

Exercise Question

1. Computer can perform.....function.
 (A) Logical (B) Arithmetic
 (C) Memory (D) All of these
2. Which of the following is not a part of CPU?
 (A) CU (B) ALU
 (C) CD (D) None of these
3. ALU stands for
 (A) Algebraic logic unit
 (B) Arithmetic Logic unit
 (C) Algebraic Logarithmic unit
 (D) Arithmetic Logarithmic Unit
4. Which of the following is not a step in data processing model?
 (A) Summarizing (B) Classification
 (C) Reporting (D) None of these
5. Sorting means.....the data.
 (A) Arranging (B) Categorizing
 (C) Processing (D) None of these
6. It is known "Medium of communication".
 (A) Network (B) Language
 (C) Compiler (D) None
7. HLL stands for
 (A) Heavy level language
 (B) Hard level language
 (C) High level language
 (D) None of these
8. Computer language is the medium to communication between two users.
 (A) True (B) False
9. Presentation step of computation is Reporting
 (A) True (B) False
10. Select true statement for machine language.
 (A) It is first generation language
 (B) It is language of 0 and 1
 (C) Translation is not required
 (D) All of these
11. 4GLs are also known as
 (A) Procedural language
 (B) AI language
 (C) Non-procedural language
 (D) None of these
12. What do you mean by bug?
 (A) An insert in the computer
 (B) An error in the program
 (C) Data input in the program
 (D) All of these
13. Data flow diagram is a tool which is used for
 (A) Source Coding (B) Program Design
 (C) Debugging (D) None of these
14.means removing error from program.
 (A) Recording (B) Reporting
 (C) Debugging (D) None of these
15. Logical and Arithmetical calculation takes place in CU.
 (A) True (B) False
16. Modification in the program after..... is called program maintenance.
 (A) Documentation (B) Implementation
 (C) Reporting (D) None of these
17. Program written in HLL are called
 (A) Source Code (B) Object Code
 (C) Pass Code (D) None of these

18. Dummy data used for debugging program is called
(A) Live data (B) Test Pack
(C) Live ware (D) All of these
19. Process of preparing instruction manual is called
(A) Writing (B) Documentation
(C) Reporting (D) All of these
20. First step in computation model is
(A) Recording (B) Debugging
(C) Reporting (D) None of these
21. is a second generation language.
(A) HLL (B) Assembly
(C) Machine (D) None of these
22. Basic is one of the language.
(A) High Level (B) Assembly
(C) Machine (D) None of these
23. is the process of convert HLL in machine language.
(A) Diagnosis (B) Compilation
(C) Debugging (D) None of these
24. PASCAL is a third generation language.
(A) True (B) False
25. Computer is an device.
(A) Electric (B) Mechanical
(C) Electronic (D) Optical
26. A Computer performs various functions according to the given by the user.
(A) Equipment (B) Instructions
(C) Electric signals (D) None of these
27. Developing a computer program is called
(A) Processing (B) Programming
(C) Computing (D) None of these
28. unit is not a part of computer.
(A) ALU (B) CU
(C) ICU (D) CPU
29. CPU stands for
(A) Central Programming Unit
(B) Central Processing Unit
(C) Control Processing Unit
(D) Control Programming Unit
30. In programming, program documentation comes before program debugging.
(A) True (B) False
31. is not an input device?
(A) Keyboard (B) Mouse
(C) Printer (D) All of these
32. memory stores data temporarily.
(A) Primary (B) Secondary
(C) External (D) All of these
33. Which of the sequence correctly define Processing?
(A) Input to output
(B) Output to input
(C) Output to storage
(D) Input to storage
34. Which of the following activity is not called processing?
(A) Calculation (B) Sorting
(C) Presentation (D) None of these
35. How many steps are present in the basic data processing model?
(A) five (B) Seven
(C) Six (D) None of these
36. Compiler is a language translator.
(A) True (B) False

37. Summarizing is step in the data processing model.
 (A) First (B) Third
 (C) Fifth (D) None of these
38. Least CPU time is one of the objectives to achieve in program coding.
 (A) True (B) False
39. The fourth step of data processing model is
 (A) Calculation (B) Sorting
 (C) Reporting (D) None of these
40. Which is the last step in the basic data processing model?
 (A) Recording (B) Reporting
 (C) Resulting (D) None of these
41. Programming can be defined as
 (A) Process of writing program
 (B) Process of Data Entry
 (C) Process of documentation
 (D) None of these
42. Feeding data in a computer for processing is called
 (A) Recording (B) Reporting
 (C) Sorting (D) None of these
43. Which of the following is used to recording the data in a computer?
 (A) Input device (B) Output device
 (C) Both A and B (D) None of these
44. Categorizing the student's records class wise can be called
 (A) Classification (B) Sorting
 (C) Summarization (D) All of these
45. Decision table is tool for program analysis.
 (A) True (B) False
46. Arranging the data in a particular order is known as
 (A) Recording (B) Classification
 (C) Categorizing (D) None of these
47. Sorting is good for
 (A) Fast processing of data
 (B) Accurate processing of data
 (C) Conditional processing of data
 (D) All of these
48. Ascending and descending are the two types of
 (A) Recording (B) Sorting
 (C) Reporting (D) None of these
49. A computer program is a set of
 (A) Data (B) Language
 (C) Instructions (D) None of these
50. Removing extra and unwanted results after data processing is called
 (A) Summarization (B) Deletion
 (C) Drop (D) None of these
51. A Compiler converts the object codes into source codes.
 (A) True (B) False
52. Which step is called the presentation step of data processing model?
 (A) Output (B) Designing
 (C) Reporting (D) None of these
53. Computer language can be defined as medium of communication between
 (A) User and computer
 (B) Two computers
 (C) Two users
 (D) None of these

54. Computer language can also be called as
(A) Programming language
(B) Processing language
(C) Data language
(D) All of these
55. The Programming language gives.....
to computer to perform variety of tasks.
(A) Data (B) Instructions
(C) Tools (D) None of these
56. The professional who writes the computer program is called
(A) writer (B) Teacher
(C) Programmer (D) None of these
57. The common classification of computer language is on the basis of their.....of development.
(A) Time period (B) Institution
(C) Author (D) None of these
58. Algorithms are written in understandable human language.
(A) True (B) False
59. This is not the first generation language.
(A) Machine Language
(B) Assembly Language
(C) Both A and B
(D) None of these
60. This is not a second generation language.
(A) HLL (B) Query language
(C) Both A and B (D) None of these
61. This is not a fourth generation language.
(A) Query language
(B) Assembly language
(C) Both A and B (D) None of these
62. This is not a third generation language.
(A) Machine language (B) HLL
(C) Both A and B (D) None
63. This is not a fifth generation language.
(A) HLL (B) AI
(C) Both A and B (D) one of these
64. Which language is regarded as language of 0 and 1?
(A) HLL (B) Query language
(C) 5GLs (D) None of these
65. Which language is regarded as 'procedural language'?
(A) Machine language (B) HLL
(C) Query language (D) None
66. Query language belongs to..... generation.
(A) Third (B) Fourth
(C) First (D) None of these
67. LISP is a.....generation language.
(A) Second (B) Third
(C) Fifth (D) None of these
68. It is a set of instructions which are logically arranged
(A) Language (B) Program
(C) FORTRAN (D) None of these
69. Programmer is the person who
(A) Writes the program
(B) Debugs the program
(C) Updates the program
(D) All of these
70. Number of steps involved in the process of programming.
(A) Six (B) Eight
(C) Four (D) Five

71. In which step of programming feasibility of program is checked.
 (A) Program debugging
 (B) Program documentation
 (C) Program analysis
 (D) None of these
72. Which of the following is the First step in the programming process.
 (A) Program analysis (B) Program coding
 (C) Program design (D) None of these
73. Flowchart, DFD and decision table like tools are used in
 (A) Program analysis (B) Program design
 (C) Program debugging (D) None of these
74. The login depicted diagrammatically is converted in instructions using computer language is called
 (A) Coding (B) Debugging
 (C) Documentation (D) None of these
75. 'bug' meansin the program.
 (A) Statement (B) Formula
 (C) Error (D) None of these
76. In which step, we prepare the instruction manually
 (A) Program coding
 (B) Program maintenance
 (C) Program documentation
 (D) None of these
77. Which of the following objective need to be achieved in program coding?
 (A) Simplicity (B) Least CPU time
 (B) Efficient use of memory
 (D) All of these
78. Who does the conversion of program from HLL to machine language?
 (A) programmer (B) Compiler
 (C) Diagnostic software (D) one of these
79. Compilation is the process to convert program frominto.....
 (A) HLL to Machine language
 (B) Machine language to HLL
 (C) HLL to 5GLs (D) None of these
80. Compiler converts.....into.....
 (A) Source code, object code
 (B) Object code, source code
 (C) Byte code, source code
 (D) None of these
81. Executing the program on paper to debug and test it, is called
 (A) Paper walks through (B) Paper run
 (C) Paper pack (D) Test Pack
82. A special software which is used to find errors in user programs are called
 (A) Debugging software
 (B) Test software
 (C) Diagnostic software
 (D) None of these
83. Source code is the program written in
 (A) High level language
 (B) Machine language
 (C) Query language
 (D) None of these
84. Program written in machine language is known as
 (A) Object code (B) Source code
 (C) Test code (D) None of these

85. Which step comes after program coding in the steps of programming?
(A) Program documentation
(B) Program debugging
(C) Program maintenance
(D) None of these
86. The booklet prepared during program documentation is called
(A) Instruction manual
(B) Operator's guide
(C) Reference manual
(D) All of these
87. The solution of a problem written in human understandable language is called
(A) Code (B) Algorithm
(C) Flowchart (D) None of these
88. It is not an advantage of algorithm?
(A) Easy to understand
(B) Easy to code program
(C) Helps in program maintenance
(D) None of these
89. Less standardization in writing algorithm.
(A) True (B) False
90. Writing algorithm is a process.
(A) Automated (B) Standard
(C) Manual (D) None of these
91. Which language was developed after machine language?
(A) Assembly language
(B) High level language
(C) Query language (D) 5GLs
92. Summarization is the presentation step in the data processing model.
(A) True (B) False
93. Java and Python are language.
(A) Machine (B) High level
(C) Query (D) None of these
94. language can interact with DBMS.
(A) Machine language
(B) Query language
(C) Assembly language
(D) None of these
95. language uses both symbols and code to make program.
(A) Assembly language
(B) High level language
(C) Query language
(D) 5GLs
96. In which language program written for one computer may not work on other computer.
(A) HLL (B) Machine language
(C) 5GLs (D) None of these
97. is the first high level language.
(A) PASCAL (B) FORTRAN
(C) COBOL (D) None of these
98. Data Flow Diagram is used for
(A) Program coding
(B) Program debugging
(C) Program designing
(D) None of these
99. language does not need compilation.
(A) Machine (B) High level
(C) Query (D) None of these
100. is not a language translator.
(A) Compiler (B) Assembler
(C) Interpreter (D) None of these