

## 01. Introduction to Computer

**Booster-1**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ displays the list of utility configure the computer system and install software and hardware-  
(a) RAM (b) Control Panel  
(c) C DRIVE (d) None
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a high-speed device used in CPU that is utilised to store data temporarily during processing-  
(a) Register (b) Processing  
(c) ALU (d) Processor
3. The instruction that is not to be executed immediately is placed in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Memory Address  
(b) Memory data register  
(c) Index register  
(d) Instruction Buffer Register
4. Which device is known as Visual Display Unit (VDU)?  
(a) Mouse (b) Keyboard  
(c) Monitor (d) CPU
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest type of Central Processing Unit (CPU)-  
(a) Single Core (b) Dual Core  
(c) Triple Core (d) Quad Core
6. Which register is Instruction cycle hold the last instruction fetched?  
(a) Memory  
(b) Instruction Register  
(c) ALU  
(d) None
7. The important system components like the Central processing unit (CPU) and Random Access Memory (RAM) modules are connected directly to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Control Unit (b) Motherboard  
(c) ALU (d) None
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the key circuit board holding the essential processing parts of a computer-  
(a) Firmware (b) CPU  
(c) Motherboard (d) RAM
9. The main printed circuit board (PCB) in a computer is-  
(a) ALU (b) Motherboard  
(c) Memory (d) None
10. Considered a precursor to binary logic and arithmetic in computer programming-  
(a) Leslie Lamport (b) Claude Shannon  
(c) John Backus (d) Noam Chomsky
11. The most important advantage of an integrated circuit is its-  
(a) easy replacement in case of circuit fail  
(b) low power consumption  
(c) Extremely High Reliability  
(d) reduced cost
12. Instructions to computer are given through-  
(a) ALU (b) Input Unit  
(c) Pen Drive (d) Printer
13. All the arithmetic and logical operations in a computer are done by-  
(a) CPU (b) Monitor  
(c) ALU (d) None
14. Control Unit is called the-  
(a) Nerve centre or brain  
(b) Mother  
(c) PCB  
(d) None
15. ALU is a part of a computer-  
(a) CPU (b) RAM  
(c) Processor (d) ROM

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16. \_\_\_\_\_ tells a computer's memory, arithmetic/logic units, and input-output devices how to respond to a program's instructions-
- (a) CPU (b) ALU  
(c) Motherboard (d) Control Unit
17. Related to computers, what is Wetware?
- (a) Computer programs  
(b) Circuitry  
(c) Human brain  
(d) Chemical storage devices
18. What are the main two components of CPU?
- (a) Control unit and Memory  
(b) Control Unit and ALU  
(c) Memory and ALU  
(d) ALU and Processor
19. Programme that duplicated the functionality of one system on another system is known as-
- (a) Evaluators (b) Simulators  
(c) Emulators (d) Evaluators
20. The components of a CPU is a computer-
- (a) Input, output, and processing  
(b) Control unit, arithmetic logic unit and register  
(c) Control unit, primary and secondary memory  
(d) None
21. CPU Scheduler is also known as-
- (a) Job Scheduler  
(b) Process Scheduler  
(c) Resource Scheduler  
(d) Short term Scheduler
22. Processed data is known as-
- (a) Output (b) Hard copy  
(c) Information (d) None
23. Which machine was built by Charles Babbage?
- (a) Vecum Tube  
(b) Calculation Machine  
(c) Analytical Engine  
(d) None
24. The transfer of computer data from CPU to peripheral devices is achieved through-
- (a) Control Unit (b) Ports  
(c) Processor (d) ALU
25. CPU related devices which can be accessed by computers known as-
- (a) Motherboard (b) Port  
(c) Peripherals (d) None
26. \_\_\_\_\_ is useful disk for cold booting a personal computer-
- (a) C-Disk (b) System Disk  
(c) C-Drive (d) None
27. The second name of computer chip is-
- (a) Execute (b) Microprocessor  
(c) Microchip (d) Select
28. When the computer is switched on and operation system downloaded from hard disc to main memory, then process is called-
- (a) Processing (b) Booting  
(c) Function (d) None
29. The work of BIOS is-
- (a) To starting system hardware parts  
(b) To Booting system hardware parts  
(c) To Updating system Software parts  
(d) None
30. Part of computer known as nerve centre-
- (a) Control Unit (b) ALU  
(c) Motherboard (d) Microchip
31. The context of word "Digitalization" is-
- (a) The process of converting information into a digital forma  
(b) For changing analogy signal into digital signal  
(c) The process of automating manual processes through digital means  
(d) None

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32. The process of starting a computer either by means of hardware such as a button press or by a software command is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Booting  
(b) Initialization  
(c) Activation  
(d) Initialization boot
33. CPU and Memory are present on \_\_\_\_\_ of the computer-
- (a) Microchip                      (b) Motherboard  
(c) Resister                        (d) None
34. The main parts of the computer are-
- (a) 4                                    (b) 5  
(c) 6                                    (d) 12
35. For converting raw input data into useful information, all computer systems perform the basic process-
- (a) input  
(b) process  
(c) input process  
(d) Input Store process output control
36. The capacity of doing error- free calculations in computers is-
- (a) ALU                                (b) Arithmetic Unit  
(c) Accuracy                        (d) Speed
37. In computers, users are also known as-
- (a) Human ware                    (b) firmware  
(c) hardware                        (d) None
38. The program instructions are represented in binary and stored in the form which they are fetched, decoded and executed by the CPU-
- (a) CPU                                (b) Memory  
(c) Processor                        (d) None
39. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the conceptual design and fundamental operational structure of a computer system-
- (a) CPU Architecture  
(b) Control unit Architecture  
(c) None  
(d) Computer Architecture
40. With reference to microcontroller, PIC stands for-
- (a) Peripheral Interface Controller  
(b) Picture  
(c) Picture and Chat  
(d) None
41. Control Unit and Arithmetic Logical Unit are called as-
- (a) Control unit                      (b) Processing Unit  
(c) streaming unit                  (d) Storage unit
42. Where all operations are processed in computer system-
- (a) ALU                                (b) Arithmetic Unit  
(c) CPU                                (d) Logic Unit
43. Computer assisted instruction is called-
- (a) Processing                        (b) Electronic brain  
(c) System unit                      (d) None
44. Celeron, Pentium and Core are-
- (a) Computer brain  
(b) CPU  
(c) Computer Processor  
(d) Control unit
45. Speed of CPU is measured in-
- (a) Watts                                (b) Hertz  
(c) Megabytes                        (d) Gigabytes
46. An electronic device that can accept data, process data, and produce output and store the results for future use is called-
- (a) Control Unit                      (b) Instruction  
(c) Computer                        (d) Processing
47. A computer is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) CPU  
(b) System  
(c) None  
(d) Electronic device
48. What acts as an intermediate between user and a computer?
- (a) Operating System

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- (b) PCB  
(c) Processor  
(d) USB
49. Which command is used to search all the text files in any drive?  
(a) Ctrl+F                      (b) Ctrl+Z  
(c) Text                         (d) None
50. What is System Hang?  
(a) The system is unresponsive to keyboard input  
(b) Not work properly  
(c) Good Response  
(d) None
51. Which is directly addressed by the CPU?  
(a) Secondary Memory  
(b) Main Memory  
(c) RAM  
(d) ROM
52. Delete any file using delete key only the file goes to the-  
(a) Cache  
(b) Deleted  
(c) Recycle Bin  
(d) Permanently deleted
53. A computer which has one processor is known as-  
(a) Microprocessor    (b) Ultra processor  
(c) Uniprocessor      (d) None
54. Which is correct order of four major functions of a computer-  
(a) Input, Process, Output, Storage  
(b) Process, Input, Output, Storage  
(c) Input, Process, Storage, Output  
(d) Input, Output, Storage, Process
55. Three main components of computer are-  
(a) CPU  
(b) I/O  
(c) CPU, I/O, Memory  
(d) CPU, I/O
56. Part of computer known as nerve centre-  
(a) Control Unit              (b) Memory  
(c) CPU                         (d) Motherboard
57. \_\_\_\_\_ is a small graphical representation of a program or file-  
(a) Byte                         (b) Bit  
(c) Icon                         (d) file
58. Where are programs and data to be used by the computer available?  
(a) Motherboard              (b) Storage  
(c) CPU                         (d) Chip
59. Computer Monitor is also known as-  
(a) Monitor                    (b) VDU  
(c) DU                         (d) None
60. IC Chips used in computer is made up of-  
(a) Diode                        (b) None  
(c) Diode chip                 (d) Silicon
61. Brain of any computer system is-  
(a) Control unit                (b) CPU  
(c) Motherboard               (d) Logic Unit
62. A menu contains a list of-  
(a) Control                      (b) Commands  
(c) Processor                    (d) Micro Chip
63. What does ASCII stand for?  
(a) Arithmetic standard code for information interchange  
(b) American standard code for information interchange  
(c) Acrobat standard code for information interchange  
(d) None
64. MIDI stands for-  
(a) Musical instrument Digital Interface  
(b) Memory instrument Digital Interface  
(c) Musical instrument Diode Interface  
(d) Memory Instruction Diode Interface
65. Name the most common tool used to restrict access to a computer system?  
(a) Search                        (b) Passwords  
(c) Snipping Tools              (d) Setting

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66. That provides emergency power to a load when the input power sources or mains power fails-
- (a) UPS                      (b) USB  
(c) Battery                (d) None
67. Which part of the system is used for arithmetic?
- (a) ALU                      (b) Logic unit  
(c) Arithmetic unit      (d) None
68. Raw, unprocessed facts, including text, numbers, images and sounds, are called\_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Information            (b) Data  
(c) Raw Data              (d) None
69. The computer's capability of distinguishing spoken words is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Word recognition  
(b) System recognition  
(c) Processing  
(d) Voice recognition
70. The Characteristics of any entity are called is as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Relation                (b) Entity model  
(c) Attributes              (d) None
71. What is CPU?
- (a) Control unit  
(b) Processing Device  
(c) Main device  
(d) None
72. Which among the following statements is incorrect about the Central Processing Unit?
- (a) Control unit directs and manages operation sequences  
(b) Arithmetic logic unit is responsible for taking the input converting it into a signal and storing it for further processing  
(c) Arithmetic logic unit is also known as the mathematical brain of a computer  
(d) Control unit controls the order in which instructions enter and leave the processor and how the instructions are executed
73. In computer science data hazard occurs when-
- (a) Pipeline changes the order of read/write access to operands  
(b) Performance loss  
(c) Machine size is limited  
(d) Some functional unit is not fully pipelines
74. 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.
75. Which of the following is not a computer component?
- (a) ALU                      (b) CPU  
(c) Memory                (d) Paper
76. Which of the following is NOT a part of the hardware of a computer?
- (a) Monitor                (b) Keyboard  
(c) CPU                      (d) Microsoft office
77. Which of the following doesn't do calculation?
- (a) Calculator              (b) Computer  
(c) Printer                 (d) Mobile Phone
78. Which among the following statements is/ are correct with respect to hardware and software of computers?

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- (A) Computer hardware is the physical equipment.
- (B) Computer software is the collection of programs that make hardware do its job.
- (a) Both A and B      (b) Only (A)
- (c) Only B              (d) Neither A nor (B)
79. Which of the following is the basis function of a computer?
- (a) Input                      (b) Storage
- (c) Processing              (d) All of these
80. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a part of CPU.
- (a) Storage Unit      (b) ALU
- (c) Program Unit      (d) Control Unit
81. Which of the following is not a part of the computer?
- (a) ALU                      (b) Control Unit
- (c) Main Memory      (d) Mouse
82. Which of the following is the part of computer except?
- (a) CPU                      (b) Keyboard
- (c) Scanner              (d) Monitor
83. What is the main purpose of computers?
- (a) Data Collection      (b) Data Storage
- (c) Data Processing      (d) All the above
84. What is NOT a basic component of a computer?
- (a) Copy Text              (b) Accept Input
- (c) Process Data          (d) Store Data
85. Which of the following is not a part of computer?
- (a) Input Unit              (b) Output Unit
- (c) Memory Unit          (d) Basic Unit
86. Which of the following CPU registers is used to store data and intermediate results produced by ALU?
- (a) Program Counter
- (b) Memory Address register
- (c) Accumulator
- (d) Instruction register
87. 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
88. Which of the following statements is NOT correct in relation to computers?
- (a) This is an electronic machine and processes the information
- (b) Whichever information is stored in it, can be reached by it
- (c) It doesn't have emotions
- (d) This allows you to access your information in a restricted manner
89. Which of the following is NOT related to computers?
- (a) CPU                      (b) Motherboard
- (c) Hardware              (d) Anthracites
90. When a computer is switched on, the booting process performs-
- (a) Integrity Test
- (b) Power-On Self-Test
- (c) Correct Functioning Test
- (d) Reliability Test
91. \_\_\_\_\_ is when the computer is turned on and the operating system is loading-
- (a) Booting                  (b) Spoofing
- (c) Formatting              (d) Initiating
92. What is the name of the portal in the computer, which allows additional devices to connect?
- (a) Primary                  (b) Secondary
- (c) Peripheral              (d) Optional
93. Which of the following is not a function of a computer?
- (a) Executing                  (b) Processing
- (c) Controlling              (d) Understanding

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94. In reference to computers, what is the meaning of capability?  
 (a) The software is doing the right thing for the user  
 (b) It is versatile to handle the job the software is capable of running on the computer  
 (c) The software is running along with the previously installed software  
 (d) The software is permanently available on the computer
95. Which one is used to open a document or program?  
 (a) Click (b) Double Click  
 (c) Right Click (d) Drag and Drop
96. What is the function of the Central Processing Unit?  
 (a) Makes Invoice (b) Processing  
 (c) Data Deletion (d) Corrupts Data
97. The word 'computer' has been derived from which of the following language?  
 (a) Greek (b) English  
 (c) Hindi (d) Latin
98. Input, output and processing devices grouped together represent a(n)-  
 (a) mobile device  
 (b) Information processing cycle  
 (c) Circuit board  
 (d) Computer system
99. Which of the following is the correct order of the four major functions of a computer?  
 (a) Process, output, input, storage  
 (b) Input, output, process, storage  
 (c) Process, storage, input, output  
 (d) Input, process, output, storage
100. Collecting the data and converting it into information is called-  
 (a) Processing (b) Compiling  
 (c) Importing (d) Exporting
101. Computer cannot perform-  
 (a) Input (b) Output  
 (c) Thinking (d) Processing
102. A computer cannot perform which of the following functions?  
 (a) Addition (b) Subtraction  
 (c) Bake a cake (d) Division
103. Part number, description and number of parts ordered are examples of-  
 (a) control (b) output  
 (c) Processing (d) Feedback
104. Benefit(s) of computer is/are-  
 (a) very fast and can store huge amount of data  
 (b) Provide accurate output either input is correct or not  
 (c) Think about the processing  
 (d) All of the above
105. A collection of unprocessed items is-  
 (a) Information (b) Data  
 (c) Memory (d) Reports
106. Which among the following cycle consists of input, processing, output and storage as its constituents?  
 (a) Processing (b) Output  
 (c) Input (d) Data
107. .... Is data that has been organized and presented in a meaningful fashion-  
 (a) A process (b) Software  
 (c) Storage (d) Information
108. Data or information used to run the computer is called-  
 (a) Hardware (b) CPU  
 (c) Peripheral (d) None of these
109. The steps and tasks needed to process data, such as response to questions or clicking an icon, are called-  
 (a) Instructions  
 (b) The operating system

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- (c) Application software  
(d) The system unit
110. The earliest calculating device is-
- (a) Calculator  
(b) Abacus  
(c) difference engine  
(d) analytical engine
111. Abacus can perform-
- (a) Addition            (b) Subtraction  
(c) Multiplication    (d) Both (a) and (b)
112. The Napier's technology used for calculation is called-
- (a) Naptologia        (b) Virologic  
(c) Semiconductor    (d) Radiological
113. Pascaline is also known as-
- (a) Abacus  
(b) Adding machine  
(c) Division machine  
(d) Difference machine
114. Punched cards were first introduced by-
- (a) powers            (b) Pascal  
(c) Jacquard          (d) Herman Hollerith
115. Punched card is also called-
- A. Hollerith card    B. Video card  
C. Sound card        D. Accelerator card  
Codes
- (a) B                    (b) C  
(c) A                    (d) D
116. Which of the following is known as father of computer?
- (a) Dennis Ritchie  
(b) Napier  
(c) Charles Babbage  
(d) Alan Turing
117. Who is known as the father of the modern computer?
- (a) Charles Babbage  
(b) Alan Turing  
(c) Blaise Pascal  
(d) Jordan Murm
118. Analytical engine developed by-
- (a) Blaise Pascal  
(b) Charles Babbage  
(c) Dennis Ritchie  
(d) Alan Turing
119. The analytical engine developed during first generation of computers used ..... as a memory unit-
- (a) RAM                (b) floppies  
(c) Cards                (d) Counter wheels
120. Tabulating machine was the first electromechanical machine developed by-
- (a) Herman Hollerith  
(b) Howard Aiken  
(c) Blaise Pascal  
(d) John Napier
121. Who among the following created the Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer (EDVAC) with a memory to hold both, a stored program as well as data?
- (a) Thomas H Flowers  
(b) Arthur Samuel  
(c) Bletchley Park  
(d) John Von Neumann
122. The first computer which provides storage is-
- (a) EDSAC                (b) EDVAC  
(c) MARK-I                (d) ACE
123. Name the first general purpose electronic computer-
- (a) ADVAC                (b) ADSAC  
(c) UNIVAC                (d) EDVAC
124. Computer size was very large in-
- (a) first generation  
(b) Second generation  
(c) Third generation  
(d) Fourth generation

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125. First generation computers were based on-
- (a) transistors            (b) Conductors  
(c) ICs                      (d) Vacuum tubes
126. Computer built before the first generation computer was-
- (a) mechanical  
(b) Electromechanical  
(c) Electrical  
(d) Electronics
127. First generation computers used ..... Language (s)-
- (a) machine  
(b) Assembly  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) High level
128. The second generation of computers was witnessed in the years from-
- (a) 1940-1956            (b) 1963-1972  
(c) 1957-1962            (d) 1973-Present
129. Second generation computers can be characterized largely by their use of-
- (a) Integrated circuits  
(b) Vacuum tubes  
(c) Microprocessors  
(d) Transistors
130. Speed of first generation computer was in-
- (a) nano seconds  
(b) Milli seconds  
(c) Nano-milli Seconds  
(d) Micro seconds
131. Time sharing became possible in ..... Generation of computers-
- (a) first                      (b) Second  
(c) Third                      (d) Fourth
132. Third generation of computers was witnessed in the years from-
- (a) 1940-1956            (b) 1963-1972  
(c) 1957-1962            (d) 1973-Present
133. Integrated Circuits or ICs were started to be used from which generation of computers?
- (a) First generation  
(b) Second generation  
(c) Third generation  
(d) Fourth generation
134. Chip is a common nickname for a(n)-
- (a) transistor  
(b) Resistor  
(c) Integrated Circuit  
(d) Semiconductor
135. Integrated Circuit (IC) or chips used in computers are made with-
- (a) copper                      (b) Aluminium  
(c) Gold                        (d) Silicon
136. Who developed integrated chip?
- (a) Robert Nayak        (b) C Babbage  
(c) JS Kilby                (d) CV Raman
137. A complete electronic circuit with Transistors and other electronic computers on a small silicon chip is called a(n)-
- (a) workstation  
(b) CPU  
(c) Magnetic disc  
(d) Integrated Circuit
138. PCs are considered fourth generation and contain-
- (a) information            (b) Data  
(c) Vacuum tubes        (d) Microprocessors
139. Fifth generation computers do not have-
- (a) speech Recognition  
(b) Artificial intelligence  
(c) Very large scale integration  
(d) Vacuum tubes
140. Small and cheap computers built into several home appliances are of which type?
- (a) mainframes

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- (b) Mini computers  
(c) Micro computers  
(d) None of these
141. Desktop and personal computers are also known as-
- (a) Supercomputers  
(b) Servers  
(c) Mainframes  
(d) Micro computers
142. Computers that are portable and convenient to use for users who travel, are known as-
- (a) Supercomputers  
(b) Minicomputers  
(c) Mainframe computers  
(d) Laptop
143. Which of the following uses a handheld operating system?
- (a) A supercomputer  
(b) A personal computer  
(c) A laptop  
(d) A PDA
144. Palmtop computer is also known as
- (a) Personal computer  
(b) Notebook computer  
(c) Table PC  
(d) Handheld computer
145. Which of the first is a small microprocessor based computer designed to be used by person at a time?
- (a) Network  
(b) Personal computer  
(c) All-in-one  
(d) Notebook
146. Which of the following options correctly expresses the meaning of the term 'PCs'?
- (a) Independent computers for all working staff
- (b) Personal computers widely available to individual workers with which they can access information from layer systems and increase their personal productivity
- (c) Packed computers system Ford by joining together of various computer terminal
- (d) Computer manufactured by the Pentium company
147. Desktop computers, laptop computers, tablets and smartphones are different types of-
- (a) Supercomputers  
(b) Mainframe computer  
(c) Microcomputers  
(d) Minicomputers
148. In the context of digital computer which of the following pairs of digital is referred to as binary code?
- (a) 3 and 4                      (b) 0 and 1  
(c) 2 and 3                      (d) 1 and 2
149. A central computer that holds collection of data and programs for many PCs, workstations and other computers is a-
- (a) Supercomputer (b) Minicomputer  
(c) Laptop                      (d) Server
150. First Mini Computer was-
- (a) PDP-8                      (b) ENIAC  
(c) UNISAC                      (d) EDVAC
151. Which of the following is generally costlier?
- (a) Server  
(b) Mainframe  
(c) Personal computer  
(d) Laptop computer
152. The user generally applies....to access Mainframe or supercomputer-
- (a) Terminal                      (b) Node  
(c) Desktop                      (d) Handheld

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153. First computer of India is-  
 (a) PARAM (b) Siddhartha  
 (c) IBM-370 (d) CRAY-1
154. Where was the first computer in India installed?  
 (a) Tata Institute of Fundamental research (TIFR), Mumbai  
 (b) Indian Statistical institute (ISI), Kolkata  
 (c) Computational research Laboratory (CRL), Pune  
 (d) Indian Railway, New Delhi
155. First supercomputer developed in India is-  
 (a) PARAM (b) CRAY-1  
 (c) PARAM ISHAN (d) EPRAM
156. Pratyush is ..... fastest supercomputer in the world-  
 (a) First (b) Second  
 (c) Third (d) Fourth
157. Example of super computer is  
 (a) CRAU-2 (b) CRAY XMP-24  
 (c) Tianhe-2 (d) All of these
158. Which of the following is a supercomputer developed by India?  
 (a) Param Yuva 2 (b) Onshape  
 (c) Venngage (d) Pixir
159. In 1991, Indians first indigenous supercomputer named.... Was developed by Vijay Bhatkar-  
 (a) Prayas 3000 (b) Prayog 2000  
 (c) Param 8000 (d) Pragati 5000
160. Who among the following is called the father of supercomputing?  
 (a) Ken Thompson (b) Alan Perlis  
 (c) Seymour Cray (d) Vint Gerf
161. India's fastest and first multi-petaflops supercomputer named Pratyush was unveiled at-  
 (a) Indian space research organization  
 (b) Indian institute of science, Bangalore  
 (c) Indian institute of tropical meteorology, Pune  
 (d) Indian institute of technology, New Delhi
162. Choose the odd one out-  
 (a) Microcomputer  
 (b) Minicomputer  
 (c) Supercomputer  
 (d) Digital computer
163. A hybrid computer is the one having The combined properties of-  
 (a) Super and microcomputers  
 (b) Mini and microcomputers  
 (c) Analog and digital computes  
 (d) Super and mini Computers
164. Computer system which do not require any storage device?  
 A. Analog  
 B. Digital  
 C. Hybrid  
 D. Third generation computer Codes  
 (a) B (b) A  
 (c) D (d) C
165. The ..... computer is the most common type of computer. It is used to process information with quantities usually using the binary number system-  
 (a) Hybrid (b) Digital  
 (c) Analog (d) Complex
166. Calculator works on which type of computer's work method?  
 (a) Hybrid computer  
 (b) Analog computer  
 (c) Digital computer  
 (d) None of the above

## 1. Introduction to Computer

167. Which of the following computer is mainly related to covert analog output into digital form?

- (a) Digital computer
- (b) Analog computer
- (c) Hybrid computer
- (d) Mainframe computer

168. Which of the following is not the example of special purpose computer?

- (a) Automatic aircraft landing
- (b) word processor
- (c) Multimedia computer
- (d) All of the above

169. Which type of computer is used in automatic aircraft landing?

- (a) General purpose computer
- (b) Supercomputer
- (c) Special purpose computer
- (d) Microcomputer

170. Which of the following is the smallest and fastest Computer imitating brain working?

- (a) Supercomputer
- (b) Quantum Computer
- (c) Param-10000
- (d) IBM Chips

171. Match the following.

List I		List II	
A	First generation	1.	Transistor
B	Second generation	2.	VLSI microprocessor
C	Third generation	3.	Vacuum tube
D	Fourth generation	4.	Integrated circuit

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	1	2
(b)	3	1	4	2
(c)	3	1	2	4
(d)	1	3	4	2

**Booster-1****Answer Key**

1	B	11	C	21	D	31	A	41	B
2	A	12	B	22	C	32	A	42	C
3	D	13	C	23	C	33	B	43	D
4	C	14	A	24	B	34	B	44	C
5	A	15	A	25	C	35	D	45	B
6	B	16	D	26	B	36	C	46	C
7	B	17	C	27	C	37	A	47	D
8	C	18	B	28	B	38	B	48	A
9	B	19	C	29	A	39	D	49	A
10	B	20	B	30	A	40	A	50	A

51	B	61	B	71	B	81	D	91	A
52	C	62	B	72	B	82	C	92	C
53	C	63	B	73	A	83	D	93	D
54	A	64	A	74	D	84	A	94	B
55	C	65	B	75	D	85	D	95	B
56	A	66	A	76	D	86	C	96	B
57	C	67	A	77	C	87	A	97	D
58	B	68	B	78	A	88	D	98	D
59	B	69	D	79	D	89	D	99	D
60	D	70	C	80	A	90	B	100	A

101	C	111	D	121	D	131	B	141	D
102	C	112	A	122	A	132	B	142	D
103	C	113	B	123	C	133	C	143	D
104	D	114	C	124	A	134	C	144	D
105	B	115	C	125	D	135	D	145	B
106	A	116	C	126	B	136	C	146	B
107	D	117	A	127	A	137	D	147	C
108	D	118	B	128	C	138	D	148	B
109	A	119	D	129	D	139	D	149	D
110	B	120	A	130	B	140	C	150	A

**1. Introduction to Computer**

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151	<b>B</b>	161	<b>C</b>	171	<b>B</b>
152	<b>A</b>	162	<b>D</b>		
153	<b>B</b>	163	<b>C</b>		
154	<b>A</b>	164	<b>B</b>		
155	<b>A</b>	165	<b>B</b>		
156	<b>D</b>	166	<b>C</b>		
157	<b>D</b>	167	<b>C</b>		
158	<b>A</b>	168	<b>B</b>		
159	<b>C</b>	169	<b>C</b>		
160	<b>C</b>	170	<b>B</b>		