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Date: 29/4/25

Time: 30 Min

Marks: 25

All Questions are compulsory.

Section : (1 Mark Each)

- Q.1 IBM 1401 is \_\_\_\_\_  
A. First Generation Computer  B.  Second Generation Computer C. Third Generation Computer D. Fourth Generation Computer
- Q.2 The computer size was very large in \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. First Generation B. Second Generation C. Third Generation D. Fourth Generation
- Q.3 In latest generation computers, the instructions are executed \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Parallel only B. Sequentially only C. Both sequentially and parallel  D. All of above
- Q.4 IBM stands for \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Internal Business Management B. International Business Management  C. International Business Machines D. Internal Business Machines
- Q.5 Note book, laptop, palm, hand-held computers are coming under the category of \_\_\_\_\_ computer  
A. Digital computer B. Mainframe computer  C. Portable computer D. Hybrid computer
- Q.6 Computers, combine both measuring and counting, are called \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Analog B. Digital C. Hybrid  D. All of these
- Q.7 In world today, most of the computers are \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Digital B. Hybrid C. Analog D. Complex
- Q.8 In which type of computer, data are represented as discrete signals.  
A. Analog computer  B. Digital computer C. Arithmetic computers D. Hybrid Computer
- Q.9 Computers with 80286 microprocessor is \_\_\_\_\_  
A. XT computer B. AT computers C. PS/2 computer  D. None of above
- Q.10 The chief component of first generation computer was \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Transistors B. Vacuum Tubes and Valves C. Integrated Circuits D. None of the above
- Q.11 Tabulating machine was the first electromechanical machine developed by \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Herman Hollerith B. Howard Aiken C. Blaise Pascal D. John Napier
- Q.12 Time sharing became possible in \_\_\_\_\_ generation of computers.  
A. First  B. Second C. Third D. Fourth
- Q.13 First computer of India is \_\_\_\_\_  
A. PARAM B. Siddhartha  C. IBM-370 D. CRAY-1
- Q.14 Tablet PC is a type of \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Microcomputer  B. Supercomputer C. Minicomputer D. Mainframe computer

- Q.15 Computers that are portable and convenient to use for users who travel, are known as  
 A. Supercomputers  B. Minicomputers C. Mainframe computers D. Laptops
- Q.16 A central computer that holds collections of data and programs for many PCs, workstations and other computers is a  
 A. Supercomputer B. Minicomputer C. Laptop D. Server
- Q.17 Which of the following are specially designed computer chips that reside inside other devices, such as your car or your electronic thermostat?  
 A. Servers B. Embedded computers C. Robotic computers D. Mainframe computers
- Q.18 Robotics is an application of  
 A. Fourth generation computers B. Super computers C. Fifth generation computers D. Laptops
- Q.19 Which factor is responsible for strongly influencing a businessperson to adopt a computer?  
 A. Accuracy B. Reliability C. Speed  D. All of these
- Q.20 Computers process data under the control of sets of instructions termed as  
 A. Computer programs  
 B. Computer buses,  
 C. Computer data  
 D. Computer instructions
- Q.21 Which of the following country invented Abacus?  
 A. China B. India C. Europe D. U.S.A.
- Q.22 Which of the following is the father of computer?  
 A. Blaise Pascal  B. Charles Babbage C. Howard Aiken D. John Napier
- Q.23 Which of the following computers are used for weather forecasting, nuclear research, military agencies and scientific research laboratories?  
 A. Supercomputer B. Minicomputer  C. Hybrid computer D. None of these
- Q.24 Which of the following statements are correct?  
 (i) Analog computer can perform several mathematical operations simultaneously.  
 (ii) The speed of supercomputers are measured in FLOPS (Floating Point Operations Per Second).  
 (iii) Minicomputer is considered as the heart of a network of computers.  
 A. All of these  B. (ii), (iii) C. Only (ii) D. (i), (ii)
- Q.25 Which of the following is/are correct?  
 (i) PC stands for Private computers  
 (ii) PDA stands for Personal Digital Assistant  
 (iii) FLOPS stand for Floating point operations per second  
 A. (ii), (iii)  B. (ii), (i) C. (i), (iii) D. None of these

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