ELEMENTARY COMPUTER KNOWLEDGE

Computer Fundamentals - 100 Multiple Choice Questions

Q1. The output obtained after a computer processes raw data is called:

(A) Hardware
(B) Raw data
(C) Information
(D) Firmware

Q2. Which is regarded as the earliest known calculating device?

(A) Difference Engine
(B) Analytical Engine
(C) Abacus
(D) Pascaline

Q3. The Pascaline, an early mechanical calculator, was invented by:

(A) Gottfried Leibniz
(B) Charles Babbage
(C) Blaise Pascal
(D) John Napier

Q4. Who is regarded as the world's first computer programmer?

(A) Alan Turing
(B) Grace Hopper
(C) Ada Lovelace
(D) Howard Aiken

Q5. Punched cards were first used to control weaving patterns in the:

(A) ENIAC
(B) Mark I
(C) Difference Engine
(D) Jacquard loom

Q6. Herman Hollerith's tabulating machine used which medium to store data?

(A) Punched cards
(B) Optical discs
(C) Floppy disks
(D) Magnetic tape

Q7. Which was the first commercially produced computer?

(A) EDSAC
(B) UNIVAC I
(C) ENIAC
(D) Mark I

Q8. Mark I, the first electromechanical computer, was designed by:

(A) John Mauchly
(B) Konrad Zuse
(C) Maurice Wilkes
(D) Howard Aiken

Q9. India's first supercomputer, PARAM 8000, was built in:

(A) 1991
(B) 1975
(C) 1982
(D) 2001

Q10. Who is known as the Father of Indian Supercomputing?

(A) Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
(B) Dr. Vikram Sarabhai
(C) Dr. Vijay P. Bhatkar
(D) Dr. Homi Bhabha

Q11. The statement 'Garbage In, Garbage Out' means that:

(A) Output is independent of input
(B) A computer can correct wrong input
(C) A computer never gives wrong output
(D) The quality of output depends on the quality of input

Q12. The ability of a computer to perform many different kinds of tasks is called:

(A) Accuracy
(B) Automation
(C) Diligence
(D) Versatility

Poly Notes Hub

Q13. One nanosecond is equal to:

(A) One-billionth of a second
(B) One-trillionth of a second
(C) One-thousandth of a second
(D) One-millionth of a second

Q14. The speed of a computer is commonly measured in:

(A) CPS
(B) MIPS
(C) Bits per byte
(D) DPI

Q15. Which of the following is a limitation of a computer?

(A) Large storage
(B) High accuracy
(C) High speed
(D) It has no intelligence of its own

Q16. ENIAC was developed by:

(A) Blaise Pascal and Leibniz
(B) Steve Jobs and Bill Gates
(C) Howard Aiken and Maurice Wilkes
(D) J. P. Eckert and J. Mauchly

Q17. Magnetic core memory and assembly language were features of which generation?

(A) Fifth generation
(B) Fourth generation
(C) First generation
(D) Second generation

Q18. The transistor was invented in:

(A) 1937
(B) 1947
(C) 1958
(D) 1971

Q19. Operating systems and multiprogramming were introduced in which generation?

(A) First generation
(B) Third generation
(C) Fifth generation
(D) Second generation

Q20. The IBM 360 series belongs to which generation?

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

Q21. The IBM Personal Computer was introduced in:

(A) 1981
(B) 1971
(C) 1964
(D) 1991

Q22. LISP and PROLOG are associated with which generation?

(A) Fifth generation
(B) First generation
(C) Third generation
(D) Second generation

Q23. VLSI technology is associated with which generation?

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

Q24. A major drawback of first-generation computers was:

(A) Large size and high heat generation
(B) Use of GUI
(C) Use of artificial intelligence
(D) Use of integrated circuits

Q25. Which type of computer is used for weather forecasting and space research?

(A) Microcomputer
(B) Palmtop
(C) Supercomputer
(D) Minicomputer

Q26. A small computer built into washing machines and cars is called:

(A) Supercomputer
(B) Workstation
(C) Embedded computer
(D) Mainframe

Poly Notes Hub

Q27. A computer that provides services to other computers on a network is a:

(A) Palmtop
(B) Embedded system
(C) Client
(D) Server

Q28. Which computers are widely used in banks and airlines to serve thousands of users?

(A) Mainframe computers
(B) Tablets
(C) Smartphones
(D) Laptops

Q29. Which of the following is an example of an analog device?

(A) Smartphone
(B) Calculator
(C) Laptop
(D) Speedometer

Q30. Digital computers work on:

(A) Binary digits 0 and 1
(B) Natural language
(C) Continuous signals
(D) Both analog and digital equally

Q31. A computer designed to perform only one particular task is called:

(A) Hybrid computer
(B) Special-purpose computer
(C) General-purpose computer
(D) Analog computer

Q32. Which class of computers is also called a Personal Computer (PC)?

(A) Minicomputer
(B) Microcomputer
(C) Mainframe
(D) Supercomputer

Q33. Hybrid computers are commonly used in:

(A) Browsing the Internet
(B) Hospital ICU monitoring
(C) Playing games
(D) Typing documents

Q34. The physical parts of a computer that can be touched are called:

(A) Software
(B) Hardware
(C) Liveware
(D) Firmware

Q35. A set of programs that instructs the hardware what to do is called:

(A) Hardware
(B) Humanware
(C) Hard copy
(D) Software

Q36. People who operate or use a computer are called:

(A) Hardware
(B) Software
(C) Firmware
(D) Liveware (humanware)

Q37. Which of the following is system software?

(A) MS Excel
(B) Web browser
(C) Device driver
(D) Tally

Q38. MS Word is an example of:

(A) Application software
(B) Operating system
(C) Language translator
(D) System software

Q39. Which translator converts and executes a program line by line?

(A) Linker
(B) Interpreter
(C) Compiler
(D) Assembler

Q40. Antivirus software is a type of:

(A) Application hardware
(B) Language translator
(C) Firmware
(D) Utility software

Poly Notes Hub

Q41. The process of starting a computer and loading the operating system is called:

(A) Formatting
(B) Booting
(C) Compiling
(D) Scanning

Q42. POST stands for:

(A) Power-On System Task
(B) Programmed Output Self Test
(C) Power-On Self Test
(D) Primary Operating System Test

Q43. Restarting a computer without switching off the power is called:

(A) Cold boot
(B) Warm boot
(C) Cross boot
(D) Power boot

Q44. Software whose source code is freely available to modify is called:

(A) Open source software
(B) Proprietary software
(C) Firmware
(D) Shareware

Q45. One terabyte (TB) is equal to:

(A) 1024 MB
(B) 1024 PB
(C) 1024 KB
(D) 1024 GB

Q46. The smallest unit of data in a computer is:

(A) Word
(B) Nibble
(C) Bit
(D) Byte

Q47. The architecture in which program and data share the same memory is the:

(A) Babbage architecture
(B) von Neumann architecture
(C) Harvard architecture
(D) Turing architecture

Q48. The QWERTY keyboard layout was designed by:

(A) Christopher Latham Sholes
(B) Charles Babbage
(C) Herman Hollerith
(D) Douglas Engelbart

Q49. Which of the following is a pointing device?

(A) Speaker
(B) Joystick
(C) Plotter
(D) Printer

Q50. Which device reads printed text and converts it into editable text?

(A) MICR
(B) Barcode reader
(C) OMR
(D) OCR

Q51. A barcode reader reads:

(A) Handwriting
(B) Patterns of vertical bars of varying width
(C) Magnetic ink characters
(D) Marked bubbles

Q52. Which of the following is used for biometric authentication?

(A) Speaker
(B) Plotter
(C) Fingerprint scanner
(D) Projector

Q53. The smallest dot that makes up a screen image is called a:

(A) Pixel
(B) Hertz
(C) Byte
(D) Inch

Q54. CRT stands for:

(A) Central Ray Tube
(B) Computer Ray Terminal
(C) Cathode Ray Tube
(D) Cathode Read Tube

Poly Notes Hub

Q55. LCD stands for:

(A) Light Crystal Display
(B) Liquid Crystal Display
(C) Liquid Colour Display
(D) Linear Crystal Display

Q56. Which printer uses a laser beam and toner powder?

(A) Daisy wheel printer
(B) Dot matrix printer
(C) Laser printer
(D) Inkjet printer

Q57. The print quality of a printer is measured in:

(A) RPM
(B) DPI
(C) LPM
(D) CPS

Q58. Thermal printers are commonly used for printing:

(A) CAD drawings
(B) Bills and receipts
(C) Photo albums
(D) Large maps

Q59. A plotter is mainly used for printing:

(A) Scanned documents
(B) Text letters only
(C) Large drawings and maps
(D) Audio

Q60. A permanent printed output on paper is called:

(A) Hard copy
(B) Screen output
(C) Hard drive
(D) Soft copy

Q61. The CPU consists of:

(A) ALU, CU and registers
(B) CU, monitor and keyboard
(C) ALU, RAM and ROM
(D) Registers, hard disk and cache

Q62. The instruction currently being executed is held in the:

(A) Program Counter
(B) Memory Address Register
(C) Instruction Register
(D) Accumulator

Q63. Intermediate results of arithmetic operations are temporarily stored in the:

(A) Program Counter
(B) Accumulator
(C) Memory Address Register
(D) Instruction Register

Q64. The Memory Address Register (MAR) holds:

(A) The result of a comparison
(B) The address of the memory location to be accessed
(C) Data coming from memory
(D) The next instruction

Q65. The Memory Data Register (MDR) holds:

(A) The status flags
(B) The operating system
(C) Data being transferred to or from memory
(D) The address of the next instruction

Q66. The bus that carries data between the CPU, memory and I/O devices is the:

(A) Data bus
(B) Power bus
(C) Address bus
(D) Control bus

Q67. The address bus is:

(A) Circular
(B) Multidirectional
(C) Unidirectional
(D) Bidirectional

Poly Notes Hub

Q68. 1 GHz is equal to:

(A) One billion cycles per second
(B) One million cycles per second
(C) One thousand cycles per second
(D) One trillion cycles per second

Q69. CISC stands for:

(A) Complex Instruction Set Computer
(B) Central Instruction Set Computer
(C) Complete Instruction Set Computer
(D) Common Instruction Set Computer

Q70. Which of the following is NOT a part of the CPU?

(A) Control Unit
(B) Monitor
(C) ALU
(D) Registers

Q71. The word length of a processor refers to:

(A) The size of the monitor
(B) The speed of the printer
(C) The number of bits processed at one time
(D) The number of keys on a keyboard

Q72. A dual-core processor has:

(A) Two monitors
(B) Two RAM sticks
(C) Two hard disks
(D) Two processing cores

Q73. Comparison operations such as greater than and less than are performed by the:

(A) Cache
(B) Control Unit
(C) Hard disk
(D) ALU

Q74. Which memory temporarily holds programs and data that are currently in use?

(A) Hard disk
(B) DVD
(C) RAM
(D) ROM

Q75. ROM stands for:

(A) Run Once Memory
(B) Read Online Memory
(C) Read Only Memory
(D) Random Only Memory

Q76. SRAM uses _____ as its basic storage cell.

(A) Capacitors
(B) Diodes
(C) Magnetic cores
(D) Flip-flops

Q77. DRAM uses _____ as its basic storage cell.

(A) Magnetic tape
(B) Capacitors and transistors
(C) Optical pits
(D) Flip-flops only

Q78. Compared to DRAM, SRAM is:

(A) Slower and cheaper
(B) Faster and costlier
(C) Faster and cheaper
(D) Slower and costlier

Q79. PROM can be programmed:

(A) Many times using ultraviolet light
(B) Only by the manufacturer
(C) Never
(D) Only once by the user

Q80. Flash memory is a modified form of:

(A) DRAM
(B) MROM
(C) EEPROM
(D) SRAM

Q81. L1 cache is located:

(A) Inside the keyboard
(B) On the hard disk
(C) Inside the monitor
(D) Inside the CPU core

Poly Notes Hub

Q82. A 'cache hit' means:

(A) The cache is full of errors
(B) The cache has failed
(C) The data is not found in the cache
(D) The required data is found in the cache

Q83. Virtual memory is a part of the _____ used as an extension of RAM.

(A) ROM
(B) Cache
(C) Monitor
(D) Hard disk

Q84. The CMOS battery maintains:

(A) BIOS settings and the system date and time
(B) RAM contents
(C) The operating system
(D) Hard disk data

Q85. The bootstrap loader is stored in:

(A) ROM
(B) Register
(C) Cache
(D) RAM

Q86. Primary memory is also known as:

(A) Main memory
(B) Auxiliary memory
(C) Backup memory
(D) Offline memory

Q87. Which of the following retains its contents when the power is switched off?

(A) EEPROM
(B) DRAM
(C) Cache
(D) SRAM

Q88. Tracks and sectors are found in a:

(A) ROM
(B) Cache
(C) RAM
(D) Hard disk

Q89. In a hard disk, a cylinder means:

(A) The spindle
(B) A single sector
(C) The same track on all platters
(D) The read/write head

Q90. The speed of a hard disk is measured in:

(A) RPM
(B) DPI
(C) CPS
(D) PPM

Q91. The first hard disk was introduced by IBM in:

(A) 1946
(B) 1976
(C) 1956
(D) 1966

Q92. The standard capacity of a 3.5-inch floppy disk is:

(A) 25 GB
(B) 700 MB
(C) 4.7 GB
(D) 1.44 MB

Q93. Blu-ray discs are read using a _____ laser.

(A) Blue-violet
(B) Infrared
(C) Red
(D) Green

Q94. CD-R is a disc that:

(A) Is made of magnetic material
(B) Can be written only once
(C) Can be rewritten many times
(D) Is read only

Q95. The capacity of a single-layer DVD is:

(A) 700 MB
(B) 25 GB
(C) 4.7 GB
(D) 8.5 GB

Poly Notes Hub

Q96. SSD stands for:

(A) Solid State Drive
(B) Secondary Storage Device
(C) Solid System Disk
(D) Super Speed Disk

Q97. Google Drive and OneDrive are examples of:

(A) Optical storage
(B) Cache memory
(C) Cloud storage
(D) Magnetic tape

Q98. Which storage medium is most suitable for backing up huge data sequentially?

(A) RAM
(B) Magnetic tape
(C) Registers
(D) Cache

Q99. A pen drive connects to a computer through a:

(A) HDMI port
(B) USB port
(C) VGA port
(D) Ethernet port

Q100. Which of the following is the fastest storage device?

(A) SSD
(B) Magnetic tape
(C) DVD
(D) Hard disk drive

Poly Notes Hub

ANSWER KEY

Q.	Ans	Q.	Ans	Q.	Ans	Q.	Ans	Q.	Ans
1	**C**	21	**A**	41	**B**	61	**A**	81	**D**
2	**C**	22	**A**	42	**C**	62	**C**	82	**D**
3	**C**	23	**D**	43	**B**	63	**B**	83	**D**
4	**C**	24	**A**	44	**A**	64	**B**	84	**A**
5	**D**	25	**C**	45	**D**	65	**C**	85	**A**
6	**A**	26	**C**	46	**C**	66	**A**	86	**A**
7	**B**	27	**D**	47	**B**	67	**C**	87	**A**
8	**D**	28	**A**	48	**A**	68	**A**	88	**D**
9	**A**	29	**D**	49	**B**	69	**A**	89	**C**
10	**C**	30	**A**	50	**D**	70	**B**	90	**A**
11	**D**	31	**B**	51	**B**	71	**C**	91	**C**
12	**D**	32	**B**	52	**C**	72	**D**	92	**D**
13	**A**	33	**B**	53	**A**	73	**D**	93	**A**
14	**B**	34	**B**	54	**C**	74	**C**	94	**B**
15	**D**	35	**D**	55	**B**	75	**C**	95	**C**
16	**D**	36	**D**	56	**C**	76	**D**	96	**A**
17	**D**	37	**C**	57	**B**	77	**B**	97	**C**
18	**B**	38	**A**	58	**B**	78	**B**	98	**B**
19	**B**	39	**B**	59	**C**	79	**D**	99	**B**
20	**D**	40	**D**	60	**A**	80	**C**	100	**A**

Poly Notes Hub