

#1. What does CPU stand for?

☐

1. Central Processing Unit

☐

2. Central Process Unit

☐

3. Computer Personal Unit

☐

4. Central Processor Unit

☐

5. Central Personal Unit

#2. Which of the following is a volatile memory?

☐

1. ROM

☐

2. Flash memory

☐

3. RAM

☐

4. Cache memory

☐

5. Hard disk

#3. What is the purpose of the control unit in a CPU?

☐

1. Performs arithmetic operations

☐

2. Manages memory operations

☐

3. Controls input/output operations

☐

4. Decodes instructions

☐

5. None of the above

#4. What does the ALU stand for in the context of a CPU?

☐

1. Arithmetic and Logic Unit

☐

2. Arithmetic Linear Unit

☐

3. Advanced Logic Unit

☐

4. Application Logic Unit

☐

5. All-purpose Logic Unit

#5. Which of the following is a secondary storage device?

☐

1. RAM

☐

2. CPU

☐

3. Hard disk

☐

4. Cache memory

☐

5. ROM

#6. What is the primary function of the control unit in a CPU?

☐

1. Perform arithmetic operations

☐

2. Manage memory operations

☐

3. Control input/output operations

☐

4. Decode instructions

☐

5. None of the above

#7. Which component of the CPU performs arithmetic and logic operations?

☐

1. Control Unit

☐

2. ALU (Arithmetic and Logic Unit)

☐

3. Memory Unit

☐

4. Cache Memory

☐

5. Input Unit

#8. What is the purpose of the clock in a computer system?

☐

1. To display time

☐

2. To synchronize operations of various components

☐

3. To measure the speed of the CPU

☐

4. To generate electricity

☐

5. None of the above

#9. What does RAM stand for in computer terminology?

☐

1. Random Access Memory

☐

2. Read-Only Memory

☐

3. Rapid Access Memory

☐

4. Real-time Access Memory

☐

5. Random Antivirus Memory

#10. What does ROM stand for in computer terminology?

☐

1. Random Operating Memory

☐

2. Read-Only Memory

☐

3. Rapid Operating Memory

☐

4. Real-time Operating Memory

☐

5. Random Operating Module

#11. Which memory unit has the fastest access time?

☐

1. RAM

☐

2. Cache Memory

☐

3. Hard Disk

☐

4. Optical Disk

☐

5. ROM

#12. What is the role of the CPU in a computer system?

☐

1. Storage of data

☐

2. Processing of data

☐

3. Displaying output

☐

4. Accepting input from the user

☐

5. None of the above

#13. Which one of the following is a volatile memory?

☐

1. ROM

☐

2. Flash Memory

☐

3. RAM

☐

4. Hard Disk

☐

5. CD-ROM

#14. Which memory unit is non-volatile and can be electrically erased and

reprogrammed?

☐

1. RAM

☐

2. ROM

☐

3. Flash Memory

☐

4. Cache Memory

☐

5. Optical Disk

#15. What does the term “Bit” represent in computer science?

☐

1. Binary Digit

☐

2. Byte

☐

3. Megabyte

☐

4. Kilobyte

☐

5. Decimal Digit

#16. What is the size of a standard memory address in a 32-bit computer system?

☐

1. 8 bits

☐

2. 16 bits

☐

3. 32 bits

☐

4. 64 bits

☐

5. 128 bits

#17. What is the function of the Memory Management Unit (MMU) in a computer system?

☐

1. To control the input devices

☐

2. To manage the main memory

☐

3. To manage the cache memory

☐

4. To control the output devices

☐

5. None of the above

#18. What is the purpose of a cache memory in a computer system?

☐

1. To store data temporarily

☐

2. To store the operating system

☐

3. To store data permanently

☐

4. To store application software

☐

5. To store the BIOS (Basic Input/Output System)

#19. Which of the following is a characteristic of ROM?

☐

1. Volatile memory

- ☐
 - 2. Non-volatile memory
 - ☐
 - 3. Temporary memory
 - ☐
 - 4. Slow access time
 - ☐
 - 5. None of the above
- #20. In a computer system, where is the BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) stored?

- ☐
- 1. RAM
- ☐
- 2. Hard Disk
- ☐
- 3. Cache Memory
- ☐
- 4. ROM
- ☐
- 5. CD-ROM

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