# I.T Study Materials for Class 11

### (NCERT MCQ Based Revision Notes)

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#### Fundamental of computer

#### **Questions MCQ Based**

#### 1. UNIVAC is

- A) Universal Automatic Computer
- B) Universal Array Computer
- C) Unique Automatic Computer
- D) Unvalued Automatic Computer

#### 2. The basic operations performed by a computer are

- A) Arithmetic operation
- B) Logical operation
- C) Storage and relative
- D) All the above

#### 3. The two major types of computer chips are

- A) External memory chip
- B) Primary memory chip
- C) Microprocessor chip
- D) Both b and c

#### 4. Microprocessors as switching devices are for which generation computers

- A) First Generation
- B) Second Generation
- C) Third Generation
- D) Fourth Generation

#### 5. What is the main difference between a mainframe and a super computer?

- A) Super computer is much larger than mainframe computers
- B) Super computers are much smaller than mainframe computers
- C) Supercomputers are focused to execute few programs as fast as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute as many programs concurrently
- D) Supercomputers are focused to execute as many programs as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute few programs as fast as possible.

### 6. ASCII and EBCDIC are the popular character coding systems. What does EBCDIC stand for?

A) Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code

- B) Extended Bit Code Decimal Interchange Code
- C) Extended Bit Case Decimal Interchange Code
- D) Extended Binary Case Decimal Interchange Code

#### 7. The brain of any computer system is

- A) ALU
- B) Memory
- C) CPU
- D) Control unit

#### 8. Storage capacity of magnetic disk depends on

- A) tracks per inch of surface
- B) bits per inch of tracks
- C) disk pack in disk surface
- D) All of above

#### 9. The two kinds of main memory are:

- A) Primary and secondary
- B) Random and sequential
- C) ROM and RAM
- D) All of above

### 10. A storage area used to store data to a compensate for the difference in speed at which the different units can handle data is

- A) Memory
- B) Buffer
- C) Accumulator
- D) Address

#### 11. Computer is free from tiresome and boardoom. We call it

- A) Accuracy
- B) Reliability
- C) Diligence
- D) Versatility

#### 12. Integrated Circuits (Ics) are related to which generation of computers?

- A) First generation
- B) Second generation
- C) Third generation
- D) Fourth generation

#### 13. CD-ROM is a

- A) Semiconductor memory
- B) Memory register
- C) Magnetic memory
- D) None of above

#### 14. A hybrid computer

- A) Resembles digital computer
- B) Resembles analogue computer
- C) Resembles both a digital and analogue computer
- D) None of the above

#### 15. Which type of computers uses the 8-bit code called EBCDIC?

- A) Minicomputers
- B) Microcomputers
- C) Mainframe computers
- D) Super computer

#### 16. The ALU of a computer responds to the commands coming from

- A) Primary memory
- B) Control section
- C) External memory
- D) Cache memory

#### 17. Chief component of first generation computer was

- A) Transistors
- B) Vacuum Tubes and Valves
- C) Integrated Circuits
- D) None of above

#### 18. To produce high quality graphics (hardcopy) in color, you would want to use a/n

- A) RGB monitor
- B) Plotter
- C) Ink-jet printer
- D) Laser printer

#### 19. What are the stages in the compilation process?

- A) Feasibility study, system design and testing
- B) Implementation and documentation
- C) Lexical Analysis, syntax analysis, and code generation
- D) None of the above

#### 20. Which of the following IC was used in third generation of computers?

- A) SSI
- B) MSI
- C) LSI
- D) Both a and b

#### 21. The main electronic component used in first generation computers was

- A) Transistors
- B) Vacuum Tubes and Valves
- C) Integrated Circuits
- D) None of above

#### 22. A dumb terminal has

- A) an embedded microprocessor
- B) extensive memory
- C) independent processing capability
- D) a keyboard and screen

#### 23. One millisecond is

- A) 1 second
- B) 10<sup>th</sup> of a seconds
- C) 1000th of a seconds
- D) 10000<sup>th</sup> of a seconds

#### 24. The output quality of a printer is measured by

- A) Dot per sq. inch
- B) Dot per inch
- C) Dots printed per unit time
- D) All of the above

#### 25. Which of the following was a special purpose computer?

- A) ABC
- B) ENIAC
- C) EDVAC
- D) All of the above

#### 26. What was the computer invented by Attanasoff and Clifford?

- A) Mark I
- B) ABC
- C) Z3
- D) None of above

#### 27. Which of the following storage devices can store maximum amount of data?

- A) Floppy Disk
- B) Hard Disk
- C) Compact Disk
- D) Magneto Optic Disk

## 28. Which computer was considered the first electronic computer until 1973 when court invalidated the patent?

- A) ENIAC
- B) MARK I
- C) Z3
- D) ABC

## 29. A physical connection between the microprocessor memory and other parts of the microcomputer is known as

- A) Path
- B) Address bus

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#### 30. High density double sided floppy disks could store \_\_\_\_ of data

- A) 1.40 MB
- B) 1.44 GB
- C) 1.40 GB
- D) 1.44 MB

#### 31. A high quality CAD system uses the following for printing drawing and graphs

- A) Dot matrix printer
- B) Digital plotter
- C) Line printer
- D) All of the above

#### Amswer:

1-A	2-D	3-D	4-D	5-C	6-A	7-C	8-D	9-C	10-B
11-C	12-C	13-D	14-C	15-C	16-B	17-B	18-B	19-C	20-D
21-B	22-D	23-C	24-A	25-A					