06. Memory

Important Key

Primary Memory & Secondary Memory

Primary Memory (Main Memory, Volatile Memory)

1. Ram (Random Access Memory)
2. ROM (Read Only Memory) Non Volatile
3. PROM (Programmable Read only Memory)
4. MROM (Mask Read Only Memory)
5. EPROM (Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory)
6. EEPROM (Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory)
7. Cache Memory
8. Resistors

CPU cache memory is divided in 3 levels

Level 1 cache memory

- L1 (Level 1) cache is the fastest memory but has less storage

L2 cache

- L2 (Level 2) cache is slower than the L1 cache but bigger in size.

L3 cache

- The L3 cache is the largest but also the slowest cache memory unit.

Secondary Memory (Backup Memory) Non Voletile

1. Hard disk
2. Magnetic tape
3. Floppy Disc
4. Hard Disc
5. Optical Disc
6. DVD
7. Pen Drive

PRIMARY MEMORY

- Primary Memory is also known as Main Memory
- Primary Memory communicates directly with the CPU
- Primary Memory is classified into two types RAM and ROM

RAM (RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY)

- RAM is a temporary memory
- RAM is a volatile Memory

- RAM is also known as Read/Write Memory
- RAM is located on the Motherboard of Computer

Two Types of RAM

- DRAM (Dynamic RAM), SRAM (Static RAM)
- ROM (READ ONLY MEMORY)

Read only memory is a permanent memory

- ROM is a non-volatile memory
- The memory does not lose its content when power is switched off
- The memory which has only read capability and no write capability is ROM

Various Types of ROM

- PROM (Programmable Read only Memory)
- MROM (Mask Read only Memory)
- EPROM (Erasable Programmable Read only Memory)
- EEPROM (Electrically Erasable Programmable Read only Memory)

PROM

- Type of a read only memory that can be modified only once by a user
  Ans. PROM
- PROM was first developed by
  Ans. Wen Tsing Chow (1956)
- Type of memory that can be programmed only once and it not erasable is PROM
- Type of memory which is known as one-time programmable device is PROM

MROM

- Type of memory which is a pre-programmed set of data or instructions
- MROM is an inexpensive ROM

EPROM

- Type of memory that can be erased and reprogrammed repeatedly is EPROM
- The EPROM can be erased by using Ultra- Violet ligh
- EPROM is also known as Ultra – Violet erasable programmable ROM
- EPROM was invented by DOV Frohman

EEPROM

- This type of memory that can be programmed and erased electronically
- EEPROM was developed by George Perlegos
- The memory in EEPROM can be erased by using Electrical Signals

CACHE MEMORY

- A very high speed memory placed in between RAM and CPU is Cache Memory
- Cache Memory increases the speed of processing
- Cache is a memory that a CPU can access more quickly than regular RAM
- The technique of transferring a copy of data from main memory to ca cache memory is called Mapping.

REGISTERS

- The temporary storage area in CPU is Register
- All data must be represented in register before it is processed
- The power and speed of a CPU is determined by Number of Registers.

SECONDARY MEMORY

- Secondary Memory is also known as Auxiliary Memory or External Memory
- The Memory which stores data permanently
  Eg: Magnetic data
- Floppy Disc
- Hard Disc
- Optical Disc
- DVD

HARD DISK

- This device is used to story permanently and retrieve information.
- Hard disk is divided into two namely- Tracks and Sectors
- The activity of creating sectors and tracks on a hard disk is known as formatting.
- The device generally contains six stacked on one another.
- Each platter in hard disk is divided into concentric circles called- Tracks.
- Each track is subdivided into- Sectors
- Speed of hard disk is measured in – RPM (Revolution per Minute)

Booster-1

1. _____ holds address of the active memory locations-
   (a) Memory address register
   (b) Memory Data Register
   (c) Cache Register
   (d) Instruction Register
2. Which is also known as the flash drive?
   (a) Pen Drive
   (b) Flash Drive
   (c) External Hard Drive
   (d) Solid-State Drive
3. _____memory is sometimes used to increase the speed of processing by making current programs and data available to the CPU at a rapid rate-

(a) RAM (b) Virtual Memory
(c) Cache (d) ROM

4. _____ is also known as electronic disk-
(a) CD-ROM (b) Hard Disk
(c) SSD (d) Floppy Disk
5. The memory unit that communicates directly with the CPU is called _____ Memory-
(a) Main (b) Cache
(c) Secondary (d) Auxiliary
6. _____ is a high-speed device used in CPU that is utilized to store data temporarily during processing-
(a) ALU (b) Register
(c) Decoder (d) Multiplexer
7. What is used for holding program instructions that can't be changed throughout the life of the computer?
(a) EEPROM (b) ROM
(c) PROM (d) RAM
8. A megabyte (MB) consists of 1024_____.
(a) Kilobytes (b) Megabytes
(c) Gigabytes (d) Terabytes
9. The important of system components like the central processing unit (CPU) and random access memory (RAM) modules are connected directly to the _____.
(a) Expansion Card (b) Northbridge
(c) Motherboard (d) Power Supply
10. What is used for holding program instructions that can't be changed throughout the life of the computer?
(a) PROM (b) ROM
(c) RAM (d) EEPROM
11. The area of computer memory where repeatedly accessed data can be stored for fast access is called-
(a) Cache (b) Buffer
(c) RAM (d) Register
12. In information and communication technology, the full form of EEPROM-
(a) Electrically Erasable Output Programmable Read Only Memory
(b) Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
(c) Electronically Executable Programmable Read Only Memory
(d) Efficient Electronic Output Programming Read Only Memory
13. Storage device/devices used in a computer are-
(a) Floppy disk, Hard disk, Punched tape
(b) Floppy disk, Hard disk, Optical disk
(c) Flash drive, RAM, SSD
(d) Flash drive, Optical disk, Tape drive
14. Use of cache memory in a computer system increases-
(a) Available speed for increasing memory access
(b) Processing speed
(c) Storage capacity
(d) Power consumption
15. Cache memory acts as a buffer between-
(a) CPU and RAM
(b) CPU and main memory
(c) RAM and secondary storage
(d) Cache and CPU
16. Which memory is an example of Electrically Programmable Read Only Memory?
(a) ROM (b) Flash Memory
(c) EPROM (d) EEPROM
17. In computer processing, _____ selects processes from the pool and loads them into memory for execution.
(a) CPU (b) Job Scheduler
(c) RAM (d) Compiler

18. What is the name of a buffer memory used to accommodate a speed differential?
    (a) RAM (b) Cache
    (c) ROM (d) Register
19. A form of computer data storage that is often used to increase the general speed of a system is.
    (a) RAM (b) Cache
    (c) ROM (d) SSD
20. Cache memory works on the principle of-
    (a) Locality of reference
    (b) Temporal and spatial locality
    (c) Memory hierarchy
    (d) Cache coherency
21. In IT, associative memory is called as-
    (a) Indexed Memory
    (b) Content Addressable Memory
    (c) Random Access Memory
    (d) Sequential Memory
22. Which circuit is used to store one bit of data?
    (a) Flip Flop (b) Multiplexer
    (c) Decoder (d) Encoder
23. One strategy of allocating kernel memory is known as-
    (a) Slab Allocation
    (b) Stack Allocation
    (c) Heap Allocation
    (d) Dynamic Allocation
24. A type of computer data storage that is often used to increase the general speed of the system-
    (a) RAM (b) Cache
    (c) ROM (d) SSD
25. When a computer executes a program, where does that program get stored?
    (a) RAM (b) ROM
    (c) Cache
    (d) Secondary Storage
26. What kind of storage is RAM?
    (a) Volatile (b) Non-Volatile
    (c) Secondary (d) Tertiary
27. _____ is a hardware device that is usually located on the motherboard of a computer-
    (a) CPU (b) RAM
    (c) Hard Disk (d) Optical Drive
28. In computer language, the full form of RAM-
    (a) Random Access Module
    (b) Random Access Memory
    (c) Read-Only Memory
    (d) Read and Modify
29. CMOS is-
    (a) Memory chip based on battery
    (b) Cache Memory Operating System
    (c) Central Memory Operating System
    (d) Cache Memory Output System
30. Full form of MMU is-
    (a) Main Memory Unit
    (b) Memory Management Unit
    (c) Motherboard Memory Unit
    (d) Multi Memory Unit
31. High-speed memory which is used in a supercomputer known as-
    (a) Cache (b) RAM
    (c) ROM (d) Register
32. Cache memory is-
    (a) RAM
    (b) SRAM and DRAM
    (c) ROM
    (d) Secondary Storage
33. CD-ROM is-
    (a) Storage Device
    (b) Input Device
    (c) Output Device
    (d) Processing Device

34. A storage device is now obsolete in a computer-
    (a) Floppy (b) SSD
    (c) Hard Disk (d) Tape Drive
35. Blu-ray disc is a-
    (a) Data storage medium
    (b) Input device
    (c) Output device
    (d) Processor
36. Technology used in compact discs-
    (a) Capacitive (b) Magnetic
    (c) Laser (d) Infrared
37. Cannot be modified after the computer is programmed by the user-
    (a) RAM (b) Cache
    (c) ROM (d) Register
38. In Computing, MHz is associated with-
    (a) Processing Speed
    (b) Clock Speed
    (c) Memory Size
    (d) Bandwidth
39. Processed speed of a computer is measured in-
    (a) MHz (b) FLOPS
    (c) GHz (d) Mbps
40. The meaning of primary storage in computer language is.
    (a) Random Access Memory (RAM)
    (b) Main Memory
    (c) Cache Memory
    (d) Secondary Storage
41. RAM is used as short-term memory because-
    (a) It is Volatile (b) It is Non-Volatile
    (c) It is Permanent (d) It is Read-Only
42. Use of cache memory in a computer system increases-
    (a) Available speed for increasing memory access
    (b) Processing speed
    (c) Storage capacity
    (d) Power consumption
43. Primary storage units are also denoted as-
    (a) Main Memory, Primary Memory
    (b) Main Memory, Primary Memory
    (c) Secondary Memory, Tertiary Memory
    (d) Volatile Memory, Non-Volatile Memory
44. The part of the computer where data and instructions are stored is known as-
    (a) Input Unit (b) Output Unit
    (c) Memory Unit (d) Processing Unit
45. Memories will be used to store variable data-
    (a) ROM (b) RAM
    (c) Cache (d) Register
46. Which computer has virtual memory-
    (a) Desktop Computer
    (b) Laptop
    (c) Mainframe Computer
    (d) Smartphone
47. Storage device used permanently installed magnetic disks for data or information storage-
    (a) Flash Drive (b) Tape Drive
    (c) Hard Disk (d) SSD
48. Memory term is used for-
    (a) Storage (b) Data Storage
    (c) Processor (d) Output
49. Which type of memory must be continuously refreshed in order to maintain the data?
    (a) SRAM (b) DRAM
    (c) Dynamic RAM (d) Flash Memory
50. What is the size of RAM in a standard laptop used in office work?
    (a) 1 GB-4 GB (b) 4 GB-16 GB
    (c) 16 GB-32 GB (d) 32 GB-64 GB
51. Processed data is stored in-
    (a) Memory unit (b) Output unit

(c) Storage unit (d) Processor

52. The _____ unit is capable of mimicking the processor and indeed of taking over control of the system from the processor-
(a) Cache
(b) Direct Memory Access
(c) Input-Output
(d) Arithmetic Logic

53. A chip interacts directly with _____ for data access during program execution-
(a) Input devices (b) Output devices
(c) RAM (d) ROM

54. _____memory is required to be refreshed after a particular time-
(a) Static RAM (b) Dynamic RAM
(c) Flash Memory (d) ROM

55. Information material is stored in-
(a) Instruction Register
(b) Control Unit
(c) Memory Data Register
(d) Arithmetic Logic Unit

56. It is programmed at the time of manufacture, this memory is?
(a) EEPROM (b) ROM
(c) PROM (d) RAM

57. Which memory is the most expensive memory?
(a) RAM (b) Cache Memory
(c) ROM (d) Hard Disk

58. Which is an example of an optical disk?
(a) DVD (b) Blu-ray Disc
(c) CD-ROM (d) Floppy Disk

59. Upon switching off the power, the type of memory that readily loses data is classified as-
(a) Non-Volatile Memory
(b) Secondary Memory
(c) Volatile Memory
(d) Tertiary Memory

60. Write-through technique is used in which memory for updating the data?
(a) Cache Memory
(b) Main Memory
(c) Secondary Memory
(d) Virtual Memory

61. Which computer memory is used to store the programs and data that the printer is currently processing?
(a) External Memory
(b) Internal Memory
(c) Auxiliary Memory
(d) Cache Memory

62. Where are programs and data stored when the processor is using them?
(a) CPU
(b) Main Memory
(c) Secondary Storage
(d) Cache Memory

63. Which of the following is not a magnetic disk?
(a) DVD (b) Zip Disk
(c) Winchester Disk (d) Disk Pack

64. Which among the following is not a magnetic storage?
(a) Floppy Drive (b) Winchester Disk
(c) Magnetic Tape (d) Memory Card

65. Which among the following statements is incorrect?
(a) Magnetic tape consists of horizontal rows called channels or tracks
(b) There is no addressing in the Magnetic tapes
(c) A Magnetic tape consists of vertical columns called frames
(d) Magnetic tape drives are not suitable for storage of data that need to be accessed randomly

66. Which among the following statements is incorrect about secondary memory?
    (a) Computer may run without the secondary memory
    (b) It is a volatile memory
    (c) Data is permanently stored even if power is switched off
    (d) It is known as the backup memory
67. Which among the following is incorrect about cache memory?
    (a) It keeps the program that can be run in a short amount of time
    (b) Stores data in temporary use
    (c) It acts as a high-speed buffer between CPU and main memory
    (d) It is slower than the main memory
68. Which among the following statements is incorrect?
    (a) Cache memory keeps the programs that can be run in a short amount of time
    (b) The size of cache is usually small
    (c) Cache memory is faster than main memory
    (d) Cache memory stores data in permanent use.
69. Which of the following is a magnetic disk?
    (a) Winchester (b) DVD
    (c) CD-RW (d) CD-R
70. Which of the following is TRUE?
    (a) Primary memory is non-volatile
    (b) Secondary memory is volatile
    (c) ROM is non-volatile memory
    (d) RAM is non-volatile memory
71. Which of the following is not a secondary storage unit?
    (a) RAM (b) DVD
    (c) Floppy (d) Magnetic Tape
72. Which of the following is not a property of ROM?
    (a) It holds system software such as bootloader
    (b) Information is not lost even if the computer is switched off
    (c) It is known as volatile memory
    (d) It stores information permanently
73. Which of the following is a primary storage device?
    (a) DRAM (b) Compact Disk
    (c) Flash Drive (d) Pen Drive
74. Which of the following is an example of primary memory in a computer?
    (a) USB Flash Drive (b) Hard disk drive
    (c) RAM (d) Blu-ray DVD
75. Which of the following is not a type of ROM?
    (a) EEPROM (b) DROM
    (c) EPROM (d) PROM
76. Which of the following sets of words best describe the characteristics of a primary storage device, like RAM?
    (a) Cheap, non-volatile, fast access
    (b) Volatile, expensive, slow access
    (c) Expensive, volatile, fast access
    (d) Fast access, non-volatile, cheap
77. Which of the following is known as temporary memory or volatile memory?
    (a) RAM (b) ROM
    (c) Blu-Ray (d) Hard Disk
78. Which of the following is a primary storage device?
    (a) Hark Disk
    (b) Random Access Memory
    (c) Magnetic Tape
    (d) Optical Disk
79. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of RAM?
    (a) Faster
    (b) Expensive
    (c) High Power Consumption

(d) Smaller

80. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about RAM?
    (a) RAM stores the data permanently even if the computer is shut down
    (b) RAM is mainly categorized into two types SRAM and DRAM
    (c) RAM is a read/write memory
    (d) RAM is the internal memory of the CPU for storing data, program, and program result
81. Which of the following memories must be refreshed many times per second?
    (a) EPROM (b) ROM
    (c) Static RAM (d) Dynamic RAM
82. Which of the following is not a secondary memory device?
    (a) CD ROM (b) Hard Disk
    (c) ROM (d) Pen Drive
83. Which of the following is primary memory?
    (a) CD ROM (b) Hard Disk
    (c) RAM (d) Pen Drive
84. Which is volatile memory?
    (a) ROM (b) RAM
    (c) Hard Disk (d) CD
85. Which of the following lies within the CPU?
    (a) Primary Memory
    (b) Secondary memory
    (c) Mouse
    (d) Keyboard
86. A computer memory, where data is stored temporarily?
    (a) ROM (b) RAM
    (c) Hard Disk (d) Pen Drive
87. Which of the following is Secondary memory?
    (a) Keyboard (b) Disk
    (c) ALU (d) All the above
88. Which of the following is a sequential access device?
    (a) Hard Disk (b) Optical Disk
    (c) Magnetic Tape (d) Floppy Disk

Booster-2

1. ..... stores data and instructions required during the processing of data and output results-
    (a) Memory (b) Architecture
    (c) Impel (d) Output
2. Where is data saved permanently?
    (a) Memory (b) Storage
    (c) CPU (d) Printer
3. Where are programs and data to be used by the computer available?
    (a) Processing unit (b) Output
    (c) Storage (d) Input
4. How many types of memory does a computer have?
    (a) Four (b) Eight
    (c) One (d) Two
5. Primary storage is ..... as compared to secondary storage-
    (a) slow and inexpensive
    (b) fast and inexpensive
    (c) fast and expensive
    (d) slow and expensive
6. The key feature(s) of internal memory is/are-
    (a) limited storage capacity
    (b) temporary storage
    (c) fast access and high cost
    (d) All of the above
7. The two kinds of main memory are-
    (a) ROM and RAM
    (b) primary and secondary
    (c) Floppy disk and hard disk

(d) direct and sequential

8. Which of the following is a correct definition of volatile memory?
   (a) It does retain its contents at high temperature
   (b) It is to be kept in air-tight box
   (c) It loses its content on failure of power supply
   (d) It does not lose its content on failure of power supply
9. Cache and main memory will not be able to hold their contents when the power is OFF They are-
   (a) dynamic (b) static
   (c) volatile (d) non-volatile
10. In computer terminology, what is the full form of RAM?
   (a) Random Access Memory
   (b) Repeated Access Memory
   (c) Rapid Access Memory
   (d) Regular Access Memory
11. ..... memory in a computer is where information is temporarily stored while it is being accessed or worked on by the processor-
   (a) Logical (b) Secondary
   (c) ROM (d) RAM
12. Why RAM is so called?
   (a) Because it is read and write memory
   (b) Because it is a volatile memory
   (c) Because it can be selected directly for storing and retrieving data and instructions of any locution of chip
   (d) Because it is a non-volatile memory
13. Which of the following is not true about RAM?
   (a) RAM is the same as hard disk storage
   (b) RAM is a temporary storage area
   (c) RAM is volatile
   (d) RAM is a primary memory
14. Virtual memory allocates hard disk space to supplement the immediate, functional memory capacity of-
   (a) ROM (b) EPROM
   (c) the registers (d) RAM
15. Storage that retains its data after the power is turned OFF is referred to as-
   (a) volatile storage
   (b) non-volatile storage
   (c) sequential storage
   (d) direct storage
16. The advantage of DRAM is-
   (a) it is cheaper than SRAM
   (b) it can store data more than that of SRAM
   (c) it is faster than SRAM
   (d) data can be erased easily from it as compared
17. Which of the following stores data to SRAM permanently in a computer?
   (a) ALU (b) Cache memory
   (c) RAM (d) ROM
18. Permanent instructions that the computer use when it is turned ON and that cannot be changed by other instructions are contained-
   (a) ROM (b) RAM
   (c) ALU (d) SRAM
19. When you first turn on a computer, the CPU is preset to execute instructions stored in the-
   (a) RAM (b) flash memory
   (c) ROM (d) CD-ROM
20. What is the full form of PROM?
   (a) Programmable Read Only Memory
   (b) Program Read Output Memory
   (c) Program Read Only Memory
   (d) Primary Read Only Memory

21. A disc's content that is recorded at the time of manufacture and cannot be changed or erased by the user is-
(a) memory only (b) read only
(c) once only (d) run only
22. In the field of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), what is the full form of EEPROM?
(a) Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
(b) Electrically Efficient Portable Read Only Memory
(c) Electrically Efficient Programmable Memory Only Memory
(d) Enhanced Electrical Portable Read only Memory
23. The difference between memory and storage is that memory is..... and storage is and the main memory-
(a) temporary; permanent
(b) permanent; temporary
(c) slow; fast
(d) non-volatile, volatile
24. The ..... acts as a buffer between the CPU and the main memory-
(a) primary memory
(b) cache memory
(c) secondary memory
(d) RAM
25. Which of the following is a very high speed semiconductor memory which can speed up the CPU?
(a) Secondary memory
(b) Main memory
(c) Primary memory
(d) Cache memory
26. What is the term used for temporarily stored data?
(a) Miscellaneous data
(b) Cache data
(c) Picked data
(d) Tempo data
27. ..... is having more memory addresses than are physically available.
(a) Virtual memory
(b) System software
(c) Application software
(d) RAM
28. ..... is the ability of a device to 'jump' directly to the requested data?
(a) Sequential access
(b) Random access
(c) Quick access
(d) All of the above
29. The ..... is the amount of data that a storage device can move from the storage to the computer per second?
(a) data migration rate
(b) data digitizing rate
(c) data transfer rate
(d) data access rate.
30. The main directory of a disk is called the ..... directory-
(a) network
(b) folder
(c) root
(d) other than those given as options
31. The ..... indicates how much data a particular storage medium can hold-
(a) storage (b) access
(c) capacity (d) memory
(e) None of these
32. The secondary storage devices can only store data but they cannot perform-
(a) arithmetic operations
(b) logic operations
(c) fetch operations
(d) All of the above

33. Where do you save the data that, your data will remain intact even when the computer is turned OFF?
    (a) RAM
    (b) Motherboard
    (c) Secondary storage device
    (d) Primary storage device
34. The term ..... refers to data storage systems that make it possible for a computer or electronic device to store and retrieve data-
    (a) retrieval technology
    (b) input technology
    (c) output technology
    (d) storage technology
35. The storage device used to compensate for the difference in rates of flow of data from one device to another is termed as-
    (a) chip (b) channel
    (c) floppy (d) buffer
36. Which of the following is the magnetic storage device?
    (a) Hard disk (b) Compact disc
    (c) Audio tapes (d) All of these
37. Hard disk devices are considered ..... storage-
    (a) flash (b) temporary
    (c) worthless (d) non-volatile
38. The thick, rigid metal plotters that are capable of retrieving information at a high rate of speed are known as-
    (a) hard disk (b) SAN
    (c) soft disk (d) flash memory
39. Hard drive is used to store-
    (a) volatile data
    (b) non-volatile data
    (c) permanent data
    (d) temporary data
40. The hard drive is normally located
    (a) next to the printer
    (b) plugged into the back of the computer
    (c) underneath the monitor
    (d) inside the system base unit
41. Data on a floppy disk is recorded in rings called-
    (a) sectors (b) ringers
    (c) rounders (d) tracks
42. Which of the following is/are example(s) of magnetic storage media?
    (a) Zip disk (b) CD-ROM
    (c) Floppy disk (d) Both (a) and (c)
43. Floppy disks are organised GB-
    (a) files
    (b) heads and folders
    (c) tracks and sectors
    (d) All of the above
44. The capacity of 3.5 inch floppy Disk is-
    (a) 1.40 MB (b) 1.44 GB
    (c) 1.40 MB (d) 1.44 MB
45. The most common storage device for the personal computer is the-
    (a) floppy disk (b) USB personal
    (c) mainframe (d) a laptop
46. Which of the following has the smallest storage capacity?
    (a) Zip disk (b) Hard disk
    (c) Floppy disk (d) Data cartridge
47. FDD stands for-
    (a) Floppy Drive Detector
    (b) Floppy Drive Demodulator
    (c) Floppy Disk Drive
    (d) Floppy Demodulator Disc
48. ..... is the process of dividing the disc into tracks and sectors?
    (a) Tracking (b) Formatting
    (c) Crashing (d) Allotting
49. Data on a floppy disk was recorded in rings called
    (a) segments (b) ringers

(c) rounders (d) Tracks

50. Magnetic tape is not practical for applications where data must be quickly recalled because tape is
(a) a random access medium
(b) a sequential access medium
(c) a read only medium
(d) fragile and easily damaged

51. Which of the following can hold maximum data?
(a) Optical disk
(b) Floppy disk
(c) Magnetic disk
(d) Magnetic tape Computer

52. On a CD-RW, you can
(a) read and write information
(b) only read information
(c) only write information
(d) read, write and rewrite information

53. Which of the following are advantages of CD-ROM as a storage media?
(a) CD-ROM is an inexpensive way to store large amount of data and information
(b) CD-ROM dises retrieve data and information more quickly than magnetic disks
(c) CD-ROMs make less errors than magnetic disks
(d) All of the above

54. Which media has the ability to have data/information stored (written) on them by users more than once?
(a) CD-R discs (b) CD-RW discs
(c) Zip discs (d) Optical discs

55. What is the difference between a CD-ROM and CD-RW?
(a) They are the same-just two different terms used by different manufactures.
(b) A CD-ROM can be written to and A CD-RW cannot.
(c) None
(d) A CD-ROM holds more information than a CD-RW.

56. Compact discs that can store approximately 650-800 MB of data or 74-80 min of music are
(a) zip discs
(b) CD-ROM
(c) video cards
(d) pressing machines

57. A flat metallic disk that contains a large amount of permanently stored information read optically, is called a
(a) monitor (b) ALU
(c) CD-ROM (d) RAM

58. DVD refers to
(a) Digital Video Disc
(b) Digital Developer
(c) Digital Video Developer
(d) None of the above

59. A DVD is an example of a(n)
(a) optical device
(b) output device
(c) Solid state storage device
(d) None of these

60. Which of the following discs can be read only?
(a) DVD-R (b) DVD-ROM
(c) DVR-RW (d) CD-R

61. Which is not an external storage device?
(a) CD-ROM (b) DVD-ROM
(c) Pen drive (d) RAM

62. ..... is the smallest unit of data in a computer-
(a) Gigabyte (b) Bit
(c) Byte (d) Terabyte

63. The term Bit is short for-
(a) megabyte (b) binary language

(c) binary digit (d) binary

64. Which among the following is another name for a group of 4 bits?
(a) Nibble (b) Byte
(c) KiloByte (d) MegaByte

65. Which of the following is the smallest measure of storage?
(a) Tera byte (b) Gigabyte
(c) Kilobyte (d) Byte

66. ……. are used to measure both computer memory (RAM) and storage capacity of Floppy disks, CD-ROM drives and hard drives-
(a) Bytes
(b) Bits
(c) Octal numbers
(d) Hexadecimal numbers

67. How many bits are equal to one byte?
(a) 8 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 2

68. Instructions and memory address are represented by-
(a) character code (b) binary codes
(c) binary word (d) parity bit

69. Kilo Byte equals to how many bytes?
(a) 1000 (b) 1035
(c) 1024 (d) 1008

70. A .....is approximately a million bytes-
(a) giga byte (b) kilo byte
(c) mega byte (d) tera byte

71. What does the computer abbreviation 'MB' used for?
(a) Megabit (b) Millionbytes
(c) Megabytes (d) Millionbit

72. The amount of memory (RAM or ROM) is measured in-
(a) bytes (b) bits
(c) megabytes (d) megabits

73. How many kilobytes make a megabyte?
(a) 128 (b) 1024
(c) 256 (d) 512

74. A ……. is approximately one billion bytes.
(a) kilobyte (b) bit
(c) gigabyte (d) megabyte

75. The term 'gigabyte' refers to
(a) 1024 byte (b) 1024 kilobyte
(c) 1024 megabyte (d) 1024 gigabyte

76. Which of the following is the largest unit of storage?
(a) GB (b) KB
(c) MB (d) TB
(e) None of these

77. Which of the following is correct sequence of smallest to largest units of storage size?
(a) Kilobyte, Megabyte, Gigabyte, Terabyte, Petalyte
(b) Petabyte, Kilobyte, Megabyte, Gigabyte, Terabyte
(c) Kilobyte, Megabyte, Terabyte, Petalyte, Gigabyte
(d) Megabyte, Terabyte, Gigalyte, Kilobyte, Gigabyte

78. How many gigabytes is equal to 1 petabyte?
(a) 256 (b) 512
(c) 1024 (d) 1024 × 1024

79. ……. (HHDD) is a technology where the conventional disk drive is combined with non-volatile flash memory, of typically 128 MB or more to cache data during normal use-
(a) Hyper Hard Disk Drive
(b) Hybrid Hard Disk Drive
(c) Hybrid Helium Disk Drive
(d) Hyper Helium Disk Drive

80. Which of the following provides computing and storage capacity services

to heterogeneous community of end recipients?
(a) Cloud computing (b) Big data
(c) Future Skills (d) Robotics

81. What is/are characteristics of cloud computing?
(a) On demand self-services
(b) Broad network access
(c) Resource pooling
(d) All of the above

82. Which type of cloud deployments is used to serve multiple users, not a single customer?
(a) Private cloud (b) Public cloud
(c) Hybrid cloud (d) None of these

83. Which cloud computing services refers to supply on demand environment for developing software applications?
(a) SaaS (b) AaaS
(c) PaaS (d) IaaS

84. CD-ROM is an example of
(a) input device
(b) Both input & output devices
(c) output device
(d) Memory device

Booster-1

Answer Key

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

51	**A**	61	**B**	71	**A**	81	**D**
52	**B**	62	**B**	72	**C**	82	**C**
53	**C**	63	**A**	73	**A**	83	**C**
54	**B**	64	**D**	74	**C**	84	**B**
55	**C**	65	**C**	75	**B**	85	**A**
56	**B**	66	**B**	76	**C**	86	**B**
57	**B**	67	**D**	77	**A**	87	**B**
58	**A**	68	**D**	78	**B**	88	**C**
59	**C**	69	**A**	79	**D**		
60	**A**	70	**C**	80	**A**		

Booster-2

Answer Key

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

51	**D**	61	**D**	71	**C**	81	**D**
52	**D**	62	**B**	72	**C**	82	**B**
53	**A**	63	**C**	73	**B**	83	**C**
54	**B**	64	**A**	74	**C**	84	**B**
55	**B**	65	**D**	75	**C**		
56	**B**	66	**A**	76	**D**		
57	**C**	67	**A**	77	**A**		
58	**A**	68	**B**	78	**C**		
59	**A**	69	**C**	79	**B**		
60	**B**	70	**C**	80	**A**		