COA (BCA -303) Unit Test paper

* Required

1. Email address *

2. Class *

3. Roll Number *

4. The collection of paths connecting the various modules is call the Interconnection Structure *

Mark only one oval.

- True
- False

5. What is the step during which a new instruction is read from the memory? *

Mark only one oval.

- Fetch
- Decode
- Execute
- None of these

6. The instruction includes the following fields:

Mark only one oval.

- Opcode
- Operand
- Mode
- All of the above

7. Interrupts are provided to improve the Execution efficiency of the processor

Mark only one oval.

- True
- False

8. Arithmetic overflow, Division by zero are examples of _____ Interrupt

Mark only one oval.

- Timer
- Program
- Input/Output
- Hardware Failure

9. Bus lines permanently assigned to only one function is known as

Mark only one oval.

- Dedicated Bus
- Multiplexed Bus
- Synchronous Bus
- None of the above

10. How does the CPU handle Multiple Interrupts?

Mark only one oval.

- Disable Interrupts
- Define Priorities
- Both
- None of the Above

11. The iac in the Instruction cycle state diagram refers to _____

Mark only one oval.

- Instruction Operation Decoding
- Instruction Address Calculation
- Instruction Fetch
- None of the above

12. The Asynchronous bus is based on the use of Handshaking signals

Mark only one oval.

- True
- False

13. The If, Of, Os instruction cycle states refer to the communication between CPU & memory or I/O module

Mark only one oval.

- True
- False

14. The Register which includes the address of the memory unit is _____ *

Mark only one oval.

- IR
- MAR
- PC
- None of these

15. _____ is the sequence of operations performed by a CPU in processing an instruction *

Mark only one oval.

- Execute cycle
- Decode
- Fetch
- Instruction Cycle

16. The CPU consists of General purpose & Special purpose registers *

Mark only one oval.

- True
- False

17. Which of the following are the features of a Distributed Arbitration method? *

Mark only one oval.

- There is no Central Controller
- Code for Access Control on all modules
- Modules act together to share the bus
- All of the above

18. _____ keeps a track of the execution of a program *

Mark only one oval.

- IR
- PC
- MDR
- MAR

19. Computer Organization refers to the operational units and their interconnections that realize the architectural specifications *

Mark only one oval.

- True
- False

20. Memory module has the following types of exchanges for interconnection with other units *

Mark only one oval.

- Read
- Write
- Address
- All of these

21. An I/O module may control more than one external device. *

Mark only one oval.

- True
- False

22. An I/O module is allowed to exchange data directly with memory, without going through the processor. This is known as _____ *

Mark only one oval.

- Internal Data
- External Data
- Direct Memory Access
- None of the above

23. Only a single transmission is possible at a time on a Bus *

Mark only one oval.

- True
- False

24. When several lines are used to transmit bits simultaneously, it is called _____ transmission *

Mark only one oval.

- Serial
- Parallel
- None of the above

25. A bus that connects major components (CPU, Memory, I/O) is called _____ Bus *

Mark only one oval.

- Address
- System
- Data
- None of the above

26. _____ Bus is Unidirectional *

Mark only one oval.

- Data
- System
- Address
- Control

27. The width of the Data bus determines the _____ of the computer system *

Mark only one oval.

- Overall performance
- Memory capacity
- None of the above

28. Control signals transmit both command & timing information between memory, I/O , etc. *

Mark only one oval.

- True
- False