

**SBI+IBPS Computer Capsule-1**

1. UNIVAC i
  - A) Universal Automatic Computer
  - B) Universal Array Computer
  - C) Unique Automatic Computer
  - D) Unvalued Automatic Computer
2. The basic operations performed by a computer are
  - A) Arithmetic operation
  - B) Logical operation
  - C) Storage and relative
  - D) All the above
3. The two major types of computer chips are
  - A) External memory chip
  - B) Primary memory chip
  - C) Microprocessor chip
  - D) Both b and c
4. Microprocessors as switching devices are for which generation computers
  - A) First Generation
  - B) Second Generation
  - C) Third Generation
  - D) Fourth Generation
5. What is the main difference between a mainframe and a super computer?
  - A) Super computer is much larger than mainframe computers
  - B) Super computers are much smaller than mainframe computers
  - C) Supercomputers are focused to execute few programs as fast as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute as many programs concurrently
  - D) Supercomputers are focused to execute as many programs as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute few programs as fast as possible.
6. ASCII and EBCDIC are the popular character coding systems. What does EBCDIC stand for?
  - A) Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
  - B) Extended Bit Code Decimal Interchange Code
  - C) Extended Bit Case Decimal Interchange Code
  - D) Extended Binary Case Decimal Interchange Code
7. The brain of any computer system is
  - A) ALU
  - B) Memory
  - C) CPU
  - D) Control unit
8. Storage capacity of magnetic disk depends on
  - A) tracks per inch of surface
  - B) bits per inch of tracks
  - C) disk pack in disk surface
  - D) All of above
9. The two kinds of main memory are:
  - A) Primary and secondary
  - B) Random and sequential
  - C) ROM and RAM
  - D) All of above
10. A storage area used to store data to a compensate for the difference in speed at which the different units can handle data is
  - A) Memory
  - B) Buffer
  - C) Accumulator
  - D) Address
11. Computer is free from timesome and boardroom. We call it
  - A) Accuracy
  - B) Reliability
  - C) Diligence
  - D) Versatility
12. Integrated Circuits (ICs) are related to which generation of computers?
  - A) First generation
  - B) Second generation
  - C) Third generation
  - D) Fourth generation
13. CD-ROM is a
  - A) Semiconductor memory
  - B) Memory register
  - C) Magnetic memory
  - D) None of above
14. A hybrid computer
  - A) Resembles digital computer
  - B) Resembles analogue computer
  - C) Resembles both a digital and analogue computer
  - D) None of the above
15. Which type of computers uses the 8-bit code called EBCDIC?
  - A) Minicomputers
  - B) Microcomputers
  - C) Mainframe computers
  - D) Super computer
16. The ALU of a computer responds to the commands coming from
  - A) Primary memory
  - B) Control section
  - C) External memory
  - D) Cache memory
17. Chief component of first generation computer was
  - A) Transistors
  - B) Vacuum Tubes and Valves
  - C) Integrated Circuits
  - D) None of above
18. To produce high quality graphics (hardcopy) in color, you would want to use a/n
  - A) RGB monitor
  - B) Plotter
  - C) Ink-jet printer
  - D) Laser printer
19. What are the stages in the compilation process?
  - A) Feasibility study, system design and testing
  - B) Implementation and documentation
  - C) Lexical Analysis, syntax analysis, and code generation
  - D) None of the above
20. Which of the following IC was used in third generation of computers?
  - A) SSI
  - B) MSI
  - C) LSI
  - D) Both a and b
21. The main electronic component used in first generation computers was
  - A) Transistors
  - B) Vacuum Tubes and Valves
  - C) Integrated Circuits
  - D) None of above
22. A dumb terminal has
  - A) an embedded microprocessor
  - B) extensive memory
  - C) independent processing capability
  - D) a keyboard and screen
23. One millisecond is
  - A) 1 second
  - B) 10th of a seconds
  - C) 1000th of a seconds
  - D) 10000th of a seconds
24. The output quality of a printer is measured by
  - A) Dot per sq. inch
  - B) Dot per inch
  - C) Dots printed per unit time
  - D) All of the above
25. Which of the following was a special purpose computer?
  - A) ABC
  - B) ENIAC
  - C) EDVAC
  - D) All of the above
26. What was the computer invented by Attanasoff and Clifford?
  - A) Mark I
  - B) ABC
  - C) Z3
  - D) None of above
27. Which of the following storage devices can store maximum amount of data?
  - A) Floppy Disk
  - B) Hard Disk
  - C) Compact Disk
  - D) Magneto Optic Disk
28. Which computer was considered the first electronic computer until 1973 when court invalidated the patent?
  - A) ENIAC
  - B) MARK I
  - C) Z3
  - D) ABC
29. A physical connection between the microprocessor memory and other parts of the microcomputer is known as
  - A) Path
  - B) Address bus
  - C) Route
  - D) All of the above
30. High density double sided floppy disks could store \_\_\_\_\_ of data
  - A) 1.40 MB
  - B) 1.44 GB
  - C) 1.40 GB
  - D) 1.44 MB
31. A high quality CAD system uses the following for printing drawing and graphs
  - A) Dot matrix printer
  - B) Digital plotter
  - C) Line printer
  - D) All of the above
32. Which of the following is not an input device?
  - A) OCR
  - B) Optical scanners
  - C) Voice recognition device
  - D) COM (Computer Output to Microfilm)
33. The accuracy of the floating-point numbers representable in two 16-bit words of a computer is approximately
  - A) 16 digits
  - B) 6 digits
  - C) 9 digits
  - D) All of above
34. In most of the IBM PCs, the CPU, the device drivers, memory, expansion slots and active components are mounted on a single board. What is the name of the board?
  - A) Motherboard
  - B) Daughterboard
  - C) Breadboard
  - D) Fatherboard
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  - C) Daughter board
  - D) Grandmother board
36. Magnetic disks are the most popular medium for
  - A) Direct access
  - B) Sequential access
  - C) Both of above
  - D) None of above

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37. A technique used by codes to convert an analog signal into a digital bit stream is known as  
A) Pulse code modulation B) Pulse stretcher  
C) Query processing D) Queue management
38. Regarding a VDU, Which statement is more correct?  
A) It is an output device B) It is an input device  
C) It is a peripheral device D) It is hardware item
39. 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
40. When was vacuum tube invented?  
A) 1900 B) 1906 C) 1910 D) 1880
41. Which of the following produces the best quality graphics reproduction?  
A) Laser printer B) Ink jet printer C) Plotter D) Dot matrix printer
42. Computers with 80286 microprocessor is  
A) XT computer B) AT computers C) PS/2 computer D) None of above
43. An application suitable for sequential processing is  
A) Processing of grades B) Payroll processing  
C) Both a and b D) All of above
44. Which of the following is not processing?  
A) arranging B) manipulating C) calculating D) gathering
45. The digital computer was developed primarily in  
A) USSR B) Japan C) USA D) UK
46. Software in computer  
A) Enhances the capabilities of the hardware machine B) Increase the speed of central processing unit C) Both of above D) None of above
47. Today's computer giant IBM was earlier known by different name which was changes in 1924. What was that name?  
A) Tabulator Machine Co. B) Computing Tabulating Recording Co. C) The Tabulator Ltd.  
D) International Computer Ltd.
48. Before a disk drive can access any sector record, a computer program has to provide the record's disk address. What information does this address specify?  
A) Track number B) Sector number C) Surface number D) All of above
49. The arranging of data in a logical sequence is called  
A) Sorting B) Classifying C) Reproducing D) Summarizing
50. What is the responsibility of the logical unit in the CPU of a computer?  
A) To produce result B) To compare numbers  
C) To control flow of information D) To do math's works
51. Abacus was the first  
A) electronic computer B) mechanical computer C) electronic calculator D) mechanical calculator
52. If in a computer, 16 bits are used to specify address in a RAM, the number of addresses will be  
A) 216 B) 65,536 C) 64K D) Any of the above
53. Instructions and memory address are represented by  
A) Character code B) Binary codes  
C) Binary word D) Parity bit
54. The terminal device that functions as a cash register, computer terminal, and OCR reader is the:  
A) Data collection terminal B) OCR register terminal C) Video Display terminal D) POS terminal
55. A set of flip flops integrated together is called  
A) Counter B) Adder C) Register D) None of the above
56. People often call as the brain of computer system  
A) Control Unit B) Arithmetic Logic Unit  
C) Central Processing Unit D) Storage Unit
57. Which is used for manufacturing chips?  
A) Bus B) Control unit C) Semiconductors D) A and b only
58. The value of each bead in heaven is  
A) 1 B) 3 C) 5 D) 7
59. The first computer introduced in Nepal was  
A) IBM 1400 B) IBM 1401 C) IBM 1402 D) IBM1402
60. Mnemonic a memory trick is used in which of the following language?  
A) Machine language B) Assembly language C) High level language D) None of above
61. Instruction in computer languages consists of  
A) OPCODE B) OPERAND C) Both of above D) None of above
62. Which generation of computer is still under development  
A) Fourth Generation B) Fifth Generation  
C) Sixth Generation D) Seventh Generation
63. A register organized to allow to move left or right operations is called a  
A) Counter B) Loader C) Adder D) Shift register
64. Which was the most popular first generation computer?  
A) IBM 650 B) IBM 360 C) IBM 1130 D) IBM 2700
65. Which is considered a direct entry input device?  
A) Optical scanner B) Mouse and digitizer C) Light pen  
D) All of the above
66. A set of information that defines the status of resources allocated to a process is  
A) Process control B) ALU C) Register Unit D) Process description
67. Each set of Napier's bones consisted of rods.  
A) 5 B) 9 C) 11 D) 13
68. BCD is  
A) Binary Coded Decimal B) Bit Coded Decimal C) Binary Coded Digit D) Bit Coded Digit
69. When was the world's first laptop computer introduced in the market and by whom?  
A) Hewlett-Packard, 1980 B) Epson, 1981 C) Laplink Traveling Software Inc, 1982 D) Tandy Model-200, 1985
70. From which generation operating systems were developed?  
A) First B) Second C) Third D) Fourth
71. The first firm to mass-market a microcomputer as a personal computer was  
A) IBM B) Super UNIVAC C) Radio Shaks D) Data General Corporation
72. How many address lines are needed to address each machine location in a 2048 x 4 memory chip?  
A) 10 B) 11 C) 8 D) 12
73. Properly arranged data is called  
A) Field B) Words C) Information D) File
74. A computer consists of  
A) A central processing unit B) A memory C) Input and output unit D) All of the above
75. Why are vacuum tubes also called valves?  
A) Because they can amplify the weak signals and make them strong  
B) Because they can stop or allow the flow of current  
C) Both of above D) None of above
76. John Napier invented Logarithm in  
A) 1614 B) 1617 C) 1620 D) None of above
77. 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
78. What type of control pins are needed in a microprocessor to regulate traffic on the bus, in order to prevent two devices from trying to use it at the same time?  
A) Bus control B) Interrupts C) Bus arbitration D) Status
79. Where as a computer mouse moves over the table surface, the trackball is  
A) Stationary B) Difficult to move C) Dragged D) Moved in small steps
80. Which of the following is used as a primary storage device?  
A) Magnetic drum B) Hard Disks C) Floppy D) All of above

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1-A	2-D	3-D	4-D	5-C	6-A	7-C
8-D	9-C	10-B				
11-C	12-C	13-D	14-C	15-C	16-B	17-B
18-B	19-C	20-D				
21-B	22-D	23-C	24-B	25-A	26-B	27-B
28-A	29-B	30-D				
31-B	32-D	33-A	34-A	35-A	36-D	37-A
38-C	39-B	40-B				
41-C	42-B	43-C	44-D	45-C	46-A	47-B
48-D	49-A	50-B				
51-D	52-B	53-B	54-D	55-C	56-C	57-C
58-C	59-B	60-B				
61-C	62-B	63-D	64-A	65-D	66-D	67-C
68-A	69-B	70-C				
71-C	72-B	73-C	74-D	75-B	76-A	77-D
78-C	79-A	80-A				