

NEW SHAKTI COLLEGE OF IT AND MANAGEMENT

MUNGRA BADSHAHPUR, JAUNPUR

M.M.-100

Negative mark 1/3

TIME-75 MINUT

<p>1. Who is known as the father of Modern computers?</p> <p>a) Alan Turing b) Charles Babbage c) John von Neumann d) Blaise Pascal</p>	<p>9. Who invented the punched card?</p> <p>a) Herman Hollerith b) Charles Babbage c) John Napier d) Ada Lovelace</p>	<p>b) Microprocessors c) Magnetic Drum d) None</p>	<p>c) Optical storage d) Laser storage</p>
<p>2. The first mechanical computer designed by Babbage was called:</p> <p>a) Analytical Engine b) Differential Engine c) Abacus d) ENIAC</p>	<p>10. Computers are free from fatigue due to:</p> <p>a) Artificial Intelligence b) Accuracy c) Diligence d) Memory</p>	<p>18. Memory that loses its content when power is off is called:</p> <p>a) ROM b) RAM c) PROM d) EPROM</p>	<p>27. BIOS is stored in:</p> <p>a) ROM b) RAM c) Hard Disk d) Cache</p>
<p>3. The ENIAC computer was primarily used for:</p> <p>a) Weather Forecasting b) Military Calculations c) Banking d) Business Applications</p>	<p>11. The first commercially successful computer:</p> <p>a) ENIAC b) UNIVAC c) IBM 360 d) MARK I</p>	<p>19. ROM stands for:</p> <p>a) Read Only Memory b) Random Operating Memory c) Ready Only Memory d) Read Operation Memory</p>	<p>28. Which memory is directly accessible by CPU?</p> <p>a) Secondary b) RAM c) ROM d) Hard Disk</p>
<p>4. UNIVAC is:</p> <p>a) Universal Automatic Computer b) Universal Array Computer c) United Nations Value Added Computer d) Universal Advanced Calculator</p>	<p>12. The first computer programmer was:</p> <p>a) Ada Lovelace b) Charles Babbage c) John Mauchly d) Bill Gates</p>	<p>20. Which memory is non-volatile?</p> <p>a) RAM b) Cache c) ROM d) Register</p>	<p>29. Which type of ROM can be rewritten using UV light?</p> <p>a) PROM b) EPROM c) EEPROM d) Flash</p>
<p>5. Which component was used in fifth-generation computers?</p> <p>a) IC b) AI (Artificial Intelligence) c) Transistor d) Vacuum Tube</p>	<p>13. Which machine first used the concept of stored programs?</p> <p>a) ENIAC b) EDVAC c) UNIVAC d) IBM 701</p>	<p>21. Which memory is faster?</p> <p>a) Cache b) RAM c) Hard Disk d) CD-ROM</p>	<p>30. The smallest unit of data in computer memory is:</p> <p>a) Byte b) Bit c) Nibble d) Word</p>
<p>6. The limitation of first-generation computers was:</p> <p>a) Expensive b) Large size c) High power consumption d) All of the above</p>	<p>14. The term "computer" is derived from:</p> <p>a) Latin b) Greek c) French d) German</p>	<p>22. The capacity of a standard CD-ROM is:</p> <p>a) 650 MB b) 700 MB c) 1 GB d) 500 MB</p>	<p>31. 1 Byte = ? bits</p> <p>a) 2 b) 4 c) 8 d) 16</p>
<p>7. The first electronic computer was developed in:</p> <p>a) 1942 b) 1946 c) 1950 d) 1960</p>	<p>15. The major drawback of 1st gen computers was:</p> <p>a) Speed b) Cost c) Heat generation d) None</p>	<p>23. The capacity of a DVD is approximately:</p> <p>a) 4.7 GB b) 700 MB c) 9 GB d) 2 GB</p>	<p>32. Which memory is known as volatile?</p> <p>a) RAM b) ROM c) Flash d) EPROM</p>
<p>8. Which of the following is an example of a fifth-generation computer?</p> <p>a) ENIAC b) IBM Watson c) UNIVAC d) PDP-8</p>	<p>16. The IC (Integrated Circuit) was invented by:</p> <p>a) Jack Kilby b) John von Neumann c) Bill Gates d) Steve Jobs</p>	<p>24. Hard disk is a type of:</p> <p>a) Primary Memory b) Secondary Memory c) Cache Memory d) Volatile Memory</p>	<p>33. Cache memory is used to:</p> <p>a) Increase processing speed b) Store permanent data c) Connect external devices d) Store OS</p>
	<p>17. The main characteristic of 4th generation computers:</p> <p>a) Vacuum Tubes</p>	<p>25. Floppy disk capacity is:</p> <p>a) 1.44 MB b) 512 MB c) 700 MB d) 100 MB</p>	<p>34. Which device is used for long-term data storage?</p> <p>a) RAM b) ROM c) Hard Disk d) Cache</p>
		<p>26. Pen drive uses:</p> <p>a) Magnetic storage b) Flash memory</p>	<p>35. Memory located inside CPU:</p> <p>a) Cache b) RAM c) ROM</p>

<p>36. Storage capacity of Blu-ray disk: a) 25 GB b) 50 GB c) Both d) None</p> <p>37. SSD stands for: a) Solid State Drive b) Smart Storage Device c) Small Storage Disk d) Solid Storage Disk</p> <p>38. The memory used to store booting instructions: a) BIOS b) RAM c) EPROM d) Cache</p> <p>39. PROM stands for: a) Programmable Read Only Memory b) Primary Read Only Memory c) Preloaded ROM d) Protected Read Only Memory</p> <p>40. Which memory is erased electrically? a) PROM b) EPROM c) EEPROM d) RAM</p> <p>41. Which key is used to erase one character to the left? a) Delete b) Backspace c) Ctrl d) Esc</p> <p>42. OMR is used for: a) Reading barcodes b) Reading multiple choice answer sheets c) Scanning images d) Voice recognition</p> <p>43. Which input device controls cursor movement in games? a) Keyboard b) Joystick c) Scanner d) Light Pen</p>	<p>44. Light Pen works on: a) Magnetic Field b) Light Detection c) Optical Sensor d) Electromagnetic waves</p> <p>45. Which input device converts hard copy into soft copy? a) Printer b) Plotter c) Scanner d) Projector</p> <p>46. Optical mouse works on: a) Infrared light b) Ball movement c) Laser light d) Magnetic field</p> <p>47. Which key combination is used for system restart? a) Ctrl + Alt + Del b) Alt + Tab c) Ctrl + Esc d) Shift + Esc</p> <p>48. Which device can read printed characters using light? a) OCR b) MICR c) OMR d) BCR</p> <p>49. Biometric devices use: a) Human characteristics b) Magnetic cards c) Optical storage d) Laser disks</p> <p>50. A bar code contains: a) Binary data b) Decimal data c) Text d) Images</p> <p>51. Which input device is used in banking for cheque processing? a) MICR b) OCR c) OMR d) Barcode Reader</p> <p>52. Which device is used for drawing on screen? a) Light pen b) Joystick c) Mouse</p>	<p>53. The pointing device used in laptops: a) Mouse b) Trackball c) Touchpad d) Light Pen</p> <p>54. A joystick is mainly used for: a) Text entry b) Gaming c) Printing d) Scanning</p> <p>55. BCR uses which technology? a) Optical b) Magnetic c) Laser d) Mechanical</p> <p>56. The input device used to select on-screen icons: a) Keyboard b) Mouse c) Scanner d) Plotter</p> <p>57. The first pointing device developed for computers: a) Mouse b) Joystick c) Trackball d) Light Pen</p> <p>58. Which key is used to refresh a Desktop? a) F5 b) F2 c) F1 d) F12</p> <p>59. What does the 'Enter' key do? a) Deletes text b) Starts a new line or executes command c) Opens a window d) Copies data</p> <p>60. Scanner resolution is measured in: a) Pixels b) DPI c) MB d) Hz</p> <p>61. Touchscreen technology is based on: a) Pressure or capacitance</p>	<p>53. The pointing device used in laptops: a) Mouse b) Trackball c) Touchpad d) Light Pen</p> <p>54. A joystick is mainly used for: a) Text entry b) Gaming c) Printing d) Scanning</p> <p>55. BCR uses which technology? a) Optical b) Magnetic c) Laser d) Mechanical</p> <p>56. The input device used to select on-screen icons: a) Keyboard b) Mouse c) Scanner d) Plotter</p> <p>57. The first pointing device developed for computers: a) Mouse b) Joystick c) Trackball d) Light Pen</p> <p>58. Which key is used to refresh a Desktop? a) F5 b) F2 c) F1 d) F12</p> <p>59. What does the 'Enter' key do? a) Deletes text b) Starts a new line or executes command c) Opens a window d) Copies data</p> <p>60. Scanner resolution is measured in: a) Pixels b) DPI c) MB d) Hz</p> <p>61. Touchscreen technology is based on: a) Pressure or capacitance</p> <p>62. Which device gives hard copy output? a) Monitor b) Printer c) Projector d) Speaker</p> <p>63. Which printer uses pins to print characters? a) Laser b) Inkjet c) Dot Matrix d) Thermal</p> <p>64. A device used for projecting computer output to screen: a) Monitor b) Printer c) Projector d) Plotter</p> <p>65. Plotter is used to print: a) Text documents b) Graphics and drawings c) Screenshots d) Reports only</p> <p>66. Output that can be touched is called: a) Hard copy b) Soft copy c) Virtual copy d) None</p> <p>67. Laser printer uses: a) Toner powder b) Ink cartridges c) Heat sensor d) Light pen</p> <p>68. CRT stands for: a) Cathode Ray Tube b) Central Ray Tube c) Control Ray Terminal d) Cathode Resolution Terminal</p> <p>69. 3D printers create output in: a) Digital form b) Physical solid form c) Sound waves d) Visual hologram</p> <p>70. The function of a sound card is: a) Manage audio input/output b) Increase screen resolution c) Manage CPU</p>
--	---	---	---

<p>70. d) Control network</p> <p>71. Which display is thinnest?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> CRT LCD LED Plasma <p>72. Which output device is used in presentations?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor Projector Printer Plotter <p>73. Which printer has the highest printing speed?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Line Printer Laser Printer Inkjet Printer Dot Matrix Printer <p>74. Hardware refers to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Physical components Software programs Instructions Files <p>75. SMPS stands for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Switched Mode Power Supply Smart Mode Power System Serial Mode Power Source Simple Main Power System <p>76. System software includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Operating System Utility Programs Device Drivers All of the above <p>77. WordPad supports:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Plain text Rich text formatting Programming Database <p>78. Operating system acts as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Interface between user and hardware Hardware Software only Output device <p>79. Example of utility software:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Antivirus MS Excel Photoshop PowerPoint 	<p>80. Firmware is stored in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ROM RAM Cache Hard Disk <p>81. Device driver is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> System software Application software Hardware Compiler <p>82. Compiler converts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Source code → Object code Binary → Decimal Data → Output None <p>83. Interpreter executes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Line by line Whole program In machine code Without errors <p>84. Which is not a system software?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Windows 11 Linux MS Word macOS <p>85. MS-DOS stands for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Microsoft Disk Operating System Micro Disk Operation Software Mini Disk Operating System None <p>86. Which command lists all files?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> DIR LS SHOW FILES <p>87. To delete files, use:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> DEL DELETE ERASE REMOVE <p>88. To create directory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> MD or MKDIR CREATEDIR DIR NEWDIR <p>89. To remove directory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> RD DELDIR REMOVE DELETE <p>90. The root directory symbol is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> \ / : # <p>91. The extension of batch file in DOS is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> .BAT .EXE .COM .TXT <p>92. To view files in subdirectories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> DIR /S DIR /A DIR /H DIR /W <p>93. To display all files including hidden ones:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> DIR /A DIR /H DIR /S DIR /P <p>94. To check disk errors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> CHKDSK FORMAT SCANDISK SYS <p>95. Hexadecimal system base:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16 10 8 2 <p>96. Decimal $(25)_{10} = ?$ (Binary)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11001 10011 11111 10101 <p>97. Binary $(1111)_2 = ?$ (Decimal)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15 16 14 13 <p>98. $(1010)_2 = ?$ (Hexadecimal)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A B 	<p>c) 9 d) F</p> <p>99. $(7A)_{16} = ?$ (Decimal)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 122 120 118 125 <p>100. Binary $10000000 = ?$ Decimal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 128 64 256 512
--	---	--