**بنك الأسئلة الخاص بمقرر (مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي – اختيار من متعدد – المنهاج الانجليزي)**

**(الفصل1)**

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ is the physical parts of a computer system. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Software | **B** | Hardware | **C** | Computer |
| 2 | Software is the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ also called computer programs, that are used to tell a computer what it should do. | | | | | |
| | **A** | RAM | **B** | Instructions | **C** | CD-ROM |
| 3 | The fastest, most expensive and most powerful type of computer is called: | | | | | |
| | **A** | Personal Computer | **B** | Super Computer | **C** | Big Computer |
| 4 | The program that allows a computer to operate is collectively known as_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ software. | | | | | |
| | **A** | System | **B** | Utility | **C** | Application |
| 5 | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _is a person who uses the computer to obtain information. | | | | | |
| | **A** | | **B** | | **C** | |
| 6 | A _ _ _ _ embedded into a product and designed to perform specific tasks. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Super computer | **B** | Mobile | **C** | tiny computer |
| 7 | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ computer system designed to be used by one person at a time. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Mainframe | **B** | Personal | **C** | Midrange |
| 8 | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _is a powerful computer used by several large organizations to manage large amounts of centralized data. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Super | **B** | Personal | **C** | Mainframe |
| 9 | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _is a medium-sized computer used to host programs and data for a small network. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Notebook | **B** | Midrange Server | **C** | Super Computer |
| 10 | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ is a programmable, electronic device that accepts data input, performs processing operations on that data, and outputs and stores the results. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Software | **B** | Hardware | **C** | Computer |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | A person whose job is to write, maintains, and test computer programs. | | | | | |
| | A | End user | B | Programmer | C | Mechanic |
| 12 | Mainframe computer uses by _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Banks | **B** | Small offices | **C** | Schools |
| 13 | A very small device with some type of Internet capability. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Embedded | **B** | Mainframe | **C** | Mobile Device |
| 14 | Internet explorer is the example of _____ Software. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Internet | **B** | System | **C** | Application |
| 15 | Windows-XP is the example of _____ Software. | | | | | |
| | **A** | System | **B** | Application | **C** | Hardware |
| 16 | Keyboard is the_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Software | **B** | Application | **C** | Hardware |
| 17 | MS Office is the example of _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Application Software | **B** | System Software | **C** | Hardware |
| 18 | Car is an example of _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Personal Computer | **B** | Embedded Computer | **C** | Mainframe |
| 19 | Hardware is the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _of a computer system. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Software | **B** | Physical Parts | **C** | Operating System |
| 20 | Software is called _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Computer Parts | **B** | CD- Drive | **C** | Computer Programs |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | The example of System Software. | | | | | |
| | **A** | MS Office | **B** | Google Chrome | **C** | Linux |
| 22 | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ is an example of Application Software. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Windows 7 | **B** | Photoshop | **C** | Unix |
| 23 | The _ _ _ _ _ _that allow a computer to operate collectively are known as system software. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Hardware | **B** | User | **C** | Programs |
| 24 | Super Computer is the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _computer. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Slowest | **B** | Cheapest | **C** | Fastest |
| 25 | Personal computer system designed to be used by_ _ _ _ _ person at a time. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Two | **B** | One | **C** | Three |
| 26 | End user is a person who uses computer to obtain_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Information | **B** | Software | **C** | Hardware |
| 27 | Computer can perform input, output, process and _ _ _ _ _ _ operations. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Data | **B** | Storage | **C** | Stop |
| 28 | Programmer is a person whose job is to _ _ _ _, maintain, and test computer programs. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Drive | **B** | Write | **C** | Strike |
| 29 | _____software consists of programs designed to allow people to perform specific task. | | | | | |
| | **A** | System | **B** | Application | **C** | Personal |
| 30 | A tiny computer fixed into a product and designed to perform specific tasks is known as | | | | | |
| | **A** | Personal Computer | **B** | Embedded Computer | **C** | Super Computer |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | _____is the physical parts of a computer system, such as the keyboard, monitor, printer etc. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Software | **B** | Programmer | **C** | Hardware |
| 32 | Internet explorer is the example of _____ Software. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Hardware | **B** | System | **C** | Application |
| 33 | A medium-sized computer used to host programs and data for a small network. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Midrange Server | **B** | Mainframe | **C** | Super Computer |
| 34 | A very small device with some type of Internet capability. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Mainframe | **B** | Mobile Device | **C** | Embedded |
| 35 | Windows-XP is the example of _____ software. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Application | **B** | Hardware | **C** | System |
| 36 | A powerful computer used by several large organizations to manage large amounts of data. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Mobile Device | **B** | Midrange Server | **C** | Mainframe |
| 37 | _____ is the instructions, also called computer programs that are used to tell a computer what it should do. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Programmer | **B** | Software | **C** | Hardware |
| 38 | Windows Vista is an example of _ _ _ _ _ _ software. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Application | **B** | System | **C** | Personal |
| 39 | Linux is an example of _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ software. | | | | | |
| | **A** | System | **B** | Mobile | **C** | Application |
| 40 | Computers can perform _ _ _ _ _ _ general operations. | | | | | |
| | **A** | One | **B** | Three | **C** | Four |
| 41 | Supercomputer is the fastest, most_ _ _ _ _ and most powerful type of a computer. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Expensive | **B** | Cheapest | **C** | Smallest |
| 42 | Application software consists of programs designed to allow _ _ _ _ to perform specific task. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Internet | **B** | Hardware | **C** | People |
| 43 | Computer is a programmable, electronic device that accepts data_ _ _ _ _ _. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Inform | **B** | Input | **C** | Inbound |
| 44 | Printer is the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Software | **B** | Paper | **C** | Hardware |
| 45 | Microwave has a _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ computer. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Personal | **B** | Mobile Device | **C** | Embedded |
| 46 | Television is the example of _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _computer. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Embedded | **B** | Mainframe | **C** | Personal |
| 47 | Mouse is the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Software | **B** | Hardware | **C** | Program |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48 | Washing Machine is the example of _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ computer. | | | | |
| | **A** | Personal | **B** | Embedded | **C** Mainframe |
| 49 | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ computer uses in weather forecasting. | | | | |
| | **A** | Mainframe | **B** | Embedded | **C** Super |
| 50 | University is the example of _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ computer. | | | | |
| | **A** | Mainframe | **B** | Mobile Device | **C** Embedded |

# مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي

## (الفصل 2)

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | How many types of data types are there ? | | | | | |
| | **A** | 1 | **B** | 3 | **C** | 5 |
| 2 | Which of the following can be classified as data? | | | | | |
| | **A** | Text | **B** | Car | **C** | None |
| 3 | ASCII code uses …….. bits to represent each symbol in computer | | | | | |
| | **A** | 7 | **B** | 8 | **C** | 16 |
| 4 | Unicode code uses …….. bits to represent each symbol | | | | | |
| | **A** | 8 | **B** | 16 | **C** | 32 |
| 5 | A Megabyte contains ……. Bytes | | | | | |
| | **A** | 1000 | **B** | 1024 | **C** | 1 Million |
| 6 | A string of bits is called as …….. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Byte | **B** | Bitmap | **C** | Bit Pattern |
| 7 | Video is the sequential representation of images called …… | | | | | |
| | **A** | MPEG | **B** | JPEG | **C** | Frames |
| 8 | The smallest unit to represent data can be stored in computer is called …… | | | | | |
| | **A** | Bit | **B** | Byte | **C** | Information |
| 9 | A Gigabyte contains ……. Bytes | | | | | |
| | **A** | 1 Million | **B** | 1 Billion | **C** | 1 Trillion |
| 10 | A Terabyte contains ……. Bytes | | | | | |
| | **A** | 1 Million | **B** | 1 Billion | **C** | 1 Trillion |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Which is the coding system for data representation? | | | | | |
| | **A** | ASCII | **B** | EBCDIC | **C** | All |
| 12 | In …… method, an image is divided into matrix of pixels | | | | | |
| | **A** | Bitmap Graphic | **B** | Vector Graphic | **C** | Data |
| 13 | A byte is a group of ……. bits. | | | | | |
| | **A** | 2 | **B** | 4 | **C** | 8 |
| 14 | EBCDIC is using …… bit code | | | | | |
| | **A** | 7 | **B** | 8 | **C** | 16 |
| 15 | ISO is using …….. bit code | | | | | |
| | **A** | 8 | **B** | 16 | **C** | 32 |
| 16 | In ……method, an image is decomposed into a combination of lines and curves | | | | | |
| | **A** | Bitmap Graphic | **B** | Vector Graphic | **C** | Information |
| 17 | When you want to download music to computer, the audio signal must be | | | | | |
| | **A** | Sampled | **B** | Quantized | **C** | All |
| 18 | Images are represented in a computer by following methods | | | | | |
| | **A** | Bitmap | **B** | Vector | **C** | All |
| 19 | Numbers are represented by …….. system in computer | | | | | |
| | **A** | Binary | **B** | Octal | **C** | Hexadecimal |
| 20 | One of the following is not a type of data | | | | | |
| | **A** | Image | **B** | Audio | **C** | Byte |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Which of the following is/are the example of Byte? | | | | | |
| | **A** | 1010110 | **B** | 11111101 | **C** | 10101101 |
| 22 | The information that contains text, number, image, audio and video is called | | | | | |
| | **A** | Movie | **B** | Multimedia | **C** | Audio |
| 23 | A text can be represented inside the computer using | | | | | |
| | **A** | Standard Coding | **B** | Binary Number System | **C** | Quantization |
| 24 | A Number can be represented inside the computer using | | | | | |
| | **A** | Standard Coding | **B** | Binary Number System | **C** | Sampled |
| 25 | An Audio can be represented inside the computer using | | | | | |
| | **A** | Sampled | **B** | Quantized | **C** | All |
| 26 | A Video can be represented inside the computer using | | | | | |
| | **A** | Bitmap | **B** | Vector | **C** | Frames |
| 27 | In Bitmap graphic method each pixel is represented by | | | | | |
| | **A** | Binary code | **B** | Octal Code | **C** | Decimal code |
| 28 | In Vector graphic method each line and curve is represented by | | | | | |
| | **A** | Statical Formula | **B** | Mathematical Formula | **C** | Linear Algebra |
| 29 | Sampling and Quantization method is used to represent | | | | | |
| | **A** | Image | **B** | Audio | **C** | Video |
| 30 | Bitmap graphic or Vector graphic method is used to represent | | | | | |
| | **A** | Image | **B** | Audio | **C** | Video |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | How many symbols can be represented using ASCII ? | | | | | |
| | **A** | 64 | **B** | 128 | **C** | 256 |
| 32 | How many symbols can be represented using Extended ASCII ? | | | | | |
| | **A** | 128 | **B** | 256 | **C** | 512 |
| 33 | How many symbols can be represented using EBCDIC ? | | | | | |
| | **A** | 512 | **B** | 256 | **C** | 1024 |
| 34 | How many symbols can be represented using UNICODE ? | | | | | |
| | **A** | 1 Million | **B** | 65,000 | **C** | 55,000 |
| 35 | How many symbols can be represented using ISO ? | | | | | |
| | **A** | 1 Million | **B** | 1 Billion | **C** | 1 Trillion |
| 36 | Which of the following is a set of sequential images called frames? | | | | | |
| | **A** | Text | **B** | Audio | **C** | Video |
| 37 | Which of the following can represent maximum symbols? | | | | | |
| | **A** | ISO | **B** | UNICODE | **C** | ASCII |
| 38 | Which of the following can represent minimum symbols? | | | | | |
| | **A** | EBCDIC | **B** | UNICODE | **C** | ASCII |
| 39 | Which of the following can represent more symbols than ACSII. | | | | | |
| | **A** | EBCDIC | **B** | UNICODE | **C** | ISO |
| 40 | Which of the following can represent more symbols than Unicode. | | | | | |
| | **A** | EBCDIC | **B** | ASCII | **C** | ISO |

# مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي

## (الفصل 3)

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Binary number represents all numbers using just _____ Symbols.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | 10 | **B** | 2 | **C** | 16 |
| 2 | **Decimal number represents all numbers using just _____ Symbols.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | 10 | **B** | 2 | **C** | 16 |
| 3 | **Octal number represents all numbers using just _____ Symbols.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | 8 | **B** | 10 | **C** | 16 |
| 4 | **Hexadecimal number represents all numbers using just _____ Symbols.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | 2 | **B** | 16 | **C** | 8 |
| 5 | **The only digits used in the _____number system are 0 and 1.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | Octal | **B** | Decimal | **C** | Binary |
| 6 | **Which of the following is number system?** | | | | | |
| | **A** | Binary | **B** | Decimal | **C** | Both |
| 7 | **Which number system has maximum number of symbols?** | | | | | |
| | **A** | Hexadecimal | **B** | Binary | **C** | Octal |
| 8 | **Which number system has minimum number of symbols?** | | | | | |
| | **A** | Hexadecimal | **B** | Binary | **C** | Octal |
| 9 | **Which number system can represent numbers using minimum digits?** | | | | | |
| | **A** | Binary | **B** | Octal | **C** | Hexadecimal |
| 10 | **Which number system can represent numbers using maximum digits?** | | | | | |
| | **A** | Binary | **B** | Octal | **C** | Hexadecimal |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | **How many Bit-Patterns are required to represent Hexadecimal numbers?** | | | | | |
| | **A** | 2 | **B** | 3 | **C** | 4 |
| 12 | **How many Bit-Patterns are required to represent Octal numbers?** | | | | | |
| | **A** | 2 | **B** | 3 | **C** | 4 |
| 13 | **$(35AK)_{16}$ is an example of _____.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | Octal | **B** | Hexadecimal | **C** | None |
| 14 | **$(35AF)_{16}$ is an example of _____.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | Octal | **B** | ~~Hexadecimal~~ | **C** | Decimal |
| 15 | **$(357)_8$ is an example of _____.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | Octal | **B** | Hexadecimal | **C** | Decimal |
| 16 | **$(358)_8$ is an example of _____.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | Octal | **B** | Hexadecimal | **C** | None |
| 17 | **Binary number system is using _____ to represent any number.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | 1 | **B** | 0 | **C** | 0 and 1 |
| 18 | **$(1100)_2$ is an example of _____.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | Binary | **B** | Octal | **C** | Decimal |
| 19 | **$(1100)_{10}$ is an example of _____.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | Binary | **B** | Octal | **C** | Decimal |
| 20 | **$(1100)_8$ is an example of _____.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | Binary | **B** | Octal | **C** | Decimal |

## الفصل 4

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Decimal Number 35 is equal to _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ binary number. | **A** | **100011** | **B** | **110001** | **C** | **100001** |
| 2 | Decimal Number 25 is equal to _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ binary number. | **A** | **10011** | **B** | **11101** | **C** | **11001** |
| 3 | Decimal Number 55 is equal to _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ binary number | **A** | **101101** | **B** | **110111** | **C** | **101011** |
| 4 | Decimal Number 27 is equal to _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ binary number. | **A** | **10011** | **B** | **11011** | **C** | **10101** |
| 5 | Decimal Number 41 is equal to _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ binary number. | **A** | **101001** | **B** | **110001** | **C** | **100111** |
| 6 | Binary Number 10101 is equal to _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Decimal number. | **A** | **65** | **B** | **21** | **C** | **41** |
| 7 | Binary Number 111011 is equal to _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Decimal number. | **A** | **51** | **B** | **43** | **C** | **59** |
| 8 | Binary Number 110101 is equal to _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Decimal number. | **A** | **43** | **B** | **67** | **C** | **53** |
| 9 | Binary Number 10111 is equal to _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Decimal number. | **A** | **23** | **B** | **27** | **C** | **35** |
| 10 | Binary Number 111101 is equal to _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Decimal number. | **A** | **69** | **B** | **63** | **C** | **61** |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | $(29)_{10}=(?)_2$ | | | | | |
| | **A** | **11101** | **B** | **10011** | **B** | **11011** |
| 12 | $(37)_{10}=(?)_2$ | | | | | |
| | **A** | **101101** | **B** | **10001** | **B** | **100101** |
| 13 | $(41)_{10}=(?)_2$ | | | | | |
| | **A** | **100001** | **B** | **101001** | **B** | **110101** |
| 14 | $(47)_{10}=(?)_2$ | | | | | |
| | **A** | **110101** | **B** | **100101** | **B** | **101111** |
| 15 | $(63)_{10}=(?)_2$ | | | | | |
| | **A** | **111111** | **B** | **100101** | **B** | **110101** |
| 16 | $(11011)_2=(?)_{10}$ | | | | | |
| | **A** | **23** | **B** | **16** | **C** | **27** |
| 17 | $(101011)_2=(?)_{10}$ | | | | | |
| | **A** | **41** | **B** | **49** | **C** | **43** |
| 18 | $(110001)_2=(?)_{10}$ | | | | | |
| | **A** | **41** | **B** | **49** | **C** | **43** |
| 19 | $(110110)_2=(?)_{10}$ | | | | | |
| | **A** | **51** | **B** | **48** | **C** | **54** |
| 20 | $(110111)_2=(?)_{10}$ | | | | | |
| | **A** | **53** | **B** | **55** | **C** | **49** |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Decimal number $(41)_{10}$ is equal to binary number (……..)$_2$. | | | | | |
| | A | 111001 | B | 100001 | C | 101001 |
| 22 | Decimal number $(99)_{10}$ is equal to binary number (……..)2 | | | | | |
| | A | 111010 | B | 1100011 | C | 1010100 |
| 23 | Binary number $(100011)_2$ is equal to Decimal number (……..)$_2$ | | | | | |
| | A | 35 | B | 31 | C | 37 |
| 24 | Binary number $(111100)_2$ is equal to Decimal number(……..)2 | | | | | |
| | A | 52 | B | 54 | C | 60 |
| 25 | When convert a decimal number to binary we repeatedly divide by ---- | | | | | |
| | A | 10 | B | 8 | C | 2 |
| 26 | Decimal number $(69)_{10}$ is equal to binary number (……..)$_2$ | | | | | |
| | A | 1000101 | B | 1001111 | C | 1010100 |
| 27 | Binary number $(101001)_2$ is equal to Decimal number (……..)$_2$ | | | | | |
| | A | 47 | B | 37 | C | 41 |
| 28 | (-----) $_{10}$ = (?)$_2$ means | | | | | |
| | A | Decimal to binary | B | binary to decimal | C | Decimal to octal |
| 29 | (-----)$_2$ = (?)$_{10}$ means | | | | | |
| | A | Decimal to binary | B | binary to decimal | C | Decimal to octal |
| 30 | Decimal number $(73)_{10}$ is equal to binary number (……..)$_2$ | | | | | |
| | A | 1000111 | B | 1110001 | C | 1010111 |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | **Binary number $(11001)_2$ is equal to decimal number $(25)_{10}$** | | | | | |
| | **A** | True | **B** | False | | |
| 32 | **Decimal number $(45)_{10}$ is equal to binary number $(111001)_2$.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | True | **B** | False | | |
| 33 | **When convert a decimal number to binary we repeatedly divide by 2** | | | | | |
| | **A** | True | **B** | False | | |
| 34 | **When convert a decimal number to binary we repeatedly divide by 10.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | True | **B** | False | | |
| 35 | **Decimal number $(36)_{10}$ is equal to binary number $(100100)_2$** | | | | | |
| | **A** | True | **B** | False | | |
| 36 | **Decimal number $(77)_{10}$ is equal to binary number $(1001101)_2$** | | | | | |
| | **A** | True | **B** | False | | |
| 37 | **Binary number $(110101)_2$ is equal to decimal number $(57)_{10}$** | | | | | |
| | **A** | True | **B** | False | | |
| 38 | **Binary number $(1101101)_2$ is equal to decimal number $(105)_{10}$** | | | | | |
| | **A** | True | **B** | False | | |
| 39 | **Binary number $(1001111)_2$ is equal to decimal number $(85)_{10}$** | | | | | |
| | **A** | True | **B** | False | | |
| 40 | **Binary number $(1111101)_2$ is equal to decimal number $(125)_{10}$** | | | | | |
| | **A** | True | **B** | False | | |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41 | Which one is valid(correct) number | | | | | |
| | **A** | $(108)_8$ | **B** | $(108)_{10}$ | **C** | $(108)_2$ |
| 42 | Which one is valid(correct) number | | | | | |
| | **A** | $(108)_8$ | **B** | $(A08)_{10}$ | **C** | $(AB)_{16}$ |
| 43 | Which one is invalid(wrong) number | | | | | |
| | **A** | $(101)_8$ | **B** | $(101)_{10}$ | **C** | $(121)_2$ |
| 44 | Which one is invalid(wrong) number | | | | | |
| | **A** | $(789)_8$ | **B** | $(789)_{10}$ | **C** | $(789)_{16}$ |
| 45 | Which one is valid(Correct) number | | | | | |
| | **A** | $(A9)_8$ | **B** | $(A9)_{10}$ | **C** | $(A9)_{16}$ |
| 46 | Which one is valid(Correct) number | | | | | |
| | **A** | $(89)_8$ | **B** | $(80)_8$ | **C** | $(77)_8$ |
| 47 | Which one is biggest number | | | | | |
| | **A** | $(10)_2$ | **B** | $(10)_8$ | **C** | $(10)_{10}$ |
| 48 | Which one is smallest number | | | | | |
| | **A** | $(10)_2$ | **B** | $(10)_8$ | **C** | $(10)_{10}$ |
| 49 | Which one is biggest number | | | | | |
| | **A** | $(1001)_2$ | **B** | $(1101)_2$ | **C** | $(111)_2$ |
| 50 | Which one is smallest number | | | | | |
| | **A** | $(1001)_2$ | **B** | $(1101)_2$ | **C** | $(111)_2$ |

# مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي

## الفصل 5

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **RAM is a _____memory means the information is erased if the system is powered down.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | Non-Volatile | **B** | Volatile | **C** | Hard |
| 2 | **_____technology uses the flip – flop gates to hold data.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | DRAM | **B** | SRAM | **C** | ROM |
| 3 | **_____technology uses the capacitors to hold data when charged.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | DRAM | **B** | SRAM | **C** | ROM |
| 4 | **ROM is a _____memory in which data or programs have been Permanently stored.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | Non-Volatile | **B** | Volatile | **C** | Hard |
| 5 | **_____ is a memory chip on which data can be written only once.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | DRAM | **B** | SRAM | **C** | PROM |
| 6 | **EPROM is a special type of PROM that can be erased by exposing it to _____light.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | Laser Beam | **B** | ultra-Violet | **C** | Sun |
| 7 | **SRAM uses the _____ _gates (a gate with two states: 0 and 1) to hold data.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | Capacitors | **B** | Flip-Flop | **C** | DRAM |
| 8 | **DRAM uses _____. If capacitor charged, the state is 1, else 0 for holding data.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | SRAM | **B** | DRAM | **C** | Capacitors |
| 9 | **_____is a non-volatile memory in which data or programs have been permanently stored.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | RAM | **B** | ROM | **C** | SRAM |
| 10 | **_____ is a volatile memory means the information is erased or deleted, if the computer is powered down or Off.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | ROM | **B** | SRAM | **C** | RAM |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | _____ memory is Fast & Expensive. | | | | | |
| | A | SRAM | B | RAM | C | DRAM |
| 12 | _____ memory is Slow & Cheap. | | | | | |
| | A | SRAM | B | DRAM | C | ROM |
| 13 | DRAM is a memory ____on which data can be written only once. | | | | | |
| | A | chip | B | card | C | None |
| 14 | SRAM technology uses the flip – flop gates to ___ data. | | | | | |
| | A | hold | B | gold | C | translate |
| 15 | ROM is nonvolatile _____. | | | | | |
| | A | computer | B | memory | C | None |
| 16 | RAM is two types SRAM and _____. | | | | | |
| | A | PRAM | B | DRAM | C | GRAM |
| 17 | RAM is a Volatile memory means the information is ___ if the system is powered down. | | | | | |
| | A | erased | B | add | C | None |
| 18 | SRAM technology uses the flip – flop ____ to hold data. | | | | | |
| | A | data | B | gates | C | Memory |
| 19 | EPROM is a memory chip on which data can be written only_____. | | | | | |
| | A | Two | B | Once | C | Four |
| 20 | ROM is a Non volatile memory in which data or programs have been permanently _____. | | | | | |
| | A | delete | B | stored | C | catch |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | **A gate with two states: 0 and _____** | | | | | |
| | **A** | 2 | **B** | 0 | **C** | 1 |
| 22 | **RAM is a volatile_____.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | software | **B** | memory | **C** | printer |
| 23 | **SRAM memory is Fast & _____.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | cheap | **B** | expensive | **C** | none |
| 24 | **ROM is a non volatile memory in which data or _____have been permanently stored.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | scanner | **B** | programs | **C** | none |
| 25 | **DRAM is but _____cheaper.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | fast | **B** | slow | **C** | none |
| 26 | **_____ memory is Fast & Expensive.** | | | | | |
| | **A** | SRAM | **B** | DRAM | **C** | Any of the above |
| 27 | **A** | | **B** | | **C** | |
| 28 | **A** | | **B** | | **C** | |
| 29 | **A** | | **B** | | **C** | |
| 30 | **A** | | **B** | | **C** | |

# مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي

## الفصل 6

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ……is a low-capacity, removable disk made of flexible plastic. | | | | | |
| | A | Floppy Disk | B | Hard Disk | C | CD |
| 2 | A storage system consisting of one or more metal magnetic disks permanently sealed inside its drive is known as…… | | | | | |
| | A | Hard Disk | B | CD | C | DVD |
| 3 | Optical disc is a type of storage medium read from and written to using a …….. | | | | | |
| | A | laser Beam | B | Ultra Violet Light | C | RFID |
| 4 | CD is an optical disc with a typical storage capacity of | | | | | |
| | A | 650 TB | B | 650 MB | C | 650 GB |
| 5 | DVD is an optical disc with a typical storage capacity of | | | | | |
| | A | 4.7 TB | B | 4.7GB | C | 4.7 MB |
| 6 | Flash…… is a small, rectangular shape storage device that uses flash memory media. | | | | | |
| | A | Memory Card | B | USB | C | CD |
| 7 | ……is the storage device that plugs into Pcs USB port and contains flash memory media. | | | | | |
| | A | Memory Card | B | USB | C | CD |
| 8 | A ……..is an optical storage device. | | | | | |
| | A | CD-ROM | B | CD-RW | C | All of the above |
| 9 | ……..is the storage unit does not contain mechanical parts. | | | | | |
| | A | floppy Disk | B | Compact disk | C | flash memory |
| 10 | Mini SD Flash Memory Card is used in ……. | | | | | |
| | A | Digital camera | B | Mobile phone | C | Both A&B |
| 11 | Hard disk capacity storage is…… | | | | | |
| | A | Small | B | Medium | C | High |
| 12 | Floppy disk is a ……..capacity, removable disk made of flexible plastic. | | | | | |
| | A | **High** | B | Low | C | Medium |
| 13 | ……..is an optical disc with a typical storage capacity of 650MB. | | | | | |
| | A | DVD | B | CD | C | Hard Disk |
| 14 | ……..is an optical disc with a typical storage capacity of 4.7GB. | | | | | |
| | A | DVD | B | CD | C | Hard Disk |
| 15 | CD and DVD are types of ……. | | | | | |
| | A | Optical disc | B | Hard disk | C | Floppy disk |
| 16 | CD stands for …….. | | | | | |
| | A | Computer Disc | B | Compact Disc | C | Computer Data |
| 17 | DVD stands for …….. | | | | | |
| | A | Digital Versatile Disc | B | Digital Video Disc | C | Data Virus Disc |
| 18 | Flash Memory Card and USB are type of ……. | | | | | |
| | A | Hard Disk | B | Optical Disc | C | Flash Memory System |
| 19 | Hard Disk consists of one or more ……..disks. | | | | | |
| | A | Plastic | B | Metal Magnetic | C | Steel |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Storage capacity of Floppy Disk is…… | | | | | |
| | A | 3.5GB | B | 3.5MB | C | 3.5KB |
| 21 | …… has storage capacity of 3.5 MB. | | | | | |
| | A | USB | B | CD | C | Floppy Disk |
| 22 | …….. is made of metal magnetic disks. | | | | | |
| | A | Floppy disk | B | Hard Disk | C | USB |
| 23 | USB Stands for …… | | | | | |
| | A | Universal Serial Bus | B | Universal Storage Bus | C | Utility Software |
| 24 | …….. is a storage system made of plastic. | | | | | |
| | A | Hard Disk | B | Floppy Disk | C | USB |
| 25 | …… is a medium capacity storage system. | | | | | |
| | A | Hard disk | B | Optical Disc | C | Floppy Disk |
| 26 | Optical Disc is a ……capacity storage disc. | | | | | |
| | A | Medium | B | High | C | Low |
| 27 | …….. storage system uses laser beam technology. | | | | | |
| | A | Optical Disc | B | Hard Disc | C | USB |
| 28 | USB and Flash Memory Card both uses…….. Technology. | | | | | |
| | A | Flash Memory Media | B | Laser Beam | C | Ultra violet |
| 29 | Flash Memory Media is used in | | | | | |
| | A | USB | B | Memory Card | C | Both A & B |
| 30 | …… is used in Camera,Computer and Mobile phone. | | | | | |
| | A | Flash Memory Card | B | Hard Disk | C | CD |
| 31 | Which of the following does not contain Flash Memory Media ? | | | | | |
| | A | Flash Memory Card | B | DVD | C | USB |
| 32 | Which of the following does not uses laser beam technology? | | | | | |
| | A | CD | B | DVD | C | USB |
| 33 | Which of the following is not a storage device? | | | | | |
| | A | Hard Disk | B | USB | C | Keyboard |
| 34 | Hard Disk, USB,DVD are types of …… | | | | | |
| | A | Memory | B | Storage Devices | C | Input Devices |
| 35 | Flash Memory Card is a …… device. | | | | | |
| | A | Input | B | Secondary Storage | C | Output |

# مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي

## الفصل 7

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Which is a common pointing device | | | | | |
| | **A** | Electronic pen | **B** | Mouse | **C** | keyboard |
| 2 | ----------is an input device that is used to write electronically on the display screen. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Mouse | **B** | Electronic pen | **C** | Keyboard |
| 3 | Biometric reader is a _____ | | | | | |
| | **A** | Input device | **B** | Output device | **C** | Memory |
| 4 | Which device does read text and graphics and transfer them to a computer in digital form. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Mouse | **B** | Electronic pen | **C** | Scanner |
| 5 | ----------is input device that can read different types of code and marks | | | | | |
| | **A** | Reader | **B** | Mouse | **C** | Keyboard |
| 6 | ------ is an input device that recognizes handwritten or typed characters | | | | | |
| | **A** | OMR | **B** | MICR | **C** | OCR |
| 7 | Which device does read data from special forms for score or tally exams marks result | | | | | |
| | **A** | OMR | **B** | MICR | **C** | OCR |
| 8 | ------- is a technology used primarily by the banking industry to for checking process. | | | | | |
| | **A** | OMR | **B** | OCR | **C** | MICR |
| 9 | ----------is an input device that read biometric data | | | | | |
| | **A** | Biometric reader | **B** | MICR | **C** | OCR |
| 10 | An input device with the display screen that is touched with the finger to issue commands | | | | | |
| | **A** | Biometric reader | **B** | Touch Screen | **C** | MICR |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Keyboard is a ----------device. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Input | **B** | Output | **C** | Memory |
| 12 | Mouse is a ----------device. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Input | **B** | | **C** | Output |
| 13 | Electronic pen is a ----------device. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Memory | **B** | Output | **C** | Input |
| 14 | Scanner is a ----------device. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Output | **B** | Memory | **C** | Input |
| 15 | RFID is a ----------device. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Memory | **B** | Input | **C** | Output |
| 16 | Optical Mark Reader is a ----------device. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Memory | **B** | Output | **C** | Input |
| 17 | Optical Character Recognition is a ----------device | | | | | |
| | **A** | Output | **B** | Input | **C** | Memory |
| 18 | Magnetic Ink Character Recognition is a ----------device. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Memory | **B** | Output | **C** | Input |
| 19 | Touch screen is a ----------device | | | | | |
| | **A** | Input | **B** | Memory | **C** | Output |
| 20 | Which of the following can be classified as Input Devices? | | | | | |
| | **A** | Numbers | **B** | Video | **C** | Readers |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Which of the following can be classified as Input Devices? | **A** | Numbers | **B** | Video | **C** Scanner |
| 22 | Which of the following can be classified as Input Devices? | **A** | Numbers | **B** | Video | **C** Keyboard |
| 23 | Which of the following can be classified as Input Devices? | **A** | Numbers | **B** | Video | **C** Mouse |
| 24 | Which of the following can be classified as Input Devices? | **A** | Numbers | **B** | Video | **C** Touch screen |
| 25 | Which of the following can be classified as Input Devices? | **A** | Numbers | **B** | Video | **C** Electronic pen |

# مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي

## الفصل 8

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **.....** is the example of Output Device | | | | | |
| | A | Reader | B | OCR | C | Printer |
| 2 | ……. is smallest colorable area in the screen | | | | | |
| | A | Pixel | B | **Resolution** | C | All |
| 3 | **Printer which uses black color ink is .....** | | | | | |
| | A | | B | | C | |
| 4 | ……. printer works for more than one computer | | | | | |
| | A | Personnel | B | Network | C | Color |
| 5 | ……. printer prints only photographs | | | | | |
| | A | Barcode | B | Photo | C | Laser |
| 6 | ……. printer prints only barcodes documents | | | | | |
| | A | Barcode | B | Laser | C | Photo |
| 7 | ……. prints only large documents and maps | | | | | |
| | A | Laser | B | Scanner | C | Plotter |
| 8 | ……. printer prints with touching the papers | | | | | |
| | A | Laser | B | Impact | C | Barcode |
| 9 | ……. printer prints without touching the papers | | | | | |
| | A | Non impact | B | Impact | C | Barcode |
| 10 | A flat panel display device that uses Charged Liquid Crystal to display image is ……. | | | | | |
| | A | LCD | B | LED | C | Plasma |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | A flat panel display device that uses emissive organic material to display image …..… | | | | | |
| | A | LCD | B | LED | C | Plasma |
| 12 | A flat panel display device that uses layer of gases to display image is ……. | | | | | |
| | A | LED | B | Plasma | C | LCD |
| 13 | A display device that projects all computer data, output on a *wall* or *screen is* ……. | | | | | |
| | A | LED | B | Projector | C | Plasma |
| 14 | The number of pixel displayed in inch is called ……. | | | | | |
| | A | Print Resolution | B | Screen Resolution | C | Projector |
| 15 | The number of dot per inch is called …… | | | | | |
| | A | Print Resolution | B | Screen Resolution | C | Projector |
| 16 | …….. is chip located inside the system unit of a computer that performs the processing for a computer | | | | | |
| | A | CPU | B | FPU | C | All |
| 17 | The printer which uses toner powder to produce images is called …….. | | | | | |
| | A | Laser Printer | B | Ink Jet Printer | C | Dot matrix Printer |
| 18 | ……. Printer works for single person | | | | | |
| | A | Color | B | Network | C | Personnel |
| 19 | ……. is the display device for Desktop PC | | | | | |
| | A | Monitor | B | Display Screen | C | Printer |
| 20 | ……. Printer is considered as impact printer | | | | | |
| | A | Ink Jet | B | Laser | C | Dot matrix |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | …… Printer is called as non-impact printer | | | | | |
| | A | Laser | B | Ink Jet | C | Dot matrix |
| 22 | Plotter is used to print ……. scale paper size | | | | | |
| | A | Small | B | Large | C | Medium |
| 23 | The smallest colorable area in electronic image is called ……. | | | | | |
| | A | Bit | B | Cluster | C | Pixel |
| 24 | …… Printer uses spray ink to produce images on paper | | | | | |
| | A | Laser | B | Ink Jet | C | Dot matrix |
| 25 | …….. Printer prints 3D image for prototype | | | | | |
| | A | 3D Printer | B | Photo Printer | C | Portable Printer |
| 26 | An output device that produces sound is ……..…… | | | | | |
| | A | Display Screen | B | Printer | C | Speaker |
| 27 | Print speed is measured by ……. | | | | | |
| | A | Pages per seconds | B | Pages per minutes | C | None of the above |
| 28 | Display device that uses cathode tube for displaying image is called ……. | | | | | |
| | A | CRT Monitor | B | Flat Panel | C | Color Monitor |
| 29 | Display device that uses electronically charged chemical for displaying image ……. | | | | | |
| | A | CRT Monitor | B | Flat Panel | C | Color Monitor |
| 30 | Display where each pixel is combination of 3 colors i.e. red, green, blue is …… | | | | | |
| | A | Monochrome Display | B | Flat Display | C | Color Display |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Display where each pixel is one of the two colors black or white is …..…… | | | | | |
| | A | Monochrome Display | B | Flat Display | C | Color Display |
| 32 | Small hand held printer used to carry out printing is called as …….. | | | | | |
| | A | Photo Printer | B | Barcode Printer | C | Portable Printer |
| 33 | Printer that uses number of computers for printing is called ……. | | | | | |
| | A | Personal Printer | B | Network Printer | C | Color Printer |
| 34 | Printers may be connected to …….. | | | | | |
| | A | LPT1 Port | B | USB | C | All |
| 35 | Technology which connects CPU and Input/Output units is …….. | | | | | |
| | A | USB | B | SCSI | C | All |
| 36 | Display device built-in into a notebook, handled PC is …… | | | | | |
| | A | Monitor | B | Display Screen | C | Printer |
| 37 | …….. Printer prints digital photographs | | | | | |
| | A | Photo Printer | B | Plotter | C | Portable Printer |
| 38 | Chip used to perform arithmetic operations inside computer is …… | | | | | |
| | A | FPU | B | CPU | C | ALU |
| 39 | Chip used to perform floating point operations inside computer is …… | | | | | |
| | A | FPU | B | CPU | C | ALU |
| 40 | Audio output is in the form of …… | | | | | |
| | A | Video | B | Image | C | Voice |

# مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي

## الفصل 9 + 10

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | _____is a step by step method for solving a problem. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Algebra | **B** | Method | **C** | Algorithm |
| 2 | The step by step method for two-number summation is an example of___ | | | | | |
| | **A** | Mathematics | **B** | Logic | **C** | Algorithm |
| 3 | _____is a pictorial representation of an algorithm. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Vann Diagram | **B** | Pie chart | **C** | Flow chart |
| 4 | _____is an English like representation of an algorithm. | | | | | |
| | **A** | program code | **B** | Pseudo code | **C** | machine code |
| 5 | Begin and _____are two states of every pseudo code. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Exit | **B** | While | **C** | End |
| 6 | _____is an Arabic like representation of an algorithm. | | | | | |
| | **A** | program code | **B** | machine code | **C** | Pseudo code |
| 7 | _____is a graphical representation of an algorithm. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Pseudo code | **B** | Algorithm | **C** | Flow chart |
| 8 | _____and End are two states of every pseudo code. | | | | | |
| | **A** | While | **B** | Exit | **C** | Begin |
| 9 | _____language is a binary-based language, that the computer can run directly. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Assembly | **B** | High Level | **C** | Machine |
| 10 | **Assembly Language** uses special program_____, for conversion of symbols to machine language. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Compiler | **B** | Assembler | **C** | All |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | _____convert High level languages code into machine language (101010). | | | | | |
| | **A** | assembler | **B** | Compiler | **C** | Reader |
| 12 | c, c++ , java are _____Language . | | | | | |
| | **A** | Low level | **B** | High Level | **C** | Machine |
| 13 | The only language understood by a computer is _____ . | | | | | |
| | **A** | Assembly | **B** | High Level | **C** | Machine |
| 14 | _____ languages are *portable* to many different computers. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Low level | **B** | High Level | **C** | Machine |
| 15 | ____ is Program that convert High Level Program into Machine Level Language. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Assembler | **B** | Compiler | **C** | Scanner |

# مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي

## الفصل 11 + 12

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A collection of computers and other hardware devices that are connected together are known as. . . . . | | | | | |
| | **A** | Hardware | **B** | Network | **C** | Software |
| 2 | How many types of Computer Networks? | | | | | |
| | **A** | 2 | **B** | 4 | **C** | 3 |
| 3 | The network that connects devices located in a small geographical area, such as a School, is. . . . . | | | | | |
| | **A** | LAN | **B** | MAN | **C** | WAN |
| 4 | A network designed to serve a metropolitan area such as a city or country is … | | | | | |
| | **A** | LAN | **B** | MAN | **C** | WAN |
| 5 | A network that connects devices located in a large geographical area such as world is … | | | | | |
| | **A** | LAN | **B** | MAN | **C** | WAN |
| 6 | In WAN network Computers are connected to each other through the …. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Rope | **B** | Wireless | **C** | Cable |
| 7 | The largest computer network, linking millions of computers all over the world is known as … | | | | | |
| | **A** | Internet | **B** | Wireless | **C** | Network |
| 8 | WAN is also known as … | | | | | |
| | **A** | Software | **B** | WWW | **C** | Network |
| 9 | In LAN network computers are connected through the … | | | | | |
| | **A** | Rope | **B** | Wireless | **C** | Cable |
| 10 | ..... manages and coordinates the activities within a computer system. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Application | **B** | Operating System | **C** | Machines |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | .....serves as an intermediary between the user & computer. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Application | **B** | Operating System | **C** | Machine |
| 12 | ..... starts up computer and load operating files into the memory. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Boot Process | **B** | File Management | **C** | User Interface |
| 13 | .....Translates the user instruction to control hardware and feedback it to the user. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Boot Process | **B** | File Management | **C** | User Interface |
| 14 | .....Keeps track of the files stored on a PC so that they can be retrieved when needed. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Boot Process | **B** | File Management | **C** | User Interface |
| 15 | .....Optimizes the use of main memory and allocates RAM to programs as needed. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Memory Management | **B** | File Management | **C** | Boot Process |
| 16 | A user interface in which commands are typed on a keyboard is known as..... | | | | | |
| | **A** | System | **B** | Command Line | **C** | Graphic User |
| 17 | .....interface allows a user to communicate with computer easily by graphic. | | | | | |
| | **A** | System | **B** | Command Line | **C** | Graphic User |
| 18 | ..... is an example of Command Line Interface. | | | | | |
| | **A** | DOS | **B** | UNIX | **C** | All |
| 19 | ..... is an example of Graphical User Interface. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Windows | **B** | IOS | **C** | All |
| 20 | Apple Mac is an example of.....interface. | | | | | |
| | **A** | Graphical User | **B** | Command Line | **C** | None |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | STC Internet Provider is the example of…….. | | | | | |
| | **A** | LAN | **B** | MAN | **C** | WAN |
| 22 | STC Modem for Home is the example of……. | | | | | |
| | **A** | LAN | **B** | MAN | **C** | WAN |
| 23 | Which of the following is/are benefit(s) of internet? | | | | | |
| | **A** | Web Browsing | **B** | E-mail | **C** | All |
| 24 | How many computers Internet links? | | | | | |
| | **A** | Hundred | **B** | Thousand | **C** | Millions |
| 25 | Which of the following is Operating System | | | | | |
| | **A** | Windows-7 | **B** | UNIX | **C** | All |
| 26 | Which of the following is not Operating System? | | | | | |
| | **A** | Windows-xp | **B** | Memory | **C** | LINUX |
| 27 | Which of the flowing has smallest area network? | | | | | |
| | **A** | LAN | **B** | MAN | **C** | WAN |
| 28 | Which of the flowing has largest area network? | | | | | |
| | **A** | LAN | **B** | MAN | **C** | WAN |
| 29 | Operating system is also known as... | | | | | |
| | **A** | System Software | **B** | Application Software | **C** | None |
| 30 | Which of the following is/are the benefit(s) of network? | | | | | |
| | **A** | Sharing resources | **B** | Exchange Data | **C** | All |

| Ques. no. | Question | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Which of the following is/are the benefit(s) of network? | | | | | |
| | **A** | Sharing Hardware | **B** | Sharing Documents | **C** | All |
| 32 | Which of the flowing has medium area network? | | | | | |
| | **A** | LAN | **B** | MAN | **C** | WAN |
| 33 | Which of the following is not the example of Operating system? | | | | | |
| | **A** | Windows-vista | **B** | UNIX | **C** | None |
| 34 | Which of the following is not the example of Operating system? | | | | | |
| | **A** | Macintosh | **B** | MS Office | **C** | UNIX |
| 35 | Which of the following is not the example of network? | | | | | |
| | **A** | WAN | **B** | PAN | **C** | None |
| 36 | Which interface is used in windows OS? | | | | | |
| | **A** | Command Line | **B** | Graphical User | **C** | All |
| 37 | Which interface is used in DOS? | | | | | |
| | **A** | Command Line | **B** | Graphical User | **C** | All |
| 38 | When we install OS, generally in which drive the OS files saves? | | | | | |
| | **A** | C: | **B** | D: | **C** | E: |
| 39 | Which of the following is not the benefit of OS? | | | | | |
| | **A** | File Management | **B** | Boot Process | **C** | None |
| 40 | Which of the following is main memory? | | | | | |
| | **A** | RAM | **B** | ROM | **C** | All |

# مقرر مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي – المنهاج الانجليزي

## اسئلة الصح والخطأ

## Unit ( 1 )

| Question No. | Question | Answer |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hardware is the physical parts of a computer system. | |
| 2 | Software is the instructions, also called computer programs, that are used to tell a computer what it should do. | |
| 3 | MS Office is system software. | |
| 4 | Windows 7 is an Application Software. | |
| 5 | The programs that allow a computer to operate collectively are known as system software. | |
| 6 | Computers can perform four general operations. | |
| 7 | Computer is a programmable, electronic device that accepts data as input, performs processing on that data, and gives outputs and stores the results. | |
| 8 | Super computer is the fastest, most expensive, most powerful type of computer. | |
| 9 | Personal computer system designed to be used by one person at a time. | |
| 10 | Programmer is a person who uses the computer to obtain information. | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **11** | Application software consists of programs designed to allow people to perform specific task. | |
| **12** | Windows 7 is an example of System Software. | |
| **13** | Hardware is the instructions, also called computer programs. | |
| **14** | Computer can perform input, output, process and storage operations. | |
| **15** | Monitor is the software. | |
| **16** | Keyboard is the hardware. | |
| **17** | Car is an example of embedded computer. | |
| **18** | End user is a person whose job is to write, maintain, and test computer programs. | |
| **19** | System software consists of programs designed to allow people to perform specific task. | |
| **20** | A tiny computer embedded or fixed into a product and designed to perform specific tasks is known as Personal Computer.. | |
| **21** | Internet explorer is the example of Application Software. | |
| **22** | A medium-sized computer used to host programs and data for a small network is called Midrange Server. | |
| **23** | Mainframe computer uses by Banks. | |
| **24** | Windows Vista is an example of Application software. | |
| **25** | A very small device with some type of Internet capability is mobile device. | |

# مقرر مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي

## True/False Questions

## Unit ( 2 )

| Question No. | Question | Answer |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collection of Text, Number, Image, Audio and Video is called Multimedia | |
| 2 | Bit is the smallest unit of data that is stored in computer | |
| 3 | 1 MB is equal to 1024 Bytes | |
| 4 | Unicode is 16 bit code | |
| 5 | Byte is the smallest unit of data stored in computer | |
| 6 | EBCDIC is a 32 bit code | |
| 7 | Audio is not an example of data types | |
| 8 | 1 KB is equal to 1024 Byte | |
| 9 | Video are the set of sequential images called frames | |
| 10 | ISO uses 16 bits and can represent up to 65,536 symbols | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **11** | Audio data type is samples and quantized for storing it into computer | |
| **12** | ASCII code is 16 bit code | |
| **13** | One Byte contains 8 bits | |
| **14** | Vector Image is represented as matrix of pixels in computer | |
| **15** | 1 GB is equal to 1 million bytes | |
| **16** | Byte is a bit pattern in length of 16 bits | |
| **17** | Bitmap graphic images is represented by mathematical formulae | |
| **18** | A Text is a sequence of symbols | |
| **19** | ISO is 32 bit code to represent each symbol in computer | |
| **20** | MP3 format is the example of video data | |
| **21** | A string of bits is called as Bit pattern | |
| **22** | Vector image is represented by mathematical formulae in computer | |
| **23** | ASCII code is 8 bit code | |
| **24** | 1 Byte is equal to 7 bits | |
| **25** | Image is one of the data types in computer | |

# مقرر مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي

## True/False Questions

## Unit (3)

| Question No. | Question | Answer |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Binary number system is using 1, 2 to represent any number | |
| 2 | Octal number system is using 8 symbols to represent any number | |
| 3 | Decimal number system is using 10 symbols to represent any number | |
| 4 | Hexadecimal number system is using 16 symbols to represent any number | |
| 5 | Binary number system is using 2 symbols to represent any number | |

# True/False Questions

## Unit (4 )

| Question No. | Question | Answer |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Binary number $(11001)_2$ is equal to decimal number $(25)_{10}$ | |
| 2 | Decimal number $(45)_{10}$ is equal to binary number $(111001)_2$. | |
| 3 | When convert a decimal number to binary we repeatedly divide by 2. | |
| 4 | When convert a decimal number to binary we repeatedly divide by 10. | |
| 5 | The Decimal conversion of $(11110)_2$ is 45. | |
| 6 | The Decimal conversion of $(1001)_2$ is 39. | |

# مقرر مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي

## True/False Questions

## Unit (5)

| Question No. | Question | Answer |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **RAM is a non volatile memory.** | |
| 2 | **RAM is two types SRAM and DRAM.** | |
| 3 | **ROM is a volatile memory.** | |
| 4 | **ROM is a non volatile memory** | |
| 5 | **DRAM uses the Flip-Flop gates to hold the data.** | |
| 6 | **SRAM is fast but expensive.** | |
| 7 | **DRAM is slow but cheaper.** | |
| 8 | **DRAM uses Capacitors.** | |
| 9 | **EPROM is a memory chip on which data can be written only once.** | |
| 10 | **EPROM is a special type of PROM that can erased data by exposing It to ultraviolet light and it can be re-programmed.** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **11** | **RAM is a volatile memory.** | |
| **12** | **ROM is volatile memory.** | |
| **13** | **DRAM is a memory chip on which data can be written only once.** | |
| **14** | **SRAM technology uses the flip – flop gates to hold data.** | |
| **15** | **SRAM memory is Fast & Expensive.** | |
| **16** | **DRAM memory is Slow & Cheap.** | |
| **17** | **ROM is non-volatile memory.** | |
| **18** | **SRAM uses Capacitors.** | |

# مقرر مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي

## True/False Questions

## Unit (6)

| Question No. | Question | Answer |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Floppy disk is a low-capacity storage removable disk made of plastic material…… | |
| 2 | Floppy disk is a low-capacity storage device with typical storage capacity of 650 MB…… | |
| 3 | Hard Disk is a high-Capacity storage device that consists of one or more metal magnetic disks permanently seal in it…… | |
| 4 | Hard Disk is a high-Capacity storage device with typical storage capacity of 3.5 MB…….. | |
| 5 | Optical disc is a medium-capacity of storage disc that read and write by using a Laser beam……. | |
| 6 | Optical disc is a low-capacity of storage disc that read and write by using a Laser beam…… | |
| 7 | CD is an optical disc with a typical storage capacity of 650 MB…….. | |
| 8 | CD (Compact Disc) is a magnetic disc…… | |
| 9 | DVD is an optical disc with a typical storage capacity of 4.7 GB… | |
| 10 | DVD (Digital Versatile Disc) is a magnetic disc…… | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **11** | Flash memory system is a storage system that uses flash memory media…… | |
| **12** | A flash memory card is a small, rectangular shape storage device that uses flash memory media… | |
| **13** | USB (Universal Serial Bus) is a small storage device that plugs into computer USB slot and contains flash memory media…….. | |
| **14** | USB (Universal Serial Bus) is a small storage device with low capacity…….. | |
| **15** | USB (Universal Serial Bus) is a small storage device with typical storage capacity up to 64 GB… | |

# مقرر مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي

## True/False Questions

## Unit ( 7 )

| Question No. | Question | Answer |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Keyboard is an input device. | |
| 2 | Scanner is an input device that reads text and graphics and transfers them to a computer in digital form. | |
| 3 | Keyboard has not numerous keys. | |
| 4 | Readers are input device that can read different types of code and marks. | |
| 5 | Electronic pen is an input device that is used to read electronically on the display screen. | |
| 6 | Scanner is an storage device that reads text and paragraph. | |
| 7 | OMR is input device that read data from special forms for score or tally exams marks result. | |
| 8 | MICR stands for (Management Ink Character Recognition) | |
| 9 | RFID stands for (Ratio Frequency Identification Readers) | |
| 10 | OMR Stands for (Optical Mark Reader) | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **12** | **OCR stands for (Optical Character Recognition)** | |
| **13** | **Electronic pen is an input device that is used to write electronically on the display screen.** | |
| **14** | **Mouse is an output device.** | |
| **15** | **RFID Readers: A technology used to store and transmit data located in RFID tags.** | |
| **16** | **Touch screen is an output device with the display screen that is touched with the finger to issue commands.** | |
| **17** | **Scanner is an input device that writes text and graphics and transfers them to a computer in digital form.** | |
| **18** | **Keyboard has numerous keys.** | |
| **19** | **Electronic pen is an output device.** | |
| **20** | **Mouse is a common pointing input device that user slides on a flat surface.** | |
| **21** | **Mouse is a common pointing input device that user slides on a 3D surface.** | |

# مقرر مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي

## True/False Questions

## Unit ( 7 )

| Question No. | Question | Answer |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Joysticks considered as Output Device. | |
| 2 | Mouse is a common pointing device. | |
| 3 | Biometric reader is a Input Device. | |
| 4 | The keyboard is a non-storage device. | |
| 5 | The Monitor can be classified as Input Devices | |
| 6 | Keyboard is an input device | |
| 7 | Scanner is an input device that reads text and graphics and transfers them to a computer in digital form. | |
| 8 | Keyboard has no numerous keys. | |
| 9 | Readers are input device that can read different types of code and marks | |
| 10 | Electronic pen is an input device that is used to read electronically on the display screen. | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **11** | **Scanner is an storage device that reads text and paragraph.** | |
| **12** | **OMR is input device that read data from special forms for score or tally exams marks result.** | |
| **13** | **MICR stands for (Management Ink Character Recognition)** | |
| **14** | **RFID stands for (Ratio Frequency Identification Readers)** | |
| **15** | **OMR Stands for (Optical Mark Reader)** | |
| **16** | **OMR is input device that is not read data from special forms for score or tally exams marks result.** | |
| **17** | **OCR stands for ( Optical Character Recognition)** | |
| **18** | **Electronic pen is an input device that is used to write electronically on the display screen.** | |
| **19** | **Mouse is an output device.** | |
| **20** | **RFID Readers: A technology used to store and transmit data located in RFID tags.** | |
| **21** | **Touch screen is an output device with the display screen that is touched with the finger to issue commands.** | |
| **22** | **Scanner is an input device that writes text and graphics and transfers them to a computer in digital form.** | |
| **23** | **Electronic pen is an output device.** | |
| **24** | **Mouse is a common pointing input device that user slides on a flat surface.** | |
| **25** | **Mouse is a common pointing input device that user slides on a 3D surface.** | |

# مقرر مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي

## True/False Questions

## Unit ( 8 )

| Question No. | Question | Answer |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Monitor is an example of Storage Device.** | |
| 2 | **Projector is an example of output device** | |
| 3 | **The *number of dot per inch* is called page per minute(ppm)** | |
| 4 | **CPU is a chip located inside the system unit of a computer that performs the processing for a computer.** | |
| 5 | **The *number of pixel displayed in inch* is called screen resolution** | |
| 6 | **A projector is a display device that projects all computer data, output on a *wall* or *projector screen*.** | |
| 7 | **LCD is a flat panel display device that uses *Charged Liquid Crystal* to display image.** | |
| 8 | **Impact printer prints without touching the paper.** | |
| 9 | **Flat panel display device uses cathode ray tube** | |
| 10 | **Display Screen is a display device built into a notebook** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **11** | **Monitor is an output device for a desktop or Personal Computer.** | |
| **12** | **Pixel is the smallest colourable area on the display device.** | |
| **13** | **Ink jet printer uses toner powder to print image on paper.** | |
| **14** | **Plotter prints large documents such as blue print and map.** | |
| **15** | **3D printer prints digital photos.** | |

**مقرر مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي**

**True/False Questions**

**Unit ( 9 )**

| Question No. | Question | Answer |
|---|---|---|
| **1** | Start and Stop are not necessary in Flow chart. | |
| **2** | All pseudo codes must have ‘Begin and End’ states. | |
| **3** | Algorithm is a step by step computer to solve a problem. | |
| **4** | Pseudo code is an English like representation of an algorithm. | |
| **5** | Flowchart is not a graphical representation of an algorithm. | |

# مقرر مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي

## True/False Questions

## Unit ( 10 )

| Question No. | Question | Answer |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | The only language understood by a computer is **machine language** | |
| 2 | Assembly Language based on symbolic code | |
| 3 | High level languages are *portable* to many different computers. | |
| 4 | Assembler is a Program that convert Symbolic code into machine Language | |
| 5 | Compiler is Program that convert High Level Program into Machine Level Language | |

# مقرر مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي

## True/False Questions

## Unit (11)

| Question No. | Question | Answer |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Through the network we can connect the Printers. | |
| 2 | In LAN network Computers are connected via ROPE. | |
| 3 | LAN is a network that connects devices which located in large geographical areas. | |
| 4 | MAN is a network designed to serve a metropolitan area such as a city or country. | |
| 5 | WAN is a network that connects devices located in a small geographical area such as a University. | |
| 6 | Internet is an Ocean of Resources. | |
| 7 | Through the Internet we can communicate. | |
| 8 | In WAN network computers are connected wirelesses. | |
| 9 | Network is a collection of Computers. | |

# مقرر مقدمة في الحاسب الآلي

## True/False Questions

## Unit (12)

| Question No. | Question | Answer |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Operating system is a collection of programs that manage and coordinate the activities within a computer system**.** | |
| 2 | Apple Mac is an example Graphical User Interface. | |
| 3 | Boot Process Keeps track of the files stored on a PC_so that they can be retrieved when needed. | |
| 4 | In command line user interface, commands are not typed on a keyboard. | |
| 5 | Memory Management optimizes the use of main memory and allocates RAM to programs as needed. | |