

# COMPUTER COMPETITIVE CHAPTER 02

## - ENG PART-2 - COMPUTER DEVELOPMENT

Total points 50/50 

Minimum Passing Marks = 45

STUDENT NAME \*

VIVA

✓ 1. Which type of computer could be found in a digital watch? \* 1/1

- Mainframe
- Super computer
- Embedded computer
- Notebook computer
- None of these



✓ 2. The first computer was programmed using.....\*

1/1

- Assemble language
- Machine language
- Spaghetti code
- Source code
- None of these

✓

✓ 3. Digital computer use a ..... system to encode data and programs. \* 1/1

- (a) Semiconductor
- (b) Decimal
- (c) Binary
- (d) RAM
- (e) None of these

✓

✓ 4. A computer falls into the..... category if it is, at the time of construction, one of the fastest computers in the world

\*1/1

- (a) Mini computer
- (b) Super computer
- (c) Microcomputer
- (d) A and b both
- (e) None of these

✓

✓ 5. Microcomputer hardware consists of three basic categories of physical equipment

\*1/1

- (a) Keyboard, monitor, hard drive
- (b) System unit, input / output, memory
- (c) System unit, inupt/ output, secondary storage
- (d) System unit, primary storge, secondary storge
- (e) None of these

✓ 6. A..... is a largest and expensive computer capable of simultaneously processing data for hundreds or thousands of computers.

\*1/1

- (a) Handheld computer
- (b) Mainframe computer
- (c) Personal computer
- (d) Table computer
- (e) None of these

✓ 7. Which is the smallest of the following computers? \*

1/1

- (a) Notebook
- (b) Laptop
- (c) Desktop
- (d) Workstation
- (e) None of these



✓ 8. A..... computer (also referred to as a laptop ), is a small, \*1/1  
lightweight personal computer that incorporates the screen, the screen  
the keyboard , storage and processing components into a single  
portable unit

- (a) Notebook ✓
- (b) Journal
- (c) Diary
- (d) Briefcase
- (e) None of these

✓ 9. A personal computer is designed to meet the computing needs of \*1/1  
.....?

- (a) Individual ✓
- (b) Department
- (c) Company
- (d) City
- (e) None of these

✓ 10. Which device used a handheld operation system? \* 1/1

- (a) APDA ✓
- (b) A personal computer
- (c) A laptop
- (d) A mainframe
- (e) None of these

✓ 11. Super computer ..... \*

1/1

- (a) Are small in size and processing capability than mainframe computer
- (b) Are common in majority of household
- (c) Contain thousand of microprocessor
- (d) Are rarely used by researchers due to their lack of computing capacity
- (e) Are of the same size as laptops



✓ 12. which of the following is the fastest? \*

1/1

- (a) CD-ROM
- (b) RAM
- (c) Registers
- (d) Cache



✓ 13. The first known calculating device was: \*

1/1

- a) Abacus
- b) Pascaline
- c) Analytical Engine
- d) Difference Engine



✓ 14. Who invented the Pascaline? \*

1/1

- a) Charles Babbage
- b) Blaise Pascal
- c) Gottfried Leibniz
- d) Herman Hollerith

✓

✓ 15. The Jacquard Loom used: \*

1/1

- a) Vacuum tubes
- b) Punched cards
- c) Mechanical gears
- d) Binary code

✓

✓ 16. Charles Babbage is known as the "Father of Computers" because he \*1/1 designed:

- a) ENIAC
- b) Analytical Engine
- c) UNIVAC
- d) Harvard Mark I

✓

✓ 17. The Difference Engine was designed to: \*

1/1

- a) Perform arithmetic calculations
- b) Store data permanently
- c) Play chess
- d) Transmit data over networks

✓

✓ 18. The first general-purpose electromechanical computer was: \*

1/1

- a) ENIAC
- b) Harvard Mark I
- c) UNIVAC
- d) Colossus

✓

✓ 19. Herman Hollerith's tabulating machine was used for: \*

1/1

- a) Military calculations
- b) Census data processing
- c) Weather forecasting
- d) Banking transactions

✓

✓ 20. The first computer to use binary code was: \*

1/1

- a) ENIAC
- b) Z3
- c) ABC (Atanasoff-Berry Computer)
- d) UNIVAC

✓

✓ 21. The first fully electronic general-purpose computer was: \*

1/1

- a) ENIAC
- b) UNIVAC
- c) EDVAC
- d) IBM 701

✓

✓ 22. ENIAC used which technology for processing? \*

1/1

- a) Transistors
- b) Vacuum tubes
- c) Integrated Circuits
- d) Microprocessors

✓

✓ 23. The first computer to use the stored-program concept was: \*

1/1

- a) ENIAC
- b) EDVAC
- c) UNIVAC
- d) Harvard Mark I

✓

✓ 24. UNIVAC was the first commercial computer developed by: \*

1/1

- a) IBM
- b) Remington Rand
- c) Microsoft
- d) Apple

✓

✓ 25. Second-generation computers used: \*

1/1

- a) Vacuum tubes
- b) Transistors
- c) ICs
- d) Microprocessors

✓

✓ 26. Which language was developed in the second generation? \*

1/1

- a) FORTRAN
- b) C++
- c) Java
- d) Python

✓

✓ 27. IBM 1401 was an example of: \*

1/1

- a) First-generation computer
- b) Second-generation computer
- c) Third-generation computer
- d) Fourth-generation computer

✓

✓ 28. Magnetic core memory was introduced in: \*

1/1

- a) First generation
- b) Second generation
- c) Third generation
- d) Fourth generation

✓

✓ 29. Second-generation computers were smaller and faster because of: \* 1/1

- a) Vacuum tubes
- b) Transistors
- c) Microchips
- d) Quantum computing

✓

✓ 30. Third-generation computers used: \* 1/1

- a) Vacuum tubes
- b) Transistors
- c) Integrated Circuits (ICs)
- d) Microprocessors

✓

✓ 31. The first operating system was developed in: \* 1/1

- a) First generation
- b) Second generation
- c) Third generation
- d) Fourth generation

✓

✓ 32. IBM System/360 was an example of: \*

1/1

- a) Second-generation computer
- b) Third-generation computer
- c) Fourth-generation computer
- d) Fifth-generation computer

✓

✓ 33. High-level languages like COBOL and BASIC became popular in: \*

1/1

- a) First generation
- b) Second generation
- c) Third generation
- d) Fourth generation

✓

✓ 34. Fourth-generation computers use: \*

1/1

- a) Vacuum tubes
- b) Transistors
- c) ICs
- d) Microprocessors

✓

✓ 35. The first microprocessor was: \*

1/1

- a) Intel 4004
- b) Intel 8086
- c) AMD Ryzen
- d) IBM PowerPC

✓

✓ 36. Personal computers (PCs) became popular in: \*

1/1

- a) Second generation
- b) Third generation
- c) Fourth generation
- d) Fifth generation

✓

✓ 37. The first commercially successful PC was: \*

1/1

- a) IBM PC
- b) Apple I
- c) Commodore 64
- d) Altair 8800

✓

✓ 38. Fifth-generation computers focus on: \*

1/1

- a) Vacuum tubes
- b) Artificial Intelligence
- c) Transistors
- d) Mechanical computing



✓ 39. Quantum computing belongs to: \*

1/1

- a) Fourth generation
- b) Fifth generation
- c) Sixth generation
- d) Not related to computer generations



✓ 40. Parallel processing and AI are features of: \*

1/1

- a) Third generation
- b) Fourth generation
- c) Fifth generation
- d) First generation



✓ 41. Which technology is used in fifth-generation computers? \*

1/1

- a) ULSI (Ultra Large-Scale Integration)
- b) Vacuum tubes
- c) Transistors
- d) Magnetic tapes



✓ 42. Natural language processing is a feature of: \*

1/1

- a) Second generation
- b) Third generation
- c) Fourth generation
- d) Fifth generation



✓ 43. The first computer mouse was invented by: \*

1/1

- a) Bill Gates
- b) Steve Jobs
- c) Douglas Engelbart
- d) Tim Berners-Lee



✓ 44. The first computer network was: \*

1/1

- a) ARPANET
- b) Internet
- c) Ethernet
- d) LAN

✓

✓ 45. The first computer game was: \*

1/1

- a) Pong
- b) Spacewar!
- c) Pac-Man
- d) Tetris

✓

✓ 46. Key features of *fifth-generation* computers include: \*

1/1

- a) Vacuum Tubes
- b) Transistors
- c) Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- d) Punched Cards

✓

✓ 47. Which generation first used *graphical user interfaces (GUIs)* and mice?

\*1/1

- a) Second
- b) Third
- c) Fourth
- d) Fifth

✓

✓ 48. India's first supercomputer, *PARAM 8000*, belongs to which generation?

\*1/1

- a) Third
- b) Fourth
- c) Fifth
- d) Second

✓

✓ 49. Which generation used *punch cards* as primary input/output? \*

1/1

- a) First
- b) Third
- c) Fourth
- d) Fifth

✓

✓ 50. Which technology enabled *portable computers* in the fourth generation?

\*1/1

- a) Vacuum tubes
- b) Microprocessors
- c) Magnetic drums
- d) Punched cards



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