

Computer Literacy test for Bank's Promotional Exam

1. Register is a

- (a) Set of capacitors used to register input instructions in a digital computer
- (b) Set of paper tapes and cards put in a file
- (c) Temporary storage unit within the CPU having dedicated or general purpose use
- (d) part of the auxiliary memory
- (e) device to convert current signal into voltage signal

Ans (c)

2. Errors in computer results could be due to

- (a) encoding of data
- (b) transmission of data
- (c) manipulation of data
- (d) all of the above
- (e) none of above

Ans (d)

3. Terminal is a

- (a) device used to give supply to a computer
- (b) Point at which data may leave or enter the computer
- (c) ending point in a program
- (d) point where wires are interconnected
- (e) an input/output device

Ans (b)

4. A computer programmer

- (a) enters data into computer
- (b) writes programs
- (c) changes flow chart into instructions
- (d) provides solutions to complex problems
- (e) does total planning and thinking for a computer

Ans (e)

5. Pickup wrong definition

- (a) Off line – is a system peripheral equipment not controlled by CPU
- (b) Online – is system in which peripheral equipment is in direct contact with CPU
- (c) Peripherals – are hardware under the control of CPU, like punched card readers, tapes, drums, disk, output devices
- (d) PL/I is the acronym Peripheral Listing /Index
- (e) Program or routine is a set sequence of instructions given to computer for problem solving

Ans (d)

6. When a CD (Compact Disc used in audio and Video system) is seen in sunlight, rainbow like colours are seen. This can be explained on the basis of phenomenon of

- (a) reflection and diffraction
- (b) reflection and transmission
- (c) diffraction and transmission
- (d) refraction, diffraction and transmission
- (e) none of these

Ans (d) Internet is an inter-networking of information from one part of the network to any other provided the information is packed according to certain conventions

7. For reproducing sound, a CD (Compact Disc) audio player uses a

- (a) quartz crystal
- (b) titanium needle
- (c) laser beam
- (d) barium titanium ceramic
- (e) none of these

Ans (c) LASER stands for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation

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8. The memory of a computer is commonly expressed in terms of Kilobytes or Megabytes. A byte is made up of

- (a) eight decimal digits (b) eight binary digits
(c) two binary digits (d) two decimal digits (e) none of these

Ans (b) A byte consists of 8 bits—8 binary digits

9. Which of the following circuit is used as a 'Memory device' in computers?

- (a) Rectifier (b) Flip-Flop (c) Comparator (d) Attenuator (e) none of these

Ans (b) Flip-flop refers to an electronic component which can adopt one of two possible states -0 or 1. It acts as an electronic switch which gets changed its state when input signals are received

10. Which is/are the main provisions of Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000?

- (a) Legal recognition to digital signatures and documents.
(b) Finalisation of contracts through electronic media.
(c) Making hacking with computer system an offence.
(d) All of the above

Ans (d)

11. Consider the following statements about Internet facility:

- I. It serves as the largest one-line information system.
II. It provides the most dependable and latest mode for sending E-mail.
III. Recurring expenditure on communication E-mail is very high.
IV. It is often misused and has triggered cyber-crimes.

Which of these statements are correct?

- (a) I, II and IV (b) I and IV (c) II, III and IV (d) II and III

Ans (a)

12. The computer device primarily used to provide hard copy is the

- (a) CRT (b) Line Printer (c) Computer Console (d) Card Reader

Ans (b)

13. The unit of hardware, which an operator uses to monitor computer processing, is the

- (a) Card Reader (b) CPU (c) Line Printer (d) Console

Ans (d)

14. Computers can be classified in which of the following hierarchical orders?

- (a) PC, Large, Super Micro, Super Computer
(b) Super Micro, PC, Large, Super Computer
(c) PC, Super Micro, Large, Super Computer
(d) Large, Super Micro, Super Computer, PC

Ans (c)

15. Which one of the following is a stored program machine?

- (a) Micro-processor (b) Calculator
(c) Analog-computer (d) Micro-computer

Ans (d)

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16. First generation computer systems used

- (a) Transistors (b) Vacuum tubes
(c) Magnetic cores (d) Silicon chips

Ans (b)

17. Transistors are associated with which computer system?

- (a) First generation (b) Fifth generation
(c) Second generation (d) None of these

Ans (c)

18. Charles Babbage invented

- (a) ENIAC (b) Difference engine (c) Electronic computer (d) Punched card

Ans (b)

19. Who wrote the book 'Computer Liberation and Dream Machine', the first book on personal computers?

- (a) John McCarthy (b) Ted Nelson (c) Niklaus Wirth (d) Karl Capek

Ans (b)

20. Who was the inventor of mechanical calculator for adding numbers?

- (a) Charles Babbage (b) Peano (c) Newton (d) Pascal

Ans (D)

21. The most widely used commercial programming computer language is

- (a) BASIC (b) COBOL (c) FORTRAN (d) PASCAL

Ans (b) Cobol is abbreviated term for Common Business Oriented Language. It is high level programme language designed to assist the task of programs by enabling them to write programme in simpler manner

22. The brain of a computer is

- (a) CPU (b) CD (c) Floppy disc (d) Megabyte

Ans (A) CPU is abbreviated term for Central Processing Unit. It is the principal operating part of a computer

23. Foxpro' is

- (a) a medicine (b) a disease (c) a computer language (d) an animal

Ans (C)

24. In computer language, one kilobyte equals

- (a) 1000 bytes (b) 1024 bytes (c) 100 bytes (d) 8 bytes

Ans (b) The memory of a computer is commonly expressed in terms of kilobytes

25. Which one of the following is not a programming language of a computer?

- (a) BASIC (b) FORTRAN (c) LASER (d) PASCAL

Ans (c)

26. Which of the following packages is used for composition in printing press?

- (a) Lotus (b) dBase (c) Page Maker (d) Word Perfect Ans (c)

27. Which one of the following is not a computer language?

- (a) BASIC (b) COBOL (c) LOTUS (d) FORTRAN Ans (d)

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- A. more complicated. B. more difficult.
C. easier. D. slower. **Answer: C**

65. HTML viruses infect:

- A. your computer. B. a Web page in the HTML code.
C. both a Web page and the compute that is viewing it. D. No

66. Software programs that close potential security breaches in an operating system are known as:

- A. security breach fixes. B. refresh patches.
C. security repairs. D. security patches. **Answer: D**

67. When customers of a Web site are unable to access it due to a bombardment of fake traffic, it is known as:

- A. a virus. B. a Trojan horse.
C. cracking. D. a denial of service attack. **Answer: D**

68. _____ is the measurement of things such as fingerprints and retinal scans used for security access.

- A. Biometrics B. Biomeasurement
C. Computer security D. Smart weapon machinery **Answer: A**

69. What is the most common tool used to restrict access to a computer system?

- A. User logins
B. Passwords
C. Computer keys
D. Access-control software

Answer: B

70. The most common passwords in the U.S. or Britain include all EXCEPT:

- A. love. B. FreD. C. GoD. D. 123.

Answer: D

71. Hardware or software designed to guard against unauthorized access to a computer network is known as a(n):

- A. hacker-proof program. B. firewall. C. hacker-resistant server.
D. encryption safe wall. **Answer: B**

72. The scrambling of code is known as:

- A. encryption. B. a firewall. C. scrambling. D. password-proofing.

Answer: A

73. If you want to secure a message, use a(n):

- A. cryptology source. B. encryption key.
C. encryption software package. D. cryptosystem. **Answer: D**

74. To prevent the loss of data during power failures, use a(n):

- A. encryption program B. surge protector. C. firewall. D. UPS.

Answer: D

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75. A(n) _____ can shield electronic equipment from power spikes.

- A. encryption program B. surge protector C. firewall D. UPS

Answer: B

76. All of these are suggestions for safe computing EXCEPT:

- A. don't borrow disks from other people.
B. open all e-mail messages but open them slowly.
C. download shareware and freeware with caution.
D. disinfect your system.

Answer: B

77. Freeware _____ encrypts data.

- A. encryption B. firewall software C. PGP D. private and public keys

Answer: C

78. _____ is defined as any crime completed through the use of computer technology.

- A. Computer forensics B. Computer crime C. Hacking
D. Cracking

Answer: B

79. Most computer systems rely solely on _____ for authentication.

- A. logins B. passwords C. encryption D. lock and key

Answer: B

80. Creating strong computer security to prevent computer crime usually simultaneously helps protect :

- A. privacy rights. B. personal ethics.
C. the number of cookies downloaded to your personal computer. D. personal space.

Answer: A

81. Over _____ was spent by businesses and government to repair problems in regard to Y2K.

- A. 20 million dollars B. 100 million dollars
C. 1 billion dollars D. 100 billion dollars

Answer: D

82. What is a complex system that takes on nearly complete responsibility for a task eliminating the need for people, verification, or decision making?

- A. Autonomous system B. Missile defense auto-system
C. Smart weapon D. Independent system

Answer: D

83. Security procedures can:

- A. will eliminate all computer security risk. B. reduce but not eliminate risks.
C. are prohibitively expensive. D. are inaccessible for the average home user.

Answer: B

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

- A. hackers. B. spam. C. viruses. D. identity theft. **Answer: B**

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

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

Answer: A

86. _____ 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

Answer: B

87. 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 **Answer: A**

88. 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.

Answer: C

89. 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 **Answer: C**

90. _____ 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 **Answer: B**

91. 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. **Answer: A**

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

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

Answer: A

93. _____ 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

Answer: A

94. _____ 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)

Answer: D

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

- A. A process B. Software C. Storage D. Information **Answer: D**

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

- A. programming. B. processing. C. storing. D. organizing. **Answer: B**

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

- A. present B. input C. output D. store **Answer: B**

98. 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. **Answer: B**

99. Computers use the _____ language to process data.

- A. processing B. kilobyte C. binary D. representational **Answer: C**

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

- A. multimedia. B. words. C. characters. D. numbers. **Answer: D**

101. 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.

Answer: D

102. The term bit is short for:

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

Answer: C

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

- A. megabyte. B. byte. C. kilobyte. D. gigabyte. **Answer: B**

104. A _____ is approximately one billion bytes.

- A. kilobyte B. bit C. gigabyte D. megabyte **Answer: C**

105. A _____ is approximately a million bytes.

- A. gigabyte B. kilobyte C. megabyte D. terabyte **Answer: C**

106. _____ is any part of the computer that you can physically touch.

- A. Hardware B. A device C. A peripheral D. An application

Answer: A

107. The components that process data are located in the:

- A. input devices. B. output devices. C. system unit.
D. storage component.

Answer: C

108. All of the following are examples of input devices EXCEPT a:

- A. scanner. B. mouse. C. keyboard. D. printer. **Answer: D**

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109. Which of the following is an example of an input device?

- A. scanner B. speaker C. CD D. printer **Answer: A**

110. All of the following are examples of storage devices EXCEPT:

- A. hard disk drives. B. printers. C. floppy disk drives. D. CD drives. **Answer: B**

111. The _____, also called the "brains" of the computer, is responsible for processing data.

- A. motherboard B. memory C. RAM D. central processing unit (CPU)

Answer: D

112. The CPU and memory are located on the:

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

Answer: B

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

- A. application software. B. system software. C. operating system software.
D. platform software. **Answer: A**

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

- A. An instruction B. Software C. Memory D. A processor **Answer: B**

115. 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

Answer: D

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

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

Answer: A

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

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

Answer: C

118. Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to

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

Answer: A

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

- A. supercomputers B. clients C. laptops D. mainframes **Answer: D**

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

- A. Servers B. Supercomputers C. Laptops D. Mainframes **Answer: B**

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

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

Answer: D

122. 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.

Answer: A

123. _____ 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

Answer: A

124. _____ bits equal one byte.

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

Answer: A

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

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

Answer: B

126. A byte can hold one _____ of data.

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

Answer: C

127. _____ 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

Answer: B

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

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

Answer: C

129. _____ 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

Answer: B

130. 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.

Answer: A

131. 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.

Answer: D

132. 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.

Answer: A

Fill in the Blank:

- Between PCs and Macs, the _____ is the platform of choice for graphic design and animation. **Answer: Mac**
- The _____ is the program that manages the hardware of the computer system, including the CPU, memory, storage devices, and input/output devices. **Answer: operating system**
- The type of operating system software you use depends on your computer _____. **Answer: platform**
- _____ software helps you carry out tasks, such as typing a document or creating a spreadsheet. **Answer: Application**
- _____ are the fastest and most expensive computers. **Answer: Supercomputers**
- A _____ is approximately 1,000 bytes. **Answer: kilobyte**
- Input devices are used to provide the steps and tasks the computer needs to process data, and these steps and tasks are called _____. **Answer: instructions**
- A computer gathers data, processes it, outputs the data or information, and _____ the data or information. **Answer: stores**
- The binary language consists of two digits: _____ and _____. **Answer: 0 and 1**
- A string of _____ 0s and 1s is called a byte. **Answer: eight (8)**
- The devices you use to enter data into a computer system are known as _____ devices. **Answer: input**
- The devices on a computer system that let you see the processed information are known as _____ devices. **Answer: output**
- _____ is the set of computer instructions or programs that enables the hardware to perform different tasks. **Answer: Software**
- When you connect to the _____, your computer is communicating with a server at your Internet service provider (ISP). **Answer: Internet**
- _____ are computers that excel at executing many different computer programs at the same time. **Answer: Mainframes**
- _____ is the application of computer systems and techniques to gather legal evidence. **Answer: Computer forensics**
- _____ is the science that attempts to create machines that will emulate the human thought process. **Answer: Artificial intelligence (AI)**
- Macintosh computers use the Macintosh operating system (Mac OS), whereas PCs generally run _____ as an operating system. **Answer: Microsoft Windows**
- A process known as _____ tracks trends and allows retailers to respond to consumer buying patterns. **Answer: data mining**
- Hard disk drives and CD drives are examples of _____ devices. **Answer: storage**
- You would use _____ software to create spreadsheets, type documents, and edit photos. **Answer: application**

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- _____ are computers that support hundreds or thousands of users simultaneously.
Answer: Mainframes
- _____ is the term given to the act of stealing someone's identity and ruining their credit rating.
Answer: Identity theft
- Surgeons are using _____ to guide robots to perform delicate surgery.
Answer: computers
- Patient _____ are life-sized mannequins that have a pulse and a heartbeat and respond to procedures just like humans.
Answer: simulators

True and False

- Currently, the performance of tasks by robots is based on preprogrammed algorithms. **Answer: True**
- Data can be a number, a word, a picture, or a sound. **Answer: True**
- Strictly defined, a computer is a data processing device. **Answer: True**
- One of the benefits of becoming computer fluent is being a savvy computer user and consumer and knowing how to avoid viruses, the programs that pose threats to computer security. **Answer: True**
- Trend-spotting programs, developed for business, have been used to predict criminal activity. **Answer: True**
- Employers do not have the right to monitor e-mail and network traffic on employee systems used at work. **Answer: False**
- Clicking on an icon with the mouse is a form of giving an instruction to the computer. **Answer: True**
- Output devices store instructions or data that the CPU processes. **Answer: False (memory)**
- The CPU and memory are located on a special circuit board in the system unit called the motherboard. **Answer: True**
- Nanostructures represent the smallest human-made structures that can be built. **Answer: True**
- The main difference between a supercomputer and a mainframe is that supercomputers are designed to execute a few programs as quickly as possible, whereas mainframes are designed to handle many programs running at the same time (but at a slower pace). **Answer: True**
- Being computer fluent means that you should be able to build a computer yourself. **Answer: False**
- Embedded computers are self-contained computer devices that have their own programming and do not receive input. **Answer: True**
- A Web browser is a special device that is installed in your computer that allows it to communicate with other devices on a network. **Answer: False (network adapter)**
- With a wireless network, it is easier to relocate devices. **Answer: True**
- The most common type of memory that the computer uses to process data is ROM. **Answer: False (RAM)**