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SSC-I NATIONAL BOOK FOUNDATION FBISE

COMPUTER SCIENCE TEST - UNIT 1: COMPUTER SYSTEMS

Name:		Roll No.		Section:

Total Time: 2:30 Hour
Time Allowed: 150 Minutes

Total Marks: 150

PAPER OBJECTIVE
SECTION-A (MARKS 150)

NOTE: Section-A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on these pages and handed over to the center superintendent. Deleting / overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q.1 Fill the relevant bubble for each part. All parts carry one mark.

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
1. A programmable electronic device that performs arithmetic and logical operations automatically is a:	calculator only	typewriter	computer	abacus	○○●○
2. An ancient tool with beads on rods used for arithmetic is the:	Pascaline	Difference Engine	Mark I	abacus	○○○●
3. Napier's Bones were invented by:	Blaise Pascal	Charles Babbage	John Napier	Herman Hollerith	○○●○
4. The Pascaline mechanical calculator was invented by:	Wilhelm Leibniz	Blaise Pascal	Charles Babbage	Howard Aiken	○●○○
5. The Pascaline was developed in the year:	1673	1642	1820	1944	○●○○
6. The Stepped Reckoner was developed in:	1642	1890	1673	1944	○○●○
7. The Difference Engine was designed by:	Howard Aiken	Herman Hollerith	John Napier	Charles Babbage	○○○●
8. The punch card-based Tabulating Machine was invented by:	Herman Hollerith	Charles Babbage	Blaise Pascal	Wilhelm Leibniz	●○○○
9. The Tabulating Machine was developed in:	1890	1642	1944	1673	●○○○
10. Mark I was developed in the year:	1890	1673	1820	1944	○○○●
11. Computers are generally divided into how many generations?	three	four	five	seven	○○●○
12. The first generation of computers belongs to the period:	1956–1963	1963–1971	1940–1956	1971–present	○○●○
13. Which is an example of a first generation computer?	IBM 7030	Intel Pentium	Apple MacBook Pro	ENIAC	○○○●
14. Second generation computers replaced vacuum tubes with:	transistors	integrated circuits	microprocessors	punch cards	●○○○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
15. The second generation of computers belongs to the period:	1940–1956	1956–1963	1963–1971	1971–present	○●○○
16. FORTRAN stands for:	Format Translation	Formal Transfer	Function Transaction	Formula Translation	○○○●
17. COBOL stands for:	Computer Based Object Language	Common Binary Oriented Logic	Code Based Online Language	Common Business Oriented Language	○○○●
18. Third generation computers used:	integrated circuits	vacuum tubes	transistors	artificial intelligence	●○○○
19. The third generation of computers belongs to the period:	1963–1971	1940–1956	1956–1963	1971–present	●○○○
20. Keyboards and monitors were introduced in the:	third generation	first generation	second generation	fifth generation	●○○○
21. The fourth generation of computers started in:	1971	1940	1956	1963	●○○○
22. LSI and VLSI technologies were developed in the:	fourth generation	first generation	second generation	third generation	●○○○
23. VLSI stands for:	Very-Low-Scale Integration	Very-Large-Scale Integration	Variable Large Scale Input	Very Limited Scale Integration	○●○○
24. The fifth generation of computers focuses on:	vacuum tubes	transistors	artificial intelligence	punch cards	○○●○
25. NLP in the fifth generation stands for:	Natural Language Processing	New Language Program	National Logic Processing	Network Level Protocol	●○○○
26. A collection of interconnected components working together to achieve specific goals is a:	system	file	network only	program	●○○○
27. A system processes inputs to produce:	outputs	only noise	only heat	only power	●○○○
28. Which of the following is a natural system?	Telephone network	Robot	Ecosystem	Database	○○●○
29. Which of the following is an artificial system?	Solar system	Human body	Internet	Weather pattern	○○●○
30. Natural systems are usually:	sustainable and long-lasting	dependent on human updates	always simple	designed for human use	●○○○
31. Artificial systems require:	maintenance	no maintenance	natural laws only	no human help	●○○○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
32. The core components of a computer system include input devices, output devices, system unit and:	only a mouse	storage devices	only a printer	only software	○●○○
33. Devices through which users give data and instructions to the computer are:	output devices	input devices	storage devices	ports	○●○○
34. A hand-held device that controls the pointer on the screen is a:	scanner	plotter	mouse	speaker	○○●○
35. A device that converts sound into digital signals is a:	speaker	printer	microphone	monitor	○○●○
36. A device used to scan product barcodes in retail is the:	barcode reader	plotter	printer	speaker	●○○○
37. The central hub that houses the motherboard, processor and drives is the:	monitor	system unit	keyboard	mouse	○●○○
38. The motherboard contains the microprocessor, memory and:	only a printer	slots for other components	only speakers	only a keyboard	○●○○
39. The CPU is also called the:	motherboard	hard disk	cache only	microprocessor	○○○●
40. The CPU stands for:	Central Processing Unit	Central Program Unit	Control Processing Unit	Central Print Unit	●○○○
41. Mathematical and logical operations in the CPU are handled by the:	ALU	CU only	RAM	ROM	●○○○
42. The Control Unit (CU) of the CPU:	directs operations of the CPU	stores files permanently	prints documents	displays images	●○○○
43. A magnetic storage device with capacity from hundreds of GB to TB is the:	CD	memory card	hard disk	plotter	○○●○
44. SSDs store information using:	integrated circuits	spinning magnetic disks	laser beams	punch cards	●○○○
45. Compared to hard disks, SSDs are known for:	slow speed	mechanical parts	speed and durability	spinning disks	○○●○
46. An optical storage medium with capacity larger than a CD is the:	floppy	DVD	tape	ROM	○●○○
47. A compact portable storage device connected via USB port is a:	plotter	scanner	monitor	USB flash drive	○○○●
48. A device that displays information visually on a screen is the:	printer	monitor	speaker	scanner	○●○○

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
49. A device that produces hard copies of documents is the:	monitor	speaker	printer	microphone	○○●○
50. Which of these is a non-impact printer?	Dot matrix printer	Typewriter	Line impact printer	Laser printer	○○○●
51. A device used for printing large-scale graphics like maps is a:	speaker	plotter	scanner	mouse	○●○○
52. Which of the following is an output device?	Speaker	Mouse	Keyboard	Microphone	●○○○
53. Which of the following is an input device?	Printer	Monitor	Plotter	Scanner	○○○●
54. Sockets on the motherboard for installing additional hardware are:	USB flash drives	ports only	expansion slots	hard disks	○○●○
55. Circuit boards inserted into expansion slots are:	CDs	SSDs	expansion cards	printers	○○●○
56. Von Neumann architecture was first published by John Von Neumann in:	1642	1945	1971	1890	○●○○
57. Von Neumann architecture is based on the:	punch card concept	vacuum tube concept	analog concept	stored-program concept	○○○●
58. The Von Neumann architecture consists of CPU, memory unit and:	only a keyboard	input/output devices	only a printer	only a monitor	○●○○
59. Which unit reads instructions from memory and tells other units what to do?	ALU	Cache	Control Unit	Scanner	○○●○
60. All data must be stored in a register before it can be:	printed	scanned	processed	deleted	○○●○
61. Pathways by which data is transmitted inside a computer are called:	buses	registers	ports	cards	●○○○
62. The bus that carries the addresses of data is the:	data bus	address bus	control bus	power bus	○●○○
63. The bus that carries control signals from the CPU is the:	address bus	control bus	data bus	input bus	○●○○
64. The fetch-decode-execute process is called the:	memory cycle	boot cycle	data cycle	instruction cycle	○○○●
65. The correct order of the instruction cycle is:	execute, fetch, decode	decode, execute, fetch	fetch, execute, decode	fetch, decode, execute	○○○●

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
66. Devices like keyboard send signals that pause the CPU's current work, called:	buses	interrupts	registers	pipelines	○●○○
67. In the memory hierarchy, the fastest but smallest memory is:	SSD	cache	HDD	DVD	○●○○
68. The memory that temporarily stores programs or data for the processor is:	optical disk	magnetic tape	CD	main memory	○○○●
69. A binary digit (0 or 1) is called a:	bit	byte	word	nibble	●○○○
70. A byte consists of:	4 bits	16 bits	2 bits	8 bits	○○○●
71. 1 Kilobyte (KB) equals:	1000 bits	100 bytes	8 bytes	1024 bytes	○○○●
72. 1 Gigabyte (GB) equals:	1000 KB	1024 TB	1024 MB	100 MB	○○●○
73. 1 Terabyte (TB) equals:	1024 MB	1024 GB	1000 KB	100 GB	○●○○
74. The number of bits a CPU can process in one instruction is called its:	bus size	clock size	cache size	word size	○○○●
75. A 32-bit CPU processes data in chunks of:	64 bits	32 bits	8 bits	16 bits	○●○○
76. Each memory cell stores:	one byte	one word	one file	one bit	○○○●
77. Memory based on its construction is divided into chip, magnetic and:	volatile memory	optical memory	printing memory	digital memory	○●○○
78. Memory that loses data when the power is turned off is:	non-volatile memory	ROM	flash memory	volatile memory	○○○●
79. Memory that retains data when the power is off is:	volatile memory	RAM	cache	non-volatile memory	○○○●
80. ROM is an example of:	volatile memory	temporary memory	non-volatile memory	cache memory	○○●○
81. RAM stands for:	Read Access Memory	Rapid Access Memory	Random Access Memory	Real Active Memory	○○●○
82. RAM is also called:	read-only memory	boot memory	permanent memory	read/write memory	○○○●

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
83. The memory that stores BIOS and boot-up instructions is:	RAM	ROM	cache	register	○●○○
84. BIOS programs, when the computer is turned on:	delete files	print documents	test components and load the OS into RAM	scan viruses only	○○●○
85. Cache memory is located:	inside the monitor	inside the keyboard	inside or very close to the CPU	on a CD	○○●○
86. The cache located directly within the CPU core is:	L3 cache	L5 cache	ROM	L1 cache	○○○●
87. Flash memory used in USB drives is:	volatile	temporary	non-volatile	cache	○○●○
88. Magnetic memory uses:	laser beams	magnetised materials to store data	transistors only	ink	○●○○
89. An example of magnetic storage is:	SSD	hard disk	USB flash drive	RAM	○●○○
90. Which is an example of optical memory?	Hard disk	DVD	RAM	Cache	○●○○
91. Which is an example of optical memory?	SSD	ROM	Blu-ray disc	Register	○○●○
92. Software that provides a platform for other software to run on is developed by:	application software engineering	web design only	data science	system software engineering	○○○●
93. Software engineering for web and mobile apps is called:	application software engineering	embedded software engineering	system software engineering	hardware engineering	●○○○
94. GPU stands for:	General Processing Unit	Graphics Processing Unit	Graphic Program Unit	Great Processing Utility	○●○○
95. Software is a collection of programs, data and:	instructions	only wires	only chips	only cables	●○○○
96. Software that manages and controls computer hardware is:	application software	business software	system software	entertainment software	○○●○
97. Which is an example of system software?	Operating system	Microsoft Word	Photoshop	Canva	●○○○
98. User authentication with passwords and PINs is a function of the:	monitor	operating system	printer	scanner	○●○○
99. Software that helps the OS communicate with hardware devices is the:	device driver	word processor	spreadsheet	web browser	●○○○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
100. A disk defragmenter is an example of a:	spreadsheet	word processor	system utility	web browser	○○●○
101. Tools that convert high-level programs into machine code are:	language translators	device drivers	word processors	firewalls	●○○○
102. Microsoft Word is an example of:	system software	assembler	operating system	productivity software	○○○●
103. Microsoft Excel is used for:	spreadsheets	presentations only	drawing only	programming only	●○○○
104. Google Workspace includes Docs, Sheets and:	Excel	Slides	Visio	Photoshop	○●○○
105. LibreOffice is an:	paid-only suite	operating system	open-source office suite	compiler	○○●○
106. Salesforce is a:	accounting software	photo editor	programming language	CRM software	○○○●
107. Trello is a:	photo editor	project management tool	compiler	operating system	○●○○
108. GIMP is an open-source alternative to:	Excel	Photoshop	Windows	Linux	○●○○
109. Canva.com is a:	programming language	operating system	spreadsheet	online graphic design platform	○○○●
110. The language directly understood by the computer hardware is:	assembly language	machine language	high-level language	Pascal	○●○○
111. Machine language consists of:	English words	mnemonics	HTML tags	binary code (0s and 1s)	○○○●
112. MOV and ADD are examples of:	HTML tags	variables	protocols	mnemonics	○○○●
113. An assembler converts:	assembly language into machine language	C into Java	machine code into English	Java into Pascal	●○○○
114. Which of the following is a high-level language?	Machine language	Assembly language	Binary code	Java	○○○●
115. Which of the following is a high-level language?	Machine language	MOV code	Binary code	Pascal	○○○●
116. Low-level languages are used in writing:	only web pages	only documents	operating systems and device drivers	only presentations	○○●○

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
117. The process of transferring information from one point to another in a network is:	data science	data communication	data entry	data mining	○●○○
118. The sender of a message in a network is also called the:	receiver	medium	transmitter	protocol	○○●○
119. The data or information to be transmitted is the:	message	medium	sender	protocol	●○○○
120. Which is a wired transmission medium?	Bluetooth	Fibre optics	Wi-Fi	Radio wave	○●○○
121. Which is a wireless transmission medium?	Coaxial cable	Telephone cable	Fibre optics	Microwave	○○○●
122. The device that receives the transmitted message is the:	receiver	sender	medium	protocol	●○○○
123. A set of rules governing data communication is a:	medium	message	protocol	sender	○○●○
124. Communication in only one direction is called:	half-duplex mode	simplex mode	full-duplex mode	duplex mode	○●○○
125. Communication in both directions but not at the same time is:	simplex mode	half-duplex mode	full-duplex mode	multi-mode	○●○○
126. Telephone communication is an example of:	simplex mode	half-duplex mode	broadcast only	full-duplex mode	○○○●
127. Which mode is like a two-way street with traffic in both directions at once?	Simplex	Full-duplex	Half-duplex	Unidirectional	○●○○
128. Asynchronous transmission uses:	no bits	idle characters only	start and stop bits	continuous blocks	○○●○
129. Synchronous transmission sends data as:	single random bits	characters with gaps	a continuous bit stream or block	start and stop bits	○○●○
130. A hub broadcasts data to:	all devices in a network	only the intended device	only the router	no device	●○○○
131. A switch directs data:	to all devices	to nowhere	only to hubs	only to the intended device	○○○●
132. A device that connects networks using different protocols is a:	gateway	hub	switch	cable	●○○○
133. A gateway acts as a:	translator between networks	printer	scanner	monitor	●○○○

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
134. A network that covers a small area such as a building is a:	WAN	MAN	VPN	LAN	○○○●
135. LAN stands for:	Large Area Network	Local Area Network	Linked Area Network	Light Access Network	○●○○
136. WAN stands for:	Wide Area Network	Wireless Area Network	World Access Network	Web Area Network	●○○○
137. A network across a city is a:	LAN	MAN	PAN	VPN	○●○○
138. Wi-Fi is mainly used in:	only wide area satellite networks	only wired networks	only USB	local area networks	○○○●
139. Networks that use wireless technologies without cables are:	wired networks only	fibre networks	wireless networks	coaxial networks	○○●○
140. A network topology means the:	layout of nodes in a network	speed of a computer	name of a network	size of a monitor	●○○○
141. Which is a network topology?	Square	Star	Triangle	Circle only	○●○○
142. In a ring topology, a break anywhere in the ring can:	have no effect	speed up the network	remove all cables	bring down the entire network	○○○●
143. In a ring topology, data travels in:	one direction around the loop	both directions randomly	all directions	no direction	●○○○
144. The OSI model has how many layers?	five	six	seven	four	○○●○
145. The bottom layer of the OSI model is the:	application layer	network layer	physical layer	session layer	○○●○
146. Which OSI layer manages communication sessions?	Network layer	Physical layer	Data link layer	Session layer	○○○●
147. Which OSI layer deals with physical transmission of data such as cables?	Physical layer	Application layer	Session layer	Transport layer	●○○○
148. ARPANET was a project of the U.S.:	Department of Defense	Ministry of Education	NASA only	FBI only	●○○○
149. The foundation of the modern Internet was laid in the 1970s by:	Wi-Fi	social media	TCP/IP protocols	smartphones	○○●○
150. Protocols used for communication include TCP/IP, HTTP and:	USB	RAM	FTP	CPU	○○●○