

Roll No.

Examination-2014

CCA-11/DIT-11

CCA-01/DIT-01

Introduction to Information Technology

Time : 1 Hour

Maximum Marks : 30

(Instructions)

- 1. This question Paper consists of 30 Multiple choice objective Type questions. All Questions are compulsory and carry 01 mark each. There is No negative marking.**
- 2. Each question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to choose the correct answer and mark it on the OMR sheet.**
- 3. For marking answers on the OMR sheet, follow the detailed instructions given on the OMR sheet.**

1. The development of computers can be divided into generations.
(A) 3 (B) 4
(C) 5 (D) 6
2. The CPU stands for
(A) Central protection Unit (B) Central processing Unit
(C) Central Power Unit (D) None of the above
3. UNIVAC is an example of
(A) First-generation computer (B) Second generation computer
(C) Third generation computer (D) Fourth generation computer

4. The unit that performs the arithmetic and logical operations on the stored numbers is known as
- (A) Arithmetic Logic Unit (C) Control Unit
(C) Memory Unit (D) Both A and B
5. The is the "administrative" section of the computer system.
- (A) Input Unit (B) Output Unit
(C) Memory Unit (D) Central processing Unit
6. Which of the following holds the ROM, CPU, RAM and expansion cards :
- (A) Hard Disk (B) Floppy disk
(C) Mother Board (D) None of the above
7. The language that the computer can understand and execute is called
- (A) Machine Language (B) Application Software
(C) System Program (D) None of the above
8. CD-ROM is a :
- (A) Semiconductor memory (B) Memory Register
(C) Magnetic Memory (D) None of the above
9. Actual execution of instruction in a computer takes place in :
- (A) ALU (B) Control Unit
(B) Storage Unit (D) None of the above
10. Information retrieval is faster from :
- (A) Floppy Disk (B) Magnetic Tape
(C) Hard Disk (D) None of the above
11. A computer cannot work, if it does not have the :
- (A) Compiler (B) Loader
(B) Operating System (D) None of the above
12. The digital system usually operated on system.
- (A) binary (B) decimal
(C) octal (D) hexadecimal

13. A bootstrap is
- (A) A memory device (B) A device to support the computer
- (C) A small initialization program to start up a computer
- (D) None of the above
14. The First Generation of computers appeared during the
- (A) 1945 to 1954 (B) 1964 to 1974
- (C) 1934 to 1944 (D) None of the above
15. The Second Generation of computers used
- (A) IC-Chip (B) Transistors
- (C) Vacuum tubes (D) None of the above
16. Which topology requires a central controller or hub ?
- (A) Mesh (B) Star
- (C) Bus (D) Ring
17. A television broadcast is an example of transmission.
- (A) Simple (B) Half-duplex
- (C) Full-duplex (D) None of the above
18. A connection provides a dedicated link between two devices.
- (A) Point-to-point (B) Multipoint
- (C) Primary (D) Secondary
19. A is a data communication system within a building, plant or campus, or between nearby buildings.
- (A) MAN (B) LAN
- (C) VAN (D) None of the above
20. A is a set of rules that governs data communication.
- (A) Forum (B) Protocol
- (C) Standard (D) None of the above
21. The CPU is composed of millions of
- (A) Transistors (B) Wires
- (C) Registers (D) None of the above

22. A complete central processing unit contained on a single silicon chip is also called
- (A) Microprocessor (B) Processor
(C) RAM (D) None of the above
23. RAM stands for
- (A) Read access memory (B) Random access memory
(C) Rewirte access memory (D) None of the above
24. The first generation of computers used
- (A) Vacuum tubes (B) Transistors
(C) Silicon chip (D) None of the above
25. The second generation of computers used
- (A) Silicon chip (B) Transistors
(C) Vacuum tubes (D) None of the above
26. The fourth generation of computers is based on
- (A) Microprocessor (B) Vacuum tube
(C) Transistor (D) None of the above
27. A mini computer is a small computer more powerful than a micro computer.
- (A) Analog (B) Digital
(C) Desktop (D) None of the above
28. A computer's main memory is often referred to as
- (A) RAM (B) ROM
(C) Both A & B (D) None of the above
29. NIC stands for
- (A) Network Information Card (B) Network Interface Card
(C) Network Identification Card (D) None of the above
30. A is communication device that convert binary electrical signals into analog signals for transmission over telephone line.
- (A) Modem (B) Repeater
(C) HUB (D) Gateway