Computer Basics| Topicwise Questions
MAHA CET for BCA/BBA/BMS/BBM

A] Organization of a Computer

1. Which component of a computer is responsible for temporarily storing data and instructions during processing?

a) CPU

b) RAM

c) Hard Drive

d) GPU

2. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of the CPU (Central Processing Unit)?

a) Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)

b) Control Unit (CU)

c) Memory Unit (MU)

d) Register Unit (RU)

3. Which type of memory is non-volatile and used for long-term storage of data even when the power is turned off?

a) RAM

b) Cache Memory

c) ROM

d) Virtual Memory

4. Which of the following is NOT a peripheral device?

a) Keyboard

b) Monitor

c) CPU

d) Printer

5. What is the function of the motherboard in a computer system?

a) To store data and programs

b) To provide power to the computer

c) To connect and communicate between various components

d) To process data and execute instructions

B] Central Processing Unit (CPU)

1. What does CPU stand for in a computer system?

a) Computer Processing Unit

b) Central Power Unit

c) Central Processing Unit

d) Computer Programming Unit

2. Which component of the CPU is responsible for performing arithmetic and logical operations?

a) Control Unit

b) Memory Unit

c) Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)

d) Input Unit

3. Which of the following is NOT a function of the CPU's control unit?

a) Decoding instructions

b) Fetching instructions

c) Executing instructions

d) Performing arithmetic calculations

4. What is the purpose of the CPU cache?

a) To store frequently used data and instructions for quick access

b) To provide power to the CPU

c) To store long-term data and programs

d) To connect peripheral devices to the CPU

5. Which unit of the CPU temporarily stores data and instructions while they are being processed?

a) Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)

b) Control Unit

c) Register Unit

d) Memory Unit

C] Structure of Instructions in CPU

1. What is the role of the opcode in an instruction set architecture?

a) It specifies the memory address of the instruction.

b) It indicates the operation to be performed by the CPU.

c) It stores the result of the operation.

d) It determines the data type of the instruction.

2. Which component of the instruction format specifies the location of the data operands?

a) Opcode

b) Addressing mode

c) Control signals

d) Register specifier

3. In a RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Computing) architecture, what is the typical length of an instruction?

a) 8 bits

b) 16 bits

c) 32 bits

d) 64 bits

4. What does the term "immediate addressing mode" refer to in CPU instructions?

a) The instruction specifies the memory address directly.

b) The instruction contains the data itself as part of the instruction.

c) The instruction uses an index register to access memory.

d) The instruction involves a jump to a different memory location.

5. Which component of the CPU interprets and executes instructions stored in the instruction register?

a) Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)

b) Control Unit (CU)

c) Memory Unit (MU)

d) Input/Output Unit (IOU)

D] Input/Output Devices

1. Which of the following is an input device?

a) Printer

c) Keyboard

b) Monitor

d) Speaker

2. What is the primary function of a scanner?

a) Produce hard copies of digital documents

b) Capture and convert printed text or images into digital format

c) Input commands into the computer

d) Display visual output on a screen

3. Which device is commonly used for both input and output purposes?

a) Touchscreen

c) Mouse

b) Printer

d) Headphones

4. What is the function of a microphone as an input device?

a) Captures sound and converts it into digital signals

c) Prints documents

b) Displays visual information on a screen

d) Scans images and text

5. Which of the following is an example of an output device?

a) Mouse

c) Projector

b) Keyboard

d) Scanner

E] Computer Memory

1. Which type of computer memory is volatile and loses its data when the power is turned off?

a) RAM
b) ROM
c) Cache Memory
d) Virtual Memory

2. What is the primary function of ROM (Read-Only Memory) in a computer system?

a) It stores data and programs temporarily during processing.
b) It provides fast access to frequently used data and instructions.
c) It stores essential system instructions that are not intended to be changed.
d) It stores data and programs for long-term storage.

3. Which type of memory is used by the CPU to temporarily store data and instructions during processing?

a) Cache Memory
b) Virtual Memory
c) RAM
d) ROM

4. What is the purpose of virtual memory in a computer system?

a) To provide additional storage space for data and programs when physical memory is insufficient.
b) To store frequently accessed data and instructions for faster processing.
c) To permanently store system instructions that cannot be changed.
d) To temporarily store data and instructions during processing.

5. Which memory hierarchy level typically has the fastest access speed?

a) Secondary Storage
b) RAM
c) Cache Memory
d) Virtual Memory

F] Memory Organization

1. What is the smallest unit of data storage in computer memory?

a) Bit

b) Byte

c) Kilobyte

d) Megabyte

2. Which memory organization technique allows faster access to recently accessed data by storing it in a smaller, faster memory?

a) Virtual Memory

b) Cache Memory

c) Random Access Memory (RAM)

d) Read-Only Memory (ROM)

3. Which type of memory is non-volatile and retains its data even when the power is turned off?

a) RAM

b) Cache Memory

c) ROM

d) Virtual Memory

4. What is the purpose of memory mapping in computer architecture?

a) To allocate memory dynamically based on program requirements

b) To organize memory into logical blocks for efficient access

c) To translate virtual memory addresses into physical memory addresses

d) To compress data to reduce memory usage

5. In a Von Neumann architecture, what is the characteristic of the memory used for storing both data and program instructions?

a) It is volatile and temporary.

b) It is non-volatile and permanent.

c) It is separate from the CPU.

d) It is divided into cache and RAM.

G] Back Up Devices

1. Which of the following is an example of a removable backup storage device?

a) Solid State Drive (SSD)

b) External Hard Disk Drive (HDD)

c) Magnetic Tape

d) Optical Disc (e.g., CD/DVD)

2. What is the primary advantage of using cloud storage for backups?

a) Lower cost compared to traditional backup devices

b) Faster data transfer speeds

c) Increased physical security of data

d) Accessibility from anywhere with an internet connection

3. Which backup method involves copying all selected files and data every time a backup is performed?

a) Incremental Backup

b) Differential Backup

c) Full Backup

d) Mirror Backup

4. Which backup device offers the highest storage capacity among the options listed below?

a) USB Flash Drive

b) External Hard Disk Drive (HDD)

c) Magnetic Tape

d) Blu-ray Disc

5. What is the purpose of using RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) for backup?

a) To increase data transfer speeds

b) To provide fault tolerance and redundancy

c) To reduce the risk of data corruption

d) To compress backup files for efficient storage

H] System Software

1. Which of the following is an example of system software?

a) Microsoft Word

b) Adobe Photoshop

c) Windows Operating System

d) Google Chrome

2. What is the primary function of an operating system (OS) in a computer system?

a) Word processing

b) Managing hardware resources and providing a user interface

c) Editing images

d) Web browsing

3. Which utility program is used to protect a computer system from malware and viruses?

a) Disk Defragmenter

b) File Explorer

c) Antivirus Software

d) Text Editor

4. What role does a device driver play in system software?

a) It provides security updates for the operating system.

b) It manages the communication between hardware devices and the operating system.

c) It optimizes system performance by rearranging files on the hard drive.

d) It edits text files and documents.

5. Which component of system software is responsible for managing and allocating system resources such as memory and CPU time?

a) Device Manager

b) Task Manager

c) Control Panel

d) Kernel

I] Application Software

1. Which of the following is an example of application software?

a) Microsoft Windows

b) Google Chrome

c) Adobe Photoshop

d) Device drivers

2. What is the primary purpose of spreadsheet software?

a) Editing images

b) Creating and manipulating numerical data in tabular form

c) Writing documents

d) Managing emails

3. Which type of software is used to create and edit documents with formatted text and images?

a) Presentation software

b) Database software

c) Word processing software

d) Graphic design software

4. What is the primary function of email clients such as Microsoft Outlook and Gmail?

a) Creating and editing spreadsheets

b) Organizing and managing email messages

c) Designing web pages

d) Editing videos

5. Which software category includes programs like Adobe Illustrator and CorelDRAW, used for creating vector graphics?

a) Spreadsheet software

b) Presentation software

c) Graphic design software

d) Video editing software

J] Basics of Internet

1. What is the protocol used for transmitting web pages over the Internet?

a) FTP (File Transfer Protocol)

b) HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)

c) SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)

d) TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)

2. Which of the following is NOT a web browser?

a) Google Chrome

b) Mozilla Firefox

c) Internet Explorer

d) Microsoft Word

3. What is the function of a URL (Uniform Resource Locator)?

a) It identifies the type of content being transmitted.

b) It specifies the location of a web page or resource on the Internet.

c) It encrypts data for secure transmission over the Internet.

d) It compresses files to reduce their size for faster transfer.

4. Which organization is responsible for assigning IP addresses and managing domain names on the Internet?

a) IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

b) ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers)

c) ISP (Internet Service Provider)

d) NSA (National Security Agency)

5. What does the term "HTML" stand for in the context of web development?

a) Hyper Text Markup Language

b) High Transmission Multiplexing Language

c) Hierarchical Task Management Language

d) Human Technical Modulation Language

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