

## MCQ FOR CLASS VIII (COMPUTER SCIENCE)

### 1. IBM 7000 digital computer

- (a) Belongs to second generation
- (b) Uses VLSI
- (c) Employs semiconductor memory
- (d) Has modular constructions

### 2. The proper definition of a modern digital computer is

- (a) An electronic automated machine that can solve problems involving words and numbers
- (b) A more sophistic and modified electronic pocket calculator
- (c) Any machine that can perform mathematical operations
- (d) A machine that works on binary code

### 3. A modern electronic computer is a machine that is meant for

- (a) Doing quick mathematical calculations
- (b) Input, storage, manipulation and outputting of data
- (c) Electronic data processing
- (d) Performing repetitive tasks accurately

### 4. An integrated circuit is

- (a) A complicated circuit
- (b) An integrating device
- (c) Much costlier than a single transistor
- (d) Fabricated on a tiny silicon chip

### 5. Most important advantage of an IC is its

- (a) Easy replacement in case of circuit failure
- (b) Extremely high reliability
- (c) Reduced cost
- d. Lower power consumption

**6. In a punched card system, data is processed by a**

- (a) Key punch machine, sorter and posting machine
- (b) Accounting machine, posting machine, and billing machine
- (c) Sorter, posting machine, and billing machine
- (d) Accounting machine, key punch machine and sorter

**7. The first machine to successfully perform a long series of arithmetic and logical operations was;**

- (a) ENIAC
- (b) Mark I
- (c) Analytic engine
- (d) UNIVAC-I

**8. In the third generation of computers:**

- (a) Distributed data processing first became popular
- (b) An operating system was first developed
- (c) High-level procedural languages were first used
- (d) On-line, real time systems first became popular

**9. A characteristic of card systems is:**

- (a) Slowness in processing data
- (b) Using cards as records of transactions
- (c) Needing a larger DP staff
- (d) All of the above

**10. An IBM system/38 represents the computer class of:**

- (a) Small-scale computer
- (b) Medium-scale computer
- (c) Large-scale computer
- (d) Super computer

**11. The first firm to mass- market a microcomputer as a personal computer was**

- (a) IBM
- (b) Sperry Univac
- (c) Data General corporation
- (d) Radio Shack

**12. A digital computer did not score over an analog computer in terms of**

- (a) Speed
- (b) Accuracy
- (c) Cost
- (d) Memory

**13. In 1830, Charles Babbage designed a machine called the Analytical Engine which he showed at the Paris Exhibition. In which year was it exhibition?**

- (a) 1820
- (b) 1860
- (c) 1855
- (d) 1870

**14. Which was the world's first minicomputer and when was it introduced?**

- (a) PDP-I, 1958
- (b) IBM System/36, 1960
- (c) PDP-II, 1961
- (d) VAX 11/780, 1962

**15. Where was India's first computer installed and when?**

- (a) Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, 1977
- (b) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1971
- (c) Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., 1968
- (d) Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, 1955

**16. Which of the following are the two main components of the CPU?**

- (a) Control unit and registers
- (b) Registers and main memory
- (c) Control Unit and ALU
- (d) ALU and bus

**17. Which of the following is true?**

- (a) Fields are composed of bytes
- (b) Records are composed of fields
- (c) Fields are composed of characters
- (d) All of above

**18. Which of the following file organization is most efficient for a file with a high degree of file activity?**

- (a) Sequential
- (b) ISAM
- (c) VSAM
- (d) B-Tree Index

**19. The two basic types of record-access methods are**

- (a) Sequential and random
- (b) Sequential and indexed
- (c) Direct and immediate
- (d) On-line and real time

**20. The advantage of COM are its \_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_**

- (a) Compact size; speed readability
- (b) Compact size, speed
- (c) Readability; speed
- (d) Low cost; readability

**21. A computer derives its basic strength from**

- (a) Speed
- (b) Accuracy
- (c) Memory
- (d) all of the above
- (e) None of the above

**22. Modern computers compared to earlier computers are**

- (a) Faster and larger
- (b) Less reliable
- (c) Slower but more reliable
- (d) Faster and smaller

**23. The use of computer for business applications is attractive because of its**

- (a) Accuracy
- (b) Reliability
- (c) Speed
- (d) All of the above

**24. A computer is capable of performing almost any task, provided that it can be**

- (a) Coded
- (b) Memorized
- (c) Analyzed
- (d) Reduced to a series of logical steps

**25. A BIT represents a**

- (a) Decimal digit
- (b) Octal digit
- (c) Binary digit
- (d) Hexadecimal digit

**26. A computer has very high speed, accuracy and reliability. Its intelligence quotient could be of the order of**

- (a) 100
- (b) 0
- (c) 50
- (d) 200

**27. Computer cannot do anything without a**

- (a) Chip
- (b) Memory
- (c) Output device
- (d) Program

**28. A computer possesses information**

- (a) As directed by the operator
- (b) Automatically
- (c) At once
- (d) Gradually and eventually

**29. Pick up the false statement**

- (a) Computer can manipulate both numeric and non-numeric symbols
- (b) Computer errors can usually be traced to faulty programs or inaccurate input data
- (c) The facts or informational raw materials represented by numeric and non-numeric symbols are called information
- (d) The space in the primary storage section is divided into four areas: input, working, storage, output and program storage.

**30. Processors of all computers, whether micro, mini or mainframe must have**

- (a) ALU
- (b) Primary storage
- (c) Control Unit
- (d) All of the above

**31. Pick up the correct statement about computers**

- (a) Computers process data with human intervention after the program has been fed
- (b) All comparisons are made in the control section
- (c) The arithmetic-logic section of the CPU selects, interprets and executes the program steps.
- (d) Computers have the built-in ability to obey different types of instructions.

**32. Real time computing is possible because of the following characteristic of computer**

- (a) Storage capability
- (b) High speed
- (c) Accuracy
- (d) Versatility

**33. Pick out the wrong statement about modern computer systems.**

- (a) These are simple and easy to take care of
- (b) Even beginners, untrained persons can safely handle them
- (c) They require a highly disciplined approach
- (d) it is important to understand the proper handling of each element and proper overall procedures must be followed

**34. A collection of eight bits is called:**

- (a) Byte
- (b) Word
- (c) Record
- (d) file

**35. Choose the incorrect statement about micro computers, mini-computers, etc.**

- (a) A microcomputer can be placed on a single silicon chip
- (b) A minicomputer can have more processing capability than a mainframe model
- (c) A microcomputer chip performs the arithmetic-logic and control functions of a microcomputer
- (d) Most micros use rigid disk storage devices rather than floppy disk drives.

**36. Control Unit of a digital computer is often called the**

- (a) Lock
- (b) Nerve center
- (c) ICs
- (d) all of the above

**37. Pick up the correct statement**

- (a) Most mainframes are 48-bit machines
- (b) Thousands of super computers are currently being built
- (c) Super-computers are usually designed to process accounting applications
- (d) Mainframes may have multiprocessor components that permit several tasks to be processed at the same instant in time

**38. The following acronym recognizes the fact that "computer errors" can usually be traced to incorrect input data or unreliable programs**

- (a) IGO
- (b) FIFO
- (c) LIFO
- (d) DASD

**39. Group of instructions that directs a computer is called**

- (a) Storage
- (b) Memory
- (c) Logic
- (d) Program

**40. Which of the following does not describe one or more characteristics of a computer?**

- (a) Electronic
- (b) External storage
- (c) Stored program
- (d) Program modification at execution



**41. Which of the following statements is true?**

- (a) The smart approach to using computers is to write programs
- (b) Knowledge of the system development life cycle is not important to operators who use computers without programming
- (c) Hands-on exposure to the computer is not helpful to those who write programs
- (d) Personal computers have been an important contributing factor in the movement toward using computers without programming

**42. Which can read data and convert them to a form that a computer can use?**

- (a) Logic
- (b) Storage
- (c) Control
- (d) Input device

**43. Software instruction intended to satisfy a user's specific processing needs are called**

- (a) System software
- (b) A microcomputer
- (c) Documentation
- (d) Applications software

**44. Which kind of hardware is used the most in the input phase of a computer based information system?**

- (a) Keyboard
- (b) Printer
- (c) Monitor
- (d) Hard disk

**45. Which of the following is not a factor when categorizing a computer?**

- (a) Amount of main memory the CPU can use
- (b) Capacity of the storage devices
- (c) Cost of the system
- (d) Where it was purchased

**46. Which of the following is the most powerful type of computer?**

- (a) Super micro
- (b) Super conductor
- (c) Microcomputer
- (d) Super computer
- (e) Mega frame

**47. Which of the following people probably has the least amount of technical knowledge?**

- (a) Programmer
- (b) User
- (c) System analyst
- (d) Computer operator

**48. Which kind of storage device can be carried around?**

- (a) Floppy disk
- (b) Hard disk
- (c) System cabinet
- (d) Hard disk drive
- (e) Floppy disk drive

**49. Which of the following terms applies to communication between separate computer systems?**

- (a) Computer literacy
- (b) Power supply
- (c) Applications software
- (d) Connectivity

**50. The Central Processing Unit (CPU) consists of:**

- (a) Input, output and processing
- (b) Control unit, primary storage & secondary storage
- (c) Control unit, arithmetic-logic unit, primary storage
- (d) Control unit, processing, and primary storage

## **Answersheet**

1. Employs semiconductor memory
2. A machine that works on binary code
3. Input, storage, manipulation and outputting of data
4. Fabricated on a tiny silicon chip
5. Extremely high reliability
6. Accounting machine, keypunch machine and sorter
7. Mark I
8. On-line, real time systems first became popular
9. All of the above
10. Small-scale computer
11. Data General corporation
12. Accuracy
13. 1855
14. PDP-I, 1958
15. Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, 1955
16. Control Unit and ALU
17. All of above
18. Sequential
19. Sequential and random
20. Compact size, speed
21. All of the above
22. Faster and smaller
23. All of the above
24. Reduced to a series of logical steps
25. Binary digit

26. 0

27. Program

28. Automatically

29. The facts or informational raw materials represented by numeric and non-numeric symbols are called information

30. All of the above

31. Computers have the built-in ability to obey different types of instructions.

32. High speed

33. Even beginners, untrained persons can safely handle them

34. Byte

35. Most micros use rigid disk storage devices rather than floppy disk drives.

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37. Mainframes may have multiprocessor components that permit several tasks to be processed at the same instant in time

38. IGO

39. Program

40. Program modification at execution

41. Personal computers have been an important contributing factor in the movement toward using computers without programming

42. Input device

43. Applications software

44. Keyboard

45. Where it was purchased

46. Super computer

47. User

48. Floppy disk

49. Connectivity

50. Control unit, arithmetic-logic unit, primary storage