

Competitive Exams: Computers MCQs (Practice-Test 18 of 21)

1. Machine language is the only language that the computer can directly execute and is different for each type of
 - a. hardware computer only
 - b. supercomputer only
 - c. computer
 - d. none of the above

2. The three categories of programming languages are: Machine language, assembly language
 - a. structured programming language
 - b. high-level languages
 - c. subprograms
 - d. none of the above

3. A computer can only execute instructions that are in
 - a. assembly language
 - b. machine language
 - c. job control program
 - d. none of the above

4. The job control program translates the job control commands written by a programmer into
 - a. high-level language
 - b. assembly language
 - c. machine language
 - d. none of the above

5. Application programs are the programs that meet

- a. machine language needs
 - b. job control program needs
 - c. user's needs
 - d. none of the above
6. When computers were first developed, machine language was the only way they could
- a. be programmed
 - b. not be programmed
 - c. both A & B
 - d. none of the above
7. Often assembly language instructions will execute faster than those written in
- a. machine language
 - b. high-level language
 - c. Pascal
 - d. none of the above
8. Pascal can be used to write a wide variety of programs, from those that are highly scientific to those that are strongly
- a. business oriented
 - b. general oriented
 - c. source oriented
 - d. none of the above
9. In Pascal, there is no limit to the length of an identifier, but some compilers only recognize the
- a. four characters in the identifier
 - b. three characters in the identifier
 - c. eight characters in the identifier
 - d. none of the above
10. The formulation of user-defined identifiers should allow the rules for

- a. identifiers
- b. operations
- c. computer
- d. none of the above

11. A storage location whose value can change during program execution is referred to as

- a. integer
- b. variable
- c. zero integer
- d. none of the above

12. An integer is a signed or. Unsigned

- a. a few numbers
- b. only one number
- c. whole number
- d. none of the above

13. Variable of data type Boolean can represent only one of the two values

- a. zero and one
- b. true or false
- c. three or four
- d. none of the above

14. The data type char contains all of the characters that can be represented by a given

- a. identifier
- b. program
- c. computer system
- d. none of the above

15. The variable of type char can contain only a single character

- a. of all time

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- b. at a time
- c. at the beginning
- d. none of the above