Examrace

Competitive Exams: Computer Science MCQs (Practice_Test 4 of 6)

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1. Arithmetic and logic operations are the only types of instructions that the

   a. CPU is able to execute

   b. ALU is able to execute

   c. Hardware is able to execute

   d. none of the above

2. The primary storage unit also referred to as

   a. main memory, primary memory

   b. internal storage

   c. both A and B

   d. none of the above

3. In a national election, the records of all the votes cast for the office of President are data when these votes are tabulated and the final total is determined, the result is called

   a. Input

   b. information

   c. ALU

   d. none of the above

4. A given computer system can have

   a. only one input devices

   b. not more than two input devices

   c. many different input devices

   d. none of the above

5. Output devices; allow the user to examine the computer's output. Displaying output on the screen gives the user the results in a convenient, readable form; this output is referred to as

    a. hard copy

    b. soft copy

    c. input devices

    d. none of the above

6. As with input devices, a particular computer system can have

    a. only one output device

    b. only two output devices

    c. many different output devices

    d. none of the above

7. Disk and tape drives are commonly used

    a. hard copy

    b. soft copy

    c. secondary storage devices

    d. none of the above

8. A computer is a device for automatically carrying out a/an:

    a. information

    b. instructions

    c. program of instructions

    d. none of the above

9. One of the more modern programming languages is called:

    a. higher language

    b. Pascal

    c. Assembly language

    d. None of the above

10. Hardware consists of the actual

    a. components of the computer

    b. components of the computer system

    c. components of the software

    d. none of the above

11. The component of the computer system which perform processing functions is called the

    a. control unit

    b. main memory

    c. central processing unit (CPU)

    d. none of the above

12. The arithmetic unit (ALU) performs

    a. mathematics computations

    b. primary memory

    c. CPU

    d. none of the above

13. Peripheral devices can be divided into

    a. four general categories

    b. three general categories

    c. two general categories

    d. none of the above

14. Programs and data that are entered into a computer to be processed are called

    a. output

    b. input

    c. both A & B

    d. none of the above

15. When data is processed, or converted to some meaningful form, this is called

a. ALU

b. CPU

c. information

d. none of the above

16. In supercomputer, a machine must be capable of performing atleast

a. 5 million arithmetic operations per second

b. 10 million arithmetic operations per second

c. 20 million arithmetic operations per second

d. none of the above

17. For most business applications, the extremely high-speed processing capabilities of a super-computer

a. are. Necessary

b. are not necessary

c. both A & B

d. none of the above

18. Minicomputers manufactured today are more powerful than

a. supercomputer

b. mainframes

c. microcomputer

d. none of the above

19. Which of the following computer is currently the smallest and least costly computer

a. microcomputer

b. supercomputer

c. mainframes

d. none of the above

20. Some programs direct the computer in its own internal operations. These are called

a. software

b. system programs

c. application programs

d. none of the above

21. The communication between the CPU and external modules takes place via the

a. address only

b. data buses only

c. address and data buses

d. none of the above

22. The SET SELECTION clause indicates how to access to set

a. occurrence

b. a system

c. a software

d. none of the above

23. Once complied by the DBMS, the database scheme will be used to create and to control

a. system

b. data storage

c. a link

d. none of the above

24. The way, the occurrence of an owner is linked to the occurrence of its

a. relation

b. system

c. members

d. none of the above

25. The SOCRATE/CLIODDL can be used to define

a. records and file

b. relation

    c. schemes

    d. none of the above

26. In SOCRATE/CLIODDL one must specify the maximum numbers of occurrences for each

    a. link

    b. entity type

    c. scheme

    d. none of the above

27. An entity defines a block structure similar to

    a. hierarchical structure

    b. Pascal's record constructor

    c. scheme

    d. none of the above

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