CONTENTS

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF BANKING

INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

2. Which of the following exactly defines the computer ?

   (1) A machine which is light weight and used for calculations.
   (2) A unit record machine.
   (3) An electronic device that can store and process data to give desired outputs.
   (4) A programmed instruction machine.
   (5) None of these.

3. There are _____ major companies that manufacture processors.

   (1) One   (2) Two   (3) Three   (4) Many   (5) None of these

3. The _____ chip is used in Apple's new iMac computer.

   (1) G3   (2) Power   (3) Ultra   (4) Silicon   (5) None of these

4. Charles Babbage, a computer pioneer, designed two engines called Difference Engine and _____ engine.

   (1) Analytical   (2) Addition   (3) Steam   (4) Power   (5) None of these

5. _____ was the first electronic numerical integrator and calculator 300 times faster than humans and was built by John Mauchly and Presper Eckert at Pennsylvania.

   (1) ENIAC   (2) EDVAC   (3) EDSAC   (4) UNIVAC   (5) None of these

6. _____ is an example of the first generation computer.

   (1) ENIAC   (2) EDVAC   (3) EDSAC   (4) UNIVAC   (5) All of them

7. IBM 700 is an example of the _____ generation computer.

   (1) First   (2) Second   (3) Third   (4) Fourth   (5) Fifth

8. _____ generation computers used an operating system for the first time.

   (1) First   (2) Second   (3) Third   (4) Fourth   (5) Fifth

9. _____ generation computers used a technology that brought boom in the hardware industry by using VLSI (Very Large Scale Integrated Chips).

   (1) First   (2) Second   (3) Third   (4) Fourth   (5) Fifth

10. The CD-ROM was invented in _____ generation computers.

   (1) First   (2) Second   (3) Third   (4) Fourth   (5) Fifth

11. The Power book and Pentium Microprocessor were released in _____ generation computers.

   (1) Sixth   (2) Second   (3) Third   (4) Fourth   (5) Fifth

12. Personal computers are also called as _____.

   (1) Workstations   (2) Smart phones   (3) Mainframes
   (4) Microcomputers   (5) None of these

13. The most common type of personal computers is the _____.

(1) Desktop　　　　(2) Notebook　　　　(3) Workstation　　　　(4) Handheld　　　　(5) None of these

14. _____ are popular among scientists, engineers and animators who need a system with greater than average speed and the power to perform sophisticated tasks.

(1) Mainframes　　　(2) Workstations　　　(3) Internet　　　　(4) Laptops　　　　(5) None of these

15. Notebook computers are also called as _____.

(1) PCs　　　　(2) Laptops　　　　(3) Workstations　　　　(4) Mainframes　　　　(5) None of these

16. _____ represents the newest development in portable, full-featured computers.

(1) Notebook computers　　　(2) Handheld PCs　　　(3) Tablet PCs
(4) Workstation　　　(5) None of these

17. A popular type of handheld computers is the _____.

(1) Tablet PC　　　(2) Laptop　　　(3) Handheld PC
(4) PDA　　　(5) None of these

18. Some cellular phones double as miniature PCs and are called _____.

(1) Cell phones　　　(2) Advanced models　　　(3) Wi-Fi
(4) Smart phones　　　(5) None of these

19. The _____ is a powerful personal computer with special software and equipment that enables it to function as the primary computer in a network.

(1) Mainframe　　　(2) Network　server　　　(3) Work station
(4) Super computer　　　(5) None of　these

20. _____ computers are used in large organizations where many people frequently need to use the same data.

(1) Mainframe　　　(2) Network　server　　　(3) Work station
(4) Super computer　　　(5) None of　these

21. An airline's website for reservation of a seat is an example of a _____ computer.

(1) Mainframe　　　(2) Network　server　　　(3) Work station
(4) Super computer　　　(5) None of　these

22. Mid range computers means _____.

(1) Mainframe servers　　　(2) Network servers　　　(3) Minicomputers
(4) Super computers　　　(5) None of these

23. The most powerful and physically largest computer is a _____.

(1) Mainframe computer　　　(2) Network server　　　(3) Minicomputer
(4) Super computer　　　(5) None of these

TYPES AND COMPONENTS OF A COMPUTER SYSTEM

1. The physical components that make up a computer system like keyboard, mouse, monitor, processor, circuit board are called _____.

    (1) Periware   (2) Software   (3) Hardware   (4) Hindware   (5) None of these

2. The programs that control the computer system are called _____.

    (1) Periware   (2) Software   (3) Hardware   (4) Hindware   (5) None of these

3. Data means _____.

    (1) electronic spreadsheets   (2) any graph   (3) a piece of information
    (4) a password   (5) None of these

4. A computer system is not complete without a _____.

    (1) Printer   (2) Mouse   (3) Plotter   (4) User   (5) None of these

5. The information processing cycle consists of _____ part/parts.

    (1) One   (2) None   (3) Many
    (4) Cannot be determined   (5) None of these

6. What do you mean by Processing ?

    (1) Feeding the information.
    (2) Taking a print from an inkjet printer.
    (3) Converting raw data into useful information.
    (4) Typing with the help of a keyboard.
    (5) None of these.

7. The _____ is like the brain of the computer.

    (1) Screen   (2) CD   (3) Laser printer
    (4) Processor   (5) None of these

8. The _____ is a rigid rectangular card containing the circuitry that connects the processor to the other hardware.

    (1) Mother board   (2) Chip   (3) Punch card
    (4) User identity   (5) None of these

9. A personal computer's processor is usually a single chip or set of chips contained on a circuit board. It is referred to as the _____.

    (1) Chip board   (2) Central processing unit   (3) Uniprocessor
    (4) Microprocessor   (5) None of these

10. _____ is the computer's main memory.

    (1) Internal hard drive   (2) CD   (3) Electronic circuits
    (4) All of them   (5) None of these

11. The critical processing component in any computer is _____.

    (1) Memory devices   (2) DVD   (3) Printer
    (4) CD   (5) None of these

12. There are _____ most important types of memory.

    (1) two   (2) three   (3) four   (4) many   (5) None of these

13. Data is both written to and read from _____.

    (1) RAM   (2) ROM   (3) WRAM   (4) Flash memory (5) None of these

14. The most common measurement unit for describing a computer's memory is _____.

    (1) IQ   (2) terabyte   (3) byte   (4) petabyte   (5) None of these

15. _____ is the non-volatile memory in a computer.

    (1) RAM   (2) ROM   (3) WRAM   (4) Flash memory   (5) None of these

16. ROM contains some coding known as _____.

    (1) Data files   (2) BIOS   (3) ▉ erasable coding
    (4) System files   (5) None of these

17. The non-volatile chip that stores the date, time and system configuration is called _____.

    (1) metal oxide   (2) silicon   (3) CMOS
    (4) semiconductor   (5) None of these

18. _____ is where the user communicates with the operating system.

    (1) Media   (2) Interface   (3) Commands   (4) Graphics   (5) None of these

19. There are _____ main types of user interfaces.

    (1) two   (2) three   (3) four   (4) many   (5) None of these

20. A _____ requires a user to type in instructions in order to choose options from menus, open software.

    (1) Command Line Interface   (2) Graphical User Interface   (3) Program
    (4) Windows   (5) None of these

21. A _____ allows the user to interact with a computer.

    (1) Command Line Interface   (2) Graphical User Interface   (3) Laptop
    (4) Supercomputer   (5) None of these

22. Devices such as touch screen phones use _____ interaction, where fingers are in contact with the screen.

    (1) Interface   (2) Soft Screen   (3) Post-WIMP   (4) Pinching   (5) None of these

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INPUT DEVICES

1. An input device _____.

   (A) Accepts data and instructions from the user or from another computer.
   (B) Accepts and processes data received from the user.
   (C) Displays the processed data to the user.

   (1) Only (A) and (C)　　　　(2) Only (B) and (C)　　　　(3) Only (C)
   (4) Only (B)　　　　　　　　(5) None of these

2. A _____ is the most common input device which accepts letters, numbers and commands from the user.

   (1) Mouse　　　(2) Keyboard　　　(3) Flat screen　　　(4) Pointer　　　(5) None of these

3. The keyboards used in fast food restaurants, offices and shops are called _____.

   (1) Stylish keyboards　　　(2) Limited keyboard　　　(3) Concept keyboards
   (4) Concise keyboards　　　(5) None of these

4. Telephones and ATMs use _____.

   (1) Concise keyboards　　　(2) Numeric keypads　　　(3) Folding keyboards
   (4) Concept keyboards　　　(5) None of these

5. EPOS (Electronic Point Of Sale) terminals have _____ in case the barcode reader fails to read the barcode and the number has to be keyed in manually by the operator.

   (1) Concise keyboards　　　(2) Numeric keypads　　　(3) Folding keyboards
   (4) Concept keyboards　　　(5) None of these

6. A _____ is an example of a pointing device.

   (1) Mouse　　　(2) Pointer　　　(3) Cursor　　　(4) Screen saver　　　(5) None of these

7. Recent developments have produced the _____ mouse, where movement is detected by reflected light rather than the position of a moving ball.

   (1) Light　　　(2) Optical　　　(3) Hard　　　(4) Reflection　　　(5) None of these

8. One more variation in mouse is the _____ mouse, which is a wireless device.

   (1) Light　　　(2) Optical　　　(3) Cordless　　　(4) Wi-Fi　　　(5) None of these

9. _____ are in many laptop computers as pointing devices.

   (1) Touchpads　　　(2) Cordless mouse　　　(3) Sensitive screens
   (4) Tappads　　　(5) None of these

10. _____ are similar to a mouse, except that the ball is on the top of the device and the user controls the pointer on the screen by rotating the ball with the hand.

    (1) Touchpads　　　(2) Trackerballs　　　(3) Optical mouse
    (4) Cordless mouse　　　(5) None of these

11. _____ is/are used to control the operation of other devices remotely by using infra red signals.

    (1) Remote control　　　(2) Trackerball　　　(3) Sensors
    (4) Touchpads　　　(5) None of these