- 2020/2021 PAST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1.

Operating system is an example of .... software

A. Application software

B. Utility software

C. Firmware

D. System software

Answer: D

2.

The two types of booting are .... and........

A. Warm and Hard booting

B. Warm and Code booting

C. Cold and Code booting

D. Cold and Warm booting

Answer: D

3.

The fourth generation of computer exist between 1971 - 1980

A. FALSE

B. TRUE

C. Maybe

D. Not sure

Answer: A

4.

The manipulation of data by a computer into a more useful form is known as.............

A. Data storage

B. Data transmission

C. Data processing

D. Data reception

Answer: C

5.

The table that shows the possible combination of input and output to a logic

gate is called........

A. Circuit diagram

B. Flowchart

C. Logic gate table

D. Truth table

Answer: D

6.

The language that a computer understands is called ....

A. High-Level Language

B. Low-Level Language

C. Assembly Language

D. Machine Language

Answer: D

7.

In computer field, VLSIC stand for.......

A. Very Large Scale Integrated Computer

B. Very Large Scale Intelligent Chip

C. Very Large Scale Integrated Circuit

D. Very Large Scale Intelligent Computer

Answer: C

8.

Computer peripherals are classified into
.... and.........

A. Hardware and Software

B. Central Processing Unit and Memory

C. Operating System and Application Software

D. Input and Output devices

Answer: D

9.

The linkage of computer and other devices for the purpose of sharing information is called computer...........

A. Internet

B. Intranet

C. Extranet

D. Network

Answer: D

10.

The computer primary memory storage whose content is Volatile is called..........

A. Random Access Memory (RAM)

B. Hard Disk Drive (HDD)

C. Solid-State Drive (SSD)

D. Read-Only Memory (ROM)

Answer: A

11.

The two classification of Computer base

on purpose are special purpose and.......

A. Semi-Purpose

B. Single-Purpose

C. General-Purpose

D. Dual-Purpose

Answer: C

12.

The two basic components of a computer system are called.......... and..........

A. Hardware and Software

B. Input and Output

C. Central Processing Unit and Memory

D. Operating System and Application Software

Answer: A

13.

Another name for "base 2"

A. Decimal

B. Octal

C. Hexadecimal

D. Binary

Answer: D

14.

The major characteristic of second

generation of computer is ....

A. Invention of microprocessor

B. Invention of transistor

C. Invention of vacuum tube

D. Invention of integrated circuit

Answer: B

15.

Which of the following is not an attribute of a computer system?

A. Speed

B. Accuracy

C. Monotony

D. Mass storage

Answer: C

16.

Computer science seek to develop agorithms for solving problem

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

C. Maybe

D. Not sure

Answer: A

17.

The highest digit in a given number base N

is given by the formula......

A. N + 1

B. N / 2

C. N

D. N - 1

Answer: D

18.

What is the Full meaning of ALU

A. Arithmetic logic up

B. Authentic laptop unit

C. Arithmetic and Logic Unit

D. Arithmetic local unit

Answer: C

- Possible Questions and Answers on CSC 101 Exam

1. Convert to base 2
a. 25410 b. 1118 c. DDA16 d. AA216

ANS:

2. Digital computer can be classified into four aspect namely..........

ANS: 1. Micro computer 2. Mini computer 3. Mainframe computer 4. Work-station

3. Two examples of Peripheral input devices ....

ANS: 1. Mouse 2. Digital Scanner

4. What is the maximum number of users a mini computer can support at a time....?

ANS: 200 users

5. .... and .... are the two main component of a computer.

ANS: Hardware and Software

6. Types of Softwares are .... and ....

ANS: 1. System Software (This includes the operating system and all the utilities that enables the computer to function. Examples are DOS,UNIX,LINUX, and Windows (Graphical User Interface)) 2. Application Software (This includes programs that users access to carry out work. Examples Word processor, Spreadsheets, Database management

application, presentation packages and graphics) Computer program is a sequence of instructions that can be executed by a computer to carry out a process. The Language the computer understands is called machine language. That is zeros and ones (numbers only). This language is used by the computer to understand the programming languages and translate the term into executable instructions. Lying between Programming languages and machine languages are assembly languages. Assembly languages have the same structure and set of commands as machine languages but they enable a program to use names instead of numbers.

7. Mention the three basic logic gates .

ANS: 1. AND 2. OR 3. NOT

8. The part of the computer system that

performs logic operations and arithmetic operations is called........... ?

ANS: Arithmetic And Logic Unit (ALU)

9. Name the three main areas of computational science.......

ANS: 1. Mathematics 2. Computer science 3. Applied Discipline

10. Define Logic gate?

ANS: Logic gates are integrated circuits that are used to implement the Boolean functions.

11. The part of the memory that temporarily stores data is called ....

ANS: Random Access Memory (RAM)

12. The basic key words in the definition of

computer are ....

ANS: A Computer is an electronic machine that takes in data as input , processes the data at a very high speed to produce a result and gives out the result as an output and / or stores the result in selected storage device. key words are 1. Input 2. Processing 3. Output 4. Storage

13. Typical example of storage devices used for permanent storage of data are ....

ANS: Hard drive Floppy Disk

14. Given that A= 101101 B= 110011 C= 001100 Evaluate 1) A.B
2) $\bar{C}.\bar{B}+C$ 3) $\bar{A}+\bar{B}$ 4) $A.\bar{B}$

ANS:

15. The Category of computer that can

process both data in both discrete and variable form is called ..

ANS: Hybrid Computer

16. Workstation is capable of processing large quantity of data ..TRUE or FALSE?

ANS: TRUE

17. An external object that can provide both input and output for the computer is called .....

ANS: Peripheral Devices

18. Who invented commercially variable computer MOUSE in what year

ANS: Douglas in 1963

19. Computer mouse are classified into three namely.........?

ANS: 1. Optical mouse 2. Variable mouse 3. Optical mechanical mouse

20. Four examples of flow chart symbol are.........

ANS:

21. VGA cable stands for ....

ANS: Visual Graphic Arrays

22. What are the two components of computer ....and...................?

ANS: Hardware and Software

23. Operating system is an example of ....

ANS: System Software Software are program, instructions typed in a computer

Hardware are physical components Types of Software 1. System software 2. Application software (MS word and MS Excel) Under System software we have Operating System (OS) Types of Operating System are a. DOS (Disk Operating System); this makes use of command. b. Windows uses mouse keys to move the mouse pointer that is for menu prompt.

24. In windows it's folder while in DOS it's ....

ANS: Directory

25. What unit is used to measure the time a computer uses to complete one instruction...................?

ANS: Megahertz

26. A typical example of output peripherals are.........................and ....

ANS: Monitor or Visual Display Unit (VDU) and Printer

27. The longest key on the keyboard is ....

ANS: Space Bar

28. What is the full meaning of the following RAM,ROM and PROM

ANS: RAM (Random Access Memory) ROM (Read Only Memory) PROM (Programmable Read Only Memory)

29. The key on the keyboard that converts small letter to capital letter is called.............

ANS: Caps lock

30. A typical example of a peripheral that can function as an input and output device

are .... and ....

ANS: Floppy disk and Hard drive

_____

- Csc101 Funai first semester exam 2020

1. Charles Babbage described the general purpose analytic engine in the year _____

ANS: 1837

2. Data cannot be represented in computer by _____ & _____

ANS: C. P. U(Central processing unit) And Video

3. Convert 1001110 to decimal _____

ANS:

4. What is the odd one out ~Keyboard ~mouse ~VDU ~scanner ~Light pen

ANS:

5. What is the full meaning of EBCDIC?

ANS:

6. Fill in the missing link in the process of crytography --------> Encryption------->Decryption-------->

ANS:

7. Which of these is not a system software? ~Operating system ~ Web browser ~Utilities ~Device drivers ~Compilers

ANS:

8. Printers are generally categorized into _____and_____

ANS:

9. Which of these is the brain of the computer? ~control unit ~Arithmetic and logic unit ~Memory ~Motherboard ~ Operating system

ANS:

10. Your course rep just subscribed for 4GB and got 50% data bonus. How many video files of 20MB can he completely download?

ANS:

11. A computer memory which is not directly accessible with it's CPU without the use of Computers input/output

channel is known as _____

ANS:

12. Computer software are broadly divided into two namely_____ and_____

ANS:

13. What is internet?

ANS:

14. The three components of the computer processors are_____,_____ and _____.

ANS:

15. Convert "f" to binary using ASCII Character set. Hint; A=65, a=97 _____

ANS:

16. ~First Generation (1945-1956) Technology (vacuum tube) ~Second Generation (--------) Technology----------- ~Third Generation (------) Technology------------- ~Fourth Generation (1971-1999) Technology------------ ~Fifth Generation (1999 till date) Technology; Artificial intelligence(Robots, expert system, Neutral networks etc)

ANS:

17. Outline three applications software_____,_____ and _____

ANS:

18. What is a bridge?

ANS:

19. What is a Computer bacterium?

ANS:

20. The three basic areas of computer security are ~Hardware ~Software/data And _____

ANS:

21. What is phishing?

ANS:

22. Outline the three functional components of the CPU (Central Processing Unit)

ANS:

23. What's the full meaning of HTTP?

ANS:

24. What's the full meaning of HTML?

ANS:

1. Using ASCII character set, what is the binary equivalence of H_____

ABS: In ASCII character set.. H is 072 In Binary H is 01001000

2. What is a computer network?

ANS: Computer networking refers to interconnected computing devices that can exchange data and share resources with each other. These networked devices use a system of rules, called communications protocols, to transmit information over physical or wireless technologies.

3. Outline any four types of computer

network. 1_____ 2_____
3_____ 4_____

ANS: Types of Computer Networks
~Personal Area Network (PAN) ~Local Area Network (LAN) ~Wide Area Network (WAN) ~Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) ~Campus Area Network (CAN) ~Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) ~Storage Area Network (SAN) ~System-Area Network (SAN)

4. Outline the generations of computer and their respective technologies.

ANs: First Generation Computers (1942 to 1954) – Based on Vacuum Tubes. Second Generation of Computers (1955 to 1964) – Based on Transistor. Third Generation of Computers (1965 to 1974) – Based on Integrated Circuit. Fourth Generation of Computers (1975– till now)- Based on VLSI Microprocessor. Fifth Generation of

Computers - Artificial intelligence

_____

- 2018 (Csc101 Exam)

1. The first calculating (adding) machine is called ....

ANS: Abacus

2. .... uses the Place - Value notation in its operation .

ANS: Abacus

3. .... and .... were the forefathers of computers a. Von Leibniz b. Blaise Pascal c. Elechi d. Socrates

ANS: Von Leibniz and Blaise Pascal were the forefathers of computers.

4. A punch card has ....states of representation a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4

ANS: Herman Hollerith in 1890 introduced punched cards. Hollerith's tabulator became so successful that he started his own firm to market the Tabulating machine. This company became the now famous International Business Machines (IBM). The binary system is composed of 0s and 1s. A punch card with its TWO states; a hole or no hole. If the card reader reads a hole , it was considered to be a 1. If no hole was present in a column, a 0 was appended to the current number. Option B (2)

5. EDVAC stands for ....

ANS: Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer

6. COBOL stands for

....

ANS: COBOL stands for Common Business Oriented Language. It is imperative, procedural, and object-oriented. A compiler is a computer program that takes other computer programs written in a high-level (source) language and coverts them into another program, machine code, which the computer can understand.

7. ENIAC stands for...............................

ANS: ENIAC stands for Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer. John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert built the machine at the University of Pennsylvania at the behest of the U.S. military.

8. The classification of computers based

on generation is called ....Era a. Machine b. Computer c. Mechanical d. Binary

ANS: Computer Era Option B

9. Fill the gaps bellow accordingly a . First generation made use of.. b. Second generation made use of .... c. Third generation made use of .... d . Fourth generation made use of ....

ANS: First generation ------------------> used Vacuum tube Second generation-----------------> used Transistors Third generation ----------------> used ICs (Integrated Circuit) Fourth generation --------------> used Processors

10. The two components of computer systems are .... and

....

ANS: Software and Hardware

11. ROM is .... while RAM is ....

ANS: ROM ---> Read Only Memory RAM -----> Random Access Memory

12. Two examples of input units are .... and .... a. Keyboard b. Printer c. Monitor d. Digital scanner

ANS: input devices are a. Keyboard d. Digital scanner

13. Two examples of output units are .... and .... a. Keyboard b. Printer c. Monitor d. Digital scanner

ANS: b. Printer c. Monitor

14. The Output that the Monitor produces is called .... while the Output that the Printer produces is called ....

ANS: Output from Monitor is Softcopy
Output from the Printer is Hard copy

15. .... is the diagrammatic representation of an algorithm

ANS: Flowchart

16. 11112−10112 is ....

ANS: 1111−1011 = 01002

17. .... is the step by step procedure of solving a particular problem

ANS: Algorithm

18. The Language that computers

understands is called ....language a. Assembly b. Algorithm c. Machine d. Flowchart

ANS: Option C Machine language which is 0s and 1s (binary)

19. Two devices that can be used as both the input and output device are ....and .... a. Monitor b. USB c. Floppy Disk d. Keyboard

ANS: b. Universal Serial Bus (USB) is an industry standard that establishes specifications for cables, connectors and protocols for connection, communication and power supply (interfacing) between computers, peripherals and other computers. c. Floppy Disk (A floppy disk or floppy diskette (casually referred to as a floppy, or a diskette) is an obsolete type of disk storage composed of a thin and flexible disk of a magnetic storage

medium in a square or nearly square plastic enclosure lined with a fabric that removes dust particles from the spinning disk.)

20. Draw and write the names of four flowchart symbols...

ANS:

_____

- 2019 (Csc 101 Exam part A)

1. Two types of input devices.......... and ....

ANS: Input devices are 1. Keyboard 2. Mouse 3. Scanner

2. The monitor is a good example of ....

ANS: Monitor is a good example of an output device... Also called VDU Visual Display Unit.

3. .... and .... are grouped as primary memory of a computer system

ANS: Random Access Memory , (RAM) and Read Only Memory (ROM)

4. Computer is basically divided into two parts called............ and ....

ANS: Hardware and Software

5. The three functional units of a computer system are 1.............., 2............. and 3.............

ANS: The three functional units of a computer are 1. Input devices 2. Central processing unit (CPU) 3. Output devices

6. What is the rule of converting from decimal to any other base.............

ANS: Weighting factor

7. The component of computer system that cannot be touched is ....

ANS: Software

8. State the full meaning of CPU.............. VDU........... .

ANS: Central processing unit CPU Visual Display Unit VDU

9. RAM is said to be volatile because............

ANS: RAM is called volatile memory because it does not store data permanently as it only stores it while it is

still receiving power

10. .... and .... are classified as a hardware component of computer.

ANS: Computer hardware includes the physical parts of a computer, such as the case, central processing unit (CPU), random access memory (RAM), monitor, mouse, keyboard, computer data storage, graphics card, sound card, speakers and motherboard

11. The mainframe is the smallest computer that can do wonders Yes |___| or No |___|

ANS: NO Explanation A mainframe computer is a LARGE computer capable of rapidly processing massive amounts of data at high speeds.

12. Mention two types of flowcharts

symbols you know .... and ....

ANS:

13. .... and .... are examples of operating system.

ANS: Some examples of operating systems include Apple macOS, Microsoft Windows, Google's Android OS, Linux Operating System, and Apple iOS. Windows, Linux, and Android are examples of operating systems that enable the user to use programs like MS Office, Notepad, and games on the computer or mobile phone. It is necessary to have at least one operating system installed in the computer in order to run basic programs like browsers

14. The component of the computer that holds what the computer displays on the screen is called.............

ANS: Monitor. The monitor works with a video card, located inside the computer case, to display images and text on the screen.

15. The four major types of number system you know are ....

ANS: Decimal number system (Base- 10) Binary number system (Base- 2) Octal number system (Base-8) Hexadecimal number system (Base- 16)

16. A computer mode of operation that permits only one person at a time is called.............

ANS: A Single-User Single-Tasking Operating system An operating system that allows a single user to perform only one task at a time is called a Single-User Single-Tasking Operating System.

Functions like printing a document, downloading images, etc., can be performed only one at a time. Examples include MS-DOS, Palm OS,

17. The process of starting computer for the first time is called.............

ANS: BOOTING In computing, booting is the process of starting a computer as initiated via hardware such as a button or by a software command.

18. If 1110101001 is a binary number what is the 1's complement?..............

ANS: 11101010012 has 1's complement as 00010101102 For example, 1's complement of binary number 110010 is 001101. To get 2's complement of binary number is 1's complement of given number plus 1 to the least significant bit (LSB). For example 2's complement of

binary number 10010 is (01101) + 1 = 01110.

19. 4 bits are called .... While 8 bits are called ....

ANS: 4 bits are called Nibble 8 bits are called Byte

20. The system unit houses the following except .... a. Processor b. Motherboard c. Mouse d. RAM

ANS: Option C Mouse

- 2019 (Csc101 Exam part B)

1. The CPU is the brain of the computer discuss?

ANS: The CPU is the brain of a computer, containing all the circuitry needed to process input, store data, and output

results. The CPU is constantly following instructions of computer programs that tell it which data to process and how to process it. Without a CPU, we could not run programs on a computer.

2. Given that 1001010101102 =Y16 find Y

ANS: Y16 = 1001010101102 To convert from binary to hexadecimal we need to separate the binary numbers taking four at a time 1001 | 0101 | 0110 From Hexadecimal table we can get the equivalent value of each four digits binary number 9 | 5 |6 Y16=95616

3. Discuss the two basic parts of a computer system?

ANS: The components of a computer are classified into two categories, namely, Hardware and Software. The physical parts of a computer are called hardware.

The processor, the input and output devices of a computer, for example, the keyboard, printer, mouse, monitor, speakers are part of its hardware. The storage devices also constitute the hardware of a computer. The set of instructions, and the programs installed on a computer constitute its software. The computer software can be classified into two categories, namely, the application software and the operating system. The application software instructs the computer to perform specific tasks based on the input data. The operating system controls the integrated working of the various parts of the computer hardware.

4. Develop a flow chart to compute the area of a triangle?

ANS:

5. With a clear and block diagram show

three functional units of a computer system.

ANS:

6. Convert
a. 23478 to X10 b. 10101012 to X8

ANS:

_____

1. The primary output units is the
.... a. Keyboard b. Printer c. VDU
d. CPU

ANS: Option c. VDU Visual Display Unit is a primary output. it is also called the monitor

2. Draw clear diagrams to depict each of the following flowchart symbols. a.

Decision b. Process c. I/O symbol d. Connector e. Start

ANS:

3. Handheld PC is an example of ....a.Supercomputer b. Microcomputer c.Mainframe Computers d. Minicomputer

ANS: A palmtop or Handheld PC is a very small MICROCOMPUTER that also sacrifices power for small size and portability. The right option is B Microcomputer

4. Work out the value of 12123 to 2223 ....

ANS:

12123 = $1×3^3+2×3^2+1×3^1+2×3^0$ =27+18+3+2 = 5010 2223=$2×3^2+2×3^1+2×3^0$=18+6+2 =2610 50+26 = 76 763=25R1 253=8R1 83=

2R2 23=0R2 7610=22113

5. Three disadvantanges of Computers are a.......................... ,b................... and c................

ANS: Advantages of a computer a. Increase your productivity b. Connects to the internet c. Can store vast information reduce waste Disadvantages a. Eye strain b. Time sink and lots of distraction c. High cost

6. The basic element used in the Fourth Generation computers is the ....

ANS: Very large-scale integration (VLSI) and Microprocessor were the main element in the fourth generation computers. VLSI is thousands of transistors on a single microchip. A microprocessor is a computer processor where the data processing logic control is

included on a single integrated circuits.

7. Two examples of Computer Peripherals are .... and .... a.Keyboard b. Printer c. Mouse d. Monitor

ANS: A computer peripheral or peripheral device is an external object that provides input and /or output for the computer . examples of some common input devices include a. Keyboard b. Mouse c. Scanner examples of some common output devices include a. Monitor b. Printer c. Projector

8. Two examples of Input Units are .... and ....a. WebCam b. Printer c. Projector d. Digital Scanner

ANS: Examples of input units are a. Webcam b. Digital camera c. Scanner d. Video Camera Examples of output units are a. Projector b. Printer c. Speakers d.

Monitor

9. Two examples of Output Units are
.... and .... a. Webcam b.
Printer c.Digital Scanner d. Projector

ANS: Examples of output units are a.
Projector b. Printer c. Speakers d. Monitor

10. ....developed the first
calculating (adding) machine called
....

ANS: Blaise Pascal developed Pascaline
(adding machine) in 1642 who was
regarded as the inventor of the first adding
machine.

11. ....is not a forefather of
computer a. Blaise Pascal b. John Napier
c.Charlse Darwin d.Allan Turing

ANS: The forefathers of computer include

a. Blaise Pascal (invented Pascaline) b. Von Leibniz (Calculus and Binary arithmetic) c. Charlse Babbage (invented differential engine) d. Allan Turing (Turing machine) e. John Napier (invented logarithms) the correct option is C (Charles Darwin a biologist stated that all species of life have descended from a common ancestor)

12. Analogue Computer measures .... values while Digital computer measures .... values

ANS: An Analogue computer operates on continuously varying data while Digital computer performs operations on discrete data. Therefore, Analogue Computer measures continuous values while Digital computer measures discrete values

13. Three components of the CPU are a. .... b. .... c.

....

ANS: Central Processing Unit (CPU) is also known as a processor. The CPU is the heart of the computer. Components of the CPU a. Control units (it controls and coordinates all the operations of the computer.) b. Arithmetic and Logic Unit 'ALU' (it performs all the arithmetic and logic operations (addition, division, subtraction, multiplication OR, AND),on data items. c. Bank or Registers (it is the temporal storage unit of the computer.)

14. The Statuslight Keys we have on the keyboard are ...., ...and ....

ANS: Three status light key on the keyboard are a. Caps lock b. Number lock c. Scroll lock

15. The keyboard is for Desktop while

..............is for Laptop

ANS: The keyboard is for desktop while Touchpad is for laptop

16. Two examples of Primary memory are ....and ....

ANS: The two primary memory include 1.RAM :Random Access Memory 2.ROM : Read Only Memory

17. Oracle is an example of ....a. Spreadsheet b. Presentation c. DBMS d. Design packages e. Word Processors

ANS: Oracle is an example of DBMS (Data Base Management System) Option C

18. NotePad is an example of .... a. Spreadsheet b. Presentation c.DBMS d.Design packages e. Word Processors

ANS: Option E Word processor Explation Notepad is a word processing program, which allows changing of text in a computer file.

19. The classification of computers based on generation is called....................Era a. Machine b. Mechanical c. Computer d. Binary

ANS: Computer Era Option C

20. 5 Advantages of Computers are
a.................... b...............c..............
d..............e............

ANS: Advantages of a computer a. Increase your productivity b. Connects to the internet c. Can store vast information reduce waste d. Helps sort, organize and search through information e. Keeps you connected.

21. During the stone age ,................. and
.... were the basic elements of
worship.

ANS: The Sun The moon Trees or the
animals

22. Write the full meaning of the following
a. EDVAC b. BASIC c. ADC d. VDU e LCD

ANS: 1. EDVAC means Electronic Discrete
Variable Automatic Computer 2. BASIC
means Beginners All-purpose Symbolic
Instruction Code 3. ADC means Air Data
Computer 4. VDU means Visual Display
Unit 5. LCD means Liquid Crystal Display

23. In a single and precise sentence ,
define a Computer System

ANS: A computer system is a set of
integrated devices that input, output,

process, and store data and information. Computer systems are currently built around at least one digital processing device. There are five main hardware components in a computer system: Input, Processing, Storage, Output and Communication devices.

24. In a single sentence , state the two basic differences between Software and Hardware ....

ANS: The Hardware is the physical equipment required to create, use, manipulate and store electronic data. They can be touched and seen. While Software are developed computer instructions that operate a computer; manipulate the data and execute particular functions or tasks. Computer software can be seen but cannot be touched.

25. Represent 2019 in an Abacus.......

ANS: The Abacus operates using place-value notation. Thousandth (th) hundredth (h) tens (t) and unit(0) E.g 2019 2 is under (th) (two circles) while 9 is under tens (nine circles).

- 2021 (Csc101 exam recent)

1. Computer Science seeks to develop algorithms for problem solving. TRUE or FALSE?

ANS: TRUE

2. What is the full meaning of the acronym ALU?

ANS: Arithmetic and Logic Unit

3. The highest digit in a given number base N is given by the formula ....

ANS: N−1

4. The table that shows the possible combination of inputs and outputs to a logic gate is ....

ANS: Truth Table

5. Another name for "base 2 " is ....

ANS: Binary

6. If $55.3510 = y2$, find y.........................

ANS:

7. The two basic components of the computer system are .... and ....

ANS: Software and Hardware

8. Which of the following is not an attribute of computer system ? versatility, accuracy , monotony and speed ....

ANS: Monotony

9. The major characteristics of second generation computers is ....

ANS: The use of electronic switches which based on discrete diode and transistor technology

10. The fourth generation computers existed between the year1971-1980; TRUE or FALSE.....................

ANS: TRUE

11. In computer field VLSIC stands for.................................

ANS: Very Large Scale Integrated Circuit

12. The two classification of computer based on purpose are general purpose and ....

ANS: Special purpose Types of computer based on purpose 1. General purpose 2. Special purpose Classification of computers according to purpose 1. super computers 2.mainframe computers 3. minicomputers 4. microcomputers 5.workstation computer 6. server computer

13. The two types of booting are .... and ....

ANS: 1.Cold booting 2. warm booting Booting is the process of starting the computer. When the CPU is first switched on it has nothing inside the memory. In order to start the computer, load the

Operating system into the main memory and then computer is ready to take commands from the user. Types of Booting 1. Cold Booting 2. warm Booting System BIOS (Basic Input / Output System) makes the peripheral devices active. it performs the initial test (Power On Self Test "POST") 1. COLD boot or HARD boot; It is the process when we first start the computer by pressing the power button. 2. WARM boot or SOFT boot; It refers to when we restart the computer. STEPs Of BOOTING 1. The Start up (switching the power on) 2. BIOS; Power On Self Test (POST) 3.Loading of OS. Operating system is loaded into the main memory. The Operating system starts working and executes all the initial files and instructions. 4. System Configuration ; Drivers are loaded into the main memory. Drivers are programs that help in the functioning of the peripheral devices. 5. Loading System Utilities (Basic functioning

program like the Volume control, antivirus etc) . They are loaded into the memory. 6. User Authentication (once the login id and password is entered correctly, the system finally starts.)

14. If 0011100.100102 =Z8, find Z.....................

ANS:

15. Computer peripherals are classified into..........................and.............................. peripherals

ANS: Input device and Output Device

16. The language the computer understands is called ....

ANS: Machine language

17. Operating system is an example of

.... software

ANS: System software

18. The computer primary memory whose content is VOLATILE is ....

ANS: RAM

19. The manipulation of data by computers into more useful form is called data;...................

ANS: Processing

20. The linkage of computers and other devices for the purpose of sharing information is called Computer;.........................

ANS: Network