

Masters of Computer Application -(MCA) Entrance 2012
Computer Knowledge Paper I

1. All of the following are examples of real security and privacy risks EXCEPT:

- A. hackers.
- B. spam.
- C. viruses.
- D. identity theft.

Ans : B

2. A process known as _____ is used by large retailers to study trends.

- A. data mining
- B. data selection
- C. POS
- D. data conversion

Ans : A

3. _____ terminals (formerly known as cash registers) are often connected to complex inventory and sales computer systems.

- A. Data
- B. Point-of-sale (POS)
- C. Sales
- D. Query

Ans : B

4. A(n) _____ system is a small, wireless handheld computer that scans an item's tag and pulls up the current price (and any special offers) as you shop.

- A. PSS
- B. POS
- C. inventory
- D. data mining

Ans : A

5. The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminal's computer is an example of a law enforcement specialty called:

- A. robotics.
- B. simulation.
- C. computer forensics.
- D. animation.

Ans : C

6. Which of the following is NOT one of the four major data processing functions of a computer?

- A. gathering data
- B. processing data into information
- C. analyzing the data or information
- D. storing the data or information

Ans : C

7. _____ tags, when placed on an animal, can be used to record and track in a database all of the animal's movements.

- A. POS
 - B. RFID
 - C. PPS
 - D. GPS
- Ans : B

8. Surgeons can perform delicate operations by manipulating devices through computers instead of manually. This technology is known as:

- A. robotics.
 - B. computer forensics.
 - C. simulation.
 - D. forecasting.
- Ans : A

9. Technology no longer protected by copyright, available to everyone, is considered to be:

- A. proprietary.
 - B. open.
 - C. experimental.
 - D. in the public domain.
- Ans : A

10. _____ is the study of molecules and structures whose size ranges from 1 to 100 nanometers.

- A. Nanoscience
 - B. Microelectrodes
 - C. Computer forensics
 - D. Artificial intelligence
- Ans : A

11. _____ is the science that attempts to produce machines that display the same type of intelligence that humans do.

- A. Nanoscience
 - B. Nanotechnology
 - C. Simulation
 - D. Artificial intelligence (AI)
- Ans : D

12. _____ is data that has been organized or presented in a meaningful fashion.

- A. A process
 - B. Software
 - C. Storage
 - D. Information
- Ans : D

13. The name for the way that computers manipulate data into information is called:

- A. programming.
 - B. processing.
 - C. storing.
 - D. organizing.
- Ans : B

14. Computers gather data, which means that they allow users to _____ data.

- A. present
- B. input
- C. output
- D. store

Ans : B

15. After a picture has been taken with a digital camera and processed appropriately, the actual print of the picture is considered:

- A. data.
- B. output.
- C. input.
- D. the process.

Ans : B

16. Computers use the _____ language to process data.

- A. processing
- B. kilobyte
- C. binary
- D. representational

Ans : C

17. Computers process data into information by working exclusively with:

- A. multimedia.
- B. words.
- C. characters.
- D. numbers.

Ans : D

18. In the binary language each letter of the alphabet, each number and each special character is made up of a unique combination of:

- A. eight bytes.
- B. eight kilobytes.
- C. eight characters.
- D. eight bits.

Ans : D

19. The term bit is short for:

- A. megabyte.
- B. binary language.
- C. binary digit.
- D. binary number.

Ans : C

20. A string of eight 0s and 1s is called a:

- A. megabyte.
- B. byte.
- C. kilobyte.
- D. gigabyte.

Ans : B

21. A _____ is approximately one billion bytes.

- A. kilobyte

B. bit
C. gigabyte
D. megabyte
Ans : C

22. A _____ is approximately a million bytes.
A. gigabyte
B. kilobyte
C. megabyte
D. terabyte
Ans : C

23. _____ is any part of the computer that you can physically touch.
A. Hardware
B. A device
C. A peripheral
D. An application
Ans : A

24. The components that process data are located in the:
A. input devices.
B. output devices.
C. system unit.
D. storage component.
Ans : C

25. All of the following are examples of input devices EXCEPT a:
A. scanner.
B. mouse.
C. keyboard.
D. printer.
Ans : D

26. Which of the following is an example of an input device?
A. scanner
B. speaker
C. CD
D. printer
Ans : A

27. All of the following are examples of storage devices EXCEPT:
A. hard disk drives.
B. printers.
C. floppy disk drives.
D. CD drives.
Ans : B

28. The _____, also called the "brains" of the computer, is responsible for processing data.
A. motherboard
B. memory
C. RAM
D. central processing unit (CPU)

Ans : D

29. The CPU and memory are located on the:

- A. expansion board.
- B. motherboard.
- C. storage device.
- D. output device.

Ans : B

30. Word processing, spreadsheet, and photo-editing are examples of:

- A. application software.
- B. system software.
- C. operating system software.
- D. platform software.

Ans : A

31. _____ is a set of computer programs used on a computer to help perform tasks.

- A. An instruction
- B. Software
- C. Memory
- D. A processor

Ans : B

32. System software is the set of programs that enables your computer's hardware devices and _____ software to work together.

- A. management
- B. processing
- C. utility
- D. application

Ans : D

33. The PC (personal computer) and the Apple Macintosh are examples of two different:

- A. platforms.
- B. applications.
- C. programs.
- D. storage devices.

Ans : A

34. Apple Macintoshes (Macs) and PCs use different _____ to process data and different operating systems.

- A. languages
- B. methods
- C. CPUs
- D. storage devices

Ans : C

35. Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to a:

- A. network.
- B. mainframe.
- C. supercomputer.
- D. client.

Ans : A

36. Smaller and less expensive PC-based servers are replacing _____ in many businesses.

- A. supercomputers
- B. clients
- C. laptops
- D. mainframes

Ans : D

37. _____ are specially designed computers that perform complex calculations extremely rapidly.

- A. Servers
- B. Supercomputers
- C. Laptops
- D. Mainframes

Ans : B

38. DSL is an example of a(n) _____ connection.

- A. network
- B. wireless
- C. slow
- D. broadband

Ans : D

39. The difference between people with access to computers and the Internet and those without this access is known as the:

- A. digital divide.
- B. Internet divide.
- C. Web divide.
- D. broadband divide.

Ans : A

40. _____ is the science revolving around the use of nanostructures to build devices on an extremely small scale.

- A. Nanotechnology
- B. Micro-technology
- C. Computer forensics
- D. Artificial intelligence

Ans : A

41. Which of the following is the correct order of the four major functions of a computer?

- A. Process à Output à Input à Storage
- B. Input à Output à Process à Storage
- C. Process à Storage à Input à Output
- D. Input à Process à Output à Storage

Ans : D

42. _____ bits equal one byte.

- A. Eight
- B. Two
- C. One thousand
- D. One million

Ans : A

43. The binary language consists of _____ digit(s).

- A. 8
- B. 2
- C. 1,000
- D. 1

Ans : B

44. A byte can hold one _____ of data.

- A. bit
- B. binary digit
- C. character
- D. kilobyte

Ans : C

45. _____ controls the way in which the computer system functions and provides a means by which users can interact with the computer.

- A. The platform
- B. The operating system
- C. Application software
- D. The motherboard

Ans : B

46. The operating system is the most common type of _____ software.

- A. communication
- B. application
- C. system
- D. word-processing software

Ans : C

47. _____ 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. Mainframes

Ans : B

48. The steps and tasks needed to process data, such as responses to questions or clicking an icon, are called:

- A. instructions.
- B. the operating system.
- C. application software.
- D. the system unit.

Ans : A

49. The two broad categories of software are:

- A. word processing and spreadsheet.
- B. transaction and application.
- C. Windows and Mac OS.
- D. system and application.

Ans : D

50. The metal or plastic case that holds all the physical parts of the computer is the:

A. system unit.

B. CPU.

C. mainframe.

D. platform.

Ans : A