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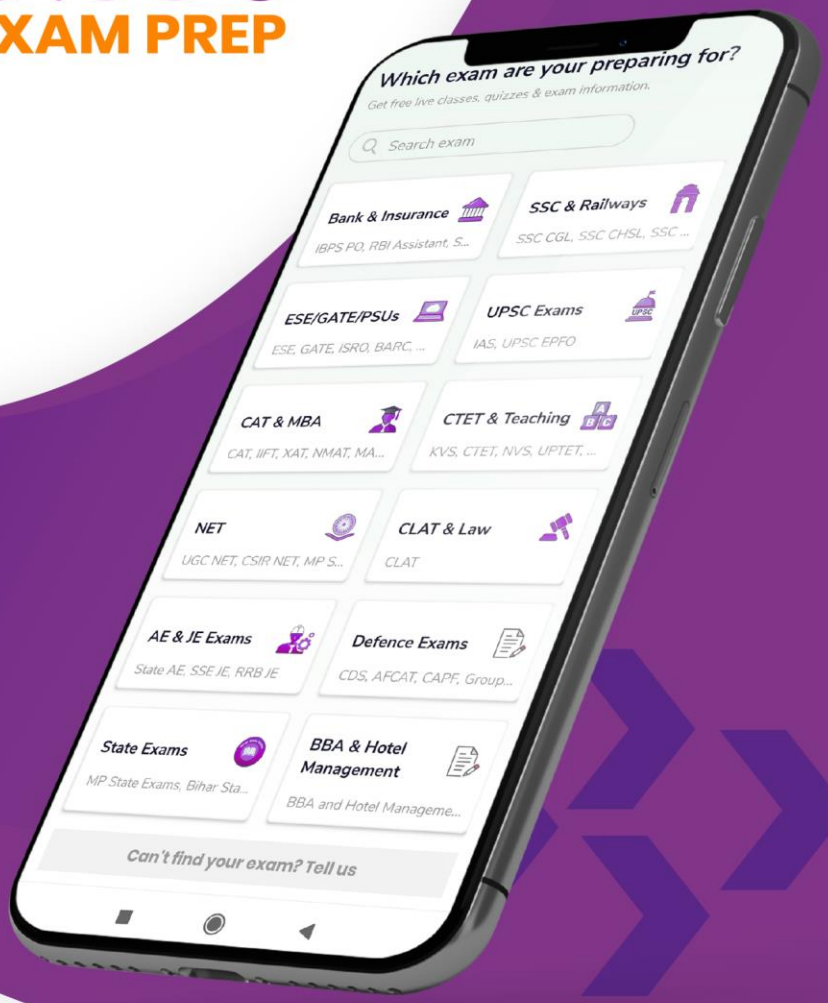

50+ Computer Awareness Questions PDF (English)

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1.'C' language is a
A. Low level language
B. High level language
C. Machine level language
D. Assembly level language

2.The speed of the processor of a computer is measured in which of the following unit?
A. BPS
B. MIPS
C. Baud
D. IP

3.What MS-DOS command is used to create a sub-directory?
A. DIR/MK
B. MKDIR
C. CHDIR
D. RMDIR

4.CPU performance is often measured in :
A. GHz
B. MIPS
C. Band rate
D. GB

5.DTP stands for_____.
A. Daily Text Printing
B. Desk Top Publishing
C. Desk Top Printing
D. Daily Text Publishing

6._____ helps in remote login.
A. Telnet
B. Usenet
C. Milnet
D. Arpanet

7.The term _____ is often used to refer to the step-by-step procedure to solve a problem.
A. Algorithm
B. Flowchart
C. Pseudocode
D. Procedure

8.The term PC means ?
A. Private Computer
B. Personal Calculator
C. Professional Calculator
D. Personal Computer

9.The full form of PDF is_____
A. Programmed Document File
B. Portable Document File
C. Possible Document File
D. Portable Document Format

10.Processed data is known as _____.
A. Data
B. Information
C. Knowledge
D. Analysis

11.What is the base of the Octal Numeral System?
A. 8
B. 16
C. 32
D. 64
E. None of these

12.The command that merges the contents of one file to another is ?
A. APPEND
B. RENAME
C. RESTORE
D. ADD

13.The idea of the integrated circuit was first given by ?
A. Geoffrey Dummer
B. Federico Faggin
C. Tom kilbum
D. None of these

14._____ optical data storage is a technology where data is stored in multiple layers in the optical disc.
A. 3D
B. 30D
C. 300D
D. 3000D

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15.The web uses the _____ to request and serve web pages and programs.
A. Hyper Text Marketing Language
B. Hyper Text Markup Language
C. Hotmail Text Markup Language
D. Home Text Markup Language

16.If you use a font that is not supported by a browser, then the next ?
A. Will be displayed using 'APRIL' font only
B. Will be displayed with a particular background
C. Will be displayed in the default font
D. Will not be displayed

17.Which one of the following converts assembly language into machine language?
A. Algorithm
B. Interpreter
C. Compiler
D. Assembler

18.Of the following, which is the fastest?
A. CD-ROM
B. RAM
C. Registers
D. Cache

19.The indentations on CDs and DVDs are called
A. Pits
B. Clusters
C. Tracks
D. Lands

20.In HTML, <B> and </B> tags display the enclosed text in ?
A. Black color
B. Background
C. Bold
D. Bright

21.A place through which, data can enter or leave a computer is called
A. Bus
B. Dock
C. Mouse
D. Port

22.One byte consists of _____
A. One bit
B. Four bits
C. Eight bits
D. Ten bits

23.DNS is a networking term that refers to?
A. Domain Name System
B. Digital Network Services
C. Disk Numbering Sequence
D. Data Number System

24.Who invented logarithms?
A. Eden Snowden
B. Larry Page
C. Thomas Edison
D. John Napier

25.How many layers are there in the OSI networking model?
A. 13
B. 11
C. 9
D. 7

26.How many GB is equal to 1 TB?
A. 128
B. 256
C. 512
D. 1024

27.A computer language that expresses the presentation of structured documents, such as CSS, is called _____.
A. Command Language
B. Machine Language
C. Markup Language
D. Style Sheet Language

28.Unix operating system was developed in 1970s by
A. Moto Labs
B. Microsoft Labs
C. IBM Labs
D. Bell Labs

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29.Which of the following is not a hardware?
A. Processor chip
B. Printer
C. Mouse
D. Java

30.How many bytes are equal to one kilobyte?
A. 1050
B. 1000
C. 976
D. 1024

31.A collection of HTML pages makes up the_____
A. Hyperlinks
B. Hypertext
C. World Wide Web
D. Hypermedia

32.A hybrid computer is the one having features of?
A. Super and micro computers
B. Mini and micro computers
C. Analog and digital computers
D. Super and mini computers

33.Virus in a computer is a ?
A. Chemical that attacks silicon
B. Micro-organism that disturbs integrated circuits
C. Program that damages the computer software
D. None of the above

34.A new technology which provides the ability to create an artificial world and have people interact with it is called?
A. Televirtuality
B. Virtual reality
C. Alternate reality
D. 3-D reality

35.The time between program input and output is called _____.
A. Turnaround time
B. Waiting time
C. Execution time
D. Delay time

36.How many bits does an IP address contain?
A. 64 bits
B. 32 Bits
C. 111 Bits
D. 256 Bits

37.The transfer of data from one application to another in a computer system is known as
A. Dynamic Data Exchange
B. Dodgy Data Exchange
C. Dogmatic Data Exchange
D. Dynamic Disk Exchange

38.A set of instructions executed directly by a computer's central processing unit is _____.
A. Command Language
B. Machine Language
C. Markup Language
D. Style Sheet Language

39.Which company developed Java?
A. Microsoft
B. Sun
C. Novell
D. Oracle

40.In Microsoft Excel, the _____() function returns the smallest value among the values passed as arguments.
A. LEAST
B. LESS
C. MIN
D. LOW

41._____ is a series of supercomputers designed and assembled by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) in Pune, India.
A. PARAM
B. SHAKTI
C. TITAN

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D. VIGYAN

42.Which one of the following acts as a mediator between the user's program and the hardware?
A. Operating System
B. Browser
C. Compiler
D. Editor

43.Which one of the following is a **system software?**
A. Database programs
B. Word processors
C. Spreadsheets
D. Compilers

44.Every bank branch is given a unique MICR code and which helps the RBI to identify the bank branch and speed up the clearing process. The MICR code consists of how many digits?
A. 11
B. 9
C. 8
D. 6
E. 10

45.Programs stored in a ROM are called ?
A. Software
B. Freeware
C. Firmware
D. None of these

46.While the computer executes a program, the program is held in ?
A. RAM
B. ROM
C. Hard Disk
D. Floppy Disk

47.The computer memory holds data ?
A. Bytes
B. Program
C. Registers
D. Bits

48.A computer cannot ''boot'' if it does not have which of the following?
A. Compiler
B. Loader
C. Operating system
D. Assembler

49.C, BASIC, COBOL and Java are examples of _____ language.
A. Low-level
B. Computer
C. System programming
D. High level

50.The term 'PC - XT refers to _____.
A. Personal Computer External Technology
B. Personal Computer Extended Technology
C. Personal Computer Expanded Technology
D. Personal Computer Embedded Technology

51.
What is the process of defining tables called ?
A. Data definition
B. Data Normalisation
C. Index definition
D. Data administration

52.What is the mascot of Linux Operating System?
A. Bear
B. Penguin
C. Lion
D. Whale

53.Which of the following errors are identified by the compiler?
A. Logical Errors
B. Hardware Errors
C. Language Errors
D. Image Errors

54.ROM in computer science stands for?
A. Random Only Memory

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B. Read Out Memory
C. Read Only Memory
D. Rotation Only Memory

55._____ tells the computer's memory, arithmetic/logic unit and input and output devices how to respond to a program's instructions.
A. Storage Unit
B. Input Device
C. Control Unit
D. Logic Unit

56.In Microsoft Excel, the _____() function returns the largest value among the values passed as arguments.
A. HIGHEST
B. MORE
C. HIGH
D. MAX

###ANSWERS###

1. Ans. B.
- C is a general-purpose, imperative computer programming language, supporting structured programming, lexical variable scope and recursion, while a static type system prevents many unintended operations.
- By design, C provides constructs that map efficiently to typical machine instructions, and therefore it has found lasting use in applications that had formerly been coded in assembly language, including operating systems, as well as various application software for computers ranging from super computers to embedded systems. C was originally developed by Dennis Ritchie between 1969 and 1973 at AT&T Bell Labs.

2. Ans. B.
Processor's speed of a computer is measured in various ways:
- **MIPS** - Million Instructions Per Second
- **Flops** -Floating-point operations per second

The clock speed of computers is usually measured in megahertz (MHz) or gigahertz (GHz).

3. Ans. B.
- The *MKDIR command* is used to create new directories.
- A directory, referred to as a folder in some operating systems, appears to the user.
- RD (or RMDIR) *command* is used to Remove (or delete) a directory or subdirectory

4. Ans. A.
- Computer performance is characterized by the amount of useful work accomplished by a computer system or computer network compared to the time and resources used.
- CPU performance is often measured in GHz.

5. Ans. B.
- Desktop publishing (abbreviated DTP) is the creation of documents using page layout skills on a personal computer.
- Desktop publishing software can generate layouts and produce typographic quality text and images comparable to traditional typography and printing. This technology allows individuals, businesses, and other organizations to self-publish a wide range of printed matter.

6. Ans. A.
- Telnet is a user command and an underlying TCP/IP protocol for accessing remote computers.
- Through Telnet, an administrator or another user can access someone else's computer remotely. Telnet helps in remote login.

7. Ans. A.
- The term algorithm is often used to refer to the step-by-step procedure to solve a problem
- An algorithm is a procedure or formula for solving a problem.

8. Ans. D.
- A personal computer (PC) is a small, relatively inexpensive computer designed for an individual user. home, the most

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popular use for personal computers is for playing games.
- Businesses use personal computers for word processing, accounting, desktop publishing, and for running spreadsheet and database management applications.

9. Ans. D.
- Full form of PDF is **Portable Document Format.**
- It is a file format for storing documents on a computer. Each PDF file consists of a complete description of a fixed-layout document.

10. Ans. B.
- **Data** in terms of Computer is any collection of numbers, characters or other symbols that can be input into a computer and processed.
- Data on its own has no meaning or context, it's only after processing by a computer that data takes on some meaning and becomes **Information.**

11. Ans. A.
- The base of the Octal Numeral System is 8.
- Octal system uses digit from 0 to 7.
- Octal numerals can be made from binary numerals by grouping consecutive binary digits into groups of three.

12. Ans. A.
- The command that merges the contents of one file to another is APPEND.
- This is an MS DOS command which is similar to the PATH command , that enables a user to open files in a specified directory a if they were in the current directory.

13. Ans. A.

The idea of the integrated circuit was first conceived by a radar scientist working for the Royal Radar Establishment of the Ministry of Defence, **Geoffrey W.A. Dummer.**
- Dummer presented the first public description of an integrated circuit at the Symposium on Progress in Quality Electronic Components in Washington, D.C. on 7 May 1952.

14. Ans. A.
- 3D optical data storage is a form of optical data storage in which information can be recorded or read with three-dimensional resolution.
- Data recording and readback are achieved by focusing lasers within the medium.
- The disc contains many layers of information, each at a different depth in the media and each consisting of a DVD-like spiral track.

15. Ans. B.
- Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. With Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript, it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the World Wide Web.
- Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render them into multimedia web pages.
- HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

16. Ans. C.
- If you use a font that is not supported by a browser, then the next will be displayed in the default font. Web-safe fonts are fonts likely to be present on a wide range of computer systems, and used by Web content authors to increase the likelihood that content displays in their chosen font.
- If a visitor to a Web site does not have the specified font, their browser tries to select a similar alternative, based on the author-specified fallback fonts and generic families or it uses font substitution defined in the visitor's operating system.

17. Ans. D.

- An assembly language (or assembler language) is a low-level programming language for a computer, or other programmable device, in which there is a very strong (generally one-to-one) correspondence between the language and the architecture's machine code instructions.

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- Each assembly language is specific to particular computer architecture, in contrast to most high-level programming languages, which are generally portable across multiple architectures, but require interpreting or compiling.

- Assembly language is converted into executable machine code by a utility program referred to as an assembler; the conversion process is referred to as assembly, or assembling the code.

18. Ans. C.
A register is a very small amount of very fast memory that is built into the CPU in order to speed up its operation by providing quick access to commonly used values.
19. Ans. A.
- CD/DVD data is represented as tiny indentations known as **"pits"**, encoded in a spiral track moulded into the top of the polycarbonate layer.
- Pit is used to record information.
20. Ans. C.
- The markup language is made up of tags such as <B> which requests text that follows to be in **bold type**.
- This bolding is turned off by the inverse markup tag </B>. In writing a tag, the case of the letters in the tag name is unimportant so that <B> and <b> represent the same tag.
21. Ans. D.
- A port is a place where data can enter or leave the computer through some attached device.
- The port is used to refer to both physical connections and their software address.The OS manages the use of the ports.
22. Ans. C.
- A bit is the basic unit of information in computing and digital communications.
- The byte is a unit of digital information that most commonly consists of eight bits.
23. Ans. A.
- DNS refers to the Domain Name system.
- It is an Internet service that translates domain names into IP addresses. These domain names are alphabetic for they are easier to remember, however the Internet network, is really based on IP addresses.
- What it means that every time one uses a domain name, DNS service would translate the name into the corresponding IP address to locate the search subject.
24. Ans. D.
Logarithms were invented independently by John Napier, a Scotsman. Napier's logarithms were published in 1614.
25. Ans. D.
- There are 7 layers in the OSI networking layers.
- Application layer, presentation layer, session layer, transport layer, network layer, data-link layer and the physical layer are the 7 OSI networking model layers.
26. Ans. D.
- 1024 Gigabytes is equal to 1Terabyte.
- The prefix Tera represents the fourth power of 1000, and means 10^{12} or one trillion bytes. The prefix Giga represents 10 to the power of 9 bytes.
27. Ans. D.
- A style sheet language is a computer language that expresses the presentation of structured documents such as cascading style sheet to style documents of HTML, XUL, SVG.
- The similar contents in the documents can be used for various presentations by using CSS to have greater control over presentations.
28. Ans. D.
- The Unix operating system was developed in the 1970s at the Bell Labs research centre by Ken Thompson, Dennis Ritchie and others.
- It is a family of multitasking, multiuser computer operating systems.
29. Ans. D.

- Java is a **set of several computer software and specifications** developed by Sun Microsystems, later acquired by

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Oracle Corporation, that provides a system for developing application software and deploying it in a cross-platform computing environment.

- Java is used in a wide variety of computing platforms from embedded devices and mobile phones to enterprise servers and supercomputers.

30. Ans. D.
- The kilobyte is a multiple of the unit byte for digital information.
- In some fields of information technology kilobyte has traditionally used to denote **1024 (2^{10})** bytes, which arises from binary exponentiation common to digital circuitry.

31. Ans. C.
- A collection of HTML pages makes up the World Wide Web. The World Wide Web (www) is an information space where documents and other web resources are identified by URLs, interlinked by hypertext links, and can be accessed via the Internet. It has become known simply as the Web.
- The World Wide Web was central to the development of the Information Age and is the primary tool billions of people use to interact on the Internet.

32. Ans. C.
- Hybrid computers are computers that exhibit features of analog computers and digital computers.
- The digital component normally serves as the controller and provides logical and numerical operations, while the analog component often serves as a solver of differential equations and other mathematically complex equations.
- The advantages of analog computers are that they show the solutions in a simple and graphical manner in little time. In a digital computer the real time changes require complex programming and graphical programs.

Hence option C is the right answer.

33. Ans. C.
- A computer virus is a malware program that, when executed, replicates by inserting copies of itself into other computer programs, data files, or the boot sector of the hard drive; when this replication succeeds, the affected areas are then said to be "infected".

34. Ans. B.
- **Virtual Reality (VR)**, which can be referred to as immersive multimedia or computer-simulated life, replicates an environment that simulates physical presence in places in the real world or imagined worlds and lets the user interact in that world.
- Virtual reality artificially creates sensory experiences, which can include sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste.

35. Ans. C.
- The time between program input and output is called Execution time.
- It makes up the last half of the instruction cycle.

36. Ans. B.
- An IP address has 32 bits. An Internet Protocol address is a numerical label assigned to all the devices which are connected to a computer network and uses the Internet for communication and helps in network interface identification and location addressing.
- Version 4 of internet protocol has 32 bits address, while the newer version 6 of internet protocol has 128 bit address.

37. Ans. A.
- The transfer of data from one application to another in a computer system is known as Dynamic Data Exchange.
- It does it using a client/server relationship in which a client application is sent to request information from a server application.
- It is mostly used in off the shelf software of windows and OS.

38. Ans. B.

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- A set of instruction executed directly by a computer's central processing unit is Machine Language.

- Each instruction performs a very specific task, such as a load, a jump, or an ALU operation on a unit of data in a CPU register or memory.

39. Ans. B.
- Java was developed by Sun Microsystems which was recently acquired by Oracle corporation.
- Java is a general-purpose computer programming language which is object-oriented and allows developers to "write once, run on all platforms without recompilation."

40. Ans. C.
- Microsoft Excel is a spreadsheet developed by Microsoft for Windows, macOS, Android and iOS.
- It features calculation, graphing tools, pivot tables, and a macro programming language called Visual Basic for Applications.
- The Excel MIN function returns the smallest value from a supplied set of numeric values.The syntax of the function is:MIN(number1, [number2], ...)where the number arguments are one or more numeric values (or arrays of numeric values), that you want to return the smallest value of.

41. Ans. A.
- PARAM is a series of supercomputers designed and assembled by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) in Pune, India.
- In this series, the latest machine is PARAM ISHAN. The PARAM series unveiled in 1991 with PARAM 8000.

42. Ans. A.
- The operating system keeps constant communication with the internal hardware (CPU, memory, storage devices, etc.) to provide efficient execution of other programs.
- This means it functions as a mediator between the hardware and software running within the operating system.

43. Ans. D.
- A compiler is a computer program that transforms a source code written in a programming language into another computer language.
- The name "compiler" is primarily used for programs that translate source code from a high-level programming language to a lower-level language. (e.g., assembly language or machine code).

So, option D is the correct answer.

44. Ans. B.
- Every bank branch is given a unique MICR code and this helps the RBI to identify the bank branch and speed up the clearing process.
- The MICR code has **nine** digits in it with every **three** digits signifying some important information about the transaction and the bank.

45. Ans. C.
- In electronic systems and computing, firmware is a type of software that provides control, monitoring and data manipulation of engineered products and systems. Typical examples of devices containing firmware are embedded systems (such as traffic lights, consumer appliances, and digital watches), computers, computer peripherals, mobile phones, and digital cameras.
- The firmware contained in these devices provides the low-level control program for the device. As of 2013, most firmware can be updated.

46. Ans. A.
- The computer does its primary work in a part of the machine we cannot see, a control center that converts data input to information output.
- This control center, called the central processing unit (CPU), is a highly complex, extensive set of electronic circuitry that executes stored program instructions.

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While the computer executes a program, the program is held in RAM.

47. Ans. B.

- Computer memory refers to the physical devices used to store programs (sequence of instructions) or data
- Before a program can run, the program is loaded from some storage medium into the memory.

48. Ans. C.

- An **operating system** (**OS**) is **system** software that manages computer hardware and software resources and provides common services for computer programs.
- The **operating system** is a component of the **system** software in a computer **system**. Application programs usually require an **operating system** to function.

49. Ans. D.

- Ultimately, programs written in a high-level language must be translated into machine language by a compiler or interpreter.
- The first high-level programming languages were designed in the 1950s. Now there are dozens of different languages, including Ada, Algol,BASIC, COBOL, C, C++, FORTRAN, LISP, Pascal, and Prolog.

50. Ans. B.

Personal Computer Extended Technology or PC – XT is a class of personal computers released by IBM in 1983.

51. Ans. A.

Data definition is the Creation, modification, and removal of definitions that define the organization of the data.

52. Ans. B.

- The mascot of Linux operating system is penguin.
- The mascot of Linux penguin is known as TUX and the concept of mascot was invented by Linux Torvald. Recently, linux has decided to change its mascot to FOSS.

53. Ans. A.

In computer programming, a logical erroris a bug in a program that causes it to operate incorrectly, but not to terminate abnormally (or crash). It produces unintended or undesired output or other behavior. These errors are found by compiler when something goes wrong with your program, and you can't even try to execute it.

54. Ans. C.

- ROM in computer science is abbreviated as Read Only Memory. It is a built-in computer memory containing data permanently that normally can only be read, not written to.
- It contains the programming that allows your computer to be "booted up" each time when turned on.

55. Ans. C.

- Control unit tells the computer's memory, arithmetic/logic unit and input and output devices how to respond to a program's instructions.
- A CU component is considered the processor brain because it issues orders to just about everything and ensures correct instruction execution.

56. Ans. D.

- Microsoft Excel is a spreadsheet developed by Microsoft for Windows, macOS, Android and iOS.
- It features calculation, graphing tools, pivot tables, and a macro programming language called Visual Basic for Applications.
- The Excel MAX function returns the largest value from a supplied set of numeric values. The syntax of the function is: MAX (number1, [number2], ...)where the number arguments are one or more numeric values (or arrays of numeric values), that you want to return the largest value of.

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