1. The arithmetic/logic unit performs the following actions
A. checks data for accuracy  B. does calculations using addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division
C. does logical comparisons, such as equal to, greater than, less than  D. does both calculations and logical comparisons
Answer: D

2. The computer's processor consists of the following parts
A. CPU and Main Memory  B. Hard Disk and Floppy Drive
C. Main Memory and Storage  D. Control Unit and ALU
Answer: D

3. A microprocessor is the brain of the computer and is also called a(n)...................
A. microchip  B. macrochip
C. macroprocessor  D. calculator
Answer: A

4. Main memory works in conjunction with....................... 
A. special function cards  B. RAM
C. CPU  D. Intel
Answer: C

5. When speaking of computer input and output, input refers to.........................
A. any data processing that occurs from new data input into the computer  B. data or information that has been entered into the computer
C. the transmission of data that has been input into the computer  D. both (B) and (C)
Answer: D
6. The main job of a CPU is to....................
   A. carry out program instructions    B. store data / information for future use
   C. process data and information      D. both (A) and (B)

Answer: D

7. All of the logic and mathematical calculations done by the computer happen in/on the....................
   A. system board                    B. central control unit
   C. central processing unit         D. memory

Answer: C

8. The primary goal of a computer is to turn data into.........................
   A. ideas                           B. suggestions
   C. information                    D. reports

Answer: C

9. Arithmatic operations.................................
   A. involve matching one data item to another to B. sort data items according to standard,
      determine if the first item is greater than, predefined criteria in ascending order or
      equal to or less than the other item  decending order
   C. use conditions with operators such as AND, D. include addition, substraction, multiplication
      OR and NOT                          and division

Answer: D

10. Once information is input into a computer it becomes-
    A. objects                            B. data
    C. ideas                              D. facts

Answer: B

11. Computer ......................... is whatever is typed, submitted or transmitted to a computer system.
A. input  B. output
C. data  D. circuitry

Answer: A

12. A computer portable and easy to carry by travellers is-
A. Super computer  B. Laptop
C. Mini computer  D. File servers

Answer: B

13. The most powerful computer is-
A. Super computer  B. Micro computer
C. Mini computer  D. All of these

Answer: A

14. PARAM was developed by....................
A. C-DAC  B. IIT Kanpur
C. BARC  D. IIT Delhi

Answer: A

15. Which of the following refers to the fastest, biggest and most expansive computer?
A. Personal computer  B. Super computer
C. Laptop  D. Note book

Answer: B

16. Which type of computer could be found in a digital watch?
A. Mainframe  B. Super computer
C. Embedded computer  D. Notebook computer

Answer: C
17. The first computer was programmed using.................................
A. Assembly language B. Machine language
C. Apaghetti code D. Source code

Answer: B

18. Digital computers use a ......................... system to encode date and programs.
A. semiconductor B. decimal
C. binary D. RAM

Answer: C

19. A computer falls into the ......................... category if it is, at the time of construction, one of the fastest computers in the world.
A. mini computer B. super computer
C. micro computer D. both (A) and (B)

Answer: B

20. Micro computer hardware consists of three basic categories of physical equipment-
A. Keyboard, monitor and hard drive B. System unit, input / output and memory
C. System unit, input / output and secondary storage D. System unit, primary storage and secondary storage

Answer: C

21. A ....................... is a large and expensive computer capable of simultaneously processing data for hundreds or thousands of users.
A. handheld computer B. mainframe computer
C. personal computer D. tablet computer

Answer: B

22. Which is the smallest of the following computers?
23. A .................. computer (also referred to as a laptop), is a small, lightweight personal computer that incorporates the screen, the keyboard, storage and processing components into a single por
A. Notebook  B. Journal
C. Diary      D. Briefcase

Answer: A

24. A personal computer is designed to meet the computing needs of a(n) ....................
A. individual  B. department
C. company     D. city

Answer: A

25. Which device uses a handheld operation system?
A. APDA  B. A personal computer
C. A laptop  D. A mainframe

Answer: A

26. The two types of output devices are-
A. Monitor and Printer  B. Floppy disc nad CD
C. Keyboard and Mouse  D. Windows 2000 and Windows NT

Answer: A

27. Mouse technique used for access in properties of any object is-
A. Dragging  B. Dropping
C. Right clicking  D. Shift clicking
28. To go to the beginning of a text line press-
A. Home  B. Page up
C. Enter  D. None of these

Answer: A

29. The most common input devices are-
A. Microphone and Printer  B. Scanner and Monitor
C. Digital camera and Speaker  D. Keyboard and Mouse

Answer: D

30. To see all information which device output uses?
A. Monitor  B. Keyboard
C. ALU  D. CPU

Answer: A

31. Which of the following is NOT an Input device?
A. Keyboard  B. Monitor
C. Joystick  D. Microphone

Answer: B

32. What is a function of a keyboard in computer?
A. Print  B. Input
C. Type  D. In between Input and Output

Answer: B
33. Which of the following is an Output device?
A. Printer
B. Monitor
C. Mouse
D. Both (A) and (B)
Answer: D

34. The general method for input text and numerical data in computer is by ....................
A. Keyboard
B. Scanner
C. Printer
D. Platter
Answer: A

35. Output devices make it possible to ............................
A. View and print a data
B. Scan a data
C. Input a data
D. Sending a data
Answer: A

36. Hard copy of a document is ..............................
A. Printed on printer
B. Stored in floppy
C. Store in CD
D. Store in hard disk
Answer: A

37. Which of the following groups have only input devices?
A. Mouse, Keyboard and Monitor
B. Mouse, Keyboard and Printer
C. Mouse, Keyboard and Plotter
D. Mouse, Keyboard and Scanner
Answer: D

38. Which of the following groups have only Output devices?
A. Scanner, Printer and Monitor
B. Keyboard, Printer and Monitor
C. Mouse, Printer and Monitor
D. Plotter, Printer and Monitor
39. Any data and instruction entered in the memory of a computer is-
A. Storage  
B. Output  
C. Input  
D. Information
Answer: C

40. To make the number pad act as a directional arrow, we press ....................
A. Num lock  
B. Caps lock  
C. Arrow lock  
D. Shift
Answer: D

41. Which key is used in combination with another key to perform a specific task?
A. Function  
B. Spacebar  
C. Arrow  
D. Control
Answer: D

42. Ctrl, Shift and Alt are called ..................... keys.
A. modifier  
B. function  
C. alphanumeric  
D. adjustment
Answer: A

43. The pattern of printed lines on most products are called .........................
A. prices  
B. OCR  
C. scanners  
D. barcodes
Answer: D
44. What type of device is a computer printer?
A. Input  B. Output
C. Software  D. Storage

Answer: B

45. A scanner scans ....................... 
A. Pictures  B. Text
C. Both picture and text  D. Neither picture nor text

Answer: C

46. What would you do to highlight a word? You position the cursor next to the word, and then 
.......................... 
A. Drag mouse while holding button down  B. Click mouse once
C. Roll mouse around  D. Roll and then click mouse

Answer: A

47. A ................... can make it easier to play games.
A. Mouse  B. Joystick
C. Keyboard  D. Pen

Answer: B

48. In MICR, C stands for ......................... 
A. Code  B. Colour
C. Computer  D. Character

Answer: D

49. Soft copy is an intangible output, so then what is a hard copy?
A. The physical parts of a computer  B. The printed parts of a computer
C. The printed output  D. The physical output device
50. A printer is this kind of device-
A. Input  
B. Word Processing  
C. Processing  
D. Output

Answer: D

51. The most common method of entering text and numerical data into a computer system is through the use of a-
A. Keyboard  
B. Scanner  
C. Printer  
D. None of these

Answer: A

52. A keyboard is this kind of device ................. .
A. Black  
B. Input  
C. Output  
D. Word Processing

Answer: B

53. Which one of the following extends a private network across public networks?
A. local area network  
B. virtual private network  
C. enterprise private network  
D. storage area network

Answer: B

54. Network congestion occurs
A. in case of traffic overloading  
B. when a system terminates  
C. when connection between two nodes terminates  
D. none of the mentioned

Answer: A
55. A list of protocols used by a system, one protocol per layer, is called
A. protocol architecture  B. protocol stack
C. protocol suit        D. none of these
Answer: B

56. A _____ is a device that forwards packets between networks by processing the routing
information included in the packet.
A. bridge   B. firewall
C. router   D. none of these
Answer: C

57. Bluetooth is an example of
A. personal area network   B. local area network
C. virtual private network D. none of the mentioned
Answer: A

58. Communication channel is shared by all the machines on the network in
A. broadcast network      B. unicast network
C. multicast network     D. none of the mentioned
Answer: A

59. In computer network nodes are
A. the computer that originates the data  B. the computer that routes the data
C. the computer that terminates the data  D. all of the above
Answer: D

60. Which one of the following computer network is built on the top of another network?
A. prior network          B. chief network
C. prime network         D. overlay network

61. Two devices are in network if
A. a process is running on both devices
B. a process in one device is able to exchange information with a process in another device
C. PIDs of the processes running of different devices are same
D. none of these

Answer: B

62. When collection of various computers seems a single coherent system to its client, then it is called
A. computer network
B. distributed system
C. both (A) and (B)
D. none of these

Answer: B

63. Wireless transmission can be done via
A. radio waves
B. microwaves
C. infrared
D. all of the above

Answer: D

64. A single channel is shared by multiple signals by
A. analog modulation
B. digital modulation
C. multiplexing
D. none of these

Answer: C

65. The physical layer translates logical communication requests from the _____ into hardware specific operations.
A. data link layer
B. network layer
C. transport layer
D. application layer
66. The physical layer is responsible for
A. line coding  
B. channel coding  
C. modulation  
D. all of these
Answer: D

67. In asynchronous serial communication the physical layer provides
A. start and stop signalling  
B. flow control  
C. both (A) and (B)  
D. none of these
Answer: C

68. The portion of physical layer that interfaces with the media access control sublayer is called
A. physical signalling sublayer  
B. physical data sublayer  
C. physical address sublayer  
D. none of these
Answer: A

69. Bits can be send over guided and unguided media as analog signal by
A. digital modulation  
B. amplitude modulation  
C. frequency modulation  
D. phase modulation
Answer: A

70. Which transmission media has the highest transmission speed in a network?
A. coaxial cable  
B. twisted pair cable  
C. optical fiber  
D. electrical cable
Answer: C
71. The physical layer concerns with
A. bit-by-bit delivery  B. process to process delivery
C. application to application delivery  D. none of these
Answer: A

72. The data link layer takes the packets from ____ and encapsulates them into frames for transmission.
A. network layer  B. physical layer
C. transport layer  D. application layer
Answer: A

73. Header of a frame generally contains
A. synchronization bytes  B. addresses
C. frame identifier  D. all of these
Answer: D

74. When 2 or more bits in a data unit has been changed during the transmission, the error is called
A. random error  B. burst error
C. inverted error  D. none of these
Answer: B

75. CRC stands for
A. cyclic redundancy check  B. code repeat check
C. code redundancy check  D. cyclic repeat check
Answer: A

76. Which one of the following is a data link protocol?
A. ethernet  B. point to point protocol
C. HDLC  D. all of these
77. The technique of temporarily delaying outgoing acknowledgements so that they can be hooked onto the next outgoing data frame is called
A. piggybacking
B. cyclic redundancy check
C. Fletcher's checksum
D. none of these
Answer: A

78. Which one of the following is a transport layer protocol used in internet?
A. TCP
B. UDP
C. both (A) and (B)
D. none of these
Answer: C

79. User datagram protocol is called connectionless because
A. all UDP packets are treated independently by the transport layer
B. it sends data as a stream of related packets
C. both (A) and (B)
D. none of these
Answer: A

80. Transmission control protocol is
A. connection oriented protocol
B. uses a three way handshake to establish a connection
C. receives data from application as a single stream
D. all of these
Answer: D

81. An endpoint of an inter-process communication flow across a computer network is called
A. socket
B. pipe
C. port
D. none of these
Answer: D
82. Socket-style API for windows is called
A. wsock  B. winsock
C. wins     D. none of these
Answer: B

83. A _____ is a TCP name for a transport service access point.
A. port  B. pipe
C. node  D. none of these
Answer: A

84. Transport layer protocols deals with
A. application to application communication  B. process to process communication
C. node to node communication  D. all of these
Answer: B

85. Which one of the following is a transport layer protocol?
A. stream control transmission protocol  B. internet control message protocol
C. neighbor discovery protocol  D. dynamic host configuration protocol
Answer: A

86. Which part of a computer displays the work done?
A. RAM  B. Printer
C. Monitor  D. ROM
Answer: C
87. Codes consisting of bars or lines of varying widths or lengths that are computer readable are known as-
A. An ASCII code  
B. A magnetic tape  
C. An OCR scanner  
D. A bar code  
Answer: D

88. Whenever we have to give space between the two words while typing on a PC we have to press a key known as-
A. Backspace  
B. Shift  
C. Escape  
D. Space Bar  
Answer: D

89. The ......................... key and the ......................... key can be used in combination with other keys to perform shortcuts and special tasks.
A. Control, Alt  
B. Function, Toggle  
C. Delete, Insert  
D. Caps lock, Num lock  
Answer: A

90. Which type of device is the computer monitor?
A. Input  
B. Output  
C. Processing  
D. Software  
Answer: B

91. Which of these keys is NOT on the number keypad?
A. Ctrl  
B. Del  
C. Enter  
D. Num lock  
Answer: A

92. The primary output device for computers is a .......................... .
A. Video monitor  B. Printer  
C. Keyboard  D. Mouse  

Answer: A

93. .............................. provides the means to move the pointer on the screen and give information to the computer by clicking its buttons.  
A. Scanner  B. Mouse  
C. Keyboard  D. Program  

Answer: B

94. Soft copy refers to ..........................  
A. Printed output  B. Music sounds  
C. Screen output  D. Digitizing  

Answer: C

95. Why is the Caps lock key referred to as a toggle key?  
A. Because its function goes back and forth every time it is pressed  
B. Because it cannot be used for entering numbers  
C. Because it cannot be used to delete  
D. Because it cannot be used to insert  

Answer: A

96. One puts information into the computer by pressing this key-  
A. Caps lock  B. Tab  
C. Enter  D. Esc  

Answer: C

97. The key that must be pressed each time a new command or information is entered-  
A. Esc  B. Return / Enter  
C. Delete  D. Home  

Answer: B
98. What term is used to describe using the mouse to move an item on the screen to a new location?
A. Click  
B. Double-click  
C. Drag and drop  
D. Point  
Answer: C

99. To select text by shadding as you drag the mouse arrow over the text is referred to as.......................... .
A. Clip art  
B. Highlight  
C. Fetch  
D. Decode  
Answer: B

100. A button that makes characters either upper or lower case and numbers to symbols-
A. Monitor  
B. Shift key  
C. Icon  
D. Mouse  
Answer: B