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Vedic Mathematics

1) .... Stores data and instructions required during the processing of data and output results
   a) Memory   b) Architecture
   c) Input   d) Output

2) Where is data saved permanently?
   a) Memory   b) Storage
   c) CPU   d) Printer

3) Where are programs and data to be used by the computer available?
   a) Processing unit   b) Output
   c) Storage   d) Input

4) How many types of memory does a computer have?
   a) Four   b) Eight
   b) One   d) Two

5) Primary storage is .... As compared to secondary storage
   a) Slow and inexpensive
   b) Fast and inexpensive
   c) Fast and expensive
   d) Slow and expensive

6) The key features(s) of internal memory is / are
   a) Limited storage capacity
   b) Temporary storage
   c) Fast access and high cost
   d) All of the above

7) The two kinds of main memory are
   a) ROM and RAM
   b) Primary and secondary
   c) Floppy disc and hard disc
   d) Direct and sequential

8) Which of the following is a correct definition of volatile memory?
   a) It does retain its contents at high temperature
   b) It is to be kept in air – tight box
   c) It loses its contents on failure of power supply
   d) It does not lose its content on failure of power supply

9) Cache and main memory will not be able to hold their contents when the power is OFF. They are
   a) Dynamic   b) Static
   c) Volatile   d) Non – volatile

10) In computer terminology, what is the full form of RAM?
   a) Random Access Memory
   b) Repeated Access Memory
   c) Rapid Access Memory
   d) Regular Access Memory

11) .... Memory in a computer is where information is temporarily stored while it is being accessed or worked on by the processor
   a) Logical   b) Secondary
   b) ROM   d) RAM
   c) Cache

12) Why RAM is so called?
   a) Because it is read and write memory
   b) Because it is a volatile memory
   c) Because it can be selected directly for storing and retrieving data and instructions of any location of chip
   d) Because it is a non - volatile memory
   e) None of the above

13) Which of the following is not true about RAM?
   a) RAM is the same as hard disk storage

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b) RAM is a temporary storage area
c) RAM is a volatile
d) RAM is a primary memory
e) Other than those given as options

14) Virtual memory allocates hard disk space to supplement the immediate, functional memory capacity of
a) ROM
b) EPROM
c) The Registers
d) Extended memory
e) RAM

15) Storage that retains its data after the power is turned OFF is referred to as
a) Volatile storage
b) Non – volatile storage
c) Sequential storage
d) Direct storage

16) The advantage of DRAM is
a) It is a cheaper than SRAM
b) It can store data more than that of SRAM
c) It is a faster than SRAM
d) Data can be erased easily from it as compared to SRAM

17) Which of the following stores data permanently in a computer?
a) ALU   b) Cache memory
c) RAM   d) ROM

18) Permanent instructions that the computer use when it is turned ON and that can not be changed by other instructions are contained in
a) ROM   b) RAM
c) ALU   d) SRAM

19) When you first turn on a computer, the CPU is preset to execute instructions stored in the

a) RAM   b) Flash memory
c) ROM   d) CD – ROM
e) ALU

20) What is the full form of PROM?
a) Programmable Read Only Memory
b) Program Read Output Memory
c) Program Read Only Memory
d) Primary read Only Memory

21) A disc's content that is recorded at the time of manufacturer and cannot be changes or erased by the user is
a) Memory only
b) Write only
c) Once only
d) Run only
e) Read only

22) In the field of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), what is the full form of EPROM?
a) Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
b) Electrically Efficient Portable Read Only Memory
c) Electrically Efficient Programmable Read Only Memory
d) Enhanced Electrical Portable Read Only Memory

23) The difference between memory and storage is that memory is ………….. and storage is ………………
a) Temporary ; permanent
b) Permanent ; temporary
c) Slow ; fast
d) Non – volatile ; volatile
e) None of the above
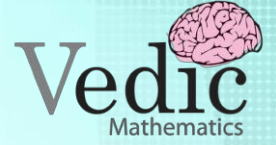
24) The .... Acts as a buffer between the CPU and the main memory
   a) Primary memory
   b) Cache memory
   c) Secondary memory
   d) RAM

25) Which of the following is a very high - speed semiconductor memory which can be speed up the CPU?
   a) Secondary memory
   b) Main memory
   c) Primary memory
   d) Cache memory

26) What is the term used for temporarily stored data?
   a) Miscellaneous data   b) Cache data
   c) Picked data   d) Tempo data

27) .... is having more memory addresses than are physically available
   a) Virtual memory
   b) System software
   c) Application software
   d) RAM
   e) Vertical memory

28) .... is the ability of a device to 'jump' directly to the requested data
   a) Sequential success
   b) Random access
   c) Quick access
   d) All of the above

29) The .... is the amount of data that a storage device can move from the storage to the computer per second
   a) Data migration rate
   b) Data digesting rate
   c) Data transfer rate
   d) Data access rate

30) The main directory of a disk is called the .... directory
   a) Network
   b) Folder
   c) Root
   d) Other than those given as options
   e) Program

31) The .... indicates how much data a particular storage medium can hold
   a) Storage   b) Access
   c) Capacity   d) Memory
   e) None of these

32) The secondary storage devices can only store data but they cannot perform
   a) Arithmetic operations
   b) Logic operations
   c) Fetch operations
   d) All of the above

33) Where do you save the data that, your data will remain intact even when the computer id turned off?
   a) RAM
   b) Mother board
   c) Secondary storage device
   d) Primary storage device

34) The term .... Refers to data storage systems that make it possible for a computer or electronic device to store and retrieve data
   a) Retrieval technology
   b) Input technology
   c) Output technology
   d) Storage technology

35) The storage device used to compensate for the difference in rates of flow of data from one device to another is termed as
a) Chip   b) Channel
c) Floppy   d) Buffer

36) Which one of the following is the magnetic storage device?
a) Hard disk   b) Compact disk
c) Audio tapes   d) All of these

37) Hard disk devices are considered ……………..
a) Flash   b) Temporary
c) Worthless   d) Non – volatile
e) Non – permanent

38) Then thick, rigid metal plotters that are capable of retrieving information at a high rate of speed are known as
a) Hard disk   b) SAN
c) Soft disk   d) Flash memory
e) None of these

39) Hard drive is used to store
a) Volatile data
b) Non- volatile data
c) Permanent data
d) Temporary data
e) Intermediate data

40) The hard drive is normally located
a) Next to the printer
b) Plugged into the back of the computer
c) Underneath the monitor
d) On top of the CD – ROM
e) Inside the system base unit

41) Data on a floppy disk is recorded in rings called
a) Sectors   b) Ringers
c) Rounders   d) Tracks

42) Which of the following is / are examples (s) of magnetic storage media?
a) Zip disk   b) CD – ROM
c) Floppy disk   d) DVD
e) Both a and c

43) Floppy disks are organized as
a) Files
b) Head and folders
c) Tracks and sectors
d) All of the above

44) The capacity of 3.5 inch floppy disk is
a) 1.40 MB   b) 1.44 GB
c) 1.40 GB   d) 1.44 MB

45) The most common storage device for the personal computer is the
a) Floppy disk
b) USB personal computer
c) Mainframe
d) A laptop
e) None of these

46) Which of the following has the smallest storage capacity?
a) Zip disk   b) Hard disk
c) Floppy disk   d) Dara Cartridge
e) CD

47) FDD stands for
a) Floppy Drive Detector
b) Floppy Drive Demodulator
c) Floppy Disk Drive
d) Floppy Demodulator Disk
e) None of the above

48) ………………… is the process of dividing the disc into tracks and sectors
a) Tracking

b) Formatting
c) Crashing
d) Allotting
e) None of these

49) Data on a floppy disk was recorded in rings called
   a) Flip   b) Ringers
   c) Rounders   d) Fields
   e) Segments

50) Magnetic tape is not practical for applications where data must be quickly recalled because tape is
   a) A random access medium
   b) A sequential access medium
   c) A read only medium
   d) Fragile and easily damaged

51) Which of the following can hold maximum data?
   a) Optical disk
   b) Floppy disk
   c) Magnetic Disk
   d) Magnetic tape

52) On a CD – RW, you can
   a) Read and write information
   b) Read only information
   c) Only write information
   d) Read, write and rewrite information

53) Which of the following are advantages of CD – ROM as storage media?
   a) CD – ROM is an inexpensive way to store large amount of data and information
   b) CD - ROM discs retrieve data and information more quickly than magnetic disks
   c) CD – ROMs make less errors than magnetic media
   d) All of these

e) None of these

54) Which media has the ability to have data / information stored (written) on them by users more than once?
   a) CD -R discs
   b) CD – RW disk
   c) Zip disc
   d) Optical disc
   e) CD – RW disk and ZIP disk

55) What is the difference between a CD – ROM and CD – RW?
   a) They are the same – just two different terms used by different manufactures
   b) A CD – ROM can be written to and a CD – RW cannot
   c) Other than those given as options
   d) A CD – Rom holds more information than a CD – RW
   e) A Cd – RW can be written to but a CD – ROM can only be read form

56) Compact discs that can store approximately 650 – 800 MB of data or 74 – 80 min of music are
   a) Zip discs
   b) CD – ROM
   c) Video cards
   d) Pressing machines
   e) Floppy diskettes

57) A flat metallic disk that contains a large amount of permanently stored information read optically, is called a
   a) Monitor   b) ALU
   c) CD – ROM   d) RAM

58) CD – ROM is an example of
   a) Input device
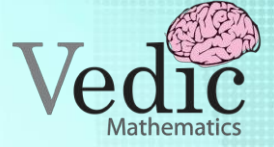
b) Output device
c) Both input and output devices
d) Memory device
e) None of the above

59) DVD refers to
   a) Digital Video Developer
   b) Digital Video Device
   c) Digital Video Disc
   d) None of the above

60) A DVD is an example of a(n)
   a) Optical device
   b) Output device
   c) Hard disk
   d) Solid state storage device
   e) None of the above

61) Which of the following discs can be read only?
   a) DVD – R   b) DVD – ROM
   c) DVD – RW   d) CD – R
   e) None of these

62) Which is not an external storage device?
   a) CD – ROM   b) DVD – ROM
   c) Pen drive   d) RAM

63) ………………… is the smallest unit of data in a
   a) Gigabyte   b) Bit
   c) Byte   d) Terabyte

64) The term Bit is short for
   a) Megabyte
   b) Binary language
   c) Binary digit
   d) Binary number
   e) None of these

65) Which among the following is another name for a group of 4 bits?

   a) Nibble   b) Byte
   c) Kilo Byte   d) Mega Byte
   e) Peta Byte

66) Which of the following is the smallest measure of storage?
   a) Tera Byte   b) Giga Byte
   b) Kilo Byte   d) Byte

67) ………………… are used to measure both computer memory (RAM) and storage capacity of floppy disks, CD – ROM drives and Hard drives
   a) Bytes
   b) Bits
   c) Octal number
   d) Hexadecimal numbers
   e) Binary numbers

68) How many bits are equal to one byte?
   a) 8   b) 6   c) 7   d) 2

69) Instructions and memory address are represented by
   a) Character code
   b) Binary codes
   c) Binary word
   d) Parity bit
   e) None of these

70) Kilo Byte equals to how many bytes?
   a) 1000   b) 1035   c) 100
   d) 1008   e) 1024

71) A …………… Is approximately a million bytes
   a) Giga byte   b) Kilo byte
   c) Mega byte   d) Tera byte
   e) None of these

72) What does the computer abbreviation MB used for?
   a) Megabit
   b) Millionbytes
   c) Megabytes
   d) Millionbit
   e) Microbytes

73) The amount of memory (RAM or ROM) is measured in
   a) Bytes
   b) Bits
   c) Megabytes
   d) Megabits
   e) Hertz

74) How many Kilobytes make a megabyte?
   a) 128
   b) 1024
   c) 256
   c) 512
   e) 64

75) A .... is approximately one billion bytes
   a) Kilobytes
   b) Bit
   c) Gigabyte
   d) Megabyte
   e) None of these

76) The term 'gigabyte' refers to
   a) 1024 byte
   b) 1024 kilobyte
   c) 1024 megabyte
   d) 1024 gigabyte
   e) None of the above

77) Which of the following is the largest unit of storage?
   a) GB
   b) KB
   c) MB
   d) TB
   e) None of these

78) Which of the following is correct sequence of smallest to largest unit of storage size?
   a) Petabyte, Kilobyte, Megabyte, Gigabyte, Terabyte
   b) Kilobyte, megabyte, Terabyte, Petabyte, Gigabyte
   c) Megabyte, Terabyte, Gigabyte, Kilobyte, Petabyte
   d) Kilobyte, Megabyte, Petabyte, Terabyte, Gigabyte
   e) Kilobyte, Megabyte, Gigabyte, Terabyte, Petabyte

79) How many gigabytes is equal to 1 Petabyte?
   a) 256
   b) 512
   c) 1024
   d) 1024 X 1024

80) .... (HHDD) is a technology where the conventional disk drive is combined with non – volatile flash memory of typically 128MB or more to cache data during normal use
   a) Hyper Hard Disk Drive
   b) Hybrid Hard Disk Drive
   c) Hybrid Helium Disk Drive
   d) Hyper Helium Disk Drive

81) Which of the following provides computing and storage capacity services to heterogeneous community of end recipients?
   a) Cloud computing
   b) Big data
   c) Future skills
   d) Robotics

82) What is / are characteristics of cloud computing?
   a) On demand self services
   b) Broad network access
   c) Resource pooling
   d) All of the above

83) Which type of clous deployment is used to serve multiple users, not a single customer?
   a) Private cloud
   b) Public cloud
   c) Hybrid cloud
   d) none of these

84) Which cloud computing services refers to supply on demand environment for developing software applications?
a) SaaS   b) AaaS   c) PaaS   d) IaaS