

RRB ALP/Technician/JE/ UPPCL/TG-2 COMPUTER

Chapterwise & Sub-topicwise Solved Papers


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I. Computer an Introduction

1. Which of the following scientists introduced the concept of Stored Program Computer ?

- (a) Blaise Pascal (b) Alan Turing
(c) John Von Neumann (d) Charles Babbage

UPPCL Technical Grade-II Shift-I, 28.03.2021

Ans. (c) : The concept of stored program computer was developed by John Von Neumann in 1940. Who proposed that a program is stored electronically in a memory device in binary-number format so that the instructions could be modified by the computer.

2. Which of the following CPU registers is used by ALU to store operands?

- (a) Both program counter and accumulator
(b) Program counter
(c) Accumulator
(d) Address register

RRB Bengaluru LP-2004

Ans. (c) : An accumulator is a type of register for short term, intermediate storage of arithmetic and logic data in a Computer's Central Processing unit (CPU).

3. Which of the following statements is correct about windows operating system?

- (a) Windows NT supports preemptive multitasking
(b) Windows 10 was released in 2010
(c) Windows NT was released in 1987
(d) Windows NT was developed by Oracle and marketed by Microsoft

MP Electrician Instructor 07.11.2016, Morning

Ans. (a) : Windows NT is a proprietary graphical operating system produced by Microsoft, the first version of which was released on 27 July, 1993. It is a processor - independent multiprocessing and multi-user operating system. Windows NT supports preemptive multitasking. Windows 10 was released to manufacturing on July, 2015.

4. CPU is the main component of the computer, which of the following is the full form of CPU?

- (a) Central Programming Unit
(b) Control Processing Unit
(c) Computer Processing Unit
(d) Central Processing Unit

HSSC wireman Instructor -17.12.2019, Shift-I

RRB Guwahati L.P.- 2008

Ans. (d) : A CPU (Central Processing Unit) is the primary component of a computer that performs most of the processing tasks. It executes instructions from programs and manages data within a computer's memory.

5. In Computers, Users are also known as _____.

- (a) Humanware (b) Fireware
(c) Hardware (d) Freeware

Punjab Wireman instructor-07.07.2013

RRB Muzaffarpur L.P.-2006

Ans. (a) : Human ware is hardware and software that emphasizes users capability and empowerment and the design of the user Interface.

6. The program instructions are represented in binary and stored in the _____ from which they are fetched, decoded and executed by the CPU.

- (a) memory (b) memory and chip
(c) chip (d) control unit

RRB Kolkata LP-2009

Ans. (a) : Memory is the electronic holding place for the instruction and data a computer needs to reach quickly. Its where information is stored for immediate use. Memory is one of the basic functions of a computer, because without it a computer would not be able to function properly.

7. An ALU typically uses an accumulator to store operands and results. Which of the following options correctly describes the accumulator?

- (a) Register (b) Main Memory
(c) Processing Unit (d) Secondary Memory

WBPSK Instructor-18.09.2021

Ans. (a) : The full name of ALU is Arithmetic Logic Unit. It usually uses an accumulator to store operands and results. Registers are the smallest data holding elements that are built into the processor itself. These are the memory locations that are directly accessible by the processor. It may hold an instruction, a storage address or any kind of data such as a bit sequence or individual characters.

8. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a computer?

- (a) Speed (b) Intelligent quotient
(c) Accuracy (d) Versatility

HSSC wireman Instructor -17.12.2019, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : Speed, data storage, accuracy and versatility are the characteristics of computer while intelligent quotient is not the characteristic of computer.

9. Flexibility to solve various problems represents the _____ characteristic of the computer.

- (a) diligence (b) speed
(c) accuracy (d) versatility

HSSC wireman Instructor -17.12.2019, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : Versatility is a characteristic of a computer which refers to the ability of a computer to perform a variety of tasks with equal accuracy and efficiency.

10. A _____ shows how operational attributes are linked together and contributes towards realizing the computer's.

- (a) component design
(b) computer architecture
(c) computer working
(d) computer organization

KPSC Jr. Instructor 22.11.2018w

Ans : (d) Computer organization so is how operational attributes are linked together and contribute to realizing the architectural specification.

11. A _____ is the conceptual design and fundamental operational structure of a computer system.

- (a) computer organization
- (b) component design
- (c) computer working
- (d) computer architecture

KPSC Instructor Electronic-25.06.2014

Ans : (d) Computer architecting is a theoretical basic process. Under which the structural of the computer is prepared.

12. Which among the following is the correct full form of BIOS?

- (a) Basic Input Operating System
- (b) Basic Input Output Software
- (c) Basic Input Output System
- (d) None of these

GSSSB Electronic Instructor-21.01.2014

Ans. (c) : BIOS stands for Basic Input Output System, computer program that is typically stored in EPROM and used by the CPU to perform startup procedures when the computer is turned on. Its two major procedures are determining what peripheral devices (Keyboard, Mouse, Disk Drive, Printers, Video, Cards etc.)

13. Which material is used to manufacture Computer Chips?

- (a) Silver
- (b) Iron
- (c) Gold
- (d) Semiconductor

UKSSSC Tech. Electrical Instructor-21.11.2017

Ans : (d) Silicon is the material of choice in the chip industry. Unlike the metals normally used to conduct electrical currents. Silicon is a semiconductor, meaning that its conductive properties can be increased by mixing it with other materials such as phosphorus or boron.

14. Whom is considered the father of modern computer?

- (a) Bill Gates
- (b) Sunder Pichai
- (c) Charles Babbage
- (d) Steve Jobs

GSSSB Supervisor Electronic Instructor 18.01.2014

Ans. (c) : Charles Babbage originated the concept of a digital programmable computer. Babbage is known as the father of computer and is credited with inventing the First Mechanical Computer on 18 October 1871.

15. _____ tells raw facts while in _____ the data becomes meaningful.

- (a) Information, reporting
- (b) Information, bits
- (c) Records, bytes
- (d) Data, information

KPSC Instructor Electronics Mech.20.07.2018

Ans : (d) The data are defined as numbers that represent measurements from the real world. Datum is a single measurement.

Information is organized or classified data, which has some meaningful values for the receiver. Information is the processed data on which decisions and action are based.

16. Which of the following was developed by the French mathematician and philosopher Blaise Pascal, also known as the arithmetic machine?

- (a) Abacus
- (b) Pascaline
- (c) Both Abacus and Pascaline
- (d) Neither Abacus nor Pascaline

GSSSB Electronic Instructor-22.01.2017

Ans. (b) : Pascal's calculator is also known as arithmetic machine or Pascaline. It was developed by the French mathematician and philosopher Blaise Pascal in 1642. Abacus is a mathematician tool used for calculations. It is mainly used for addition, subtraction, multiplication, division.

17. Which of the following is an OCR font based on American standards?

- (a) OCR-C
- (b) OCR-A
- (c) OCR-B and OCR-C
- (d) OCR-B

KPSC Jr. Instructor- 09.07.2014

Ans. (b) : OCR-A is a font created in 1968, in the early days of computer optical character recognition, when there was a need for a font that could be recognized not only by the computers of that day, but also by humans. OCR A uses simple thick strokes to form recognized characters.

18. Which among the following is/are types of microcontrollers in embedded system?

- A. ARM microcontroller
- B. MRP microcontroller

- (a) Neither A nor B
- (b) Only B
- (c) Only A
- (d) Both A and B

UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Shift-II) 20.03.2021

Ans. (c) : ARM stands for Advanced Rise Machine. The most popular Microcontrollers Programming in the digital embedded system world, and most of the industries prefer only ARM microcontrollers since it consists of significant features to implement products with an excellent appearance. It is cost sensitive and high performance device, which has been used in a wide range of application such as industrial Instrument control systems, wireless networking and sensors and automotive body systems etc.

19. With reference to microcontroller, PIC stands for _____.

- (a) Prefaced Internet Controller
- (b) Prefaced Interface Controller
- (c) Peripheral Internet Controller
- (d) Peripheral Interface Controller

DSSSB Craft Instructor (ESM) 06.10.2019

RRB Bengaluru LP-2004

Ans. (d) : PIC stands for Peripheral Interface Controller, which was developed in the year 1993 by the General Instruments Microcontrollers. It is controlled by software and programmed in such as was that it performs different tasks and controls a generation line. PIC microcontrollers are used in different new application such as smart phones, audio accessories and advanced medical devices.

20. Which among the following statements is/are correct with respect to hardware and software of computers?

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

UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Shift- II) 27.03.2021

Ans. (a) : Statement A true about computer hardware. Computer hardware includes the physical parts of a computer, such as the easy Central Processing Unit, Random Access Memory, Monitor, Mouse, Keyboard, computer data storage and motherboard etc.

Statement B true about computer software, software is a set of computer programs and associated documentation programs and associated documentation and data. This is in contract to hardware, from which the system is built and which actually performs the work.

21. 'BUS' in computer _____

- (a) Indicates a data item
(b) Information transmitting is a set of physical wires
(c) Indicates an address item.
(d) Has become a synonym for the file present in the operating system.

DSSSB Craft Instructor (ESM) 06.10.2019

MP Electrician Instructor 07.11.2016, Morning

Ans : (b) A bus is a high speed internal connection. Buses are used to send control signals and data between the processor and other components. Three types of bus are used.

1. Address bus 2. Data bus 3. Control bus

22. USB stands for.....

- (a) Uniform serial Bus
(b) Uniform Series Bus
(c) Universal Series Bus
(d) Universal Serial Bus

WBPSB Instructor-18.09.2021

Ans. (d) : USB stands for Universal Serial Bus, technology used to connect computers with peripheral devices.

23. The data converted into a more understandable form is called ____.

- (a) Instruction (b) Storage
(c) Power (d) Information

KPSC Jr. Instructor 22.11.2018w

Ans : (d) Information is stimuli that has meaning in some context for its receiver when information is entered into and stored in a computer, it is generally referred to as data. After processing such as formatting and printing output data can again be perceived as information.

24. While of the following is not hardware?

- (a) Magnetic Tape (b) Printer
(c) Assembler (d) CRT

Punjab Wireman instructor-07.07.2013

Ans : (c) Magnetic tape, Printer and CRT is a computer hardware while assembler is a program for converting instructions written in low-level assembly code into reloadable machine cache and generating along information for the loader.

25. State whether the statements given below are true or false.

(i) The term 'software' means a set of computer program, functions and related documents.

(ii) In order to function, the computer must have both software and hardware.

- (a) (i) true, (ii) false (b) false, (ii) false
(c) (i) false, (ii) true (d) (i) true, (ii) true

GSSSB Electronic Instructor-21.01.2014

Ans. (d) : Statement (i) true, software is basically a set of instructions or commands that tells a computer what to do or in other words, the software is a computer program that provides a set of instructions to execute a users commands and tell the computer what to do, for example MS-Word, MS-PowerPoint etc.

26. An 'Optical Character Reader' is an example of:

- (a) control unit
(b) input unit
(c) arithmetic and logic unit
(d) output unit

UKSSSB Tech. Electrical Instructor-21.11.2017

Ans. (b) : OCR stands for Optical Character Recognition. This is input device, OCR is the process that converts an image of text into a machine-readable text format. For example, if you seen a form or a receipt. Your computer saves the scan as an image file. You can't use a text editor to edit, search or count the words in the image file. However, you can use OCR to convert the image into a text document with its contents stored as text data.

27. Which of the following facts is false regarding the control unit?

- (a) It receive instructions from memory, interprets them and directs operation of the computer
(b) It process and stores data
(c) It manages and coordinates all the units of the computer
(d) It is responsible for controlling the transfer of data and instruction between other units of the computer

GSSSB Supervisor Electronic Instructor 18.01.2014

KPSC Instructor Electronics Mech.20.07.2018

Ans. (b) : Except option (b) all other options are true regarding to the control unit because processing and storing data is not function of the Control Unit.

28. Which of the following is an integrated component of CPU and is generally used to store data and addresses during program execution?

- (a) Arithmetic logic unit
(b) Register
(c) Control unit
(d) Secondary memory

GSSSB Electronic Instructor-22.01.2017

Ans. (b) : Register is a type of computer memory used by the CPU to quickly accept, store, and transfer data and instructions that are being used immediately. The registers used by the CPU are often called processor registers is an integrated component of the CPU.

29. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding ALU?

- (a) ALU uses CPU registers for operations
- (b) ALU is one of the main component of the CPU
- (c) ALU controls the functions of the control unit
- (d) ALU performs both arithmetic and logic operations

KPSC Jr. Instructor- 09.07.2014

Ans. (c) : Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) is a digital circuit that provides arithmetic and logic operations. The Control Unit (CU) is a component of a CPU that directs the operation of the processor. ALU does not control the functions of the Control Unit. Hence statement (c) is incorrect.

30. Find out whether the given statements are true or false with reference to the CPU.

- (i) It is made up of register memory, control unit and arithmetic logic unit.
 - (ii) In modern computers, it is contained in an integrated circuit chip called the motherboard.
- (a) (i) - True, (ii) - True
 - (b) (i) - True, (ii) - False
 - (c) (i) - False, (ii) - False
 - (d) (i) - False, (i) - True

UPPCL Technical Grade-II Shift-I, 28.03.2021

Ans. (b) : CPU (Central Processing Unit) is the computer's part that retrieves and executes information. The CPU is essentially the brain of a CAD (Computer Aided Design) system. It consists of an Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), a Control Unit (CU) and various register memory. CPU is simply referred as processor, while the given statement is not correct with respect to the second CPU.

31. During execution, CPU selects and retrieves instructions from the ____.

- (a) registers
- (b) main memory
- (c) auxiliary memory
- (d) secondary memory

UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Shift-I) 20.03.2021

Ans. (b) : The Control Unit of the Central Processing Unit regulars and integrates the operations of the computer. It selects and retrieves instructions from the main memory in proper sequence and interprets then so as to activate the other functional elements of the system at the appropriate moment.

32. Which memory can be directly accessed by the CPU of the computer?

- (a) Magnetic tape
- (b) Hard disc
- (c) Memory card
- (d) Cache memory

DSSSB Craft Instructor (ESM) 06.10.2019

Ans. (d) : Cache memory is a type of high - speed volatile computer memory that provides high speed data access to a processor (CPU) and store frequently used computer programs, applications and data.

33. ALU is one of the main components of a computer's CPU. Which of the following is the full form of -

- (a) Arithmetic Logic Unit
- (b) Algorithmic Looping Unit
- (c) Arithmetic Language Unit
- (d) Algorithmic Logic Unit

RRB Gorakhpur L.P.-2008

Ans. (a) : The full form of ALU is 'Arithmetic Logic Unit'. It is a main component of the CPU. It is used to perform arithmetic and logic operations.

34. Which of the following components maintains order, directs the operation of the entire system and does not perform any actual processing on data?

- (a) Control Unit
- (b) ROM
- (c) Mother board
- (d) I/O unit

MP Electrician Instructor 07.11.2016, Morning

Ans. (a) : The control unit is the part of CPU (Central Processing Unit). It control every component of the computer and creates a sequence of all work process and completes the work. It direct the system but does not perform data processing.

35. A CPU with a clock rate of 1.8 GHz can perform clock cycles per second.

- (a) 18,000,000
- (b) 1,800,000
- (c) 180,000,000
- (d) 1,800,000,000

WBPSB Instructor-18.09.2021

Ans. (d) : Clock speed of CPU execution per second it measures the number of cycles, which is measured in gigahertz (GHz). A 'Cycle' is the basic unit that measures CPU speed. CPU with clock rate of 1.8 GHz per second can measure up to 1,800,000,000 clock cycles

36. A CPU with a memory address register (MAR) of 24 bits can address up to ____ memory (in bytes).

- (a) 16 MB
- (b) 8 KB
- (c) 16 KB
- (d) 8 MB

HSSC wireman Instructor -17.12.2019, Shift-I

Ans. (a) : Memory address register (MAR) is a CPU register whose function is to store memory addresses. A CPU with memory address register (MAR) of 24 bits can address up to 16 MB (in bytes).

37. Which of the following is the processing unit of the computer?

- (a) CPU
- (b) memory
- (c) Graphic Card
- (d) mother board

KPSC Jr. Instructor 22.11.2018w

Punjab Wireman instructor-07.07.2013

Ans. (a) : A Central Processing Unit, also called a central processor main processor or just processor, is the electronic circuitry that executes instructions comprising a computer program. The CPU performs basic arithmetic, logic, controlling and input/output operations specified by the instruction in the program.

38. The size of a word in computer is

- (a) None of these
- (b) varies within the same computer
- (c) fixed in every case
- (d) fixed in a computer, but varies among different computers

KPSC Instructor Electronic-25.06.2014

Ans. (d) : Word "size" refers to the amount of data a CPU's internal data registers can hold and process at one time. Modern desktop computers have 64-bit words. Computers embedded in appliances and consumer products have word size of 8, 16 or 32 bits.

39. Cache memory is a small amount of extremely fast static _____ and is located close to the _____.

- (a) RAM, CPU (b) ROM, Motherboard
(c) RAM, Hard disc (d) ROM, CPU

UP PCL Technical Grade-II-11.11.2016
UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Re-exam) 16.10.2016

Ans. (a) : Cache memory is a primary memory used by the CPU to reduce the average cost of retrieving data from main memory. This static RAM is small in size and located close to the CPU.

40. Which of the following statement is wrong?

- (a) External memory has high storage capacity and is stable.
(b) Registers are high speed storage area located outside the CPU.
(c) ROM is a fixed primary memory.
(d) Cache memory is a very high speed memory between CPU and RAM.

UKSSSC Tech. Electrical Instructor-21.11.2017

Ans. (b) : Statement 'b' wrong because register memory is the inside the CPU not outside. Register memory is the smallest and fastest memory in a computer. It is not a part of main memory and is located in the CPU in the form of registers, which are the smallest data holding elements.

41. Which among the following are the components of CPU?

- (a) RAM and ROM
(b) ALU and Memory
(c) ALU and Registers
(d) ALU and Control Unit

GSSSB Supervisor Electronic Instructor 18.01.2014

Ans. (d) : ALU stands for Arithmetic Logic Unit. CU stands for control unit. It performs all the arithmetic and logical operations and process user input. It controls the operations of processor, memory. ALU and other input/output devices. It is directed by control unit.

42. Which of the following is a part of the CPU of a computer?

- (a) Motherboard (b) ALU
(c) SRAM (d) DRAM

GSSSB Electronic Instructor-22.01.2017

Ans. (b) : Central Processing Unit are-

1. Control Unit
2. Arithmetic Logic Unit
3. Memory Unit

43. All the arithmetic and logical operations in a computer are done by.....

- (a) ALU (b) CU
(c) Register (d) None option is correct.

KPSC Jr. Instructor- 09.07.2014

Ans. (a) : ALU stands for Arithmetic Logic Unit. ALU enables computers to perform mathematical operations on a binary number. They can be found at the heart of every digital computer and are one of the most important parts of CPU.

44. Which of the following storage devices directly interacts with the CPU?

- (a) Tertiary Storage
(b) Secondary, Storage

- (c) Primary Storage
(d) Hard Disk

RRB Bengaluru LP-2004

Ans. (c) : The CPU interacts directly with the primary memory to perform read/write operation. It is two types

- (i) RAM (Random Access Memory)
(ii) ROM (Read only Memory)

RAM is a volatile i.e. as long as the power is supplied to the computer it retains the data in it.

45. Which of the following components of the CPU maintains and regulates the flow of information across the processor?

- (a) PC register
(b) Control Unit (CU)
(c) ALU
(d) Accumulator

DSSSB Craft Instructor (ESM) 06.10.2019
MP Electrician Instructor 07.11.2016, Morning

Ans. (b) : CU stands for Control Unit. It is one of the fundamental parts of the CPU. The main work of CU is to tell the most efficient method to work. It guides all the related operations to the individual parts of the processor.

46. Which of the following options is inconsistent with the remaining three?

- (a) Cache Memory
(b) Arithmetic and Logic Unit
(c) Instruction Decoder
(d) Control Unit

RRB Kolkata LP-2009

HSSC wireman Instructor -17.12.2019, Shift-I
GSSSB Electronic Instructor-21.01.2014

Ans. (c) : Cache memory, Arithmetic Logic Unit and Control Unit are part of Central Processing Unit while instruction decoder of a processor is a combinatorial circuit sometimes in the form of a read-only memory, sometimes in the form of an ordinary combinatorial circuit, its purpose to translate an instruction cache into the address in the micro memory where the micro cache for the instruction starts.

47. Which of the following statement is not true about the central Processing Unit (CPU)?

- (a) Control unit is a part of CPU
(b) CPU executes stored program instructions
(c) CPU is also known as microprocessor.
(d) Kernel is the core of CPU.

UPPCL TG-II (20-03-2021) (Shift-II)

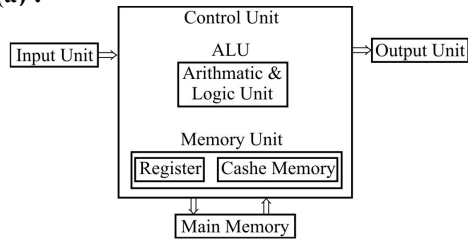
Ans. (d) : Kernel is not core of CPU. Kernel is the essential center of a computer operating system. It is the core that provides basic services for all after parts of the OS. It is the main layer between the OS and hardware.

48. With reference to the central processing unit (CPU) which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) CPU processes data and instructions
(b) ALU is a part of CPU
(c) CPU also has a set of registers
(d) It performs arithmetic operations

UPPCL TG-II 27-03-2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) :



The CPU can process those instructions easily control unit that knows how to interpret program instructions and an arithmetic logic unit that knows how to add numbers. With the control unit and ALU combined, the CPU can process much more complex programs than a simple calculator.

49. _____ is not a normal hardware port.

- (a) Display port (b) HDMI port
(c) Ethernet (d) TCP port

HSSC wireman Instructor -17.12.2019, Shift-I

Ans : (d) Display port, HDMI port and Ethernet are hardware port while TCP is called as Transmission Control Protocol which provides a communication service between an application program and the internet protocol. A port number is a unique identifier used with an IP address.

50. Which of the following stores the programs and data currently executed by the

- (a) Primary Memory (b) Auxiliary Memory
(c) Secondary Memory (d) Tertiary Memory

UPPCL (TG-II) 24-01-2019 (Morning)

Ans : (a) Primary memory is a segment of computer memory that can be accessed directly by the process. Primary memory have access time less than secondary memory and greater than cache memory. Primary memory has a storage capacity lesser than secondary memory and greater than cache memory.

51. Which of the following provides internal storage to the CPU?

- (a) Register (b) Register and RAM
(c) RAM (d) Hard disk

Punjab Wireman instructor-07.07.2013

Ans : (a) A processor register is one of a small set of data holding places that are part of the computer processor. A register may hold an instruction a storage address, or any kind of data. Some instructions specify registers as part of the instruction.

52. The four basic tasks performed by CPU are Fetch,, Manipulate and Output:

- (a) Design (b) Decode
(c) Display (d) Regulate

(UPPCL TG-2 11-11-2016)

Ans : (b) The four primary function of a CPU are fetch, decode, execute and write back. Decoding is the process of converting code into plain text or any format that is useful for subsequent processes.

53. Which of the following represents the amount of work that the system is capable of doing per unit time?

- (a) Flow (throughput) (b) Load
(c) Thread (d) Response time

UPPCL TG-II 20-03-2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Throughput is a term used in information technology that indicates how many units of information can be processed in a set amount of time.

54. Identify the correct order of the stages of a data processing cycle.

- (a) Input stage-> Output stage-> Processing stage -> Storage stage
(b) Input stage -> Processing stage-> Storage stage-> Output stage
(c) Processing stage -> Input stage-> Output stage-> Storage stage
(d) Input stage-> Processing stage -> Output stage -> Storage stage

UKSSSC Tech. Electrical Instructor-21.11.2017
KPSK Jr. Instructor- 09.07.2014

Ans : (d) The data processing cycle consists of a series of steps where raw data (input) is fed into a system to produce actionable insights (output). Each step is taken in a specific order, but the entire process is repeated in a cyclic manner.

Input stage → Processing stage → Output stage → Storage stage

55. To increase CPU throughput which of the following memories is placed between the CPU and main memory?

- (a) Secondary memory (b) Cache memory
(c) Sequential memory (d) Auxiliary memory

KPSC Instructor Electronics Mech.20.07.2018

Ans. (b) : Throughput is the number of processes that complete execution per time unit. If the computer system completes n processes in t second time then,

$$\text{Throughput} = \frac{\text{Total number of processes completed}}{\text{Time taken by the process}} = \frac{n}{t}$$

To increase CPU throughput cache memory is placed between the CPU and main memory.

56. The CPU clock speed refers to the number of:

- (a) CPUs it can have
(b) RAMs it can have
(c) clocks it can have
(d) Number of cycles CPU executes per second

DSSSB Craft Instructor (ESM) 06.10.2019

Ans. (d) : CPU processes many instructions from different programs every second. The clock speed measures the number of cycles your CPU executes per second, measured in GHz.

57. We express the speed of the computer in microseconds. Which of the following is equal to one microsecond?

- (a) 10^{-9} second (b) 10^{-3} second
(c) 10^{-6} second (d) 10^{-2} second

UPPCL TG-II 20-03-2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : 1 microsecond = 1×10^{-6} second

58. MIPS is a computer performance measurement method for rate of instruction execution per unit time. What is its full form?

- (a) Master instruction per second
(b) Memory instruction per second
(c) Metric instruction per second
(d) Million instruction per second

UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Shift- II) 27.03.2021

Ans. (d) : MIPS stands for Million instructions per second. MIPS is an approximate measure of a computer raw processing power. MIPS figures can be misleading because measurement techniques often differ, and different computers may require different sets of instructions to perform the same activity.

59. What is MFLOPS?

- (a) It is used to measure the state of the CPU.
- (b) It is used to measure the speed of CPU.
- (c) It is a memory unit.
- (d) It is used to measure memory access time.

UPPCL TG-II 19-03-2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : MFLOPS stands for Mega Floating Point Operation Per Second, MFLOPS are a common measure of the speed of computer used to perform floating point calculations. Another common measure of computer speed are power is MIPS (Million instructions per second), which indicates integer performance.

60. Which of the following statement is/are true?

- (i) GFLOPS is smaller than TFLOPS
- (ii) MFLOPS is greater than GFLOPS
- (a) Only (ii)
- (b) Only (i)
- (c) Neither (i) nor (ii)
- (d) (i) and (ii) both

UPPCL TG-II 19-03-2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : Processing Speed-Flops

Name	Unit	Value
Kilo FLOPS	KFLOPS	10 ³
Mega FLOPS	MFLOPS	10 ⁶
Giga FLOPS	GFLOPS	10 ⁹
Tera FLOPS	TFLOPS	10 ¹²
Peta FLOPS	PFLOPS	10 ¹⁵
Exa FLOPS	EFLOPS	10 ¹⁸
Zetta FLOPS	ZFLOPS	10 ²¹
Yotta FLOPS	YFLOPS	10 ²⁴

61. Which of the following is not a part of CPU.

- (a) Memory Unit
- (b) Arithmetic Logic Unit
- (c) Control Unit
- (d) Input Unit

HSSC wireman Instructor -17.12.2019, Shift-I

Punjab Wireman instructor-07.07.2013

UKSSSC Tech. Electrical Instructor-21.11.2017

Ans : (d) Memory Unit, Arithmetic Logic Unit and Control Unit are part of Central Processing Unit (CPU) while input unit is input device.

62. "For computer, world consists of zeros and ones only. To store the zeros and ones,..... is placed inside a processor:

- (a) I/O device
- (b) Instruction set
- (c) Transistor
- (d) Main Memory

(UPPCL TG2 11-11-2016)

Ans : (c) For the computer the world is made of zero and one. To store these zero or one, a transistor is installed inside the processor. All the calculations in the computer are done through '0's and '1's only.

63. Which of the following is an example of a high speed microprocessor?

- (a) Pentium
- (b) CD ROM
- (c) Keyboard
- (d) Printer

RRB Gorakhpur L.P.-2008

Ans : (a) The Pentium is a widely used personal computer microprocessor from the Intel corporation. First offered in 1993, the Pentium quickly replaced Intel's 486 microchip of choice in manufacturing a personal computer. Microprocessor sold the under brand name Pentium.

64. If a computer system completes n processes in t seconds, then its throughput is _____ processes per second during that interval.

- (a) t/n
- (b) n + t
- (c) n/t
- (d) n × t

KPSC Jr. Instructor 22.11.2018w

Ans. (c) : Throughput is the amount of work completed in a unit of time. In other words, through put is the processes executed to the number of jobs completed in a unit of time. The scheduling algorithm must look to maximize the number of jobs processed per time limit.

$$\text{Through put} = \frac{\text{number of process}}{\text{schedule length}} =$$

$$So = \frac{N}{L}$$

the number of processes = n process completion time of all process schedule length = t seconds

Through put = n/t processes per second.

65. In multitasking situation, semaphore is used to solve _____ and _____.

- (a) Process synchronization problem, task scheduling
- (b) CPU memory synchronization, resolution of I/O deadlocks.
- (c) Important section problem, process synchronization
- (d) Solution of booting problem critical section problem.

WBPSA Instructor-18.09.2021

Ans : (c) CPU in multitasking editing situation memory synchronization (CPU memory synchronization) I/O used to resolve deadlocks.

66. Computer administration refers to the _____ units and their inter relationships that implement architectural specifications.

- (a) Dynamic
- (b) Navigational
- (c) Stationary
- (d) Operational

UPPCL Technical Grade-II-02.08.2015

Ans : (d) Computer management refers to the operational units and their relationship that implement architectural specifications.

67. A device that is connected to a computer but it is NOT part of the core computer architecture is known as

- (a) Processing Device
- (b) Memory Device
- (c) Peripheral Device
- (d) On-board Device

RRB Gorakhpur L.P.-2008

Ans: (c) Peripheral device is an auxiliary device used to put information into and get information out of a computer. The term peripheral device refers to all hardware components that are attached to a computer and are controlled by the computer system, but they are not the core components of the computer such as the CPU or power supply unit.

68. **ALU is the part of**
 (a) CPU (b) CU
 (c) Memory (d) None of these
(UPPCL TG2 Re-exam 16-10-2016)

Ans : (a) An Arithmetic Logic Unit is the part of a Central Processing Unit that carries out arithmetic and logic operations on the operands in computer instruction words.

69. **What is the full form of PGA graphics card?**
 (a) Professional Graphics Array
 (b) Portal Graphic Array
 (c) Personal Graphics Array
 (d) Public Giga Array
WBPS Instructor-18.09.2021

Ans. (a) : PGA stands for Professional Graphics Adapter or Array. PGA is a video standard developed by IBM that supports up to 640*400 resolution.

70. **Which of the following provides the slot to connect graphics cards?**
 (a) RAM slot (b) AGP slot
 (c) USB port (d) PCI slot
HSSC wireman Instructor -17.12.2019, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : An Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) is a point to point channel that is used for high speed video output. This port is used to connect graphics cards to a computers motherboard.

71. **The set of wires, connecting the microprocessor and the memory, through which the data flows is called:**
 (a) memory (b) data wire
 (c) database (d) databus
GSSSB Electronic Instructor-21.01.2014

Ans : (d) Data bus is a group of conducting wires which carries data only. Data bus is bidirectional because data flow in both directions from microprocessor to memory or input/output devices and from memory or input/output devices to microprocessor.

72. **_____ Is not a part of motherboard.**
 (a) Expansion card slot (b) DVD Drive
 (c) Storage Connector (d) Memory slot
KPSC Instructor Electronics Mech.20.07.2018

Ans : (b) Expansion card slot, storage connector and memory slot are part of motherboard while DVD Drives are devices that can read DVD discs on an computer. DVD players are particular type of devices that do not require a computer to work and can read DVD-Video and DVD-Audio discs.

73. **Which of the following in the basis of computer and holds all of the circuit that ties the different components of the computer system together?**
 (a) Hard Disk Drive (b) Motherboard
 (c) CPU (d) Cable
GSSSB Electronic Instructor-22.01.2017

Ans. (b) : It is the basis of your computer. It is the first component installed in the system unit and it holds all of the circuitry that ties the functions of the computer components together.

74. **What is SATA and IDE?**
 (a) Palmtops
 (b) Motherboard Manufacturer

- (c) Type of hard disk drive
 (d) Type of flash drive
KPSC Jr. Instructor- 09.07.2014

Ans : (c) SATA stands for Serial Advanced Technology Attachment. SATA is a computer bus interface or standard hardware interface which connected hard drives, SSD and CD/DVD drives to the computer. IDE stands for Integrated Drive Electronics. It is an interface standard for connection of storage devices such as HDD, SSD and CD/DVD drive to the computer.

75. **What does the term USB stand for?**
 (a) Unique Service Business
 (b) Unique Service Bus
 (c) Universal Serial Bus
 (d) Universal Service Bus
UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Shift- II) 27.03.2021

Ans. (c) : USB stands for Universal serial Bus. It is allow communication between a computer and peripheral or other devices. Which can used to connect printers, scanners, keyboards, mice, game controllers and flash drive etc.

76. **Without _____ a system cannot operate.**
 (a) Motherboard (b) Keyboard
 (c) Speakers (d) Mouse
RRB Kolkata LP-2009

Ans : (a) Motherboard is the printed circuit board installed in most of the electronic plants such as laptop computers etc. A computer is made up of components installed in the microprocessor, main memory and motherboard. Along with this some devices are attached to control storage, video display and sound. Therefore the system can not be operated without it.

77. **In computing _____ is the term given to the texture and size of a motherboard.**
 (a) Form factor (b) CPU
 (c) ALU (d) Term factor
DSSSB Craft Instructor (ESM) 06.10.2019

Ans : (a) Form factor is a hardware design aspect that defines and prescribes the size, shape and other physical specific specification of components, particularly in electronics. A form factor may represent a board class of similarly sized components or it may prescribe a specific standard.

78. **Which of the following basic operations is/are performed by a computer ?**
 (a) Arithmetic operation
 (b) Logical operation
 (c) Storage and retrieval
 (d) All of these
(UPPCL TG2 Re-exam 16-10-2016)

Ans : (d) The basic operation performed by a computer are arithmetic operation, storage and retrieved and logical operation. Basically computer does five basic operations that are input, output, storing, process and controlling.

79. **Home shopping and advertising belong to which of the following categories of computer application?**
 (a) Marketing (b) Healthcare
 (c) Education (d) Military
MP Electrician Instructor 07.11.2016, Morning

Ans. (a) : Use of computer in different categories -	
Categories	Use
(i) Marketing	Advertising, Home shopping
(ii) Healthcare	Diagnostic, system surgery, Pharma Information system, patient Monitoring system.
(iii) Education	Computer based Education
(iv) Military	Missile control, Military communication, smart weapons. Military operations and planning.
(v) Communication	E-mail, chatting, use net video calling etc.

80. Data processing refer to the transformation of incomplete data into

- (a) Analog data (b) Discrete data
(c) Information (d) Binary data

WBPS Instructor-18.09.2021

Ans : (c) Data processing therefore refers to the process of transforming raw data into meaningful output i.e. information.

Information refers to the meaningful output obtained after processing the data.

81. _____ has a meaning. It is about selecting data summarizing it and presenting it in such a way that it is useful to the recipient.

- (a) Data (b) Database
(c) Command (d) Information

HSSC wireman Instructor -17.12.2019, Shift-I

Ans : (d) Information is a group of data that collectively carries a logical meaning when information is entered into and stored in a computer, it is generally referred to as data. After processing such as formatting and printing output data can again be perceived as information.

82. Computer is a dumb machine and it cannot do any work without instructions from the user - this statement refers to which of the following computer characteristic?

- (a) No feeling (b) Diligence
(c) Versatility (d) No IQ

HSSC Electrician Instructor -17.12.2019

Ans. (d) : Computer is a dumb machine and it cannot do any work without instructions from the user. This statement reference in computer characteristic No IQ.

83. Flexibility to solve various problems refers to the _____ characteristic of a computer.

- (a) Precision (b) Versatility
(c) Speed (d) Diligence

UPPCL (TG-II) 24-01-2019 (EVENING)

Ans : (b) Flexibility to solve various problems refers to the speed characteristic of a computer..

84. If we repeatedly enter the same input in a computer system, then we get the same result. What is this characteristic of the computer called?

- (a) Versatility (b) Reliability
(c) Scalability (d) Diligence

UPPCL TG-II 27-03-2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : A computer is reliable as if gives consistent result for similar set of data i.e., if we given same set of input any number of times, we will get the same result.

85. Which of the following characteristics of a computer enables it to work without human intervention?

- (a) Diligence (b) Accuracy
(c) Automatic (d) Versatility

UPPCL TG-II 19-03-2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : A computer is an automated machine even if its humans instruct it. This is once the instructions are passed, the computer works on its own till the task is completely done. This includes zero human intervention.

86. Identify the capability of the computer system that makes it adaptable.

- (a) Never getting tired, bored or fatigued
(b) The quality to complete different types of tasks: simple as well as complex.
(c) The level of precision with which calculations are done
(d) The duration that the computer system requires for fulfilling a task

KPSC Jr. Instructor 22.11.2018w

Ans. (b) : Adaptability of computer system means the quality of it to complete a different type of tasks simple as well as complex. Computer are normally versatile unless designed for a specific operation. Overall a daily purpose computer is used in any area of application business, industry, scientific, statistical, technological and so on.

87. Which of the following is a characteristic of a computer. Which enables it to perform different tasks at the same time?

- (a) Diligence (b) Speed
(c) Accuracy (d) Versatility

UPPCL TG-II 19-03-2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Versatility is a characteristic that enables a computer to perform completely different types of tasks. The capability of a computer to perform more than one task or different types of tasks at the same time is called the versatility of a computer.

88. The minimum power consumption happens in the case of:

- (a) Sleep
(b) Hibernate
(c) All of them consumes same amount of power
(d) Shutdown

Punjab Wireman instructor-07.07.2013

Ans. (d) : Shutting down the computer shutdown all the devices related to the CPU and monitor and suspends the power supply. Due to which there is minimum power consumption while all devices do not shut down in sleep and hibernate etc.

89. The ability to perform error free calculations refers to the _____ property of a computer.

- (a) Scalability (b) Speed
(c) Accuracy (d) Having no IQ

UPPCL TG-II 25-01-2019 (Morning)

Ans : (c) Computers perform calculations with 100% accuracy. Errors may occur due to data inconsistency or inaccuracy.

90. Working continuously with 100% accuracy. Errors may occur due to data inconsistency or inaccuracy.
- (a) Speed (b) Diligence
(c) No IQ (d) Versatility

UPPCL (TG-II) 24-01-2019 (Morning)

Ans : (b) A computer is free from tiredness, lack of concentration, fatigue etc. It can work for hours without creating any error. If millions of calculations are to be performed a computer will perform every calculation with the same accuracy.

II. Development of Computer

91. Who built the analytical engine, one of the early computing devices?
- (a) John Napier (b) Herman Hollerith
(c) Blaise Pascal (d) Charles Babbage

KPSC Jr. Instructor- 09.07.2014

Ans. (d) : The analytical engine was built by Charles Babbage. Blaise Pascal built the first calculator machine.

Herman Hollerith invented an electromechanical tabulating of punch card machine.

92. ENIAC, EDVAC, etc are examples of _____ generation computers.
- (a) Third (b) First
(c) Second (d) Fourth

GSSSB Electronic Instructor-22.01.2017

Ans. (b) : ENIAC, EDVAC and EDSAC are examples of the first generation of computers. ENIAC was the first general purpose programmable computer, developed during World War II with the aim of helping to calculate artillery firing tables.

93. Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC) was first binary programmable computer based on_____.
- (a) Blaise Pascal's concept
(b) Von Neumann's architecture
(c) Charles Babbage's architecture
(d) Turing's machine concept

KPSC Instructor Electronics Mech.20.07.2018

Ans. (b) : Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC) was the first binary programmable computer based on Von Neumann's architecture. ENIAC was designed by John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert. ENIAC was completed in 1945 and first put to work for practical purpose on December 10, 1945.

94. Who began developing the first mechanical computer in 1822?
- (a) Charles Babbage
(b) Ada Lovelace
(c) Herman Hollerith
(d) Joseph Marie Jacquard

GSSSB Supervisor Electronic Instructor 18.01.2014

Ans. (a) : The first mechanical computer was developed by Charles Babbage in 1822. These are computers built from mechanical component such as levers and gears rather than electronic components.

95. Which of the following was the first general - purpose electronic digital computer designed for corporate applications in the united states?
- (a) Z3 Machine (b) Turing machine
(c) UNIVAC I (d) ENIAC

UKSSSC Tech. Electrical Instructor-21.11.2017

Ans. (d) : ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer) was the first electronic digital computer which was invented at the university of Pennsylvania by J. Presper Eckart and John Mauchly in 1945 A.D.

96. The calculator was originated from:
- (a) Slide Rule (b) Difference Engine
(c) Ada (d) Abacus

KPSC Instructor Electronic-25.06.2014

Ans : (d) The calculator originated from 'Abacus'. Abacus is a mechanical device used to perform mathematical calculations. Abacus is the world's first calculating machine.

97. The word 'computer' was derived from which of the following languages?
- (a) French (b) Latin
(c) German (d) Spanish

(UPPCL TG2 11-11-2016)

Ans : (b) The word 'Computer' was derived from the Latin word 'compute' which means 'To Calculate'. Therefore, the literal meaning of computer is calculator. Computer is an electronic machine.

98. With respect to microprocessors, what is the full form of VLSI?
- (a) Varying Light-Scale Integration
(b) Very Light-Scale Integration
(c) Very Large-Scale Integration
(d) Varying Large-Scale Integration

Punjab Wireman instructor-07.07.2013

Ans. (c) : With respect to microprocessors, the full form of VLSI is Very Large Scale Integration. It is a type of Integrated circuit (IC). In which many transistors are engaged.

99. The World's first electronic digital computer is:
- (a) ENIAC (b) Siddhartha
(c) PARAM (d) MEDHA

UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Shift- II)
27.03.2021

Ans : (a) ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer) was the World's first electronic digital computer, which was invented at the University of Pennsylvania, USA by J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly in 1945 AD. It was first used to calculate the hydrogen BOMB by USA Army. ENIAC was the First General Purpose Electronic Computer.

100. Computer systems that store instructions and data from the same memory unit without any distinction are based on the _____ structure.
- (a) Harvard (b) Babbage
(c) Knuth (d) Von-Neumann

WBPS Instructor-18.09.2021

HSSC wireman Instructor -17.12.2019, Shift-I

Ans : (d) Von Neuman architecture" refers to any stored program computer, in which an instruction and a data operation cannot occur at the same time because they share their space on a 'Common Bus'.

101. The UNIVAC I was the first general-purpose electronic digital computer that was designed for corporate applications in the United States. What is the full form of UNIVAC?

- (a) Universal Automatic Computer
- (b) United Automatic Computer
- (c) Universal Automatic Calculator
- (d) Universal Asynchronous Computer

MP Electrician Instructor 07.11.2016, Morning

Ans. (a) : The full form of UNIVAC is Universal Automatic Computer, it is the first general purpose electronic digital computer that was developed by a team of engineers led by J. Presper Eckert and John

Mauchly that was designed for corporate applications in the United States.

102. With respect to the first digital electronic computer, what is the full form of ABC?

- (a) Atanasoff Binary Computer
- (b) Analog Berry Computer
- (c) Atanasoff-Berry Computer
- (d) Analog Binary Computer

DSSSB Craft Instructor (ESM) 06.10.2019

Ans. (c) : The first digital electronic computer was known as ABC (Atanasoff-Berry-Computer). It was created by physics professor John Vincent Atanasoff and he was graduate student of England in 1943.

Generations	Hardware	Software	Memory	Input/output Devices	Language	Examples of Generations	Advantages/ disadvantages
First Generation (1942-1955)	Vacuum Tube	Machine language binary (0,1)	Magnetic tapes and magnetic drums	Paper tape and punched cards	Low level language, Machine language (0,1)	ENIAC, EDVAC, UNIVAC, IBM 650, IBM 701,	Consume lot of electricity. expensive, large size, higher energy, consumption Greater chance of error
Second Generation (1956-1964)	Transistor	Batch operating system	Magnetic core, magnetic disk	Magnetic tape and Punched cards	Assembly and high level language (FORTRAN, ALGOL, COBAL)	PDP-8, IBM 1400 Series IBM 7090 & 7094 UNIVAC 1107 CDC 3600	Smaller in size low power consumption and generated less heat.
Third Generation (1965-1975)	Integrated Circuit (ICs) SSI, MSI	Time Sharing multi program ming operating system	Large Magnetic core, magnetic tape/disk	Magnetic tape, monitor, Keyboard, printer etc.	High-level language (PASCAL, BASIC)	IBM 360, IBM 370, PDP-11, NCR 395	Relatively fast, small and cheap, easy to use
Fourth Generation (1976-1989)	Micro-processor and very large scale integration (VLSI)	Graphical user interface (GUI), UNIX, Real Time, Distributed operating system.	Semiconductor Memory	Pointing devices keyboard, monitor etc.	High level language C, C++, Database etc.	IBM PC, STAR 1000, APPLE II APPLE Macintosh Alter 8800 etc.	Highly reliable and very less maintenance storages capacity very large and faster.
Fifth Generation (1990-present)	Based on Artificial intelligence, uses the Ultra large-scale Integration (ULSI) technology and parallel processing method.	Internet and multimedia software parallel/multi processing operating system.	Optical disk, virtual memory (Huge storage capacity)	Touch screen, pen, speech input, light scanner printer etc.	Understand natural language (human language)	Desktops, laptops, tablets, smart phone	Portable and small in size fastest.

103. Which of the following was used in second generation computers.

- (a) Integrated Circuit (b) Transistor
(c) Microprocessor (d) Vacuum Tube

UPPCL TG-II 20-03-2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : First generation – Vacuum tube
Second generation – Transistors
Third generation – Integrated circuit
Fourth generation – VLSI Microprocessor
Fifth generation – ULSI
Microprocessor

104. Which of the following statements is/are true about second generation computers?

- (i) Vacuum tubes are used in these.
(ii) In this generation, magnetic core was used as primary memory.
(a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
(c) Neither (i) nor (ii) (d) Both (i) and (ii)

RRB Bengaluru LP-2004

Ans. (b) : The second generation computer was introduced in the year 1956. Transistors were used in computers of this generation. Due to transistors the size of the second generation of computer was smaller than the first generation assembly language and high level languages were also used in computers of this generation.

105. In which of the following generation of computers C++, COBOL and Java programming language were used?

- (a) Fourth (b) Third
(c) Fifth (d) First

UPPCL Technical Grade-II Shift-I, 28.03.2021

Ans. (b) : The period of the third generation of computer is considered to be from 1963-1972. This generation used IC. Due to which the speed and efficiency of the computer increased significantly, C++, C, PASCAL, FORTAN and COBOL etc.

106. Which computer generation replaced the IC (Integrated Circuit) with VLSI (Very Large Scale Integration) circuit?

- (a) Fourth (b) First
(c) Second (d) Third

HSSC wireman Instructor -17.12.2019, Shift-II
GSSSB Supervisor Electronic Instructor 18.01.2014

Ans : (a) Fourth Generation computers were developed between 1976-1989 using VLSI which full form is Very Large Scale Integration. It is a circuit and this type of circuit has about 5000 transistors and more elements. The use of VLSI technology led to the creation of Microprocessors which reduced the size of the computer and increased capacity.

107. Which of the following is a 4th generation Programming language?

- (a) C (b) Basic
(c) SQL (d) Mercury

KPSC Instructor Electronic-25.06.2014

UKSSSC Tech. Electrical Instructor-21.11.2017

Ans. (c) : Structured Query Language (SQL) is the fourth generation programming language used to manage relational database such as to store manipulate and retrieve data etc.

108. With respect to integrated circuit, what is the full form of VLSI?

- (a) Varied Large Scale Integration
(b) Very Large-Scale Integration
(c) Varied Large-Scale Interrogation
(d) Very Large-Scale Interface

UPPCL TG-II 19-03-2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : The full form of VLSI is Very Large-Scale Integration, it is used in microprocessor, Phone's chip, graphic card etc.

109. Arrange the following options in ascending order on the basis of their data processing capabilities. Mainframe, Minicomputer, Micro computer.

- (a) Mainframe, Minicomputer, Micro computer
(b) Micro computer, Minicomputer, Mainframe
(c) Minicomputer, Mainframe, Microcomputer
(d) Microcomputer, Mainframe, Minicomputer

UPPCL TG-II 19-03-2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : Ascending order of computers, based on data processing are follows:

Microcomputer→Minicomputer→Mainframe computer
A microprocessor used in a microcomputer is less power full than the processor used in minicomputer. Mainframe computer is more powerful than minicomputer and less powerful than super computer.

110. In terms of data processing power, which of the following option gives the correct sequence of different computer generations:

- (a) fourth generation < third generation < second generation < first generation
(b) fourth generation < second generation < third generation < first generation
(c) first generation < second generation < third generation < fourth generation
(d) first generation < third generation < second generation < fourth generation

Punjab Wireman instructor-07.07.2013

Ans. (c) : The sequence of computer generations in terms of data processing power is generally as first generation < second generation < third generation < fourth generation.

- 1st generation computer (1942-1955)→Vacuum Tube
- 2nd generation computer (1956-1964) → Transistor
- 3rd generation computer (1965-1975) → IC
- 4th generation computer (1976-1989)→VLSI microprocessor
- 5th generation computer (1990-till now) → ULSI microprocessor

111. What is the full form of ULSI?

- (a) Unique-Large-Scale Integration
(b) Ultra-Large-Scale Integration
(c) Ultra-Light-Scale Integration
(d) Unique-Light-Scale Integration

KPSC Instructor Electronic-25.06.2014

Ans. (b) : The full form of ULSI is Ultra - Large - Scale Integration. ULSI is the process of integrating or embedding millions of transistors on a single silicon semiconductor microchip.

112. Advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence, quantum computing etc were mainly for the ___ generation of computers.

- (a) Fifth (b) Third
(c) Second (d) Fourth

UPPCL TG-II 25-01-2019 (Evening)

Ans : (a) The beginning of the fifth generation of computer is considered to be from 1990 to till now. This generation of computers was based on advanced technology such as artificial intelligence, quantum computing, parallel processing hardware etc. Artificial intelligence has the ability to think and learn on its own like human. It is used to make intelligence machine (computer) that thinks like human.

113. Which of the following can support multiple users at a time?

- (a) Palmtop (b) Personal computer
(c) Microcomputer (d) Minicomputer

UPPCL (TG-II) 24-01-2019 (Morning)

Ans : (d) Minicomputer is called mid range computer because it is bigger than microcomputer and smaller than mainframe computer. Minicomputer is mainly multiuser computer. Where more than one user can work together. Example of minicomputer are IBM's As/400e, Honey Well 200, TI-990 etc.

114. One first generation computers can be characterized as _____.

- (a) Mainframe (b) Super Computer
(c) Analog Computer (d) Digital Computer

UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Re-exam) 16.10.2016

Ans. (c) : The first generation computers can be characterized as Analog Computer.

115. Computer like desktop computers laptops and palmtop computers can be classified as _____.

- (a) Super Computer (b) Mini Computer
(c) Mainframe Computer (d) Personal Computer

RRB Kolkata LP-2009

Ans. (d) : Computer like desktop computers laptops and palmtop computers can be classified as Personal Computer.

116. The term 'tower model' is related to which of the following category of computers?

- (a) Desktop computer (b) PDAs
(c) Laptop (d) Palmtop

KPSC Jr. Instructor- 09.07.2014

Ans. (a) : The term 'tower model' refers to the desktop computer category of computers, in which the power supply, motherboard, hard drive etc are stacked on top of each other in a cabinet.

117. Which of the following is not a type of Computer classification?

- (a) Electrical computer (b) Analog computer
(c) Digital computers (d) Hybrid computer

GSSSB Electronic Instructor-22.01.2017

Ans : (a) Analog computer, digital computer and Hybrid computer are types of computer classification, where as electrical computer is not a type of computer.

118. Which of the following are large systems specially designed to solve complex scientific and industrial problems?

- (a) Mini computers (b) Micro computers
(c) Mainframes (d) Super computers

UPPCL Executive Assistant 30.11.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (d) : A super computer is a computer with a high level of performance as compared to a general - purpose computer. The performance of a super computer is commonly measured in floating point operations per second instead of million instruction per second.

119. PARAM is an example of _____.

- (a) Mini-computer (b) Desktop computer
(c) Super-computer (d) Laptop

KPSC Instructor Electronics Mech.20.07.2018

Ans : (c) PARAM is an example of a supercomputer developed by C. DAC in Pune. Prathyush and Mihir are the fastest supercomputer in India.

120. Large (Mainframe) computers are not more powerful than _____.

- (a) Super computer (b) Minicomputer
(c) Personal computer (d) Microcomputer

GSSSB Supervisor Electronic Instructor 18.01.2014

Ans : (a) Mainframe computers are not more powerful than super computer. Super computers are the largest in size and the most costly computers in the world while mainframe computer are less costly, small in size and slower in speed the super computers.

121. Which of the following does not belong to the category of microcomputer?

- (a) Desktop computers (b) Cray-1
(c) Workstations (d) Palmtop computers

UKSSSC Tech. Electrical Instructor-21.11.2017

Ans. (b) : Cray-1 is a super computer, which was designed, developed and marketed by Cray Research. The first Cray-1 system was installed at Los Alamos National Laboratory in 1976. While desktop computers, workstations, palmtop computer, microcomputers are the categories of computers.

III. Input/Output

122. Which of the following is a special purpose application software?

- (a) Payroll system
(b) Linux
(c) Windows
(d) Database management system

RRB Bengaluru LP-2004

Ans. (a) : Payroll software is an on-premises or cloud - based solution that manages, maintains and automates payments to employees.

123. Which of the following input devices is used as a personal computer peripheral or general control device consisting of a hand - held stick that rotates around a loose and moves the screen cursor around rotates?

- (a) Microphone (b) MICR
(c) Biometric (d) Joystick

DSSSB Craft Instructor (ESM) 06.10.2019

Ans. (d) : Joystick is an input device which works like a trackball. The ball has a stick attached to it that rotates on a base and reports its angle or direction to the CPU. It is used in video games, simulator training etc.

124. Which of the following types of mouse uses laser rays for cursor movement on the computer screen?

- (a) Optical (b) Electrical
(c) Gyroscopic (d) Mechanical

MP Electrician Instructor 07.11.2016, Morning

Ans. (a) : Optical mouse uses a laser to detect the movement of the mouse. An optical mouse uses LEDs, optical sensor, and digital signal processing in place of traditional mouse ball and electromechanical transducers.

125. Which of the following mouse actions is commonly used to start a program or open a file?

- (a) Right click (b) Double Click
(c) Left click (d) Drag and drop

WBPS Instructor-18.09.2021

Ans. (b) : Double click on mouse action is usually used to start a program or open a file.

126. Select the odd option.

- (a) Joystick (b) Printer
(c) Keyboard (d) Mouse

HSSC wireman Instructor -17.12.2019, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : Input devices are hardware components or peripherals used to provide data and commands to a computer or electronic device. They allow users to input information, interact with software, and control the device's functions. Mouse, Keyboard and Joystick are input devices, while printer is output device.

127. All of the following are examples of various input devices, EXCEPT:

- (a) Speakers (b) Keyboard
(c) Mouse (d) Optical Scanner

HSSC wireman Instructor -17.12.2019, Shift-II
RRB Kolkata LP-2012

Ans. (a) : Input devices are hardware components that allow users to enter data or commands into a computer. Some common input devices:-

- keyboard
- Mouse
- Touch Screen
- Scanner
- Joystick
- Barcode Reader

An output device is a hardware component that displays or provides information from a computer common examples include monitor, printer, speaker and headphone.

128. The two running programs coordinates to the I/O stream is called as ____.

- (a) Cache (b) Pipe
(c) Buffer (d) Thread

RRB Kolkata LP-2009

Ans : (b) The two running programs coordinates to the I/O stream is called as pipe. Pipe is a method of which information is passed from one program process to another program process.

129. Which of the following statements regarding input devices of a computer is incorrect?

- (a) They convert input data into digital form.
(b) Data entered through the keyboard are directly transferred to the Memory Data Register (MDR).
(c) Mouse is an input device.
(d) They are used to send data to the computer.

KPSC Jr. Instructor 22.11.2018w

Ans. (b) : An input device is a computer device that allows computer users to enter data into the system and send instructions to the system to perform tasks. Following are the input devices in a computer – Braille reader, GPS device, optical mark reader etc. Hence, option a, c, d is related to computer input device and option (b) is not correct.

130. Which of the following is an input device?

- (a) Optical character reader (b) Projector
(c) Headphones (d) Inkjet printer

(UPPCL TG-2 26.06.2016)

RRB Kolkata LP-2006

Ans. (a) : The main input and output devices of the computer are as follow:

Input Devices– Keyboard, Mouse, Trackball, Barcode reader, Optical Character Reader, Joystick, Scanner, Webcam, Touchpad etc.

Output Devices– Monitor, Printer, Projector, Plotter, LCD, Projection Panel, Headphone, Speaker etc.

131. Which device sends information to a computer system for processing?

- (a) Monitor (b) Printing
(c) Input (d) Output

UPPCL-JE 31-01-2019 (Batch -01)

RRB Ajmer-2004

Ans. (c): Input device sends data to computer system which is processed by processor and after processing, result is obtained with the help of output device.

132. The device that converts a physical image into a digital one is called:

- (a) Scanner (b) Image Converter
(c) Printer (d) Recorder

RRB Gorakhpur L.P.-2008

Ans. (a) : Scanner is an input device through which we scan the hard copy data and convert that into the digital form.

133. Which of the following is not an output device?

- (a) Printer (b) Plotter
(c) Scanner (d) Speaker

Punjab Wireman instructor-07.07.2013

Ans : (c) Devices that produce or display results after processing, are called output devices such as printers, plotters and speakers while scanner is an input device that is used to convert text or images into digital form.

134. Which of the following is not a part of input stage?

- (a) Data Capture
(b) Performance of Instructions
(c) Data Collection
(d) Encoding

UPPCL Technical Grade-II-09.08.2015

Ans. (b) : The process of input takes place in several stages like data capture, data encoding, data collection but display of instructions is not a part of input stage.

135. The Insert key on the keyboard of a computer system is used to toggle between the _____ and _____ modes during data entry.

- (a) insert, overwrite
- (b) backspace, overwrite
- (c) delete, insert
- (d) delete, overwrite

Punjab Wireman instructor-07.07.2013

Ans. (a) : The Insert key is mainly used to switch between the two modes of entering text and to toggle between the Insert and Overwrite modes during data entry.

136. The default layout of most keyboards is called -

- (a) ALPHBET
- (b) QWERTY
- (c) ASCII
- (d) IEEE

KPSC Instructor Electronic-25.06.2018

Ans. (b) : The default layout of most keyboards is QWERTY. It was first designed by shells and Glidden typewriter in 1868.

137. A device that allows you to take to a computer (such as a mouse or keyboard) is a/an _____ device.

- (a) Storage
- (b) Process
- (c) Input
- (d) Output

GSSSB Electronic Instructor-21.01.2014

Ans. (c) : Input devices like keyboard, Mouse, Touchpad etc. are used to give instructions to the computer.

138. Which of the following is an Input device?

- (a) Joystick
- (b) Plotter
- (c) Coder
- (d) Printer

UKSSSC Tech. Electrical Instructor-21.11.20178

Ans. (a) : Joystick is an input device which works like a trackball. A stick is attached to the ball through, which it is rotated. It is used in video games, simulator training etc.

139. Which among the following input devices consists of a stick which pivots on a base and reports its angle or direction of the CPU?

- (a) Microphone
- (b) Light pen
- (c) Keyboard
- (d) Joystick

UPPCL JE 2019 (Batch-02)

Ans. (d): Joystick is an input device consists of a stick which pivots on a base and reports its angle or direction of the CPU.

140. Light pen and Joystick are _____.

- (a) storage devices
- (b) input devices
- (c) algorithms
- (d) output devices

HSSC wireman Instructor -17.12.2019, Shift-I

Ans. (b): Devices through which we give instructions to the computer are called as input devices. For example- Light pen, Joystick, Mouse, Keyboard etc.

141. Which of the given options is odd?

- (a) Trackball
- (b) Keyboard
- (c) Antivirus
- (d) Mouse

UPPCL TG-II 25-01-2019 (Morning)

Ans : (c) Trackball, Keyboard and Mouse all these are hardware devices whereas antivirus is software.

142. A mouse, trackball and joystick are examples of

- (a) pointing devices
- (b) pen input devices
- (c) data collection devices
- (d) multimedia devices

(UPPCL TG-2 26.06.2016)

UPPCL-JE 31-01-2019 (Batch -01)

Ans: (a) Mouse is a small hand held pointing device that basically control the two-dimensional movement of the cursor of the display screen pointing devices are the input devices that are generally used for moving the cursor to a particular location to point an object on the screen.

Some of the commonly used pointing devices are: Mouse, trackball, Light pen, Joystick, Touch screen.

A pointing device is a human interface device that allows a user to input spatial data to a computer.

143. Touchpad is a good alternative to the mouse, it is an example of

- (a) Software device
- (b) Printing device
- (c) Pointing device
- (d) Temporary device

(UPPCL TG2 11-11-2016)

Ans : (c) Touchpad is an input device, with the help of which we give instructions to our system just by touching the screen.

144. Which of the following statements is wrong?

(i) The cordless mouse is not physically connected to the computer.

(ii) The cordless mouse relies on infrared or radio waves to communicate with the computer.

- (a) Only (ii)
- (b) Both (i) and (ii)
- (c) Neither (i) nor (ii)
- (d) Only (i)

UPPCL (TG-II) 24-01-2019 (EVENING)

Ans : (c) Cordless mouse is an input device used in computer. It is very modern mouse which does not require cable to connect. In this, infrared or radio waves are needed for transmission.

145. The technology of scanning that recognized handwritten text and printed text is

- (a) MICR
- (b) OMR
- (c) OCR
- (d) BCR

UPPCL-JE 31-01-2019 (Batch -01)

Ans: (c) OCR (Optical Character Recognition) is a technology of scanning that recognizes handwritten text and printed text.

146. The technology of scanning that reads the check boxes contained inside a predefined space is

- (a) BCR
- (b) OCR
- (c) OMR
- (d) MICR

UPPCL JE 2019 (Batch-02)

Ans: (c) Optical Mark Recognition (OMR) is a method of entering data into a computer system, which reads the check box in the predefined position.

147. For reading a candidate's choice in multiple choice questions which of the following input devices is generally used?

- (a) Magnetic Ink Card Reader
- (b) Optical Character Reader

- (c) Optical Mark Reader
- (d) Bar Code Reader

UPPCL JE 2019 (Batch-01)

Ans: (c) Optical Mark Reader is an input device, which is used to read a candidate's choice in multiple choice questions.

148. Which of the following options of mouse properties is used to swap the functions of the right and left mouse buttons?

- (a) Pointer Options
- (b) ClickLock
- (c) Double-click speed
- (d) Button configuration

KPSC Jr. Instructor 22.11.2018w

Ans. (d) : Button configuration option of mouse properties is used to swap the functions of the right and left mouse buttons, whereas pointer options change the pointer shape, ClickLock enables you to highlight or drag items without holding down the mouse button.

149. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true about changing mouse properties in Windows 10?

- (i) The function of the left button of the mouse cannot be changed.
 - (ii) The size of the mouse pointer can be changed.
- (a) Only (ii)
 - (b) Neither (i) nor (ii)
 - (c) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (d) Only (i)

HSSC wireman Instructor -17.12.2019, Shift-II

Ans. (a) : To change the mouse properties in Windows 10, the function of the left mouse button can be changed and the size of the mouse pointer can also be changed, hence the given statement (ii) is true.

150. Which of the following statement is/are correct about changing mouse properties in windows 10.

- (i) The cursor speed of the mouse cannot be changed.
 - (ii) It is possible to change the function of the left mouse button to open the context menu.
- (a) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (b) Only (i)
 - (c) Only (ii)
 - (d) Neither (i) Nor (ii)

UKSSSC Tech. Electrical Instructor-21.11.2017

Ans. (c) : Statement (i) is incorrect with respect to mouse properties in windows 10 because in this we can change the speed of the mouse cursor as per our requirement. Statement (ii) is true, can change the function of the left mouse button to open the context menu.

151. The Click Lock property of the mouse -

- (a) None of these
- (b) Allows to prevent items from getting clicked
- (c) Allows to set password for items
- (d) Allows to drag without holding mouse button

MP Electrician Instructor 07.11.2016, Morning

WBPS Instructor-18.09.2021

Ans : (d) The 'ClickLock' property of the mouse, enables a user to lock down the primary mouse button after a single click. This allows you to highlight or drag without holding down the primary mouse button.

152. Microphone is a/an_____ device, which receives sound as input.

- (a) Signal Digitizing
- (b) Audio signal collection
- (c) Audio signal processing
- (d) Input

RRB Gorakhpur L.P.-2008

Ans : (d) A microphone is an input device. It converts sound waves into electrical signals that can be processed and recorded by a computer or other electronic devices.

153. Which input device converts analog information into digital form and can be used for doing fine works of drawing and image manipulation?

- (a) Microphone
- (b) Bar Code Reader
- (c) Digitizer
- (d) Graphic Plotter

UPPCL JE 2019 (Batch-02)

Ans: (c) A digitizer is an input device or technology used to convert analog information, such as drawings, hand written notes, images into digital format that a computer can understand and manipulate. It is commonly used in graphic design, art and industries where precise input or capturing of analog data is needed.

154. Which of the following is not an input device?

- (a) Track Ball
- (b) Plotter
- (c) Light Pen
- (d) Magnetic Scanner

DSSSB Craft Instructor (ESM) 06.10.2019

Ans : (b) Track ball, Light pen and magnetic scanner, all are input devices, while plotter is output device.

155. A keyboard is used

- (a) to enter text and numbers and send commands to the computer
- (b) to create new keys to use with your computer
- (c) to open the computer
- (d) for all of these

(UPPCL TG2 Re-exam 16-10-2016)

Ans : (a) Keyboard is an input device. Keyboard is used to enter data in the computer. Shortcut Keys are used to give commands to the computer. The main button of the Keyboard are as bellow-

- (1) Numeric buttons (A-Z, 0-9)
- (2) Function button
- (3) Cursor button
- (4) Special button

156. Which of the following is a toggle key on a keyboard?

- (a) Alt
- (b) Shift
- (c) Scroll lock
- (d) Ctrl

UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Shift- II) 27.03.2021

Ans. (c) : Toggle 'Key' is used to turn a function off or on or to switch between two functions. There are three toggle keys in the keyboard.

1. Num Lock
2. Caps Lock
3. Scroll Lock

Toggle key can also be turned on/off as per requirement.

157. Parallel ports usually are not used to connect

- (a) Modem
- (b) Scanner
- (c) Printer
- (d) CD Writer

UKSSSC Tech. Electrical Instructor-21.11.2017

Ans. (a) : Printers, Scanners, CD writers, etc. are usually connected to parallel ports while modems are connected to serial ports.

158. A combination of the keyboard and the visual display unit is called a ____.

- (a) mouse (b) port
(c) terminal (d) cable

**GSSSB Supervisor Electronic Instructor 18.01.2014
KPSC Instructor Electronics Mech.20.07.2018**

Ans : (c) A computer terminal is an electronic or electromechanical hardware device used to display or print data in a computer, a computer terminal including a keyboard and VDU are attached to each other.

159. QWERTY keyboard design was originally intended to

- (a) Make typing harder and inefficient
(b) Improve the typing accuracy
(c) Make typing more efficient
(d) Improve the typing speed

UPPCL JE 2019 (Batch-01)

Ans: (a) QWERTY was originally created to make typing difficult and inefficient. It was designed in 1868 by type writer inventor Christopher Shields.

160. QWERTY refers to:

- (a) Arrangement of hardware parts of a standard computer or mobile devices
(b) Arrangement of keys on a standard English computer keyboard or typewriter
(c) Arrangement of only function keys on a standard English computer keyboard
(d) Arrangement of only numeric keys on a standard English computer keyboard

UPPCL JE 31-01-2019 (Batch-02)

Ans: (b) QWERTY refers to arrangement of keys on a standard English computer keyboard or typewriter.

161. The wildcard character for matching any number of characters is

- (a) Hyphen Sign (b) Ampersand Sign
(c) Asterisk Sign (d) Dollar Sign

WBPS Instructor-18.09.2021

Ans : (c) Asterisk is a little star symbol which matches letters. It is located on numeric key 8 of keyboard which matches any number of characters.

162. Shift key and Print Screen key in a computer keyboard are known as

- (a) Special purpose keys (b) Standard keys
(c) Navigation keys (d) Function keys

UPPCL JE 2019 (Batch-01)

Ans: (a) In computer keyboard, shift and print screen keys are called special purpose keys.

163. Which key deletes the character to the left of the cursor?

- (a) End (b) Backspace
(c) Home (d) Delete

(UPPCL TG-2 26.06.2016)

(UPPCL TG-2 Re-exam 16-10-2016)

Ans : (b)

Backspace - Deletes the character to the left of the cursor.

Delete - Deletes the character to the right of the cursor.

Home - The home key brings cursor to the beginning of the line.

End - The end key brings cursor to the end of the line

164. The arrow keys, Home Key, End Key, Page Up and Page Down keys in a computer keyboard are classified as

- (a) Function keys (b) Special purpose keys
(c) Standard keys (d) Navigation keys

UPPCL JE 2019 (Batch-02)

Ans: (d) In computer keyboard, the arrow keys, home key, end key, page up and page down keys are kept in the category of navigation keys.

165. Ctrl, Shift and Alt are called

- (a) Adjustment keys (b) Function keys
(c) Modifier keys (d) Alphanumeric keys

(UPPCL TG-2 26.06.2016)

Ans : (c)

Function key : F₁.....F₁₂

Alphanumeric key : A.....Z, 0.....9

Modifier key : Ctrl, Alt, Shift

Adjustment key : Function key, Arrow key and as such keys by which brightness etc, are adjusted.

166. Which of the following keys work in a toggle mode in a computer keyboard?

- (a) Shift (b) Caps lock
(c) Enter (d) Ctrl

UPPCL TG-II 27-03-2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : The most commonly used toggle key is the caps lock key which alternates letters between upper case and lower case.

167. A computer keyboard generally has ____ function keys.

- (a) 11 (b) 10
(c) 16 (d) 12

UPPCL (TG-II) 24-01-2019 (Morning)

Ans : (d) The function keys or F keys are line up at the top of the keyboard and label F₁ to F₁₂. These keys act as shortcuts performing certain functions such as saving a file, printing data or refreshing a page. The number of function 'keys' is 12.

168. Which of the following is not an option in the buttons tab at the bottom of the mouse properties window of the control panel in windows 10 OS?

- (a) Clicklock (b) Button configuration
(c) Single Click speed (d) Double-click speed

HSSC wireman Instructor -17.12.2019, Shift-II

Ans. (c) : In windows 10 OS clicklock, buttons configuration and double click speed are found in the buttons tab under the mouse properties window of the control panel whereas single click speed is not an option available.

169. The blinking symbol on the computer screen is called

- (a) Mouse (b) hand
(c) cursor (d) logo

(UPPCL TG2 Re-exam 16-10-2016)

Ans : (c) The blinking symbol on the computer screen is called the cursor, it shows the current position, where word will typed.

170. Which of the following is used to read hand written or printed text to make a digital image that is stored in memory?

- (a) Printer (b) Laser beam
(c) Scanner (d) Touchpad

(UPPCL TG-2 26.06.2016)

Ans : (c) A scanner is a device that alternatively scans an image, printed text, hand writing or an object and converts them into a digital image and stores it in memory.

171. Which of the following is a direct input device wherein data is inputted into the computer directly by a machine or device?

- (a) Touch screen (b) Barcode scanner
(c) Microphone (d) Webcam

RRB Kolkata LP-2009

MP Electrician Instructor 07.11.2016, Morning

Ans. (b) : A barcode reader or barcode scanner is an optical scanner that can read printed barcodes, decode the data contained in the barcode to a computer.

172. Which of the following devices is used to print very large drawings or complex line art by mechanical movement of a pen or other instrument across the surface of a piece of paper?

- (a) Line Printer (b) Inkjet Printer
(c) Scanner (d) Plotter

UPSSSC JE 2018 (Exam date 16.04.2022)

Ans. (d) : Plotter is used to print very large drawings or complex line art by mechanical movement of a pen or other instrument across the surface of a piece of paper this plotters pen work on X axis and paper wrapped on the drum is moved horizontally along the X axis.

173. Which of the following scanners looks similar to a photocopier machine and it consists of a box containing a glass plate on its top and a lid that covers the glass plate?

- (a) Laser (b) Flatbed
(c) Inkjet (d) Dot matrix

UPPCL JE 31-01-2019 (Batch-02)

Ans: (b) Flatbed scanner looks like to a photocopier machine and it consists of a box containing a glass plate on its top and a lid that covers the glass plate the lid of flatbed scanners is adjustable that makes the scanning of different object such as documents and leaflets possible.

174. MICR Scanner ——— is an example of.

- (a) Control Unit (b) Input Unit
(c) Output Unit (d) Secondary Memory

KPSC Jr. Instructor 22.11.2018w

Punjab Wireman instructor-07.07.2013

Ans. (b) : Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR) is an input device. It is commonly used in banks as a large number of cheques are processed every day. The

bank's code number are cheque and number printed on the cheque with a special type of ink which particles are magnetic material which are machine readable.

175. Which of the following is not an output device ?

- (a) Plotter
(b) Speech synthesizer
(c) MICR
(d) Smart and intelligent terminal

HSSC wireman Instructor -17.12.2019, Shift-II

Ans. (c) : Plotter, Speech synthesizer and Smart intelligent terminal are output devices, whereas Magnetic Ink Character Recognition is an input device.

176. Which of the following types of scanner reads characters, marks and codes with the help of a light source and they are used for objective type answer papers in competitive examinations?

- (a) Optical Character Recognition
(b) Optical Mark Recognition
(c) Optical Barcode Recognition
(d) Magnetic Ink Character Recognition

UPSSSC JE 2018 (Exam date 16.04.2022)

(UPPCL TG-2 26.06.2016)

Ans. (b) : Optical Mark Recognition Scanner reads alphabets, numbers and codes with the help of light source and is used for objective type answer sheets in competitive examination.

177. _____ is a technology used by banking or other finance industries for faster processing of cheques.

- (a) OCR (b) OMR
(c) MICR (d) ISBN

(UPPCL TG-2 26.06.2016)

Ans : (c) MICR (Magnetic Ink Character Recognition) is a technology used by banking or other finance industries for faster processing of cheques.

178. The panels used in ATM machines, safe Checking Kiosks at Airports etc are examples of _____

- (a) Laser pens (b) Analog display units
(c) Touch panels (d) Projectors

UPPCL Technical Grade-II (Shift-II) 20.03.2021

Ans : (c) Touch panels is a pointing device that enables user to enter data such as text, picture, image, directly touching the screen and interact with computer system. It is used in a variety of applications such as cell phones, PDA's ATMs and games.

179. Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Software | A. Light pen |
| 2. Input device | B. Speaker |
| 3. Output device | C. Secondary memory |
| 4. SSD | D. Set of program |
- (a) 1- D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C (b) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A
(c) 1-A, 2-D, 3-B, 4-C (d) 1-D, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B

GSSSB Electronic Instructor-21.01.2014

Ans. : (a) Matched options are as follows:

1.	Software	D	Set of program
2.	Input device	A	Light pen
3.	Output device	B	Speaker
4.	SSD	C	Secondary memory