

NARESH KUMAR BHUTANI

WWW.ASTROLOGER2U.COM

+918130812813 +919868989416 +919350981854

MBA STUDENT Objective Type Questions

Computer in Management

Naresh Kumar Bhutani

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Q 1. A home page is part of a(n)
(a) terminal (b) Web site (c) NC (d) Lan

Q 2. A bar code reader is an example of a(n)
(a) processing device (b) input device (c) storage device
(d)
output device

Q 3. The computer to which a user's computer connects in
order to
access the Internet is called a
(a) server (b) supercomputer (c) notebook (d) PDA
(b)

Q 4. The device that reconciles the differences between
computers and
phones is the
(a) TCP/IP (b) LAN (c) wand reader (d) modem

Q 5. PDA stands for
(a) protocol disk administrator (b) primary digital
assistant (c) processor digital add-on (d) personal
digital assistant

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Q 6. A computer that interacts with a television set is the
(a) desktop computer (b) net computer (c) supercomputer
(d) PDA

Q 7. Software used to access the World Wide Web is called
(a) a browser (b) Web (c) a server (d) e-mail

Q 8. Which of the following is not one of the three
fundamental
characteristics of a computer?
(a) high cost (b) reliability (c) speed (d) storage
capability

Q 9. Another name for memory is
(a) secondary storage (b) primary storage (c) disk storage
(d)
tape storage

Q 10. Which is not a computer classification?
(a) maxicomputer (b) microcomputer (c) notebook computer (d)
Mainframe

Q 11. A Web site may be found on the
(a) PDA (b) WWW (c) TCP/IP (d) CPU

Q 12. Computer users who are not computer professionals are sometimes called

(a) librarians (b) information officers (c) peripheral users
(d) end-users

Q 13. The most powerful computers are
(a) super PCs (b) supermainframes (c) supercomputers (d) Workstations

Q 14. Laser beam technology is used for
(a) terminals (b) keyboards (c) optical disks (d) magnetic tape

Q 15. The process of allocating main memory to programs and keeping

the programs in memory separate from one another is called
(a) memory protection (b) virtual storage (c) memory

management
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(d) real storage

Q 16. The technique whereby part of the program is stored on disk and

is brought into memory for execution as needed is called
(a) memory allocation (b) virtual storage (c) interrupts (d) prioritized memory

Q 17. Loading the operating system into a personal computer is called

(a) booting (b) interrupting (c) prompting (d) paging

Q 18. Software that is written especially for a single type of

business is called

(a) freeware (b) word processing (c) shareware (d) vertical market software

Q 19. Making illegal copies of copyrighted software is called

(a) software piracy (b) browsing (c) collaboration (d) electronic Distribution

Q 20. Software that allows the production of professional newsletters and reports is called
(a) database management (b) groupware (c) spreadsheet (d) desktop Publishing

Q 21. The type of software that can store, update, manipulate, and retrieve data is called
(a) desktop publishing (b) spreadsheet (c) database management (d) graphics

Q 22. Another name for commercial software is
(a) secondary software (b) packaged software (c) systems software (d) peripheral software

Q 23. A record of personal finances is best maintained by using which of the following?
(a) word processing software (b) spreadsheet software (c) database software (d) presentation software

Q 24. Information about a coin collection is best kept by using which of the following?
(a) word processing software (b) spreadsheet software (c) database software (d) presentation software

Q 25. Which application is not typically included in an office suite?
(a) word processor (b) spreadsheet (c) antivirus (d) database

Q 26. The entire computer system is coordinated by
(a) the ALU (b) the control unit (c) registers (d) arithmetic Operators

Q 27. A bus line consists of
(a) registers (b) parallel data paths (c) megabytes (d) machine

Cycles

Q 28. Equal-to, less-than, and greater-than are examples of
(a) logical operations (b) subtraction (c) locations (d)
arithmetic operations

Q 29. The primary storage unit is also known as
(a) a register (b) mass storage (c) secondary storage
(d) memory

Q 30. Data and instructions are put into primary storage by
(a) memory (b) secondary storage (c) the control unit (d)
the
ALU

Q 31. During E-time the ALU
(a) examines the instruction (b) executes the instruction
(c)
enters the instruction (d) elicits the instruction

Q 32. Computer operations are synchronized by
(a) the CPU clock (b) the binary system (c) megabytes
(d) Etime

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Q 33. Which is not a type of memory?
(a) SRAM (b) ROM (c) DRAM (d) QRAM

Q 34. Another name for a logic chip is
(a) PROM (b) microprocessor (c) memory (d) ROM

Q 35. Data is represented on a computer by a two-state
on/off system
called
(a) a word (b) a byte (c) the binary system (d) RAM

Q 36. A letter, digit, or special character is represented
by a
(a) bit (b) byte (c) kilobyte (d) megabyte

Q 37. Memory capacity may be expressed in
(a) microseconds (b) MHz (c) Megabytes (d) cycles

Q 38. ____ cache is built into the CPU chip
(a) L1 (b) L2 (c) external (d) disk

Q 39. A design technique that allows the CPU to begin
processing one

instruction before the previous instruction is finished is called

(a) pipelining (b) RISC (c) parallel processing (d) serial Processing

Q 40. The main circuit board in a personal computer is called the

(a) fatherboard (b) motherboard (c) ram/bus board (d) ASCII board

Q 41. The Intel processor that is used on IBM compatible computers is the

(a) Quantum (b) Pentium (c) Power PC (d) none of the above

Q 42. The processor speed for top-end personal computers is measured

in

(a) kilohertz (KHz) (b) megahertz (MHz) (c) gigahertz (GHz) (d)

terahertz (THz)

Q 43. Which of the following is/are not part of the CPU?

(a) Control Unit (b) ALU (c) Registers (d) Primary storage

Q 44. The distance between the pixels on a screen is called

(a) OCR (b) LCD (c) dot pitch (d) refresh rate

Q 45. A pictorial screen symbol that represents a computer activity

is called a(n)

(a) pointer (b) icon (c) touch screen (d) MICR

Q 46. Using computers to design and manufacture products is called

(a) inscribing (b) CAD/CAM (c) detailing (d) imaging

Q 47. Soft copy refers to

(a) printed output (b) music sounds (c) screen output (d) Digitizing

Q 48. An ink-jet printer is an example of a(n)

(a) laser printer (b) impact printer (c) LCD printer (d) nonimpact printer

Q 49. Entering data as a by-product of the activity that generates the data is known as
(a) source data automation (b) a discrete word system (c) CAD/CAM
(d) MICR entry

Q 50. The rate of screen refreshment is called
(a) pixel speed (b) bit-map speed (c) raster rate (d) scan rate

Q 51. Magnetic characters representing the check amount are entered onto your bank checks by
(a) bar-code readers (b) mice (c) MICR inscribers (d) OCR

Q 52. "Mark sensing" is another term for
(a) MICR (b) POS (c) OMR (d) XGA

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Q 53. A(n) _____ is a device that is used for optical character recognition
(a) wand reader (b) cursor (c) stylus (d) MICR reader

Q 54. OCR-A is a
(a) portrait (b) standard typeface (c) wand reader (d) bar code

Q 55. Some POS terminals are similar to
(a) calculators (b) Touch-Tone telephones (c) UPCs (d) cash Registers

Q 56. A(n) _____ monitor shows single-colour characters on a contrasting background
(a) monochrome (b) blank (c) addressable (d) liquid crystal Display

Q 57. Voice input devices convert voice input to
(a) digital codes (b) bar codes (c) OCR-A (d) optical marks

- Q 58. Document imaging uses what device to input data?
(a) scanner (b) bar-code reader (c) icon (d) tablet
- Q 59. The pointer can be moved by rolling this device on a flat surface:
(a) mouse (b) UPC (c) wand reader (d) interactive tablet
- Q 60. Which input device is often attached to laptop computers?
(a) trackball (b) graphic display (c) inscriber (d) wand reader
- Q 61. A(n) _____ is a screen that is lighter and slimmer than a CRT.
(a) OCR (b) graphics card (c) flat-panel (d) terminal
- Q 62. Computer animation is a form of
(a) LCD (b) CAD/CAM (c) video graphics (d) colour printer output

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- Q 63. Another name for secondary storage is
(a) cylinder storage (b) density (c) auxiliary storage (d) memory
- Q 64. A magnetized spot on disk or tape represents
(a) cpi (b) a zone (c) MB (d) 1 bit
- Q 65. A hard disk can be backed up efficiently by using
(a) zoning (b) a tape system (c) a transaction file (d) WORM
- Q 66. Optical disk technology uses
(a) helical scanning (b) DAT (c) a laser beam (d) RAID
- Q 67. Higher levels of RAID spread data across several disks, a method called
(a) mirroring (b) hashing (c) data striping (d) duplication
- Q 68. The time required to position the access arm over a particular track is known as

(a) rotational delay (b) seek time (c) data transfer (d) head
Switching

Q 69. A way of organizing data on a disk pack to minimize seek time uses
(a) sequential files (b) cylinders (c) sequential order (d) Hashing

Q 70. The speed with which a disk can find data being sought is called
(a) access time (b) direct time (c) data transfer time (d) cylinder time

Q 71. The disk storage that uses both a magnet and a laser beam is called
(a) hashing (b) CD-ROM (c) magneto-optical (d) WORM

Q 72. The RAID method of duplicating data is called
(a) zoning (b) the sector method (c) data mirroring (d) data striping

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Q 73. Several small disk packs that work together as a unit are called
(a) CD-ROM (b) WORM (c) RAID (d) MO

Q 74. The ability to write a changed disk record back to its original location is called
(a) magneto-optical (b) multimedia (c) rotational delay (d) updating in place

Q 75. _____ is the protocol that governs communications on the Internet
(a) EFT (b) TCP/IP (c) MAN (d) EDI

Q 76. A computer that has no hard disk storage but sends input to a server and receives output from it is called a
(a) thin client (b) host (c) MAN (d) transponder

Q 77. Devices that send and receive satellite signals are called

- (a) modems (b) earth stations (c) tokens (d) servers

Q 78. Housing all hardware, software, storage, and processing in one site location is called

- (a) time-sharing (b) a distributed system (c) centralized processing (d) a host computer

Q 79. Transmission permitting data to move both directions but only one way at a time is called

- (a) half-duplex (b) full-duplex (c) simplex (d) start/stop

Q 80. The device used with satellite transmission that ensures that strong outgoing signals do not interfere with weak incoming signals is the

- (a) microwave (b) cable (c) transponder (d) modem

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Q 81. _____ is the medium that is least susceptible to noise.

- (a) twisted pair (b) fiber optics (c) microwave (d) cellular Phone

Q 82. The Token Ring network controls access to the network using

- (a) contention (b) ISDN (c) a bus (d) token passing

Q 83. The arrangement in which most of the processing is done by the server is known as

- (a) simplex transmission (b) a file server (c) electronic data interchange (d) a client/server relationship

Q 84. Distortion in a signal is called

- (a) phase (b) IP switch (c) noise (d) amplitude

Q 85. A _____ provides a connection between similar networks

- (a) router (b) bridge (c) gateway (d) fax

Q 86. The physical layout of a LAN is called the
(a) topology (b) link (c) contention (d) switch

Q 87. The network type in which all computers have equal status is called
(a) a communications link (b) WAN (c) peer-to-peer (d) a gateway

Q 88. Signals produced by a computer to be sent over standard phone lines must be converted to
(a) modems (b) digital signals (c) analog signals (d) microwaves

Q 89. Microwave transmission, coaxial cables, and fiber optics are examples of
(a) modems (b) routers (c) communication media (d) ring networks

Q 90. A network of geographically distant computers and terminals is called a(n)
(a) bus (b) ATM (c) WAN (d) LAN

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Q 91. Two dissimilar networks can be connected by a
(a) gateway (b) bus (c) node (d) server

Q 92. Graphics and other paperwork can be transmitted directly by using
(a) CSMA/CD (b) facsimile (c) token passing (d) transponder

Q 93. _____ refers to the range of frequencies that can be carried on a transmission medium
(a) WAN (b) bandwidth (c) EFT (d) EDI

Q 94. Software that is used to make a personal computer act like a terminal is
(a) fax (b) bridge (c) videoconferencing (d) emulation

Q 95. Which is not a Boolean operator?
(a) OR (b) IN (c) AND (d) NOT

Q 96. The protocol for downloading files over the Internet carries the abbreviation

- (a) HTTP (b) FTP (c) ISP (d) URL

Q 97. The action of moving a page up or down on the screen is called

- (a) scrolling (b) linking (c) lurking (d) framing

Q 98. The software on a user's computer that provides a graphical

interface to access the Internet is called a(n)

- (a) URL (b) FTP (c) ISP (d) browser

Q 99. A message to be sent to another computer over the internet is divided into

- (a) URLs (b) hyperregions (c) packets (d) frames

Q 100. ISP stands for

- (a) International Serial Port (b) Internet Switching Protocol (c) Internet Service Provider (d) none of the above

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Q 101. A Web site's initial page is called a(n)

- (a) home page (b) mother page (c) primary page (d) entry page

Q 102. The first major computer network was

- (a) World Wide Web (b) BIGnet (c) EarthNet (d) ARPANet

Q 103. The most used top-level domain is

- (a) .net (b) .edu (c) .com (d) .gov

Q 104. Adobe Acrobat files are stored in what format?

- (a) Portable Document Formal (PDF) (b) Adobe Acrobat File (AAF) (c) Document (DOC) (d) Text (TXT)

Q 105. IRC stands for

- (a) Internet Renewable Charges (b) Internet Ready Communication (c) Internet Relay Chat (d) Internet Resource Check