alphanumeric is a term encompassing all the letters in a given language set as well as the numerals. In layouts designed for English language users, alphanumeric characters are those comprised by the combined set of the 26 alphabetic characters, A to Z and the 10 Arabic numerals, 0 to 9.

46. Information on the computer is stored in the form of _____.

- (a) Analog data (b) Digital data
(c) Modem data (d) Watts data
(e) None of these

(Ald. Bank (Clerk)2011)

Ans : (b) The information stored in the computer in the form of '0' and '1' is called digital data. The absence of a voltage label in an electronic memory is indicated by '0' and the presence of a fixed voltage label by '1' thus '0' and '1' are two symbols represent the binary state of different parts of the computer. These are called binary digits or bits.

54. An integrated circuit is commonly known as :

- (a) chip
- (b) resistor
- (c) transistor
- (d) plate

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : An integrated circuit is known as chip or microchip because they combine different devices on the same chip. A microcontroller is an IC that incorporates a microprocessor, memory and interface all in the same device.

55. 'BUS' in computer _____

- (a) Indicates a data item
- (b) Information transmitting is a set of physical wires
- (c) Indicates an address item.
- (d) Has become a synonym for the file present in the operating system.

UPPCL (Ste.) 28-08-2018 (Morning)

Ans : (b) A bus is a high speed internal connection. Buses are used to send control signals and data between the processor and other components. Three types of bus are used.

1. Address bus 2. Data bus 3. Control bus

56. Where accessories are attached to the computers is called

- (a) Port
- (b) Ring
- (c) Bus
- (d) Zip

MPPSC (Pre.) G.S. Ist Paper 2015

Ans : (a) The place where accessories are connected 'in' computer is known as port. A computer port is an interface or a point of connection between the computer and its peripheral devices.

57. Full form of SMPS.

- (a) Switched Mode Power Supply
- (b) Start Mode Power Supply
- (c) Signal Mode Power Supply
- (d) Store Mode Power Supply

MPPSC (Pre.) G.S. Ist Paper 2014

Ans : (a) SMPS stands for Switched Mode Power Supply also known as switching mode power supply is an electronic power supply that incorporates a switching regulator convert electrical power efficiently.

58. USB stands for.....

- (a) Uniform serial Bus
- (b) Uniform Series Bus
- (c) Universal Series Bus
- (d) Universal Serial Bus

ARO Alld. HC, 14.12.2021, Shift-II

UPASI 04.12.2021 (Shift-I)

UPPCL ARO-18.02.2018

Ans. (d) : USB stands for Universal Serial Bus, technology used to connect computers with peripheral devices.

59. Which part of computer do you plug your keyboard cable?

- (a) VGA port
- (b) Ethernet
- (c) USB port
- (d) Sanpedro port

ARO Alld. HC, 16.12.2021, Shift-I

UP Lower (M) G.S. 2015

Ans : (c) Keyboard Cable do plug in USB port. USB is an industry standard that establishes specifications for cables, connectors and protocols for connection, communication and power supply between computers peripherals and other computers.

60. The most critical part of the UPS is :

- (a) Battery
- (b) Rectifier
- (c) Electronic switch
- (d) All of the above

(LMRC Maintainer Electronic Exam 2016)

Ans : (a) Battery is the most critical component in the UPS and is also considered as heart of the UPS system. Without battery the UPS is just a power conditioner. The purpose of the battery is to provide the energy necessary to supply the load when the main supply is not available.

61. Who among the following does not belong to the given group?

- (a) Hard Disk
- (b) Beamin Buddy
- (c) CPU
- (d) Mother board

RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b) Hard Disk, CPU and Motherboard are related to computer while Beamin Buddy is not related to computer.

62. The data converted into a more understandable form is called _____.

- (a) Instruction
- (b) Storage
- (c) Power
- (d) Information

UPPCL APS 27-09-2018 (Evening)

Ans : (d) Information is stimuli that has meaning is some context for its receiver when information is entered into and stored in a computer, it is generally referred to as data. After processing such as formatting and printing output data can again be perceived as information.

63. Which of the following statements about information kiosks is/are FALSE?

- (i) An information kiosks is a computer-like device designed to provide certain information to people in public places.
- (ii) Non-interactive kiosks are passive systems typically used for advertising in digital signage systems.

- (a) Only (ii)
- (b) Both (i) and (ii)
- (c) Only (i)
- (d) Neither (i) nor (ii)

NVS Ju. Sect. Asst. 09.03.2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Statement I is true, this is a computer like device combining specialized hardware, software and connectivity options, designed to provide certain information to people in public places. Speaking more technically, an information kiosk is an embedded or IoT system featuring software based an microprocessors or microcontrollers that are integrated into a specific enclosure.

64. Which of the following are correct regarding information kiosks?

- (i) Its functionality is limited
- (ii) It is remote controlled

- (a) Only (ii)
- (b) neither (i) nor (ii)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii)
- (d) Only (i)

NVS Ju. Sect. Asst. 09.03.2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Information kiosks haul a range of distinctive features.

(i) Limited functionality– Electronic kiosks can perform limited set of functions associated with a specific industry.

(ii) Self Service– Via kiosks, people can independently access necessary information about products services or perform some transactions without assistance.

Kiosks may be scattered around large cities and in remote locations, kiosk owners are able to update software, adjust setting and change content remotely.

65. Which of the following is not part of hardware?

- (a) Monitor
- (b) Semi-conductor memory
- (c) LAN
- (d) Keyboard

(R.R.B Kolkata (L.P.)-2006)

Ans : (c) LAN (Local Area Network) is not part of hardware, it is part of network while Monitor, Semi-conductor memory and keyboard are hardware for computer.

66. What does CMOS stand for?

- (a) Core Memory Oriented Semiconductor
- (b) Core Memory Offset Semiconductor
- (c) Capacitive Metal Oxidised Semiconductor
- (d) Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor

NVS PGT 19.09.2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : CMOS stands for "Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor. The CMOS battery powers the BIOS firmware in your laptop. BIOS needs to remain operational even when your computer is not plugged into a power source. That where the battery comes in when your computer gets unplugged, BIOS relies on the CMOS battery for power.

67. All the arithmetic and logical operations in a computer are done by.....

- (a) ALU
- (b) CU
- (c) Register
- (d) No option is correct.

UPPCL TG-2, 17.11.2023, Shift-I

ARO Alld. HC, 18.12.2021, Shift-II

SSC JE Electrical (Exam date 27.01.2018) Shift-II

Ans. (a) : An arithmetic logic unit is the part of Central Processing Unit that carries out arithmetic and logic operations on the operands in computer instruction.

68. Which of the following is not hardware?

- (a) Magnetic Tape
- (b) Printer
- (c) Assembler
- (d) CRT

UPPCL APS Exam-18.02.2018

Uttarakhand Lower (Pre) 2011

Ans : (c) Magnetic tape, Printer and CRT are computer hardware while assembler is a program for converting instructions written in low-level assembly code into reloadable machine cache and generating along information for the loader.

69. Which of the following is not a computer hardware?

- (a) Mouse
- (b) Printer
- (c) Monitor
- (d) Excel

MPPSC (Pre) G.S. Ist Paper 2013

Ans : (d) Mouse, Printer and Monitor is a hardware while excel is a spreadsheet developed by Microsoft for Windows, MacOS, Android and iOS. It features calculation or computation capabilities, graphing tools, pivot tables:

70. Given the following pairs:

- (A) Wi-Fi – Modem
- (B) Chrome – Cable
- (C) File – Hard drive
- (D) Charging – Cable

Which of the following pair is different from the rest.

- (a) (C) and (D)
- (b) (A) only
- (c) (B) only
- (d) (C) only

KVS PRT 02.12.2020 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : A modem is a device that sends information between the outside world, as Wide Area Network and your home. Without a modem you can't access Wi-Fi. Another example is cable which helps in charging laptops. Chrome is different from all other pairs in the above pair because Chrome is a web browser. It has nothing to do with the cable.

71. Which of the following is not a computer hardware.

- (a) Printer
- (b) Compiler
- (c) Mouse
- (d) Key-board

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans : (b) Printer, Mouse and Keyboard are parts of computer hardware while compiler is a computer program that translates computer code written in one programming language into another language. The name "compiler" is primarily used for programs that translate source code from a high-level programming language to a lower level language to create an executable.

72. Which one of the following is not a hardware component of a computer?

- (a) Keyboard
- (b) Memory
- (c) Printer
- (d) Mouse

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Keyboard, Mouse and Printer are part of computer hardware while memory is a stores information for immediate use in a computer or related computer hardware and digital electronic devices.

73. Which of the following is not a computer hardware?

- (a) Software
- (b) Floppy Disk
- (c) CPU
- (d) Motherboard

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)

Ans. (a) : CPU, Motherboard and Floppy Disk are computer hardware while software is a set of computer program and associated documentation and data. This is a contrast to hardware from which the system is built and which actually performs the work.

74. **Who is the hardware in computer?**
 (a) C⁺⁺ (b) Window 7
 (c) CD ROM (d) None of above

UPSSSC Lower 2, (2015)

Ans : (c) CD ROM stands for Compact Disc Read-Only Memory. The CD-ROM all of its non-erasable, non-writable glory, existed long before it infiltrated our system with its youthful promise of infinite information. It can't be latered or erased.

75. **Which of the following is not hardware?**
 (a) Process chip (b) Printer
 (c) Mouse (d) Java

S.S.C. F.C.I. Exam, 2012

Ans : (d) Process chip, Printer and Mouse are computer hardware while java is a high-levels class based, object oriented programming language that is designed to have as few implementation dependencies as possible. It is a general purpose programming language intended to let programmers write once, run anywhere, that means compiled Java code can run on all platforms that support java without the need to recompile.

76. **Which of the following semiconductor devices can act as a simple switch?**
 (a) Diode (b) Transistor
 (c) Capacitor (d) Resistor

NVS PGT 19.09.2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : Transistors and other semiconductor devices may also be used as switches in such applications the base or gate of a transistor, depending on the type of transistor in use, is employed as a control element to switch on or off the current between the emitter and collector or the source and drain.

Software

77. **State whether the statements given below are true or false.**

(i) **The term 'software' means a set of computer program, functions and related documents.**

(ii) **In order to function, the computer must have both software and hardware.**

(a) (i) true, (ii) false (b) false, (ii) false

(c) (i) false, (ii) true (d) (i) true, (ii) true

UPPCL TG-II 20-03-2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : Statement (i) true, software is basically a set of instructions or commands that tell a computer what to do or in other words, the software is a computer program that provides a set of instructions to execute a user's commands and tell the computer what to do, for example MS-Word, MS-PowerPoint etc.

78. **The main purpose of software is to convert data into**

(a) Website (b) Information
 (c) Program (d) Object

UPSSSC JE-2015

Ans : (b) The primary purpose of software is to turn data into information. When that data is processed into sets according to context, it provides information.

79. **What is meant by software in the context of computers?**

(a) Floppy disk
 (b) Computers programs
 (c) Computer circuit
 (d) Human brain

S.S.C. M.T.S, 2013

Ans : (b) A computer program is a sequence or set of instructions in a programming language for a computer to execute. Computer programs are one component of software, which also includes documentation and other intangible components. A computer program in its human-readable form is called source code.

80. **An 'Optical Character Reader' is an example of:**

(a) control unit
 (b) input unit
 (c) arithmetic and logic unit
 (d) output unit

UPPCL ARO 25.02.2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : OCR stands for Optical Character Recognition. This is input device, OCR is the process that converts an image of text into a machine-readable text format. For example, if you scan a form or a receipt, your computer saves the scan as an image file. You can't use a text editor to edit, search or count the words in the image file. However, you can use OCR to convert the image into a text document with its contents stored as text data.

3. Central Processing Unit

81. **Which of the following facts is false regarding the control unit?**

(a) It receives instructions from memory, interprets them and directs operation of the computer
 (b) It processes and stores data
 (c) It manages and coordinates all the units of the computer
 (d) It is responsible for controlling the transfer of data and instruction between other units of the computer

UPPCL Executive Assistant 21.11.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : Except option (b) all other options are true regarding to the control unit because processing and storing data is not function of the Control Unit.

82. **The three main components of a digital computer system are**

(a) memory, I/O, DMA
 (b) ALU, CPU, memory
 (c) memory, CPU, I/O
 (d) More than one of the above
 (e) None of the above

Bihar PGT TRE 2.0, 15.12.2023

Ans. (b): ALU, CPU and memory are the major three components of digital computer system. ALU is used to do arithmetic and logical calculation, CPU to do through computer and memory to store data and instruction.

83. Which of the following is an integrated component of CPU and is generally used to store data and addresses during program execution?

- (a) Arithmetic logic unit
- (b) Register
- (c) Control unit
- (d) Secondary memory

UPPCL Executive Assistant 22.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (b) : Register is a type of computer memory used by the CPU to quickly accept, store, and transfer data and instructions that are being used immediately. The registers used by the CPU are often called processor registers is an integrated component of the CPU.

84. Which unit of computer helps in communication between the memory and the arithmetic logical unit?

- (a) ALU
- (b) CPU
- (c) UPS
- (d) CCU

ARO Alld. HC, 19.12.2021, Shift-I

Ans. (d) : CCU (Computer Control Unit) or control unit (CU), is a circuitry in the CPU that directs operations within the computer's processor. It allows monitoring of all parts of the computer such as logic units, memory, input-output devices to know how to respond to instructions received from a program.

85. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding ALU?

- (a) ALU uses CPU registers for operations
- (b) ALU is one of the main component of the CPU
- (c) ALU controls the functions of the control unit
- (d) ALU performs both arithmetic and logic operations

UPPCL Executive Assistant 23.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (c) : Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) is a digital circuit that provides arithmetic and logic operations. The Control Unit (CU) is a component of a CPU that directs the operation of the processor. ALU does not control the functions of the Control Unit. Hence statement (c) is incorrect.

86. Find out whether the given statements are true or false with reference to the CPU.

(i) It is made up of register memory, control unit and arithmetic logic unit.

(ii) In modern computers, it is contained in an integrated circuit chip called the motherboard.

- (a) (i) - True, (ii) - True
- (b) (i) - True, (ii) - False
- (c) (i) - False, (ii) - False
- (d) (i) - False, (i) - True

UPPCL Executive Assistant 24.11.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : CPU (Central Processing Unit) is the computer's part that retrieves and executes information. The CPU is essentially the brain of a CAD (Computer Aided Design) system. It consists of an Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), a Control Unit (CU) and various

register memory. CPU is simply referred as processor, while the given second statement is not correct with respect to the CPU.

87. Which of the following is used to access a file from the computer store?

- (a) Insert
- (b) Retrieve
- (c) File
- (d) Print

ARO Alld. HC, 15.12.2021, Shift-II

Ans. (b) : Retrieve is used to access any file to a computer storage. Retrieve means is to get information again.

88. During execution, CPU selects and retrieves instructions from the ____.

- (a) registers
- (b) main memory
- (c) auxiliary memory
- (d) secondary memory

UPPCL Executive Assistant 24.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (b) : The Control Unit of the Central Processing Unit regulars and integrates the operations of the computer. It selects and retrieves instructions from the main memory in proper sequence and interprets then so as to activate the other functional elements of the system at the appropriate moment.

89. Which memory can be directly accessed by the CPU of the computer?

- (a) Magnetic tape
- (b) Hard disc
- (c) Memory card
- (d) Cache memory

UPPCL Executive Assistant 25.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : Cache memory is a type of high - speed volatile computer memory that provides high speed data access to a processor (CPU) and store frequently used computer programs, applications and data.

90. ALU is one of the main components of a computer's CPU. Which of the following is the full form of -

- (a) Arithmetic Logic Unit
- (b) Algorithmic Looping Unit
- (c) Arithmetic Language Unit
- (d) Algorithmic Logic Unit

UPPCL Executive Assistant 28.11.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (a) : The full form of ALU is 'Arithmetic Logic Unit'. It is a main component of the CPU. It is used to perform arithmetic and logic operations.

91. Which of the following components maintains order, directs the operation of the entire system and does not perform any actual processing on data?

- (a) Control Unit
- (b) ROM
- (c) Mother board
- (d) I/O unit

UPPCL TG-2, 17.11.2023, Shift-II

UPPCL Executive Assistant 29.11.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (a) : The control unit is the part of CPU (Central Processing Unit). It controls every component of the computer and creates a sequence of all work process and completes the work. It directs the system but does not perform data processing.

92. The speed at which an instruction is executed is related directly to a computer's built-in _____.
- (a) clock speed (b) execution speed
(c) spin rate (d) latency speed

UPPCL TG-2, 09.11.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (a) : The speed at which an instruction is executed directly related to the computer's underlying clock speed. Clock speed refers to the quantitative speed of a computer's processor, which is measured in Hertz (Hz). This speed indicates how fast the processor will produce output.

93. A CPU with a clock rate of 1.8 GHz can perform clock cycles per second.
- (a) 18,000,000 (b) 1,800,000
(c) 180,000,000 (d) 1,800,000,000

UPPCL Executive Assistant 29.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : Clock speed of CPU execution per second it measures the number of cycles, which is measured in gigahertz (GHz). A 'Cycle' is the basic unit that measures CPU speed. CPU with clock rate of 1.8 GHz per second can measure up to 1,800,000,000 clock cycles.

94. A CPU with a memory address register (MAR) of 24 bits can address up to _____ memory (in bytes).
- (a) 16 MB (b) 8 KB
(c) 16 KB (d) 8 MB

Bihar PGT TRE 2.0, 15.12.2023

UPPCL Executive Assistant 29.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (a) : Memory address register (MAR) is a CPU register whose function is to store memory addresses. A CPU with memory address register (MAR) of 24 bits can address up to 16 MB (in bytes).

95. Which of the following features of a computer determines the capacity of CPU to identify different memory locations?
- (a) Size of the data bus
(b) Size of the address bus
(c) Bandwidth
(d) Word-length

UPPCL TG-2 03.11.2023, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : The size of the address bus determines the ability of the CPU to identify memory location i.e. The size of the address bus determines how many addresses can be accessed by the CPU, it also determines the maximum size of RAM, for example a 20-bit address bus can reach up to 2^{20} (1MB).

96. Which of the following is the processing unit of the computer?
- (a) CPU (b) memory
(c) Graphic Card (d) mother board

MPPCS (J) 2019 Shift-II

Uttarakhand RO/ARO, 2016

Ans. (a) : A Central Processing Unit, also called a central processor, main processor or just processor, is the electronic circuitry that executes instructions comprising a computer program. The CPU performs basic arithmetic, logic, controlling and input/output operations specified by the instruction in the program.

97. The size of a word in computer is
- (a) None of these
(b) varies within the same computer
(c) fixed in every case
(d) fixed in a computer, but varies among different computers

UPPCL ARO-18.02.2018

Ans. (d) : Word "size" refers to the amount of data a CPU's internal data registers can hold and process at one time. Modern desktop computers have 64-bit words. Computers embedded in appliances and consumer products have word size of 8, 16 or 32 bits.

98. Cache memory is a small amount of extremely fast static _____ and is located close to the _____.
- (a) RAM, CPU (b) ROM, Motherboard
(c) RAM, Hard disc (d) ROM, CPU

UPPCL Executive Assistant 29.11.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (a) : Cache memory is a primary memory used by the CPU to reduce the average cost of retrieving data from main memory. This static RAM is small in size and located close to the CPU.

99. Which of the following statements is wrong?
- (a) External memory has high storage capacity and is stable.
(b) Registers are high speed storage area located outside the CPU.
(c) ROM is a fixed primary memory.
(d) Cache memory is a very high speed memory between CPU and RAM.

UPPCL TG-II (20-03-2021) (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : Statement 'b' is wrong because register memory is inside the CPU not outside. Register memory is the smallest and fastest memory in a computer. It is not a part of main memory and is located in the CPU in the form of registers, which are the smallest data holding elements.

100. Which among the following are the components of CPU?
- (a) RAM and ROM
(b) ALU and Memory
(c) ALU and Registers
(d) ALU and Control Unit

UPPCL ARO-18.02.2018

Ans. (d) : ALU stands for Arithmetic Logic Unit. CU stands for control unit. It performs all the arithmetic and logical operations and processes user input. It controls the operations of processor, memory, ALU and other input/output devices. It is directed by control unit.

101. What are the components of CPU?
- (a) Output devices such as monitor and printer
(b) External storage devices such as floppy and pen drive
(c) Input devices such as keyboard and mouse
(d) Control Unit and ALU

UPASI 05.12.2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : See the above question explanation.

102. Which of the following is a part of the CPU of a computer?

- (a) Motherboard (b) ALU
(c) SRAM (d) DRAM

UPPCL AC 2020 (Exam Date 13.09.2021)

Ans. (b) : Central Processing Unit are-

1. Control Unit
2. Arithmetic Logic Unit
3. Memory Unit

103. All the arithmetic and logical operations in a computer are done by.....

- (a) ALU (b) CU
(c) Register
(d) None option is correct.

SSC JE Civil - 27/01/2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : ALU stands for Arithmetic Logic Unit. ALU enables computers to perform mathematical operations on binary number. They can be found of the heart of every digital computer and are one of the most important parts of CPU.

104. Which of the following storage devices directly interacts with the CPU?

- (a) Tertiary Storage
(b) Secondary, Storage
(c) Primary Storage
(d) Hard Disk

UPPCL AC 2019 (Exam Date 29.01.2019)

Ans. (c) : The CPU interacts directly with the primary memory to perform read/write operation. It is two types

- (i) RAM (Random Access Memory)
(ii) ROM (Read only Memory)

RAM is a volatile i.e. as long as the power is supplied to the computer it retains the data in it.

105. Which of the following components of the CPU maintains and regulates the flow of information across the processor?

- (a) PC register (b) Control Unit (CU)
(c) ALU (d) Accumulator

UPPCL Assistant Accountant 22-02-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : CU stands for Control Unit. It is one of the fundamental parts of the CPU. The main work of CU is to tell the most efficient method to work. It guides all the related operations to the individual parts of the processor.

106. Which of the following are the two components of the CPU of a computer ?

- (a) ALU and Bus
(b) Control unit and ALU
(c) Control unit and Bus
(d) Registers and Main memory

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the above question explanation.

107. The unit under whose supervision the process of input, output, processing and storage is done is called?

- (a) Arithmetic Logic Unit (b) Output Unit
(c) Control Unit (d) Memory Unit

UPPCL Office Assistant Account 28-8-2018

Ans : (c) See the above question 80 explanation.

108. Which of the following options is inconsistent with the remaining three?

- (a) Cache Memory
(b) Arithmetic and Logic Unit
(c) Instruction Decoder
(d) Control Unit

UPPCL Assistant Accountant 24.02.2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Cache memory, Arithmetic Logic Unit and Control Unit are part of Central Processing Unit while instruction decoder of a processor is a combinatorial circuit sometimes in the form of a read-only memory, sometimes in the form of an ordinary combinatorial circuit, its purpose to translate an instruction cache into the address in the micro memory where the micro cache for the instruction starts.

109. Which of the following statements is not true about the central Processing Unit (CPU)?

- (a) Control unit is a part of CPU
(b) CPU executes stored program instructions
(c) CPU is also known as microprocessor.
(d) Kernel is the core of CPU.

UPPCL TG-II (20-03-2021) (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Kernel is not core of CPU. Kernel is the essential center of a computer operating system. It is the core that provides basic services for all after parts of the OS. It is the main layer between the OS and hardware.

110. What kind of operations can a computer carry out?

- (a) Arithmetical and logical
(b) Verbal and logical
(c) logical and cognitive
(d) verbal and arithmetic

MPPCS (J) 2019 Shift-II

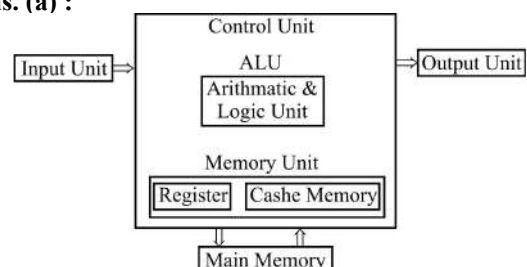
Ans. (a) : A computer is a device which can carry out sequences of arithmetic and logical operations automatically with the help of computer programming.

111. With reference to the central processing unit (CPU) which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) CPU processes data and instructions
(b) ALU is a part of CPU
(c) CPU also has a set of registers
(d) It performs arithmetic operations

UPPCL TG-II 27-03-2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) :



The CPU can process those instructions easily control unit that knows how to interpret program instructions and an arithmetic logic unit that knows how to add numbers. With the control unit and ALU combined, the CPU can process much more complex programs than a simple calculator.

112. What are the three components of CPU in a computer?

- (a) Monitor, ALU, Memory
- (b) Control Unit, ALU, Memory
- (c) Monitor, Memory, control unit
- (d) Control Unit, ALU, Keyboard

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the above question explanation.

113. What is the full form of CPU?

- (a) Central Processing Unit
- (b) Central Performance Unit
- (c) Common Performance Unit
- (d) Common Processing Unit

UPP Computer Operator 21-12-2018 (Batch-01)

Ans : (a) CPU stands for Central Processing Unit. CPU or processor, is the unit which performs most of the processing inside a computer. It processes all instructions received by software running on the PC and by other hardware components and acts as a powerful calculator.

114. Which part of the computer is responsible for processing the data?

- (a) CPU
- (b) Memory
- (c) Keyboard
- (d) Display

(AHC (RGC) Exam-2014

Ans : (a) See the above question explanation.

115. The CPU is called the:

- (a) lung of the computer
- (b) brain of the computer
- (c) heart of the computer
- (d) backbone of the computer

UPPCL Technician Electrical, 03.11.2023, Shift-II

ARO AId. HC, 14.12.2021, Shift-I

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The CPU is the brain of a computer. It is also called microprocessor or microchip, containing all the circuit needed to process input, store data and output results. The CPU is constantly following instructions of computer programs that tell it which data to process and how to process it. CPU improves your PC performance.

116. Control Unit is called the..... of a computer.

- (a) heart
- (b) nerve center or brain
- (c) Kidney
- (d) All options are correct

SSC JE Civil - 27/01/2018 (Shift-I)

(KVS (LDC) 2015)

Ans. (b) : See the above question explanation.

117. Which is called as brain of any computer system?

- (a) UPS
- (b) Monitor
- (c) ALU
- (d) CPU

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the above question explanation.

118. If you want to improve the performance of your PC, you need to upgrade

- (a) CPU
- (b) Monitor
- (c) Keyboard
- (d) None of these

(UPPCL TG-2 26.06.2016)

Ans : (a) See the above question explanation.

119. _____ is the number of bits in a processor's internal data base which the processor can process at a time.

- (a) Control unit
- (b) Data length
- (c) Word length
- (d) one bit

[UPSSSC Computer Operator 10/01/2020]

Ans. (c) : Word length refers to the number of bits in the processor's internal data bus or the number of bits that a processor can process at any given time. For example, an 8-bit processor will have 8-bit registers, an 8-bit data bus and will perform 8-bit processing at a time.

120. _____ is not a normal hardware port.

- (a) Display port
- (b) HDMI port
- (c) Ethernet
- (d) TCP port

UPPCL Office Assistant III 24-10-2018 (Mor.)

Ans : (d) Display port, HDMI port and Ethernet are hardware port while TCP is called as Transmission Control Protocol which provides a communication service between an application program and the internet protocol. A port number is a unique identifier used with an IP address.

121. Which of the following stores the programs and data currently executed by the process?

- (a) Primary Memory
- (b) Auxiliary Memory
- (c) Secondary Memory
- (d) Tertiary Memory

UPPCL (TG-II) 24-01-2019 (Morning)

Ans : (a) Primary memory is a segment of computer memory that can be accessed directly by the process. Primary memory have access time less than secondary memory and greater than cache memory. Primary memory has a storage capacity lesser than secondary memory and greater than cache memory.

122. Which of the following is a component of Central Processing Unit?

- (a) Memory
- (b) Mouse
- (c) Monitor
- (d) Keyboard

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Memory is essential part of the computer system because a computer cannot process any task without it. It stores data and instructions for performing specific tasks on the computer system.

123. Which of the following provides internal storage to the CPU?

- (a) Register
- (b) Register and RAM
- (c) RAM
- (d) Hard disk

UPPCL (Office Assistant III) 23-09-2018

Ans : (a) A processor register is one of a small set of data holding places that are part of the computer processor. A register may hold an instruction a storage address, or any kind of data. Some instructions specify registers as part of the instruction.

124. The four basic tasks performed by CPU are Fetch, _____, Manipulate and Output:

- (a) Design
- (b) Decode
- (c) Display
- (d) Regulate

(UPPCL TG2 11-11-2016)

Ans : (b) The four primary function of a CPU are fetch, decode, execute and write back. Decoding is the process of converting code into plain text or any format that is useful for subsequent processes.

125. Switching the CPU to another process requires performing a state save of the current process and a state restore of a different process. This task is known as:

- (a) process switch
- (b) task switch
- (c) context switch
- (d) status switch

NVS PGT 19.09.2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Switching the CPU to another process requires saving the state of the old process and loading the saved state for the new process. This task is called as context switching. When a context switch is occurs then the kernel saves the context of the old process in its PCB and loads the saved context of the new process schedule to run.

126. Which of the following represents the amount of work that the system is capable of doing per unit time?

- (a) Flow (throughput)
- (b) Load
- (c) Thread
- (d) Response time

UPPCL TG-II 20-03-2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Throughput is a term used in information technology that indicates how many units of information can be processed in a set amount of time.

127. A hardware device that converts data into meaningful information.

- (a) Protector
- (b) Output device
- (c) Input device
- (d) Program
- (e) Processor

(SBI 2012)

Ans : (e) A processor is an electronic device that processes data, converting it into information.

128. Identify the correct order of the stages of a data processing cycle.

- (a) Input stage-> Output stage-> Processing stage -> Storage stage
- (b) Input stage -> Processing stage-> Storage stage-> Output stage
- (c) Processing stage -> Input stage-> Output stage-> Storage stage
- (d) Input stage-> Processing stage -> Output stage -> Storage stage

UPPCL Office Assistant Account 28-8-2018

Ans : (d) The data processing cycle consists of a series of steps where raw data (input) is fed into a system to produce actionable insights (output). Each step is taken in a specific order, but the entire process is repeated in a cyclic manner.

Input stage → Processing stage → Output stage → Storage stage

129. Arrangement of data in a predetermined sequence is called:

- (a) Processing
- (b) Sorting
- (c) Coding
- (d) Classifying

MPPCS (J) 2012

Ans. (a) : Arrangement of data in a predetermined order is called processing.

130. Which of the following components of CPU is responsible to direct the system to execute instructions?

- (a) Arithmetic and Logic Unit (ALU)
- (b) Control Unit (CU)
- (c) Registers
- (d) Random Access Memory (RAM)/

(RRB JE (Shift-I), 27.08.2015)

Ans : (b) The Control Unit is a component of the CPU that directs the operation of the processor. It tells the computer's memory arithmetic and logic unit and input and output devices how to respond to the instructions that have been sent to the processor.

131. The part of the CPU that contains circuitry and which uses electrical signals to direct the entire computer system to complete or execute stored programs is known as?

- (a) Control Unit
- (b) Arithmetic and Logic Unit
- (c) Register
- (d) Program Counter

[UPSSSC Computer Operator 10/01/2020]

Ans. (a) : The Control Unit of the CPU contains circuitry that uses electrical signals to direct the entire computer to carry out, or execute, stored program instructions.

132. What are the components of a CPU in a computer?

- (a) Input, output and processing
- (b) Control unit, primary and secondary memory
- (c) Control unit, arithmetic logic unit and register
- (d) None option is correct

SSC JE Civil - 24/01/2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : See the above question explanation.

133. What is also known as Brain of computer?

- (a) CPU
- (b) Monitor
- (c) Mouse
- (d) Keyboard

Bihar PGT TRE 2.0, 15.12.2023

UPASI 05.12.2021 Shift-I

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

(SSC 10+2 CHSL 11.01.17, 1.15 pm)

RRB NTPC, (Shift -1) Online, 16.04.2016

(SBI 2009, IBPS Clerk 2011)

(R.R.B Ahmadabad (L.P.)-2005)

R.R.B Ranchi (Asst. Driv.) Exam, 2003

Ans. (a) : The CPU is the brain of computer. The CPU is a chip containing millions of tiny transistors. Its the CPU's job to perform the calculations necessary to make the computer work the transistors in the CPU manipulate the data.

134. Which of the following is known as the brain of the computer?

- (a) ALU
- (b) CPU
- (c) ROM
- (d) RAM

SSC JE Mechanical – 23/03/2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : See the above question explanation.

135. Which part of the computer is called its brain?
 (a) ROM (b) Hard Disc
 (c) CPU (d) Monitor
RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist
(Uttarakhand RO 2017)

Ans. (c) : See the above question explanation.

136. Which unit of the computer is considered as the brain of the computer?
 (a) Memory unit (b) Output unit
 (c) CPU (d) Input unit
SSC CHSL 18/03/2020 (Shift-III)
MPPCS (J) 2017

Ans. (c) : See the above question explanation.

137. To increase CPU throughput which of the following memories is placed between the CPU and main memory?
 (a) Secondary memory
 (b) Cache memory
 (c) Sequential memory
 (d) Auxiliary memory
UPPCL Executive Assistant 23.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (b) : Throughput is the number of processes that complete execution per time unit. If the computer system completes n processes in t second time then,

$$\text{Throughput} = \frac{\text{Total number of processes completed}}{\text{Time taken by the process}}$$

$$= \frac{n}{t}$$
 To increase CPU throughput cache memory is placed between the CPU and main memory.

138. The working speed of a computer is measured in the following units.
 (a) megabyte (b) megahertz
 (c) 16-bit (d) millisecond
ARO Aild. HC, 15.12.2021, Shift-I
R.R.B. Ahmadabad (Stenographer) Exam, 2006

Ans : (b) The clock speed of computers is usually measured in megahertz or gigahertz. One megahertz equals one million ticks per second and one gigahertz equals one billion ticks per second. You can use clock speed as a rough measurement of how fast a computer is.

139. The clock frequency of a microprocessor is measured in _____.
 (a) Minutes (b) MIPS
 (c) MHz (d) Nanoseconds
UPPCL Office Assistant III 24-10-2018 (Evening)

Ans : (c) See the above question explanation.

140. The speed of a CPU can measured in
 (a) Megahertz (MHz)
 (b) Bits per second(Bps)
 (c) Lux
 (d) Horsepower
RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist
S.S.C. C.H.S.L(10 + 2), 2012

Ans. (a) : See the above question explanation.

141. Which of the following is not a valid unit to represent the speed of CPU?
 (a) Hertz (Hz) (b) MIPS
 (c) MFLOPS (d) Byte
(RRB SSE (Shift-III), 01.09.2015)

Ans : (d) CPU speed is measured in Hertz, MIPS, MEKLOPS etc. when byte is the Unit of memory.

142. The CPU clock speed refers to the number of:
 (a) CPUs it can have
 (b) RAMs it can have
 (c) clocks it can have
 (d) Number of cycles CPU executes per second
UPPCL AC 2020 (Exam Date 13.09.2021)
UPSSSC Computer Operator 10.0.2020

Ans. (d) : CPU processes many instructions from different programs every second. The clock speed measures the number of cycles your CPU executes per second, measured in GHz.

143. What determines the number of operations a processor can perform per second? it is expressed in megahertz or gigahertz.
 (a) Clock speed (b) Bandwidth
 (c) Frequency (d) FLOPS
[UPSSSC Computer Operator 10/01/2020]

Ans. (a) : Clock speed determines the number of operations a processor can perform per second. It is expressed in megahertz (MHz) and gigahertz (GHz)

144. We express the speed of the computer in microseconds. Which of the following is equal to one microsecond?
 (a) 10^{-9} second (b) 10^{-3} second
 (c) 10^{-6} second (d) 10^{-2} second
UPPCL TG-II 20-03-2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : $1 \text{ microsecond} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ second}$

145. MIPS is a computer performance measurement method for rate of instruction execution per unit time. What is its full form?
 (a) Master instruction per second
 (b) Memory instruction per second
 (c) Metric instruction per second
 (d) Million instruction per second
UPPCL Asst. Account. 22.06.2023, Shift-I

Ans. (d) : MIPS stands for Million instructions per second. MIPS is an approximate measure of a computer raw processing power. MIPS figures can be misleading because measurement techniques often differ, and different computers may require different sets of instructions to perform the same activity.

146. What is the meaning of MIPS in computer terminology?
 (a) Marginal Input Storage
 (b) Million Instructions Per Second
 (c) Micro Information Processing Storage
 (d) Memory Image Processing State
RRB NTPC, (Shift -2) Online, 18.04.2016

Ans : (b) See the above question explanation.

147. Currently which generation computers are we using?

- (a) 2nd (b) 5th
(c) 6th (d) 3rd

AHC ARO 2019 (Exam date 24.02.2019)

Ans. (b) : Computer generations are based on when major technological changes in computers occurred, like the use of vacuum tubes, transistors and the microprocessor. As of 2020 there are fifth generations of the computer.

148. What is MFLOPS?

- (a) It is used to measure the state of the CPU.
(b) It is used to measure the speed of CPU.
(c) It is a memory unit.
(d) It is used to measure memory access time.

UPPCL TG-II 19-03-2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : MFLOPS stands for Mega Floating Point Operation Per Second, MFLOPS are a common measure of the speed of computer used to perform floating point calculations. Another common measure of computer speed of power is MIPS (Million instructions per second), which indicates integer performance.

149. Which of the following statement is/are true?

- (i) GFLOPS is smaller than TFLOPS
(ii) MFLOPS is greater than GFLOPS
(a) Only (ii) (b) Only (i)
(c) Neither (i) nor (ii) (d) (i) and (ii) both

UPPCL TG-II 19-03-2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : Processing Speed-Flops

Name	Unit	Value
Kilo FLOPS	KFLOPS	10 ³
Mega FLOPS	MFLOPS	10 ⁶
giga FLOPS	GFLOPS	10 ⁹
tera FLOPS	TFLOPS	10 ¹²
peta FLOPS	PFLOPS	10 ¹⁵
exa FLOPS	EFLOPS	10 ¹⁸
zetta FLOPS	ZFLOPS	10 ²¹
yotta FLOPS	YFLOPS	10 ²⁴

150. Arrange the following in ascending order of size.

- TFLOPS, MFLOPS, GFLOPS**
(a) MFLOPS, GFLOPS, TFLOPS
(b) TFLOPS, MFLOPS, GFLOPS
(c) MFLOPS, TFLOPS, GFLOPS
(d) GFLOPS, TFLOPS, MFLOPS

UPPCL TG-II 20-03-2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : See the above question explanation.

151. Which of the following is not a part of CPU.

- (a) Memory Unit (b) Arithmetic Logic Unit
(c) Control Unit (d) Input Unit

UPPCL Office Assistant Account 28-8-2018

UPPCL APS 27-09-2018 (Evening)

Ans : (d) Memory Unit, Arithmetic Logic Unit and Control Unit are part of Central Processing Unit (CPU) while input unit is input device.

152. In computer language CPU means.

- (a) Computerized Power Unit
(b) Central Processing Unit
(c) Central Power Unit
(d) Central Peripheral Unit

R.R.B Kolkata (A.A.), 2009

S.S.C. C.G.L (Tier-I), 2001

Ans : (b) The component of a computer system that controls the interpretation and execution of instruction. The CPU of PC consists of a single microprocessor, while the CPU of a more powerful mainframe consists of multiple processing devices and in some cases hundreds of them.

153. Which one of the following does computing in a personal computer?

- (a) CPU (b) Motherboard
(c) RAM (d) BIOS

RRB NTPC, (Shift -3) Online, 29.03.2016

Ans : (a) See the above question explanation.

154. Which of the following controls memory, input and output devices?

- (a) C.P.U. (b) A.L.U.
(c) C.U. (d) Memory

(UPSSSC JE-2016)

Ans : (a) See the above question explanation.

155. Which of the following CPU registers contains the address of the next instruction to be executed?

- (a) Accumulator
(b) Memory address register
(c) Memory buffer register
(d) Program counter

Bihar PGT TRE 2.0, 15.12.2023

NVS Ju. Sect. Asst. 09.03.2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : The program counter is a special purpose register that is used by the processor to hold the address of the next instruction to be executed.

156. Program Counter (PC) register stores the :

- (a) Address of the first memory block
(b) Address of the last memory block
(c) Address of the next instruction to be executed
(d) Size of the primary memory

(RRB SSE (Shift-I), 03.09.2015)

Ans : (c) See the above question explanation.

157. From the following options, identify the name of the user interface element that is found on desktops as a small blinking symbol or an arrow.

- (a) Shortcut (b) Task-bar
(c) Icons (d) Cursor

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : A cursor is an indicator used to show the current position for user interaction on a computer monitor or other display device that will respond to input from a text input or pointing device. The mouse cursor is also called a pointer.

158. Which of the following describes the role of BIOS?

- (a) It is used in the creation of dynamic interactive Web Services, applications.
- (b) It is a program which is executed from ROM when the computer is started.
- (c) It is used to represent data graphically.
- (d) It is a discrete operating system for mobile handheld devices.

[UPSSSC Lower Mains 21/10/2021 Paper-I]

Ans. (b) : BIOS stands for Basic Input Output System. BIOS is the program a computer's microprocessor uses to start the computer system after it is powered on. It also manages data flow between the computers operating system and attached devices such as the hard disk, Video adapter, Keyboard, Mouse and Printer.

159. Which of the following devices is used for applications like computer Aided Design (CAD)?

- (a) Speaker
- (b) Pantograph
- (c) Scanner
- (d) Plotter

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : A plotter is a machine that produces vector graphics drawings. Plotter draws lines on paper using a pen. In the past, plotters were used in application such as computer aided design, as they were able to produce line drawings much faster and of a wisher quality than contemporary conventional printers.

160. Which of the following is the part of Central Processing Unit?

- (a) Printer
- (b) Key-board
- (c) Mouse
- (d) ALU

R.R.B. Kolkata (T.A.), 2008

Ans : (d) Printer, Keyboard and Mouse are part of the computer hardware while ALU is part of the Central Processing Unit.

161. Accumulator is an integral component of

- (a) CPU
- (b) Hard Disk
- (c) RAM
- (d) Cache memory

(RRB SSE (Shift-III), 03.09.2015)

Ans : (a) The accumulator is a register in which intermediate arithmetic logic unit results are stored. Without a register like an accumulator, it would be necessary to write the result of each calculation to main memory, perhaps only to be read 'write' back again for use in the next operation.

162. Which of the following is not a component of Central Processing Unit (CPU)?

- (a) Arithmetic and Logic Unit (ALU)
- (b) Control Unit (CU)
- (c) Registers
- (d) Random Access Memory (RAM)

(RRB SSE (Shift-I), 26.08.2015)

Ans : (d) ALU, CU and register are part of central processing unit while Random Access Memory (RAM) is the part of memory.

163. Which of the following options represent the major components of a CPU?

- (a) CU, ROM, Register
- (b) ALU, CU, RAM
- (c) ALU, CU, Register
- (d) Hard disk ALU, CU

UPPCL TG-II 25-01-2019 (Evening)

Ans : (c) See the above question explanation.

164. With reference to computer processor, what is the full form of ALU?

- (a) Arithmetic Logic Unit
- (b) Array Logic Unit
- (c) Application Layer Unit
- (d) Application Layer visibility

[UPSSSC Computer Operator 10/01/2020]

Ans. (a) : See the question explanation.

165. Which of the following is an integral component of CPU?

- (a) Hard Disk
- (b) RAM
- (c) NIC
- (d) Registers

(RRB SSE Secundrabad (Shift-I), 01.09.2015)

Ans : (d) Registers are a type of computer memory used to quickly accept, store and transfer data and instructions that are being used immediately by the CPU. The registers used by the CPU are often termed as processor registers.

166. Program counter (PC) register is an integral part of :

- (a) Hard Disk
- (b) RAM
- (c) Cache memory
- (d) CPU

(RRB SSE (Shift-II), 03.09.2015)

Ans : (d) A program counter is a register in a computer processor that contains the address (location) of the instruction being executed at the current time. As each instruction gets fetched the program counter increases its stored value by 1.

167. Keyboard, monitor and cabinet are components of:

- (a) Storage unit
- (b) Computer software
- (c) Computer hardware
- (d) Control unit

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Computer hardware is the physical parts or components of a computer. Such as the monitor, keyboard, computer data storage, graphic card, sound card and motherboard.

168. Which of the following memories is directly accessible by the CPU?

- (a) RAM
- (b) Hard Disk
- (c) Magnetic Tape
- (d) DVD

(RRB SSE (Shift-I), 28.08.2015)

Ans : (a) RAM stands for Random Access Memory, but what does that mean, your computer RAM is essentially short term memory where data is stored as the processor needs it. This is not to be confused with long term data that's stored on your hard drive, which stays there even when your computer is turned off.

169. Which of the following components of CPU temporarily stores data for ALU operations?

- (a) Arithmetic and Logic Unit (ALU)
- (b) Control Unit (CU)
- (c) Registers
- (d) Random Access Memory (RAM)

(RRB JE (Shift-III), 26.08.2015)

Ans : (c) A processor register is one of a small set of data holding places that one part of the computer processor. A register may hold an instruction a storage address or any kind of data.

170. Which of the following storage unit is an integral part of CPU?

- (a) CD
- (b) ROM
- (c) Register
- (d) RAM

UPPCL TG-II 27-03-2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : See the above question explanation.

171. Which of the following options does the CPU memory include?

- (a) Secondary Memory
- (b) Only Scratch Pad Memory
- (c) Scratch Pad Memory and Cache Memory
- (d) Only Cache Memory

UPP Computer Operator 21-12-2018 (Batch-01)

Ans : (c) Scratchpad memory is a high speed internal memory directly connected to the CPU core and used for temporary storage to hold very small items of data for rapid retrieval and cache memory is the temporary memory officially termed CPU cache memory. This chip based feature of your computer lets you access some information more quickly than if you access it from your computer's main hard drive.

172. "For computer, world consists of zeros and ones only. To store the zeros and ones,..... is placed inside a processor:

- (a) I/O device
- (b) Instruction set
- (c) Transistor
- (d) Main Memory

(UPPCL TG2 11-11-2016)

Ans : (c) For the computer the world is made of zero and one. To store these zero or one, a transistor is installed inside the processor. All the calculations in the computer are done through '0's and '1's only.

173. Where are the functions of adding, comparing and matching done in a computer?

- (a) Memory chip
- (b) CPU chip
- (c) Floppy disk
- (d) Hard disk

S.S.C. M.T.S., 2011

Ans : (b) The Central Processing Unit is the main part of the computer. CPU chip or main processor is the part in the computer which performs or executes of the instructions or programs. The CPU is a very efficient calculator.

174. Most of the processing in computers takes place in _____.

- (a) Memory
- (b) RAM
- (c) CPU
- (d) Motherboard
- (e) ALU

(PNB (Clerk) 2011)
(IBPS 2011)

Ans : (c) Most of the processing in the computer takes place in the CPU. The processing speed of CPU is measured in Hertz (Hz). At present, processors with gigahertz and megahertz speeds are being used.

175. Where does the computer sum and compare the data?

- (a) Platter
- (b) CPU
- (c) Floppy disk
- (d) Screen Projector

(R.R.B. Guwahati (L.P.)-2008)

Ans : (b) CPU chip or main processor is that part in the computer which performs or executes all the instructions or programs.

176. Microprocessor which is the brain of the computer also called _____.

- (a) Microchip
- (b) Macro chip
- (c) Microprocessor
- (d) Calculator
- (e) Software.

Ald. Bank PO-2011

Ans : (a) A microprocessor is also called a microchip, which is the brain of the computer base, executes all the program instructions. It is made of silicon chip on which small circuit are made by a photo chemical process. There chips are available in different types and size.

177. Which of the following is an example of a high speed microprocessor?

- (a) Pentium
- (b) CD ROM
- (c) Keyboard
- (d) Printer

UPPCL Office Assistant III 24-10-2018 (Evening)

Ans : (a) The Pentium is a widely used personal computer microprocessor from the Intel corporation. First offered in 1993, the Pentium quickly replaced Intel's 486 microchip of choice in manufacturing a personal computer. Microprocessor sold the under brand name Pentium.

178. Which of the following products is sold under the brand name 'Pentium'?

- (a) Mobile Chip
- (b) Computer Chip
- (c) Computer
- (d) Microprocessor

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2004

Ans : (d) See the above question explanation.

179. The term Pentium is related to

- (a) Hard disk
- (b) DVD
- (c) Microprocessor
- (d) Mouse

Uttarakhand RO/ARO, 2016

Ans : (c) See the above question explanation.

180. Another name for computer chip is _____

- (a) Microchip
- (b) Mother board
- (c) CPU
- (d) Microprocessor

RRB NTPC, (Shift -2) Online, 28.03.2016

Ans : (a) A microchip (also called a chip) a computer chip, an integrated circuit on a small flat piece of silicon on the chip transistors acts as miniature electrical switches that can turn a current on or off.

181. The Celeron, Pentium and Core sequence formats are:

- (a) Computer RAM
- (b) Computer Microchip
- (c) Computer Processor
- (d) All of the above

RAS/RTS (Pre) G.S., 2013

Ans : (c) A processor is the logic circuit system that responds to commands and processes the basic instructions that drive the computer to produce desired results.

182. High power micro processors are-

- (a) Pentium, Pentium pro
- (b) Pentium II and III
- (c) Pentium II
- (d) All of these

(UPSSSC JE-2016)

Ans : (d) The Pentium pro is a sixth generation *86 microprocessor and it was introduced by Intel in 1995. After the Pentium pro-processor, Pentium II was developed by Intel in 1997. Pentium II is manufactured based on P6 Micro architecture and it is a sixth generation *86 compatible microprocessors.

Pentium II after the Pentium II the next version of the Pentium processors is Pentium III. This processor was developed by Intel in 1999.

183. Intel Core i9 is a type of _____.

- (a) Antivirus
- (b) Motherboard
- (c) Processor
- (d) Hard disk

**Com. Asst. Alld. HC, 21.12.2021, Shift-I
RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

Ans. (c) : These processors feature an innovation architecture designed for intelligent performance, immersive display and graphics, plus enhanced tuning and expandability to put gamers and PC enthusiasts fully in control of real world experiences.

184. If a computer system completes n processes in t seconds, then its throughput is _____ processes per second during that interval.

- (a) t/n
- (b) n + t
- (c) n/t
- (d) n × t

UPPCL AC 2019 (Exam Date 29.01.2019)

Ans. (c) : Throughput is the amount of work completed in a unit of time. In other words, throughput is the process executed to the number of jobs completed in a unit of time. The scheduling algorithm must look to maximize the number of jobs processed per time limit.

$$\text{Throughput} = \frac{\text{number of processes}}{\text{schedule length}} = \frac{N}{L}$$

the number of processes = n process completion time of all process schedule length = t seconds
Throughput = n/t processes per second.

185. What is common between Snapdragon, Atom, Tegra, Helio and Exynos?

- (a) They are types of processors
- (b) They are names of apps

- (c) They are brands of storage devices
- (d) They are brands of memories

NVS PGT 19.09.2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Snapdragon, Atom, Tegra, Helio and Exynos are types of processor.

181. Which part of the computer is directly involved in executing the instructions of a computer program?

- (a) Scanner
- (b) Main storage
- (c) Secondary storage
- (d) Printer
- (e) Processor

(IBPS 2012)

Ans : (e) The processor also known as the CPU provides the instructions and processing power the computer needs to do its work. The more powerful and updated your processor, the faster your computer can complete its tasks. By getting a more powerful processor, you can help your computer think and work faster.

186. An electronic device that processes data by converting it into information is called

- (a) Processor
- (b) Computer
- (c) Case
- (d) CPU

(SBI/CIK/2008, 2009)

Ans : (a) See the above question 181 explanation.

187. A microprocessor with 8-bit word length can process.....bits data simultaneously.

- (a) 4
- (b) 8
- (c) 16
- (d) 32

(RRB SSE (shift-II), 02.09.2015)

Ans : (b) Word length is determined by the width of the internal data bus, registers, and ALU, among other factors. At a time, an 8-bit CPU can process 8 bit of data. Depending on the type of microcomputer, the word length might range from 4 to 64 bits.

188. Which one of the following is not a peripheral device?

- (a) Printer
- (b) Monitor
- (c) Motherboard
- (d) Keyboard

RRB NTPC, (Shift -3) Online, 03.04.2016

Ans : (c) A computer peripheral is any external device that provides input and output for the computer. Peripheral device is Mouse, Keyboard, Image Scanner, Printer, Monitor, Light pen, Microphone and Web cam.

189. Which one of the following is not generally considered a peripheral of a computer?

- (a) Mouse
- (b) Key-board
- (c) Printer
- (d) Hard drive

RRB NTPC, (Shift -2) Online, 04.04.2016

Ans : (d) See the above question explanation.

190. The peripheral devices of a basic computer system does NOT include the.

- (a) Printer
- (b) Keyboard
- (c) Monitor
- (d) CPU

RRB NTPC, (Shift -1) Online, 18.03.2016

Ans : (d) See the above question explanation.

191. How many output ports are there in peripheral I/O?
 (a) 512 (b) 264
 (c) 24 (d) 256

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The input/output ports are addressed using special instructions such as IN for input and OUT for output.

An 8-bit port address should be followed by the IN or OUT instruction mnemonic. There will be $2^8 = 256$ input ports and 256 output ports are possible in an 8085 based microcomputer.

192. In multitasking situation, semaphore is used to solve _____ and _____.
 (a) Process synchronization problem, task scheduling
 (b) CPU memory synchronization, resolution of I/O deadlocks.
 (c) Important section problem, process synchronization
 (d) Solution of booting problem critical section problem.

UPPCL ARO-15.09.2018

Ans : (c) CPU in multitasking editing situation memory synchronization (CPU memory synchronization) I/O used to resolve deadlocks.

193. Computer administration refers to the units and their inter relationships that implement architectural specifications.
 (a) Dynamic (b) Navigational
 (c) Stationary (d) Operational

UPPCL Office Assistant Account 28-8-2018

Ans : (d) Computer management refers to the operational units and their relationship that implement architectural specifications.

194. A device that is connected to a computer but it is NOT part of the core computer architecture is known as
 (a) Processing Device (b) Memory Device
 (c) Peripheral Device (d) On-board Device

UPPCL JE 2019 (Batch-01)

Ans: (c) Peripheral device is an auxiliary device used to put information into and get information out of a computer. The term peripheral device refers to all hardware components that are attached to a computer and are controlled by the computer system, but they are not the core components of the computer such as the CPU or power supply unit.

Arithmetic Logic Unit

195. ALU is the part of
 (a) CPU (b) CU
 (c) Memory (d) None of these

ARO Aild. HC, 14.12.2021, Shift-I (UPPCL TG2 Re-exam 16-10-2016)

Ans : (a) An Arithmetic Logic Unit is the part of a Central Processing Unit that carries out arithmetic and logic operations on the operands in computer instruction words.

196. ALU stands for.....
 (a) Assembly Logic Unit
 (b) Arithmetic Logical Array
 (c) Arithmetic Logic Unit
 (d) Arithmetic Logical Unit

UPASI 05.12.2021 (Shift-II) UPSSSC Lower-2 (2015) (SSC 10+2 CHSL 07.02.17, 10 am)

Ans. (c) : See the above question explanation.

197. Which among the following has capability to execute computer's command?
 (a) Processor Socket (b) Main Memory
 (c) Arithmetic Logic Unit (d) Cache Memory

(UPPCL TG2 11-11-2016)

Ans : (c) See the above question explanation.

198. From the following does the actual instruction execute during data processing?
 (a) Arithmetic logic unit (b) Information unit
 (c) Storage unit (d) Output unit

AHC ARO 2019 (Exam date 24.02.2019)

Ans. (a) : It is a main component of the Central Processing Unit. It performs arithmetic and logic operation, it has the ability to perform all processes related such as addition, subtraction, including Boolean comparisons. The actual instruction is executed during data processing

199. With the help of which calculation is done in computer?
 (a) LSI (b) CU
 (c) RAM (d) ALU

S.S.C. Stenographer, 2014

Ans : (d) See the above question explanation.

200. Arithmetic and Logic Unit.
 I. Performs mathematical operations
 II. Collects data
 III. Makes comparisons
 IV. Communicates with investment tips.
 Which of the following is correct?

- (a) Only I (b) Only III
 (c) I and II (d) I and III

S.S.C. M.T.S, 2013

Ans : (d) See the above question explanation.

201. ALU of CPU consists of _____
 (a) RAM space (b) Register
 (c) Byte space
 (d) Secondary storage device
 (e) None of these

(RBI 2012)

Ans : (b) Computer register are high-speed memory storing units. It is an element of the computer processor. It can carry any type of information including a bit sequence or single data. A register should be 32 bits in length for a 32-bit instruction computer.

202. ALU is a part of a computer is.....

- (a) Application (b) ROM
 (c) RAM (d) Processor

ARO Aild. HC, 14.12.2021, Shift-I (SSC 10+2 CHSL 02.02.17, 1.15 pm)

Ans : (d) A Central Processing Unit (CPU), also called a Central Processor, main processor or just processor is the electronic circuitry that executes instructions comprising a computer's program. The CPU performs basic arithmetic, logic, controlling and input/output operations specified by the instruction in the program. ALU and CU together are usually referred to as a processor.

- 203. The ALU and control unit together are usually referred to as _____**
(a) Input unit (b) Processor
(c) Storage unit (d) Output unit

UPPCL (Office Assistant III) 23-09-2018

Ans : (b) See the above question explanation.

- 204. What is the full form of PGA graphics card?**
(a) Professional Graphics Array
(b) Portal Graphic Array
(c) Personal Graphics Array
(d) Public Giga Array

UPPCL Asst. Accountant Exam-09.02.2018

Ans. (a) : PGA stands for Professional Graphics Adapter or Array. PGA is a video standard developed by IBM that supports up to 640*400 resolution.

- 205. Which of the following provides the slot to connect graphics cards?**
(a) RAM slot (b) AGP slot
(c) USB port (d) PCI slot

UPPCL AC 2020 (Exam Date 13.09.2021)

Ans. (b) : An Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) is a point to point channel that is used for high speed video output. This port is used to connect graphics cards to a computer's motherboard.

Control Unit

- 206.tells the computer's memory, arithmetic logic unit and input and output devices how to respond to a program's instructions.**
(a) Storage Unit (b) Input Device
(c) Control Unit (d) Logic Unit

(SSC 10+2 CHSL 19.01.17, 1.15 pm)

(CCC April 2015)

(Uttarakhand RO 2017)

Ans : (c) Control Unit is a component of a computer's Central Processing Unit that directs the operation of the processor. It tells the computer's memory, arithmetic logic unit and input/output devices how to respond to the instruction that have been sent to the processor.

- 207. In Micro programmed control unit, subsequent instruction words are fetched into the.....**
(a) Instruction Register (b) Transistor
(c) CMOS battery (d) Program Counter

Bihar PGT TRE 2.0, 15.12.2023

AHC RO 2019 (Exam date 10.01.2020)

Ans. (a) : In micro programmed control units, subsequent instruction words are fetched into the instruction register in a normal way. However, the operation code of each instruction is not directly decoded to enable immediate control signal generation but it comprises the initial address at a micro program contained in the control store.

- 208. Which of the following transmits different commands or control signals from one component to another component of a computer system?**

- (a) Data Bus
(b) Address Bus
(c) Both Data Bus and Address Bus
(d) Control Bus

(AHC RO-2016)

Ans : (d) Control bus is a group of conducting wires, which is used to generate timing and control signals to control all the associated peripherals micro processor uses control bus to process data that is what to do with selected memory location.

- 209. Which among the following carries control information between the CPU and other devices within the computer?**

- (a) Control Bus (b) UPS
(c) ROM (d) RAID

AHC RO 2019 (Exam date 10.01.2020)

Ans. (a) : See the above question explanation.

- 210. Which is used to receive control signals between the processor and other devices?**

- (a) LCD (b) Joystick
(c) MICR (d) Control Bus

UPPCL Office Assistant III 24-10-2018 (Evening)

Ans : (d) See the above question explanation.

- 211. Control Unit is called the..... of a computer.**

- (a) heart
(b) nerve center or brain
(c) Kidney
(d) All options are correct

SSC JE Electrical (Exam date 27.01.2018) Shift-I

Ans. (b) : Central Processing Unit has three main Components- Control Unit, Memory register and Arithmetic Logic Unit. The Control Unit directs processor operation. Therefore it is called the nerve centre or brain of the computer.

- 212. Which part of the CPU selects, interprets and monitors the execution of program instructions.**

- (a) Memory (b) Register Unit
(c) Control Unit (d) ALU

S.S.C. C.G.L (Tier-I), 2014

Ans : (c) Control Unit considered as the central nervous system of computer obtains the instructions from the memory, interprets them and directs the operation of the computer. It selects, interprets and monitors the execution of the program instructions by generating the timing and control signals.

- 213. Which of the following acts as the central nervous system for other components of the computer system?**

- (a) Registers (b) Primary memory
(c) Arithmetic and logic unit
(d) Control unit

(RRB JE (Shift-II), 29.8.2015)

(IBPS Clerk 2011)

Ans : (d) See the above question explanation.

214. Which part of the computer is called the nervous system?

- (a) Software (b) Hardware
(c) Control Unit (d) Programs

RRB NTPC, (Shift -2) Online, 18.04.2016

Ans : (c) See the above question explanation.

215. The set of wires, connecting the microprocessor and the memory, through which the data flows is called:

- (a) memory (b) data wire
(c) database (d) databus

UPPCL APS 27-09-2018 (Evening)

Ans : (d) Data bus is a group of conducting wires which carries data only. Data bus is bidirectional because data flow in both directions from microprocessor to memory or input/output devices and from memory or input/output devices to microprocessor.

216. Which bus is used to specify memory locations for the data being transferred?

- (a) Control bus (b) Data bus
(c) Address bus (d) I/O bus

NVS PGT 19.09.2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : It is group of conducting wires which carries address only. Address bus is unidirectional because data flow in one direction from micro processor to memory or from micro processor to input/output devices.

217. Who controls the movement of signals between CPU and I/O?

- (a) ALU (b) Control Unit
(c) Memory Unit (d) Secondary stores
(e) None of these

(SBI 2012)

Ans : (b) The Control Unit Controls the movement of signals between the CPU and I/O

218. Which of the following is not a part of operation of instruction cycle?

- (a) Fetch (b) Indirect
(c) Execute (d) Memory

AHC ARO 2019 (Exam date 24.02.2019)

Ans. (d) : Fetch, Indirect and Execute are part of operation of Instruction Cycle while memory is a device or system that is used to store information for immediate use in a computer or related computer hardware and digital electronic devices.

Mother Board

219. Mother board is-

- (a) The first chip to be accessed when the computer is turned on.
(b) The circuit board containing peripheral devices
(c) CPU Chip
(d) The circuit board that houses the CPU and other chips
(e) A part of the printer

(IBPS (Cik.) 2011)

Ans : (d) A mother board is the main printed circuit board in general purpose computers and other expandable systems. It holds and allows communication between many of the crucial electronic components of a system such as the central processing unit and memory and provides connectors for other peripherals.

220. _____ controls communication for the entire computer system.

- (a) Arithmetic Logic Unit
(b) Semi conductor
(c) Motherboard
(d) Coprocessor
(e) None of these

(Bank of Baroda 2011)

Ans : (c) See the above question explanation.

221. The main board of the computer is called.

- (a) Father board (b) Mother board
(c) Keyboard (d) None of these

(Utt. PCS/Mains/2002)

(IBPS 2011)

Ans : (b) See the above question explanation.

222. What do you mean by motherboard?

- (a) Scanner and other items come under motherboard
(b) Keyboard also known as motherboard
(c) It is a circuit board to which all the elements are connected
(d) It is a type of file server.

(CCC April 2015)

Ans : (c) See the above question explanation.

223. The integrated circuit connected to every major part of a computer is called as _____.

- (a) Motherboard (b) CPU
(c) ROM (d) Monitor

UPPCL Accountant 10-02-2018

Ans : (a) See the above question explanation.

224. The CPU and RAM (Random Access Memory) are located on the.

- (a) Expansion Board (b) Motherboard
(c) Storage device (d) Output device

MPPCS (J) 2012

Ans. (b) : The motherboard is the computer main circuit band. It's a thin plate that holds the CPU, memory, connectors for the hard drive and optical drives, expansion cards to control the video and audio and connections to your computer's ports.

225. The integrated circuit connected to every major part of a computer is called as.....

- (a) Motherboard (b) CPU
(c) ROM (d) Monitor

UPPCL Asst. Accountant Exam-09.02.2018

Ans. (a) : See the above question explanation.

226. The CPU and memory are located on the..... of the computer.

- (a) Output Device (b) Storage Device
(c) Expansion Board (d) Motherboard

UPASI 05.12.2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): A motherboard is one of the most essential parts of a computer system. It holds together many of the crucial components of a computer, including the Central Processing Unit, memory and connectors for input and output devices.

227. _____ Is not a part of motherboard.

- (a) Expansion card slot (b) DVD Drive
(c) Storage Connector (d) Memory slot

UPPCL Office Assistant III 24-10-2018 (Mor.)

Ans : (b) Expansion card slot, storage connector and memory slot are part of motherboard while DVD Drives are devices that can read DVD discs on a computer. DVD players are particular type of devices that do not require a computer to work and can read DVD-Video and DVD-Audio discs.

228. Which of the following in the basis of computer and holds all of the circuit that ties the different components of the computer system together?

- (a) Hard Disk Drive (b) Motherboard
(c) CPU (d) Cable

UPPCL AC 2019 (Exam Date 29.01.2019)

Ans. (b) : It is the basis of your computer. It is the first component installed in the system unit and it holds all of the circuitry that ties the functions of the computer components together.

229. Information travels between components on the motherboard through—

- (a) Flash memory (b) CMOS
(c) Bays (d) Buses
(e) Peripherals

(SBI/Clk/2008)

Ans : (d) Information travels between components on the motherboard through Buses.

230. What is SATA and IDE?

- (a) Palmtops
(b) Motherboard Manufacturer
(c) Type of hard disk drive
(d) Type of flash drive

UPPCL Office Assistant III 24-10-2018 (Mor.)

Ans : (c) SATA stands for Serial Advanced Technology Attachment. SATA is a computer bus interface or standard hardware interface which connected hard drives, SSD and CD/DVD drives to the computer.

IDE stands for Integrated Drive Electronics. It is an interface standard for connection of storage devices such as HDD, SSD and CD/DVD drive to the computer.

231. Connects the CPU and other components on the motherboard to the motherboard.

- (a) Input Unit (b) System bus
(c) ALU (d) Primary memory
(e) None of these

(SBI, 2012)

Ans : (b) System buses are motherboard circuits that connects the CPU to other components. A motherboard provides the electrical connections that allow the system's other components to communicate with one another.

232. The system bus is separated into three functional groups. Choose the most appropriate option from the following:

- (a) Data bus, Address bus and Control bus
(b) Star bus, Mesh bus and Data Bus
(c) Control bus, Data bus and Star bus
(d) Address bus, Star bus and Mesh bus

AHC ARO 2019 (Exam date 24.02.2019)

Ans. (a) : A system bus is a single computer bus that connects the major components of a computer system, combining the function of a data bus to carry information, an address bus to determine whose it should be sent or read from and a control bus to determine its operation.

233. What does the term USB stand for?

- (a) Unique Service Business
(b) Unique Service Bus
(c) Universal Serial Bus
(d) Universal Service Bus

UPPCL AC 2020 (Exam Date 13.09.2021)

UPPCL (Ste.) 28-08-2018 (Morning)

UPPCL Office Assistant III 24-10-2018 (Mor.)

Ans. (c) : USB stands for Universal serial Bus. It allows communication between a computer and peripheral or other devices, which can used to connect printers, scanners, keyboards, mice, game controllers and flash drive etc.

234. Without _____ a system cannot operate.

- (a) Motherboard (b) Keyboard
(c) Speakers (d) Mouse

UPPCL Accountant 10-02-2018

Ans : (a) Motherboard is the printed circuit board installed in most of the electronic plants such as laptop computers etc. A computer is made up of components installed in the microprocessor, main memory and motherboard. Along with this some devices are attached to control storage, video display and sound. Therefore the system can not be operated without it.

235. In computing _____ is the term given to the texture and size of a motherboard.

- (a) Form factor (b) CPU
(c) ALU (d) Term factor

UPPCL Office Assistant III 24-10-2018 (Mor.)

Ans : (a) Form factor is a hardware design aspect that defines and prescribes the size, shape and other physical specific specification of components, particularly in electronics. A form factor may represent a board class of similarly sized components or it may prescribe a specific standard.

Expansion Slot

236. External components such as network card and sound card are connected to motherboard through _____.

- (a) expansion slot (b) front side bus
(c) internal bus (d) chip set

UPPCL Executive Asst. 25.11.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (a): An expansion slot is a socket on a computer's motherboard or other circuit board that allows you to add additional hardware components, such as graphics cards sound cards, network cards or storage controllers.

237. The transfer of computer data from CPU to peripheral devices is achieved through.

- (a) Modem (b) Computer ports
(c) Interface (d) Buffer memory

S.S.C. C.G.L. (Tier-I) 2012

Ans : (b) Computer port is used to connect any device with the computer. Computer ports are used in two ways first-internal ports to which devices inside the computer are connected such as hard disk, drives etc. Second external port in which external devices are connected with the computer such as modem, printer, scanner, USB etc.

238. Provides expansion capability to a computer system.

- (a) Sockets (b) Slots
(c) Bytes (d) Web
(e) None of these

(Bank of Baroda, 2011)

Ans : (b) In computers, a slot or expansion slot is an engineered technique for adding capability to a computer in the form of connection pinholes and a place to fit an expansion card containing the circuitry that provides some specialized capability such as video acceleration, sound or disk drive control.

239. Expansion cards are inserted in

- (a) Slot
(b) Peripheral device
(c) CPU
(d) Behind the computer
(e) Pages

(IBPS Clerk 2011)

Ans : (a) In computing an expansion card is a printed circuit board that can be inserted into an electrical connector, or expansion slot on a computer motherboard to add functionality to the computer system.

240. The system unit

- (a) Coordinates the input and output devices.
(b) A container in which electronic components are kept.
(c) Is a combination of hardware and software
(d) Controls and manipulates data
(e) Performs arithmetic operations

(IBPS 2013)

Ans : (b) The system unit is the container, in which electronic components are kept. All the work done by the PC is controlled by the system unit, keyboard monitor, mouse and printer etc., are connected to its rear port with the help of wires, hard disk, CD drive and floppy drive etc. are connected inside it, which are controlled by software.

241. ___ ports provide slow speed data transmission.

- (a) Serial (b) Parallel
(c) Fire wire (d) USB

ARO Alld. HC, 18.12.2021, Shift-I

Ans. (a): Serial port is used for serial data transmission. Parallel port is used for parallel data transmission. The transmission speed of serial port is slower than that of parallel port. The transmission speed of a parallel port is much higher than that of a serial port.

242. The port that is a protocol for transferring data to and from digital devices is known as

- (a) VGA monitor port (b) USB port
(c) Parallel port (d) PS/2 ports

**ARO Alld. HC, 18.12.2021, Shift-I
RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

Ans. (b) : A Universal Serial Bus (USB) is a common interface that enables communication between devices and host controller such as a personal computer or smart phones. It connects peripheral devices such as digital camera, mic, keyboard printers, scanners, external hard drives and flash drives because of widely variety of uses, including support for electronic power the USB replaced a wide range of interface like the parallel and serial port. A USB is intended to enhance play and plug and allow hot swapping.

4. Work of Computer

243. Which of the following does not work in a computer?

- (a) computing (b) processing
(c) understanding (d) outputting

**MPPSC (Pre.) G.S. Ist Paper 2015
IBPS (CLERK) 2011**

Ans : (c) It is a thing that is not performed by machines but requires the human touch. Machines like computers etc. work according to the commands given to them and cannot analyze the action on their own.

244. Which of the following basic operations is/are performed by a computer ?

- (a) Arithmetic operation
(b) Logical operation
(c) Storage and retrieval
(d) All of these

(UPPCL TG2 Re-exam 16-10-2016)

Ans : (d) The basic operation performed by a computer are arithmetic operation, storage and retrieval and logical operation. Basically computer does five basic operations that are input, output, storing, process and controlling.

245. Which of the following is not one of the four major data processing functions of a computer?

- (a) Collecting data
(b) Processing data into information
(c) To analyze data or information
(d) To store data or information
(e) None of these

(RBI (Office Assi-2012)

Ans : (c) See the above question explanation.

246. Home shopping and advertising belong to which of the following categories of computer application?

- (a) Marketing (b) Healthcare
(c) Education (d) Military

UPPCL Executive Assistant 21.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (a) : Use of computer in different categories -	
Categories	Use
(i) Marketing	Advertising, Home shopping
(ii) Healthcare	Diagnostic, system surgery, Pharma Information system, patient Monitoring system.
(iii) Education	Computer based Education
(iv) Military	Missile control, Military communication, smart weapons. Military operations and planning.
(v) Communication	E-mail, chatting, usenet video calling etc.

247. Computers manipulate data in many ways and this manipulation is called.

- (a) Upgrading (b) Processing
(c) Batching (d) Utilizing
(e) Downloading

(PNB (Clerk) 2011)

Ans : (b) Computer processing is an action or series of actions that a microprocessor, also known as a Central Processing Unit, in a computer performs when it receives information.

248. For which of the following is an interrupt mechanism NOT required?

- (a) When programs request a system call to be performed by the operating system
(b) To give the user better control over the computer
(c) To allow the processes to manage shared data
(d) To handle mismatch between CPU and device speeds

NVS PGT 19.09.2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Processing in interrupt mechanism do not require permission to share data. An interrupt is an event that charges the sequence, which the processor executes instructions. An interruption can be planned. (Specifically requested by a program currently underway or unplanned) due to an event that may or may not be related to a program currently underway.

249. Data processing refer to the transformation of incomplete data into

- (a) Analog data (b) Discrete data
(c) Information (d) Binary data

UPPCL Office Assistant Account 28-8-2018

Ans : (c) Data processing therefore refers to the process of transforming raw data into meaningful output i.e. information.

Information refers to the meaningful output obtained after processing the data.

250. _____ has a meaning. It is about selecting data summarizing it and presenting it in such a way that it is useful to the recipient.

- (a) Data
(b) Database
(c) Command
(d) Information

UPPCL Office Assistant Account 28-8-2018

Ans : (d) Information is a group of data that collectively carries a logical meaning when information is entered into and stored in a computer, it is generally referred to as data. After processing such as formatting and printing output data can again be perceived as information.

5. Characteristics of Computer

251. Computer is a dumb machine and it can not do any work without instructions from the user - this statement refers to which of the following computer characteristic?

- (a) No feeling (b) Diligence
(c) Versatility (d) No IQ

UPPCL Executive Assistant 21.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : Computer is a dumb machine and it cannot do any work without instructions from the user. This statement reference in computer characteristic is No IQ.

252. Which of the following is not correct with respect to computer?

- (a) Confused problems can be solved easily
(b) The process speed is very high
(c) The memory and storage capacity is high
(d) Due to its high common sense, it can itself repair the supply of unsuitable instructions.

R.R.B. Chennai (T.A./C.C), 2001-2002

Ans : (d) The computer does not have the ability to think and make decisions on its own, it can only work under the given guidelines. Therefore, it can't rectify the supply of inappropriate instructions by itself.

253. The advantage of using a computer is

- (a) Computers are very fast and a large amount of data can be stored in them.
(b) Computers give correct output even when the input is wrong
(c) Computers are designed to be inflexible
(d) All of above
(e) None of these

(Ald.Bank (Clerk) 2010)

Ans : (a) A huge amount of data is stored in the computer. Computer is being used extensively in educational institutions, offices, homes, shops, banks because with its use, tasks can be done easily and in less time.

254. Identify whether the given statements with reference to characteristics of computers are true or false.

(i) Automation is the use of technology to complete a task with as little human interaction as possible.

ii) Reliability refers to the capability of giving consistent results for similar sets of data.

- (a) (i) FALSE (ii) FALSE
- (b) (i) TRUE (ii) TRUE
- (c) (i) TRUE (ii) FALSE
- (d) (i) FALSE (ii) TRUE

UPPCL TG-2, 10.11.2023, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : Both the statements are correct regarding the characteristics of the computer.

Characteristics of computer-

- (1) Speed (2) Accuracy (3) Diligence (4) Versatility
- (5) Consistency (6) Data storage capacity
- (7) Logical operations (8) Automation
- (9) Remembrance Power
- (10) Limited Learning capacity

255. Which of the following characteristics of the computer reflects its flexible behavior?

- (a) Accuracy (b) Reliability
- (c) Versatility (d) Diligence

(AHC RO-2016)

Ans : (c) Versatility refers to the capability of a computer of perform different kinds of works with same accuracy and efficiency.

256. Flexibility to solve various problems refers to the _____ characteristic of a computer.

- (a) Precision (b) Versatility
- (c) Speed (d) Diligence

UPPCL (TG-II) 24-01-2019 (EVENING)

Ans : (b) See the above question explanation.

257. If we repeatedly enter the same input in a computer system, then we get the same result. What is this characteristic of the computer called?

- (a) Versatility (b) Reliability
- (c) Scalability (d) Diligence

UPPCL TG-II 27-03-2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : A computer is reliable as if gives consistent result for similar set of data i.e., if we give same set of input any number of times, we will get the same result.

258. Which of the following characteristics of a computer enables it to work without human intervention?

- (a) Diligence (b) Accuracy
- (c) Automatic (d) Versatility

UPPCL TG-II 19-03-2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : A computer is an automated machine even if its humans instruct it. This is once the instructions are passed, the computer works on its own till the task is completely done. This includes zero human intervention.

259. Identify the capability of the computer system that makes it adaptable.

- (a) Never getting tired, bored or fatigued
- (b) The quality to complete different types of tasks: simple as well as complex.
- (c) The level of precision with which calculations are done
- (d) The duration that the computer system requires for fulfilling a task

UPPCL ARO 25.02.2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : Adaptability of computer system means the quality of it to complete a different type of tasks simple as well as complex. Computer are normally versatile unless designed for a specific operation. Overall a daily purpose computer is used in any area of application business, industry, scientific, statistical, technological and so on.

260. Which of the following is not a feature of computer?

- (a) Speed (b) Storage
- (c) Economy (d) Reliability

AHC ARO 2019 (Exam date 24.02.2019)

Ans. (c) : Some features of Computers, Speed, Accuracy, Diligence, Versatility, Reliability and memory storage, while the economy is not a feature of computer.

261. Which of these is not a computer characteristic?

- (a) Intelligence quotient (b) Data storage
- (c) Accuracy (d) Speed

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the above question explanation.

262. HDMI stands for.....

- (a) High Definition Media Interface
- (b) High Display Media Interface
- (c) High Definition Multimedia Interface
- (d) High Display Multimedia Interface

UPASI 04.12.2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : HDMI stands for High Definition Multimedia Interface. HDMI is a specification that combines video and audio into a single digital interface for use with digital versatile disc (DVD) players, digital, setup boxes and other audio visual devices.

263. Which of the following is a characteristic of a computer, which enables it to perform different tasks at the same time?

- (a) Diligence
- (b) Speed
- (c) Accuracy
- (d) Versatility

UPPCL TG-II 19-03-2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Versatility is a characteristic that enables a computer to perform completely different types of tasks. The capability of a computer to perform more than one task or different types of tasks at the same time is called the versatility of a computer.

264. Which of the following is related to the ability of a computer to perform different types of tasks with equal accuracy and efficiency?

- (a) diligence (b) versatility
(c) accuracy (d) reliability

UPPCL TG-II 28-3-2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : See the above question explanation.

265. The minimum power consumption happens in the case of:

- (a) Sleep
(b) Hibernate
(c) All of them consumes same amount of power
(d) Shutdown

UPPCL Stenographer Exam-18.02.2018

Ans. (d) : Shutting down the computer shutdown all the devices related to the CPU and monitor and suspends the power supply. Due to which there is minimum power consumption while all devices do not shut down in sleep and hibernate etc.

266. The ability to perform error free calculations refers to the _____ property of a computer.

- (a) Scalability (b) Speed
(c) Accuracy (d) Having no IQ

UPPCL TG-II 25-01-2019 (Morning)

Ans : (c) Computers perform calculations with 100% accuracy. Errors may occur due to data inconsistency or inaccuracy.

267. Working continuously with 100% accuracy. Errors may occur due to data inconsistency or inaccuracy.

- (a) Speed (b) Diligence
(c) No IQ (d) Versatility

UPPCL TG-2, 09.11.2023, Shift-II

UPPCL (TG-II) 24-01-2019 (Morning)

Ans : (b) A computer is free from tiredness, lack of concentration, fatigue etc. It can work for hours without creating any error. If millions of calculations are to be performed a computer will perform every calculation with the same accuracy.

268. Millions of calculations can be performed by a computer with the same accuracy without any tiredness or lack of concentration. Which of the given options represent this property of a computer?

- (a) Reliability (b) Diligence
(c) Accuracy (d) Versatility

UPPCL Assistant Accountant 22-02-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : See the above question explanation.

267. Identify whether the given statements are true or false.

- (i) The capability of a computer to perform different kinds of works with the same accuracy and efficiency is termed as 'diligence'.
(ii) The versatility property ensures that a computer does not feel any fatigue or lack of concentration.

- (a) (i)-True, (ii)-True
(b) (i)-False, (ii)-False
(c) (i)-True, (ii)-False
(d) (i)-False, (ii)-True

NVS Ju. Sect. Asst. 09.03.2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : Versatility refers to the ability of a computer to perform a wide variety of tasks with equal accuracy and efficiency.

A computer can perform millions of tasks or calculations with the same consistency and accuracy. It does not feel any fatigue or lack of concentration. Hence both the statements are false.

268. Which of the following is/are the characteristics of Main Memory?

- A. It is working memory of the computer.
B. Faster than secondary memories.
C. A computer cannot run without primary memory.

- (a) Only A (b) Only B
(c) Only C (d) All A, B, C

UPSSSC JE Non-Tech. 2016 (Exam Date 19.12.2021)

Ans. (d) : Primary memory holds only those data and instructions on which the computer is currently working. It has a limited capacity and data is lost when power is switched off. It is generally made up of semiconductor devices.



Exam Vision

- 👁️ Electronic device that processes data by converting it into information is –Processor
- 👁️ By computer processor are converted into information –From Data
- 👁️ In the context of computers, ALU stands for –Arithmetic Logic Unit
- 👁️ The brain of the computer is called –CPU
- 👁️ The full form of CPU is –Central Processing Unit
- 👁️ The part of the computer which is used for calculation and comparison is –ALU
- 👁️ The CPU's ALU contains –Registers
- 👁️ Occurs as a component in the Central Processing Unit –Arithmetic Logic Unit
- 👁️ There are control, Memory, Arithmetic Logic and Unit – In CPU
- 👁️ Processing takes place in the computer –CPU
- 👁️ Performs arithmetic operations –ALU
- 👁️ The speed of the computer increases due to the increase of the word range –Increase
- 👁️ CPU there are factors affecting the speed –Word range, computer clock and cache memory
- 👁️ It is celebrated every year on 2nd December –World Computer Literacy day

Development of Computer

1. History of Computer

1. Who built the analytical engine, one of the early computing devices?

- (a) John Napier (b) Herman Hollerith
(c) Blaise Pascal (d) Charles Babbage

UPPCL Executive Assistant 21.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : The analytical engine was built by Charles Babbage.

Blaise Pascal built the first calculator machine.

Herman Hollerith invented an electromechanical tabulating machine for punch card.

2. Speed of first generation computers was in:

- (a) Nanoseconds
(b) Miliseconds
(c) Nano to miliseconds
(d) Microseconds

ARO Alld.HC, 14.12.2021, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : Speed of first generation computers was in Miliseconds, speed of second generation computer is Microsecond, speed of third generation of computer is nano second.

3. ENIAC, EDVAC, etc are examples of _____ generation computers.

- (a) Third (b) First
(c) Second (d) Fourth

UPPCL Executive Assistant 22.11.2022, Shift-I

Com. Asst. Alld. HC, 21.12.2021, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer), EDVAC (Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer) and EDSAC (Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator) are examples of the first generation of computers. ENIAC was the first general purpose programmable computer, developed during World War II with the aim of helping to calculate artillery firing tables.

4. EDVAC stands for :

- (a) Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Compiler
(b) Electronic Discrete Variable Analog Computing
(c) Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer
(d) Electronic Digital Variable Automatic Computer

UPPCL Technician Electrical, 10.11.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (c) : See the above question explanation.

5. The first computer which provided storage:

- (a) EDSAC (b) EDVAC
(c) MARK-I (d) ACE

ARO Alld. HC, 20.12.2021, Shift-I

Ans. (a) : The Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator (EDSAC) was created at the Cambridge University Mathematical Lab. EDSAC was the first practical general purpose stored program electronic computer.

6. Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC) was first binary programmable computer based on ____.

- (a) Blaise Pascal's concept
(b) Von Neumann's architecture
(c) Charles Babbage's architecture
(d) Turing's machine concept

UPPCL Executive Assistant 25.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (b) : Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC) was the first binary programmable computer based on Von Neumann's architecture. ENIAC was designed by John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert. ENIAC was completed in 1945 and first put to work for practical purpose on December 10, 1945.

7. Who began developing the first mechanical computer in 1822?

- (a) Charles Babbage (b) Ada Lovelace
(c) Herman Hollerith
(d) Joseph Marie Jacquard

UPPCL Executive Assistant 24.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (a) : The first mechanical computer was developed by Charles Babbage in 1822. These are computers built from mechanical component such as levers and gears rather than electronic components.

8. In which of the following countries was the first Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer, the first programmable general purpose electronic digital computer, developed?

- (a) China
(b) United Kingdom
(c) Japan
(d) United States of America

SSC CHSL 21/10/2020 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : The first programmable, general purpose electronic digital computer was ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer). ENIAC was invented by American Scientist J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly. This computer was first used to calculate the hydrogen bomb.

9. Which of the following was the first general - purpose electronic digital computer designed for corporate applications in the united states?
 (a) Z3 Machine (b) Turing machine
 (c) UNIVAC I (d) ENIAC

UPPCL Executive Assistant-23.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer) was the first electronic digital computer which was invented at the university of Pennsylvania by J. Presper Eckart and John Mauchali in 1945 A.D.

10. ENIAC is the first automatic, general-purpose, digital computer. What is the full form of ENIAC?
 (a) Eigen Numerical Integrator and Calculator
 (b) Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer
 (c) Elementary Numerical Integer Calculator
 (d) Electronic Non-numeric Integrator and Calculator

**UPPCL Assistant Accountant 22-02-2022 (Shift-I)
 RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

Ans. (b) : See the above explanation.

11. Which of the following is not a super computer?
 (a) EKA (b) PDA
 (c) PARAM (d) Cray-3

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : A supercomputer is a computer with high level of performance compare to general purpose computer. The performance of super computer is commonly measured in floating point operations per second (FLOPS). In this question EKA, PARAM and CRAY-3 are example of supercomputer.

12. Which is the world's most powerful Super Computer?
 (a) Tianhe - 2 (b) Fugaku
 (c) Titan (d) Vulcan

ARO Alld. HC, 06.01.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : From the given options, world's most powerful supercomputer is Fugaku manufactured by Japan, with a speed of 442 pflop/s. Currently (as of April 2024), Frontier is the most powerful supercomputer in the world which speed is 1.194 Eflop/s manufactured by USA.

13. The world's first counting machine is:
 (a) Abacus (b) ENIAC
 (c) Mark-I (d) Name of these

**ARO Alld. HC, 20.12.2021, Shift-I
 ARO Alld. HC, 14.12.2021, Shift-I
 (UPPCS/Mains/2002)**

Ans : (a) Abacus is the world's first calculating machine. It was used for numerical calculations. It was invented in China. The Abacus was a rectangular wooden structure with a wire frame inside it and counting was carried out by spherical beads in horizontal wires.

14. The instrument used for ancient mathematical calculations is called:

- (a) Calculator (b) Abacus
 (c) Table (d) Graphing

RRB NTPC, (Shift -3) Online, 19.04.2016

Ans : (b) See the above explanation.

15. The calculator was originated from:

- (a) Slide Rule (b) Difference Engine
 (c) Ada (d) Abacus

UPPCL ARO 13-09-2018

Ans : (d) The calculator originated from 'Abacus'. Abacus is a mechanical device used to perform mathematical calculations. Abacus is the world's first calculating machine.

16. The word 'computer' was derived from which of the following languages?

- (a) French (b) Latin
 (c) German (d) Spanish

(UPPCL TG2 11-11-2016)

Ans : (b) The word 'Computer' was derived from the Latin word 'compute' which means 'To Calculate'. Therefore, the literal meaning of computer is calculator. Computer is an electronic machine.

17. Which of the following is the first generation computer ?

- (a) STAR 100 (b) ATLAS
 (c) ABACUS (d) SEAC

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : SEAC (Standards Eastern Automatic Computer) was a first generation electronic computer on June 20, 1950. SEAC was dedicated as a laboratory for testing components and system for setting computer standards by the U. S. National Bureau of standards (NBS), which is now known as the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

18. Intel 8085 microprocessor is of _____ generation.

- (a) first
 (b) second
 (c) third
 (d) More than one of the above
 (e) None of the above

Bihar PGT TRE 2.0, 15.12.2023

Ans. (b): Intel 8085 microprocessor is of second generation. It was launched in 1976 including 8-bit processing capability.

19. Vacuum tubes were replaced by transistors in:

- (a) fourth generation computers
 (b) first generation computers
 (c) second generation computers
 (d) third generation computers

Bihar TGT TRE, 09.12.2023

UPPCL TG-2, 07.11.2023, Shift-I

ARO Alld. HC, 18.12.2021, Shift-II

ARO Alld. HC, 20.12.2021, Shift-II

ARO Alld.HC, 15.12.2021,Shift-I

UP Police (Computer Operator) 19.05.2016

Ans : (c) In second generation computers, vacuum tubes were replaced by transistors. The transistor was for superior to the vacuum tube, allowing computers to become smaller, faster, cheaper, more energy efficient and more reliable than their first generation processors.

Generation – Hardware

- 1st Generation Computer – Vacuum Tube
- 2nd Generation Computer – Transistor
- 3rd Generation Computer – IC (Integrated Circuits)
- 4th Generation Computer – VLSI
- 5th Generation Computer – ULSI

20. The maximum memory size of third generation microprocessor is

- (a) 4 GB
- (b) 16 MB
- (c) 16 GB
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

Bihar PGT TRE 2.0, 15.12.2023

Ans. (a): The maximum memory size of third generation microprocessor is 4GB.

21. The first mechanical computer designed by Charles Babbage was called:

- (a) Abacus
- (b) Analytical Engine
- (c) Calculator
- (d) Processor

**RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist
Uttarakhand RO/ARO, 2016**

Ans : (b) The first mechanical computer designed by Charles Babbage was called analytical engine. It was a general purpose programmable computing engine using punched cards. This machine was first fully automatic calculating machine designed to evaluate any mathematical formula.

22. The first computer was made by

- (a) Bill gates
- (b) Bill Clinton
- (c) Charles Babbage
- (d) Marconi

**ARO Alld. HC, 15.12.2021, Shift-I
UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2007**

Ans : (c) The credit for making the first computer is given to Charles Babbage

23. Who invented Computer?

- (a) Charles Babbage
- (b) Galileo Galilee
- (c) Peter Heintein
- (d) None of these

MPPCS (J) 2014

Ans. (a) : See the above explanation.

24. Who among the following is known as the 'Father of Computing'.

- (a) Charles Babbage
- (b) Tim Berners Lee
- (c) Philip Don Estridge
- (d) James Gosling

Lower Exam – 01-10-2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Analytical Engine was the first mechanical computer designed by Charles Babbage. So Charles Babbage is known as the 'father of computer'. It is a

general purpose programmable computing engine using punched cards. This machine was first fully automatic calculating machine designed to evaluate any mathematical formula.

25. With respect to microprocessors, what is the full form of VLSI?

- (a) Varying Light-Scale Integration
- (b) Very Light-Scale Integration
- (c) Very Large-Scale Integration
- (d) Varying Large-Scale Integration

UPPCL Executive Assistant 30.11.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (c) : With respect to microprocessors, the full form of VLSI is Very Large Scale Integration. It is a type of Integrated circuit (IC). In which many transistors are engaged.

26. Who is considered the father of computer?

- (a) Charles Bachman
- (b) John Atanasoff
- (c) Charles Babbage
- (d) Alan Turing

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

MPPCS (J) 2019 Shift-II

UPP Computer Operator 21-12-2018 (Batch-01)

UP Lower (M) G.S. 2013

S.S.C. Matric Level Examination, 2008

Uttarakhand UDA/LDA (Pre) 2006

(Utt. PCS/Mains/2002), (SSC - 2010)

(UPSSSC Lower 2 2015)

Ans. (c) : Charles Babbage designed the Difference Engine in 1822 and later the Analytical Engine. The first computer prototype was built using the concept of Charles Babbage.

27. Who is remembered for giving the concept of a programmable computer.

- (a) Charles Babbage
- (b) John Tucker
- (c) Bill Gates
- (d) Steve Jobs

RRB NTPC, (Shift -2) Online, 04.04.2016

Ans : (a) See the above explanation .

28. Which of the following machines was made by Charles Babbage?

- (a) Analytical Engine
- (b) Arithmetic Engine
- (c) Tabulation Machine
- (d) Punched Card

**S.S.C. Matric Level Examination,
2008**

Ans : (a) Charles Babbage designed the Difference Engine in 1822 and later the Analytical Engine. Analytical Engine was the first mechanical computer designed by Charles Babbage. It is a general purpose programmable computing machine to evaluate any mathematical formula.

29. The World's first electronic digital computer is:

- (a) ENIAC
- (b) Siddhartha
- (c) PARAM
- (d) MEDHA

UPPSC Asst. Forest Conservator Exam. 2013

UPPCL Assistant Accountant 24.02.2022 (Shift-I)

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (a) ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer) was the World's first electronic digital computer, which was invented at the University of Pennsylvania, USA by J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly in 1945 AD. It was first used to calculate the hydrogen BOMB by USA Army. ENIAC was the First General Purpose Electronic Computer.

- 30. The first electronic digital computer was built in:**
- (a) Cambridge University, UK
 - (b) Bern University, Switzerland
 - (c) University of Pennsylvania, USA
 - (d) MIT, USA

UPPCL Assistant Accountant 24-02-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : See the above explanation.

- 31. The first electronic digital computer contained.**
- (a) Transistors
 - (b) Valve
 - (c) Code Memory
 - (d) Semiconductor Memory

(SSC CGL. 2011)

Ans : (b) The ENIAC was the first electronic digital computer. In which 17468 valve were installed. It used a ten position ring counter for storing digits. Each digit used 36 vacuum tubes.

- 32. Who invented tabulator which is used to punch cards to process statistical information?**
- (a) Herman Hollerith
 - (b) Mary Henry
 - (c) Ada Lovelace
 - (d) Alan Turing

UPASI 05.12.2021 Shift-I

Ans. (a) : The tabulating machine was an electromechanical machine designed to assist in summarizing information stored on punched cards, invented by Herman Hollerith. The machine was developed to help process data for the 1890 U.S. Census.

- 33. In 1642, the calculating machine was introduced by.....**
- (a) Adam Pascal
 - (b) Roman Koheller
 - (c) Joseph Mark
 - (d) Blaise Pascal

APS Alld. HC, 23.12.2021, Shift-I

UPASI 04.12.2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : Pascaline is a first mechanical calculating machine or calculator invented by Blaise Pascal in 1642. Blaise Pascal was a Mathematician Philosopher of French. He designed the machine to add and subtract the numbers directly and to perform multiplication and division through repeated addition or subtraction.

- 34. Herman Hollerith had perfected his tabulating system and developed this machine.**
- (a) Analytical Engine
 - (b) Census Tabulator
 - (c) Tabulation Engine
 - (d) None of the above
- S.S.C. Combined Graduate Level Examination (Tier-I), 2014**

Ans : (b) Census Tabulator is a machine developed by American Scientist "Herman Hollerith." This machine was made in America in 1890 to help in the Census. Herman Hollerith's tabulator consisted of electrically-operated components that captured and processed census data by "reading" holes on paper punch cards.

- 35. Arithmometer was invented by**

- (a) Evangelista Torricelli
- (b) Charles Xavier Thomas
- (c) Edward Teller
- (d) Gustav Tauschek

(SSC 10+2 CHSL 10.01.17, 10 am)

Ans : (b) The Arithmometer was invented in 1820 by Charles Xavier Thomas of the town of Colmar. It was the first digital mechanical calculator. It is capable of complex calculations.

- 36. Computer systems that store instructions and data from the same memory unit without any distinction are based on the _____ structure.**

- (a) Harvard
- (b) Babbage
- (c) Knuth
- (d) Von-Neumann

UPPCL ARO 13-09-2018

Ans : (d) Von Neuman architecture" refers to any stored program computer, in which an instruction and a data operation cannot occur at the same time because they share their space on a 'Common Bus'.

- 37. Name the first general purpose electronic computer:**

- (a) ADVAC
- (b) ADSAC
- (c) UNIVAC
- (d) EDVAC

ARO Alld.HC, 19.12.2021, Shift-I

Ans. (c) : The full form of UNIVAC is Universal Automatic Computer. The UNIVAC-1 was the first general purpose electronic digital computer design for business application. It was designed by J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly.

- 38. The UNIVAC I was the first general-purpose electronic digital computer that was designed for corporate applications in the United States. What is the full form of UNIVAC?**

- (a) Universal Automatic Computer
- (b) United Automatic Computer
- (c) Universal Automatic Calculator
- (d) Universal Asynchronous Computer

UPPCL TG-2, 17.11.2023, Shift-I

UPPCL Executive Assistant 24.11.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (a) : The full form of UNIVAC is Universal Automatic Computer, it is the first general purpose electronic digital computer that was developed by a team of engineers led by J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly that was designed for corporate applications in the United States.

39. The first computer made available for commercial use was:

- (a) MANIAC
- (b) ENIAC
- (c) UNIVAC
- (d) EDVAC

(SSC (CGL.) 2011)

Ans : (c) UNIVAC was the first computer made available for commercial. It was invented in 1951 by J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly. This computer processed both statistical and textual data, it had all the qualities of first generation computers.

40. With respect to the first digital electronic computer, what is the full form of ABC?

- (a) Atanasoff Binary Computer
- (b) Analog Berry Computer
- (c) Atanasoff-Berry Computer
- (d) Analog Binary Computer

UPPCL Assistant Accountant 22-02-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : The first digital electronic computer was known as ABC (Atanasoff-Berry-Computer). It was created by physics professor John Vincent Atanasoff and he was graduate student of England in 1943.

41.gave stored program concept in which program and data to be processed are stored in the same memory.

- (a) John Von Neumann
- (b) Alan Turing
- (c) Charles Babbage
- (d) Bill Gates

ARO Alld. HC, 20.12.2021, Shift-II
(RRB JE (Shift-2), 29.8.2015)

Ans : (a) The stored program concept was suggested by John Von Neumann. The idea was that the program is held in memory entirely so that the actual program can be modified by the computer while it is running.

42. Where was India's first computer installed?

- (a) Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
- (b) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
- (c) Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. Burnpur
- (d) Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta

S.S.C. CGL, Examination (Tier-I), 2011
(UPSSSC Sugarcane Sup.-2016)

Ans : (d) The world got the first computer in 1940s, but India bought the first computer in 1956. Its price was 10 lac. It was named HEC-2M. India's first computer was installed at the Indian Statistical Institute Kolkata.

43. A hybrid computer is the one having the combined properties of:

- (a) Super and micro computers
- (b) Mini and micro computers
- (c) Analog and Digital
- (d) Super and mini computers

ARO Alld. HC, 18.12.2021, Shift-II
ARO Alld.HC, 14.12.2021, Shift-I

Ans. (c) : A hybrid computer combines the features of analog and digital computers, utilizing both continuous signals and discrete values for processing tasks. This allows for efficient handling of complex problems that may involve both numerical calculations and real-word simulations. Seismograph, barometer, etc. are examples of hybrid computer.

44. An electronic digital programmable computing device, that was used to break German ciphers during World War II was called.....

- (a) Analog Computer
- (b) Super Computer
- (c) Difference Engine
- (d) Colossus

UPASI 04.12.2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): The Colossus electronic digital programmable device was used to break German Ciphers text during world War-II. During the Second World War, British Scientist Dr. Alan Turing designed a Germany computer named Colossus for his country's army so that Germany's secret messages could be understood. The existence of this computer was hidden until the 1970s.

45. Which was the first Apple computer?

- (a) Apple I
- (b) Apple II
- (c) Maschintosh
- (d) Apple Lisa

RRB NTPC, (Shift -3) Online, 26.04.2016

Ans : (a) Apple-I was the first Apple computer. It was an 8-bit desktop computer released by Apple computer company in 1976. An original Apple computer built by firm co-founders Steve Wozniak and Steve Jobs in 1976 has fetched \$400,000 (₹ 294, 990) at auction in the US.

46. Who is the co-founder of Apple computer?

- (a) Paul allen
- (b) Bill gates
- (c) Charles flint
- (d) Steave jobs

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the above explanation.

47. Which of the following is not an early computer?

- (a) Atlas
- (b) LEO
- (c) ENIAC
- (d) LINC

RRB NTPC, (Shift - 1) Online, 02.04.2016

Ans : (*) Atlas → First supercomputer
LEO → First business computer
ENIAC → First electronic digital computer
LINC → First mini computer
All of above are early computer. This question was rejected by commission.

2. Generations of Computer

Generations	Hardware	Software	Memory	Input/output Devices	Language	Examples of Generations	Advantages/disadvantages
First Generation (1942-1955)	Vacuum Tube	Machine language binary (0,1)	Magnetic tapes and magnetic drums	Paper tape and punched cards	Low level language, Machine language (0,1)	ENIAC, EDVAC, UNIVAC, IBM 650, IBM 701,	Consume lot of electricity. expensive, large size, higher energy, consumption Greater chance of error
Second Generation (1956-1964)	Transistor	Batch operating system	Magnetic core, magnetic disk	Magnetic tape and Punched cards	Assembly and high level language (FORTRAN, ALGOL, COBAL)	PDP-8, IBM 1400 Series IBM 7090 & 7094 UNIVAC 1107 CDC 3600	Smaller in size low power consumption and generated less heat.
Third Generation (1965-1975)	Integrated Circuit (ICs) SSI, MSI	Time Sharing multi programming operating system	Large Magnetic core, magnetic tape/disk	Magnetic tape, monitor, Keyboard, printer etc.	High-level language (PASCAL, BASIC)	IBM 360, IBM 370, PDP-11, NCR 395	Relatively fast, small and cheap, easy to use
Fourth Generation (1976-1989)	Micro-processor and very large scale integration (VLSI)	Graphical user interface (GUI), UNIX, Real Time, Distributed operating system.	Semiconductor Memory	Pointing devices keyboard, monitor etc.	High level language C, C++, Database etc.	IBM PC, STAR 1000, APPLE II APPLE Macintosh Alter 8800 etc.	Highly reliable and very less maintenance storages capacity very large and faster.
Fifth Generation (1990-present)	Based on Artificial intelligence, uses the Ultra large-scale Integration (ULSI) technology and parallel processing method.	Internet and multimedia software parallel/multi processing operating system.	Optical disk, virtual memory (Huge storage capacity)	Touch screen, pen, speech input, light scanner printer etc.	Understand natural language (human language)	Desktops, laptops, tablets, smart phone	Portable and small in size fastest.

First Generation 1942-1955

48. Machine language is-

- Machine dependent
- Difficult to program
- Error prone
- More than one of the above
- None of the above

Bihar TGT TRE, 09.12.2023

Ans.(d): Machine language is a type of computer language that is related to computer hardware and it is machine dependent, to program it is very difficult. Machine language is a group of only 0 and 1 bits that is understood only by computer processor.

49. In which generation of computer mechanical language was used for programming?

- First
- Second
- Third
- Fourth

RRB NTPC, (Shift -3) Online, 12.04.2016

Ans : (a) The period of first generation computer is considered to be from about 1942 to 1955. In this computers of generation used vacuum tube and machine level language (Mechanical Language) which is known as low level programming language. ENIAC, UNIVAC, EDVAC and IBMs MARK-I belong to the first generation computers. Computers of this generation used to heat up very quickly and consume electricity in large amounts.

50. In the first generation computers _____ were used.

- Vacuum tubes
- Transistors
- Semiconductors
- Mechanical Gears

[UPSSSC Computer Operator 10/01/2020]

UPPCL ARO 13-09-2018

UPP Computer Operator 21-12-2018 (Batch-01)

Ans. (a) : See the above explanation.

51. ENIAC, EDVAC etc. are example of ____ generation of computers?

- (a) Second (b) Third
(c) Fourth (d) First

UPPCL (TG-II) 24-01-2019 (Morning)

Ans : (d) See the above explanation.

52. The 1950s belonged to _____ generation of computer.

- (a) First (b) Second
(c) Fourth (d) Third

UPPCL ARO-18.02.2018

Ans. (a) : See the above explanation.

53. Vacuum Tubes were used by Generation of Computers.

- (a) First (b) Second
(c) Third (d) Fourth

UPPCL TG-II (20-03-2021) (Shift-II)
(SSC 10+2 CHSL 08.02.17, 4.15 pm)

Ans : (a) See the above explanation.

54. _____ is the most common type of computer. It is generally used to process information with quantities using the binary number system.

- (a) Hybrid (b) Digital
(c) Analog (d) Complex

Exercise Instructor- 16-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) Digital computer are the most common type of computer. It is commonly used to process information with quantities using the binary number system, these type of computers are used in business, banking, education, entertainmentetc.

55. Choose the correct sequence of computer generation from I to V:

- (a) Vacuum Tube, Transistor, Integrated Circuit, VLSI microprocessor, ULSI microprocessor.
(b) Transistor, Vacuum Tube, Integrated Circuit VLSI, Microprocessor, ULSI Microprocessor.
(c) Transistor, Vacuum Tube, ULSI Microprocessor, Integrated Circuit, VLSI Microprocessor.
(d) Vacuum Tube, Transistor, Integrated Circuit, ULSI Microprocessor, VLSI microprocessor.

ARO Alld. HC, 18.12.2021, Shift-II

RRB NTPC, (Shift -2) Online, 31.03.2016

Ans : (a)

Generation of Computer	Evolving Hardware
1 st Generation	→ Vacuum Tube
2 nd Generation	→ Transistor
3 rd Generation	→ Integrated Circuit (IC)
4 th Generation	→ VLSI Microprocessor
5 th Generation	→ ULSI Microprocessor

56. In which generation were computers bulky, vacuum based and costly?

- (a) Fourth generation
(b) Fifth generation
(c) First generation
(d) Third generation

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : First Generation Computers were bulky, vacuum tube based and expensive. Magnetic drums were used for storage in the first generation computers. These computers were based on punched cards.

57. Which of the following universities designed and built the first electronic computer (ENIAC)?

- (a) University of Harvard
(b) University of Pennsylvania
(c) University of Standford
(d) University of Oxford

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : ENIAC was built the first electronic computer formally dedicated at the University of Pennsylvania on February 15, 1946.

58. What was the first computer created by JW Mauchly and J Presper Eckert with NO mechanical parts?

- (a) EDVAC (b) ENIAC
(c) Mark II (d) Mark I

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist
VDO- 22-12-2018 (shift- II)

Ans. (b) : The first programmable, general purpose electronic digital computer was ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer). ENIAC was invented by American Scientist J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly. This computer was first used to calculate the hydrogen bomb.

Second Generation (1956-1964)

59. Which of the following is not related to utility software?

- (a) Text editor
(b) Antivirus program
(c) Disk compression software
(d) Railway reservation system

ARO Alld. HC, 14.12.2021, Shift-I

Ans. (d) : From the given options, option (b) railway reservation system is not related to utility software whereas programs of other options are related to application software.

60. The second generation of computers was based on:

- (a) Integrated circuits (b) Transistor
(c) VLSI Chips (d) Vacuum tubes

[UPSSSC Computer Operator 10/01/2020]
RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The period of the second generation was from about 1956-1964. Second generation computers were used the technology of transistors rather than bulky vacuum tubes. It was cheaper, consumed less electricity and more reliable faster than vacuum tubes.

61. In which generation of computers were transistor used?

- (a) First (b) Second
(c) Third (d) Fourth

Uttarakhand RO/ARO, 2016

Ans : (b) See the above explanation.

62. The period of second generation computers was?

- (a) 1946-1958 (b) 1940-1960
(c) 1955-1964 (d) 1965-1975

S.S.C. Matric Level Examination 2008

Ans : (c) See the above explanation.

63. Which of the following was used in second generation computers.

- (a) Integrated Circuit
(b) Transistor
(c) Microprocessor
(d) Vacuum Tube

UPPCL TG-II 20-03-2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : First generation – Vacuum tube
Second generation – Transistors
Third generation – Integrated circuit
Fourth generation – VLSI Microprocessor
Fifth generation – ULSI
Microprocessor

64. Transistors belong to which of the following generation of the computers?

- (a) First (b) Fourth
(c) Second (d) Third

SSC CHSL 20/10/2020 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : See the above explanation.

65. Which of the following statements is/are true about second generation computers?

- (i) Vacuum tubes are used in these.
(ii) In this generation, magnetic core was used as primary memory.

- (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
(c) Neither (i) nor (ii) (d) Both (i) and (ii)

UPPCL Executive Assistant 28.11.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : The second generation computer was introduced in the year 1956. Transistors were used in computers of this generation. Due to transistors the size of the second generation of computer was smaller than the first generation assembly language and high level languages were also used in computers of this generation.

Third Generation 1965-1975

66. 'Integrated Circuit' is related to which of these computer of generation?

- (a) Third generation (b) Fifth generation
(c) Fourth generation (d) Second generation

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans : (a) Integrated Circuits was used in third generation computers, in which hundreds for electronic devices such as transistors, resistors and capacitors are made on a small chip. The Integrated Circuit (IC) is semiconductor material. Integrated Circuit was developed by Robert Noyce of Fairchild semiconductor and Jack Kilby (American) in 1958. The period of third generation was from 1965-1975. This generations of computer required less maintenance, small in size, generates less heat, more faster speed compare to

previous generations computer in this generation of computer high level language was used for programming.

Generation – Hardware

- 1st Generation Computer – Vacuum Tube
2nd Generation Computer – Transistor
3rd Generation Computer – IC (Integrated Circuits)
4th Generation Computer – VLSI Microprocessor
5th Generation Computer – ULSI, AI Microprocessor

67. In which of the following generation of computers C++, COBOL and Java programming language were used?

- (a) Fourth (b) Third
(c) Fifth (d) First

UPPCL Executive Assistant 30.11.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : The period of the third generation of computer is considered to be from 1963-1972. This generation used IC. Due to which the speed and efficiency of the computer increased significantly, C++, C, PASCAL, FORTAN and COBOL etc.

68. The use of third generation computers started from the years.

- (a) 1940–1956 (b) 1965-1971
(c) 1957–1962 (d) 1973- At present.

Yoga Teacher-16-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b) The period of third generation computer was from 1965-1975. In this generation computers was used integrated circuit (IC). Some example of third generation computer are IBM-370, IBM-360, PDP-II, UNIVAC 1108, Honeywell-6000 etc.

69. IBM 360 and IBM 370 computers are related to:

- (a) First Generation (b) Second Generation
(c) Fourth Generation (d) Third Generation

UPPCL Office Assistant III 24-10-2018 (Evening)

Ans : (d) See the above explanation.

70. Which technology do third generation computers use?

- (a) Integrated circuits (b) Transistors
(c) Microprocessors (d) Vacuum tubes

SSC CHSL 19/03/2020 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : See the above explanation.

71. 1965 to 1975 was an era of:

- (a) Fifth generation computers
(b) Third generation computers
(c) Fourth generation computers
(d) Second generation computers

SSC JE Mechanical 27.10.2020 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : See the above explanation.

72. Integrated circuits were first used in.....

- (a) Third Generation Computer
(b) Second Generation Computer
(c) Fourth Generation Computer
(d) Fifth Generation Computer

(UPPCL TG2 11-11-2016)

Ans : (a) See the above explanation.

73. **The most important advantage of an Integrated Circuit is its.....**
 (a) easy replacement in case of circuit failure
 (b) extremely high reliability
 (c) reduced cost
 (d) low power consumption

SSC JE Civil - 24/01/2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : An Integrated Circuit (IC) is based entirely on electronics in which the active and passive components are built on a silicon crystal chip. Components in ICs are made together and there are no soldering joints, hence it has high reliability. Jack Kilby and Robert Noyce invented Integrated Circuit (IC).

74. **Miniaturization of modern computers has been possible, by the use of:**
 (a) Transistors
 (b) Integrated Circuit Chips
 (c) Nano Materials
 (d) Superconductor

(UPPSC (P) 07)

Ans : (b) Miniaturization of modern computer was made possible by the use of integrated circuit chips because million of devices (such as transistors, resistors, capacitors etc.) can be installed on an integrated circuit chip. Computers before the third generation used transistors in place of integrated circuits, which led to their larger size. While its working capacity was less.

75. **The basis of classification of IC are/is:**
 (a) Number of transistor (b) types of computer
 (c) Integrated Circuit (d) Number of diodes

UP Lower (M) G.S. 2015

Ans : (a) Computer ICs are classified on many bases in which the number of transistors is prominent.

Classification	Number of Transistors
SSI	Less than 100
MSI	100 to 1000
LSI	1000 to 100,000
VLSI	More than 100000
ULSI	More than 1 million

76. **IC chips of computers are usually made of:**
 (a) LED (b) Chromium
 (c) Silicon (d) Gold

Jharkhand PSC (Pre) G.S. 2010

RAS/RTS (Pre) G.S. 2012

MPPSC (Pre) G.S. 2000

CG PCS (Pre) 2019

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. Ist Paper 2004

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2002

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2007

UPPCS (Main) G.S.-IInd Paper, 2006

Ans : (c) IC chips of computers are usually made of silicon. The full form of IC is Integrated Circuit. IC, sometimes called a microchip. Whole electronic circuits built on semiconductors (such as silicon and germanium) are called integrated circuits. It is used in computers, Radio, Televisions and other modern electronic equipment. The miniature form of computer has been possible due to IC chip.

77. **The use of IC was started in third generation computers. What is the full form of the word IC?**

- (a) Inquented chip (b) Integrated computer
 (c) Integrated circuit (d) Inverted circuit

UPPCL TG-II 28-3-2021 (Shift-I)
 (SSC CGL (TIER-1) 01-09-2016, 10 am)

Ans. (c) : See the above explanation.

78. **Which layer is applied on the integrated circuit?**

- (a) Silicon (b) Nickel
 (c) Iron (d) Silver

Chhattisgarh PSC (Pre) Ist G.S., 2013

Ans : (a) See the above explanation.

79. _____ is used to make microchips.

- (a) Graphite
 (b) Polyvinyl
 (c) Silicon
 (d) Bakelite

RRB NTPC, (Shift -3) Online, 19.04.2016

Ans : (c) A microchip also known as an Integrated Circuit (IC). It is made of semiconductor material which is normally silicon but now gallium Arsenide is being used in the production of computer chips. It is latest semiconductor (material).

80. **Which metal is used in the making of microchips?**

- (a) Silicon
 (b) Duralumin
 (c) Steel
 (d) Tungsten

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the above explanation.

81. **Which one of the following is the latest material which is being used in the production of computer chips?**

- (a) Carbon (b) Gallium Arsenide
 (c) Gallium Silicate (d) Silicon

UP UDA/LDA (M) 2010

Ans : (b) See the above explanation.

82. **Which of the following is the main electronic component of third generation computer?**

- (a) Electronic Tube (b) Transistor
 (c) Optical Fiber (d) Integrated Circuit

UPPCS (Main) G.S. IInd Paper, 2016

Ans : (d) An Integrated Circuit is the main electronic component of third generation computers. It is micro electronic circuit. After its invention in 1958, it was used in place of transistors in computers due to which miniaturization become possible in modern computers.

83. **Silicon is:**

- (a) Conductor (b) Semi-conductor
 (c) Conductor (d) None of these

R.R.B. Ahmadabad (A.S.M.) Examination, 2004

Ans : (b) Silicon is a semiconductor material used to make various electronic devices. The conductivity of semi-conductor can be increased or decreased by adding a controlled amount of impurities.

84. Commonly used ICs are:
 (a) Thin Film (b) Monolithic
 (c) Hybrid (d) Photographite
(R.R.B (L.P.)-2005)

Ans : (b) Commonly used ICs are monolithic. It is also known as microchip. The IC chip is made from a group of circuits on a thin flat piece of silicon semiconductor.

85. Which of the following chemical element is a tetravalent metal used in making integrated circuit chips used in computers?
 (a) Gold (b) Silver
 (c) Silicon (d) Copper

RRB NTPC, (Shift -I) Online, 30.04.2016

Ans : (c) Silicon is a chemical element. Which is a tetravalent metal, is used to make integrated circuit chips used in computers.

Fourth Generation (1976-1989)

86. Which computer generation replaced the IC (Integrated Circuit) with VLSI (Very Large Scale Integration) circuit?
 (a) Fourth (b) First
 (c) Second (d) Third

UPPCL (Office Assistant III) 23-09-2018

Ans : (a) Fourth Generation computers were developed between 1976-1989 using VLSI which full form is Very Large Scale Integration. It is a circuit and this type of circuit has about 5000 transistors and more elements. The use of VLSI technology led to the creation of Microprocessors which reduced the size of the computer and increased capacity.

87. In which of the following version of computer, microprocessor was used?
 (a) first generation computer
 (b) fourth generation computer
 (c) third generation computer
 (d) second generation computer

UP Police (Computer Operator) 19.05.2016

Ans : (b) See the above explanation.

88. VLSI (Very Large Scale Integration) type of computers are computers of _____.
 (a) 5th Generation (b) 2nd Generation
 (c) 3rd Generation (d) 4th Generation

UPPCL Office Assistant III 24-10-2018 (Evening)

Ans : (d) See the above explanation.

89. _____ generation computers were developed using microprocessor technology.
 (a) Fourth (b) First
 (c) Third (d) Second

UPPCL TG-II 25-01-2019 (Morning)

Ans : (a) See the above explanation.

90. Which of the following is a 4th generation Programming language?
 (a) C (b) Basic
 (c) SQL (d) Mercury

UPPCL APS Exam-18.02.2018

Ans. (c) : Structured Query Language (SQL) is the fourth generation programming language used to manage relational database such as to store manipulate and retrieve data etc.

91. Which of the following is not a processor manufacturer?

- (a) Nvidia (b) AMD
 (c) Qualcomm (d) Apple

ARO Alld. HC, 06.01.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (a) : AMD (Advanced Micro Devices) Intel, IBM (International Business Machine), Qualcomm, Motorola, Apple and Texas Instruments are processor manufacturing companies, while Nvidia is an American technology company that designs graphics processing units for gaming and professional markets and system – on-chip units for mobile computing and automotive markets.

92. Which company manufactured the first microprocessor 4004?

- (a) ENOcean Private Company
 (b) INTEL Corporation
 (c) PLX Devices
 (d) NVIDIA Corporation

SSC CHSL 17/03/2020 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : The first microprocessor 4004 was made by Intel company. This processor was invented in 1969 which is made up of a 4 bit processor and 2300 transistors.

93. The speed of a microprocessor is known as:

- (a) Clock Speed (b) Mega Speed
 (c) Bit Rate (d) Cycle Speed

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The speed at which the microprocessor executes the instructions is called the clock speed. Clock speed is measured in MHz or GHz.

94. With respect to integrated circuit, what is the full form of VLSI?

- (a) Varied Large Scale Integration
 (b) Very Large-Scale Integration
 (c) Varied Large-Scale Interrogation
 (d) Very Large-Scale Interface

UPPCL TG-II 19-03-2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : The full form of VLSI is very Large-Scale Integration, it is used in microprocessor, Phone's chip, graphic card etc.

95. Which of the following computers are used by large institutions and government agencies such banks, railways, etc. To handle a very large amount of data?

- (a) Workstations (b) Minicomputers
 (c) Microcomputers (d) Mainframes

UPPCL TG-2, 17.11.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : A main frame computer is a powerful computer used primarily by large organization for critical application like bulk data processing, enterprise resource planning etc.

96. Which of the following is not an example of a Micro Computer?

- (a) Q-Bit Computers (b) Personal Computers
(c) Laptops
(d) Electronic notebooks

APS AId. HC, 23.12.2021, Shift-I

APS AId. HC, 22.12.2021, Shift-I

Ans. (a) : Personal computers, Laptops, Electronic notebook, these are example of micro computer whereas Q-bit computer is a quantum computer.

97. Arrange the following options in ascending order on the basis of their data processing capabilities. Mainframe, Minicomputer, Micro computer.

- (a) Mainframe, Minicomputer, Micro computer
(b) Micro computer, Minicomputer, Mainframe
(c) Minicomputer, Mainframe, Microcomputer
(d) Microcomputer, Mainframe, Minicomputer

UPPCL TG-II 19-03-2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : Ascending order of computers, based on data processing are follows:

Microcomputer → Minicomputer → Mainframe computer
A microprocessor used in a microcomputer is less power full than the processor used in minicomputer. Mainframe computer is more powerful than minicomputer and less powerful than super computer.

98. In terms of data processing power, which of the following option gives the correct sequence of different computer generations:

- (a) fourth generation < third generation < second generation < first generation
(b) fourth generation < second generation < third generation < first generation
(c) first generation < second generation < third generation < fourth generation
(d) first generation < third generation < second generation < fourth generation

Ans. (c) : The sequence of computer generations in terms of data processing power is generally as first generation < second generation < third generation < fourth generation.

- 1st generation computer (1942-1955) → Vacuum Tube
2. 2nd generation computer (1956-1964) → Transistor
3. 3rd generation computer (1965-1975) → IC
4. 4th generation computer (1976-1989) → VLSI microprocessor
5. 5th generation computer (1990-till now) → ULSI microprocessor

Fifth Generation, 1990-At Present)

99. What is the full form of ULSI?

- (a) Unique-Large-Scale Integration
(b) Ultra-Large-Scale Integration
(c) Ultra-Light-Scale Integration
(d) Unique-Light-Scale Integration

UPPCL Executive Assistant-23.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (b) : The full form of ULSI is Ultra - Large - Scale Integration. ULSI is the process of integrating or embedding millions of transistors on a single silicon semiconductor microchip.

100. By the year 2015, the ___ generation of computer has produced.

- (a) Six (b) Five
(c) Fourth (d) Three

RRB NTPC, (Shift -3) Online, 26.04.2016

Ans : (b) Based on the development of computer, fifth generation have been developed so far. The fifth generation is running from the year 1990-till now.

101. Artificial intelligence is an example of:

- (a) Second generation computers
(b) Third generation computers
(c) Fourth generation computers
(d) Fifth generation computers

ARO AId.HC, 14.12.2021, Shift-I

Ans. (d) : Artificial intelligence is an example of fifth generation computer. Another example is Parallel processing and natural language processing.

102. Advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence, quantum computing etc were mainly for the ___ generation of computers.

- (a) Fifth (b) Third
(c) Second (d) Fourth

ARO AId. HC, 14.12.2021, Shift-I

UPPCL TG-II 25-01-2019 (Evening)

Ans : (a) The beginning of the fifth generation of computer is considered to be from 1990 to till now. This generation of computers was based on advanced technology such as artificial intelligence, quantum computing, parallel processing hardware etc. Artificial intelligence has the ability to think and learn on its own like human. It is used to make intelligence machine (computer) that thinks like human.

103. Fifth generation computers used:

- (a) Vacuum tubes
(b) Transistors
(c) Integrated circuit
(d) Artificial Intelligence Technology

UPSSSC VDO 2023

R.R.B. Chennai (T.C./C.C.) Examination, 2001, 2002

Ans : (d) See the above explanation.

104. Artificial intelligence is the science system engineering for which of the following?

- (A) To make intelligent machines
(B) To make a computer that thinks like a human
Which of the following is the correct option?
(a) None of (A) and (B)
(b) Only (A)
(c) Only (B)
(d) Both (A) and (B)

KVS PRT 02.12.2020 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : See the above explanation.

3. Classification of Computer

Classification of Computers

Based on Hardware Design

- (i) First Generation
- (ii) Second Generation
- (iii) Third Generation
- (iv) Fourth Generation
- (v) Fifth Generation

Based on Operating Principles

- (i) Analog Computers
- (ii) Digital Computers
- (iii) Hybrid Computers

Based on Size and Capability

- (i) Microcomputer
- (ii) Minicomputer
- (iii) Mainframe computer
- (iv) Supercomputer

Digital Computer

105. Which of the following digital computers was invented by Howard Aiken?

- (a) ENIAC
- (b) Harvard Mark I
- (c) Pascaline
- (d) Stepped Beckoner

UPPCL TG-2 03.11.2023, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : The Harvard Mark -I is also known as the automatic sequence controlled calculator (ASCC) It was an early digital computer designed by Harvard Aiken and built by IBM at their Endicott laboratories in New York in 1944.

106. Digital computer was developed by:

- (a) Russia
- (b) Britain
- (c) USA
- (d) Japan

(Utt. PCS/Mains/2002)

Ans. (c) : Digital computer is a type of computer that stores and processes data in the digital form (0 and 1). Digital computer was invented by John Vicent Atanasoff in USA.

107. As per classification which cannot be called "Computer"?

- (a) Workstations
- (b) Mainframe
- (c) Minicomputer
- (d) Ubuntu

MPPCS (J) 2014

Ans. (d) : Workstations mainframes and minicomputers are type of computers which are used in scientific, engineering applications, banks, companies and passenger reservation respectively. Whereas Ubuntu is the operating system which controls the computers hardware as well as provides the platform to the application software.

108. The first digital computer built with IC chips is known as:

- (a) Apple-first
- (b) VAX-780
- (c) IBM-1620
- (d) IBM System/360

(Utt. P.C.S. (Pre) 2006)

Ans. (d) : The first digital computer made by IC chips was manufactured by IBM in 1964. It was known as the IBM system/360.

109. On which principle does a digital computer work?

- (a) Calculation
- (b) Measurement
- (c) Electrical
- (d) Logical

Uttarakhand UDA/LDA (Pre) 2006

Ans. (a) : A digital computer is a computer that works on the principle of computation. It performs its function by converting all types of information in binary method. It can work with very high capacity and any type of operations can be done.

110. What type of computer can be in a digital clock?

- (a) Mainframe
- (b) Super computer
- (c) Notebook computer
- (d) Embedded computer

MPPSC (Pre) G.S. 1st Paper 2013

Ans. (d) : A digital clock can contain an embedded computers or computer platforms that are purpose built for a single, software controlled task. These are used to perform a single tasks. They are phones, microwaves, digital watch, calculation.

111. What type of computer working method does the calculator work on?

- (a) Hybrid computer
- (b) Analog computer
- (c) Digital computer
- (d) None of these

UPSSSC Forest Guard Exam. 2015

Ans. (c) : The calculator works on the working method of a digital computer. A calculator is an electronic hardware device which is capable to perform the mathematical calculations.

Hybrid Computer

112. Which type of computers is used to control air traffic and radar of national defence ?

- (a) Digital computers
- (b) Hybrid computers
- (c) Analog computers
- (d) Personal computers

SSC CHSL 21/10/2020 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : Hybrid computer is combination of analog and digital computer. It is used to control air traffic radar of national security and also used in hospital to measure the heartbeat of patient etc.

113. In a hybrid computer, which of the following characteristics are coordinated?

- (a) Super and Microcomputers
- (b) Mini and Microcomputers
- (c) Analog and Digital computers
- (d) Super and Mini computed

S.S.C. CHSL(10+2) Exam, 2013

Ans. (c) : See the above explanation.

Analog Computer

114. The speed measuring device installed in a car represents:

- (a) Analog computer (b) Digital computer
(c) Hybrid computer (d) None of these

(Utt. P.C.S. (Pre) 2010)

Ans : (a) The speed measuring device in cars is an example of an analog computer. The analog computers represent data in the form of continuous electrical signals having a specific magnitude analog computers are computers that measure physical units (such as pressure, temperature etc) and convert them into numbers. Example of analog computers are Thermometer, Voltmeter etc.

115. One first generation computers can be characterized as _____.

- (a) Mainframe (b) Super Computer
(c) Analog Computer (d) Digital Computer

UPPCL Executive Assistant-23.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (c) : The first generation computers can be characterized as Analog Computer.

Mainframe Computer

116. Large (Mainframe) computers are not more powerful than _____.

- (a) Super computer (b) Minicomputer
(c) Personal computer (d) Microcomputer

UPPCL Office Assistant Account 28-8-2018

Ans : (a) Mainframe computers are not more powerful than super computer. Super computers are the largest in size and the most costly computers in the world while mainframe computer are less costly, small in size and slower in speed than super computers.

117. Which type of computer is known as "Big Iron" on the basis of memory size and performance?

- (a) Micro Computer (b) Mini Computer
(c) Mainframe Computer (d) Super Computer

RRB NTPC, (Shift -1) Online, 27.04.2016

Ans : (c) Mainframe computer is known as Big iron. Mainframe computers perform bulk data processing for critical tasks such as census, industry and consumer statistics, enterprise processing planning and transaction processing.

Mini Computer

118. Which of the following can support multiple users at a time?

- (a) Palmtop (b) Personal computer
(c) Microcomputer (d) Minicomputer

UPPCL (TG-II) 24-01-2019 (Morning)

Ans : (d) Minicomputer is called mid range computer because it is bigger than microcomputer and smaller than mainframe computer. Minicomputer is mainly multiuser computer. Where more than one user can work together. Example of minicomputer are IBM As/400e, Honey Well 200, TI-990 etc.

119. First minicomputer was-

- (a) PDP-8 (b) ENIAC
(c) UNISAC (d) EDVAC

(UPSSSC JE-2016)

Ans : (a) PDP-8 : It was the first successful commercial minicomputer manufactured by digital equipment corporation in 1965 AD.

Micro Computer

120. There are three basic categories of physical equipment in microcomputer hardware

- (a) Keyboard, Monitor, Hard drive
(b) System Unit, Input/Output, Secondary storage
(c) System Unit, Keyboard, Secondary storage
(d) System unit, Primary storage
(e) None of these

(Ald. Bank (Clerk)2011)

Ans : (b) The development of microcomputers began in 1970s when the CPU microprocessor was used in computer. There are some basic categories of physical equipment in microcomputer hardware.

1. System Unit
2. Input/Output Unit
3. Secondary Storage
4. Monitor

121. Which type of computer is most commonly used?

- (a) Super computer (b) Mini computer
(c) Mainframe computer (d) Micro computer

(Utt. P.C.S. (Mains) 2007)

Ans : (d) The development of Microcomputer was first started by IBM company from 1970. It is smaller than other computers. It is used for Home, Office, Education, Entertainment, Medicine etc. Examples of Microcomputers are Laptops, Desktop, Tablets, Palmtop, Smartphone etc. These are types of Microcomputers.

122. Desktop computers, laptop computers, tablets and smart phones are different types of :

- (a) Micro computers
(b) Super Computers
(c) Mini Computers
(d) Mainframe Computers

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the above explanation.

Laptop

123. Which among the following is portable and easy to carry?

- (a) Super computer (b) Mini computer
(c) Laptop (d) None of these

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : Laptop and Tablet provide the features of portability and mobility to the people. Laptop is type of microcomputer which is also called Notebook. It can be easily carried from one place to another.

124. Who among the following launched the world's first laptop computer in the market?

- (a) Hewlett Packard
- (b) Epson
- (c) Laplink Traveling software Inc
- (d) Microsoft

S.S.C. CHSL(10+2) Exam,2014

Ans : (b) Epson launched the world's first laptop computer Epson HX-20 in the market in 1981. It was equipped with 68 keyboard and a rechargeable nickel cadmium battery.

125. Thinkpad laptop is related to which of the following company?

- (a) HP
- (b) TCS
- (c) Infosys
- (d) IBM

R.R.B. Bhubaneswar(A.S.M.)Examination, 2009

Ans : (d) 'Thinkpad' laptop is related to IBM which was made by IBM company in the year 2000.

126. MiLeap is one of the lowest price laptops ever launched in the market by:

- (a) Satyam computers
- (b) Infosys
- (c) Microsoft
- (d) HCL

R.R.B. Gorakhpur (T.C.) Examination, 2008

Ans : (d) MiLeap laptop is the lowest price laptop developed by HCL company. Its screen is 7 inches. Its processor is Intel and all types of operating systems (Linux, DOS, XP-Window, Vista etc) are used in it.

Palmtop/ Notebook

127. What is a portable, personal computer that is small enough to keep in your lap called?

- (a) Notebook computer
- (b) PDA
- (c) Mainframe computer
- (d) Workstation

S.S.C. Combined higher secondary (10+2)Level Examination, 2013

Ans : (a) Notebook computer is a portable computer with the facility to work easily by keeping in the lap. It is a miniature version of a laptop computer, specially designed to access the internet in moving state. Its processing capacity is less than laptop. Notebook computers typically have fewer hardware functionalities than laptop.

128. In what context are the words LAPTOP and PALMTOP used?

- (a) Mobile Phone
- (b) Computer
- (c) Fax Machine
- (d) None of these

ARO Alld. HC, 18.12.2021, Shift-II
(R.R.B Ajmer (L.P.))-2004)

Ans : (b) LAPTOP and PALMTOP are a type of Microcomputer. Laptop is a portable and micro version of computer, where as Palmtop is a hand held computer. It is small in size. In this, a pen acts as an input keyboard.

129. Which of the following is claimed to be the world's cheapest 'Tablet PC'.

- (a) Akash
- (b) Chirag
- (c) Vidyarthi
- (d) Vasudha

(U.P.Lower (Pre) 2009)

Ans : (a) The 'Akash' Tablet PC is claimed to be the world's cheapest. Akash is developed by Data wind company in Hyderabad, India. Filling in a briefcase. Such as laptop, notebook etc.

Personal Computer

130. Computer like desktop computers laptops and palmtop computers can be classified as _____.

- (a) Super Computer
- (b) Mini Computer
- (c) Mainframe Computer
- (d) Personal Computer

UPPCL Executive Assistant-22.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : Computer like desktop computers laptops and palmtop computers can be classified as Personal Computer.

131. The word 'PC' means:

- (a) Private computer
- (b) Personal computer
- (c) Professional computer
- (d) Personal Calculator

(RBI Assistant 2012)

Ans : (b) PC means personal computer and it is also called Desktop computer. It is a type of microcomputer. It consists of keyboard, monitor and system unit etc. Personal computer is a small computer with a microprocessor, designed for use by an individual.

132. Which of the following is not a part of a personal computer?

- (a) CPU
- (b) USB
- (c) RAM
- (d) ROM

UPPSC APS-2023, 07.01.2024

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Personal computer is also called desktop computer. CPU, RAM and ROM are part of personal computer while USB (Universal Serial Bus) is an external device whose function is to establish communication between computer devices.

133. The term 'tower model' is related to which of the following category of computers?

- (a) Desktop computer
- (b) PDAs
- (c) Laptop
- (d) Palmtop

UPPCL Executive Assistant-23.11.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (a) : The term 'tower model' refers to the desktop computer category of computers, in which the power supply, motherboard, hard drive etc are stacked on top of each other in a cabinet.

134. The term of 'PC-XT' means:

- (a) Personal Computer External Technology
- (b) Personal Computer Extended Technology
- (c) Personal Computer Expanded Technology
- (d) Personal Computer Embedded Technology

S.S.C. Combined higher secondary (10+2)Level Exam. 2010

Ans : (b) PC-XT stands for Personal Computer Extended Technology which is a variant of the IBM PC. It was released on March 8, 1983 as IBM Machine model 5160.

135. Which of the following is not a type of Computer classification?

- (a) Electrical computer (b) Analog computer
(c) Digital computers (d) Hybrid computer

UPPCL Office Assistant Account 28-8-2018

Ans : (a) Analog computer, digital computer and Hybrid computer are types of computer classification, where as electrical computer is not a type of computer.

136. Mac is a type of personal computer made by:

- (a) Apple (b) Dell
(c) Acer (d) HP

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Mac is a personal computer developed by Apple, which was created in 1984. It was the first personal computer to feature a graphical user interface, built-in screen and mouse.

137. Which of the following is NOT a type of personal computer?

- (a) Desktop computer
(b) Mainframe computer
(c) Palmtop computer
(d) Laptop

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Desktop computers, palmtop computers, laptops etc are personal computers while mainframe computer is a computers that is used for both large scale processing and data storage. Many users can use this type of computer simultaneously.

Super Computer

138. Which of the following are large systems specially designed to solve complex scientific and industrial problems?

- (a) Mini computers (b) Micro computers
(c) Mainframes (d) Super computers

UPPCL Executive Assistant 30.11.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (d) : A super computer is a computer with a high level of performance as compared to a general - purpose computer. The performance of a super computer is commonly measured in floating point operations per second instead of million instruction per second.

139. The computer that provides resources to other computers on a network is known as which among the following?

- (a) Network (b) Server
(c) Supercomputer (d) Microcomputer

AHC RO 2019 (Exam date 10.01.2020)

Ans. (b) : A server is a computer or system that provides resources, data, services, programs to other computers on a network.

140. Who among the following is known as the 'father of Indian Supercomputers'?

- (a) Jayant Narlikar
(b) RA Mashelkar
(c) Nandan Nilkeni
(d) Vijay Bhatkar

**RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist
MPPSC (Pre.) G.S. Ist Paper 2015**

Ans. (d) : Vijay Pandurang Bhatkar is considered the father of supercomputers in India. Under his leadership, the country's first supercomputers PARAM 8000 and PARAM 1000 were made. He led the C-DAC supercomputers project in 1987.

141. Which of the following is considered to be India's first giga-scale super computer built by C -DAC?

- (a) PARAM 8000 (b) RARAM Yuva
(c) PARAM 10000 (d) PARAM Padma

**EMRS JSA, 17.12.2023, Shift-II
ARO AId. HC, 18.12.2021, Shift-II
25.11.2022, Shift-I**

Ans. (a) : The PARAM 8000, produced by C-DAC in 1991, is considered the first Giga - Scale super computer. This is a series of indigenous super computers.

142. PARAM is an example of _____.

- (a) Mini-computer (b) Desktop computer
(c) Super-computer (d) Laptop

UPPCL Office Assistant III 24-10-2018 (Mor.)

Ans : (c) PARAM is an example of a supercomputer developed by C-DAC in Pune. Prathyush and Mihir are the fastest supercomputer in India.

143. Which of the following is a supercomputer developed by India?

- (a) Vennguage (b) Onshape
(c) Pixar (d) Param Yuva 2

SSC CHSL (Tier-I) -09/07/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : PARAM Yuva 2 is a High Performance Computing (HPC) cluster that is latest in the prestigious PARAM series of supercomputers built in India. PARAM Yuva 2 ranked 172 in top 500 supercomputing list June 2015 and ranked 88th in the Green 500 supercomputers list of June 2015.

144. What name has been given to the first super computer made in India?

- (a) Akash (b) Param
(c) Arjun (d) Siddharh

UPSSSC JE-2015

Ans : (b) "PARAM" is a series of supercomputers developed in India, while 'PARAM-8000' was developed by C-DAC, Pune in the year 1991 which was India's first supercomputer.

145. C-DAC is related to:

- (a) Computer (b) TV
(c) Telematics (d) None of these

(UP.B.ed Ent. 2006)

Ans : (a) C-DAC stands for Centre for Development of Advanced Computing is an Indian Autonomus Scientific society, operating under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.