

Basant Group Of Institution

Fundamentals of computer

1. The small and cheap computers leading to computer revolution are called mainframe computers.
2. Very large scale integration (VLSI) consists of 100 or more electronic components.
3. Microcomputer is a CPU on a chip.
4. Artificial intelligence is the field of study that enables computers to think like human beings.
5. To be computer literate, you must be able to write computer programs.
6. You can be a computer literate even though you are not a programmer.
7. The information centre is a company's primary resource for the development of full scale information systems.
8. Business data processing is handled by a unit separate from user groups in many businesses.
9. A microsecond is 1000 times longer than a nanosecond.
10. The greatest amount of available computing capacity is dedicated to the information systems/data processing category of computer usage.
11. The transmission of data from a microcomputer to a mainframe computer is called uploading.
12. A business computer system is designed to generate information by simulating human capabilities.
13. Artificial intelligence is that area of research that uses computers to simulate human capabilities.
14. The rate which you can learn more about computer is accelerated once you gain a basic understanding of computers.
15. A supervisory position does not involve planning.

16. The need to count was developed only a few years ago, following the development of the computer.
17. Maintaining an accurate control of inventory was a problem faced by shepherds in ancient times.
18. The computer presents no threat of impersonalization in a business of personal transaction.
19. Computer personnel require no special training.
20. Volume represents how often data is needed and received from the computer.
21. Computer can suffer from fatigue and boredom.
22. Computer programs receive little or no testing before they are accepted and regularly run on the computer.
23. Most computer-related errors are the result of improperly prepared data.
24. The efficiency of the computer provides management with tighter control over a business.
25. Instructions given in a program do not define any actions for the computer.
26. All data processing systems must provide for the input, processing, and output of data.
27. The computerized processing of data can only be applied to the field of business.
28. The data processing department is composed of the operations, data control, programming, and systems group.
29. The computer operator is merely a button pusher and, as such, requires no knowledge of the computer.
30. A keypunch operator's job is operationally the same as the computer operator's job.
31. Time-sharing students concurrently employ the computer to process their program.

32. A handwritten application is an example of a source document.
33. Softcopy is a term applied to multiple pages of computer-printed reports.
34. Batch processing involves the accumulation and processing of data at regular intervals.
35. In real-time processing, data contained in a computer file is immediately accessible for use in processing.
36. The terms software and softcopy describe the same nonpermanent output.
37. The data entry clerk and data clerk titles are interchangeable and describe the same position within the operations area.
38. Business person should understand data processing to communicate well with computer personnel and for using computers.
39. Computers are programmable calculators.
40. Computer does not have more intelligence than a cockroach.
41. The battery operated pocket calculator may be considered as a limited purpose digital Computer.
42. The abacus is still useful for adding numbers.
43. The three classes of minicomputers are mini-scale systems, medium-scale systems, and maxi-minicomputer systems.
44. Some maxi-minicomputer systems fall into the category of medium-scale computer systems.
45. Larger-scale computer systems are not restricted to batch-processing operations and can perform all types of online processing.
46. Maxi-minicomputer systems possess the capability to concurrently support the online access of data from a disk file and the weekly processing of a payroll.
47. Except for large-scale computers, supercomputers are the largest and most expensive type of computers.
48. Concurrent batch processing and online processing are possible in all minicomputer system.

49. Microcomputer systems may be used in homes as well as offices.
50. Word processing operations are restricted to the computerization of clerical task and do not permit output distribution throughout an organization.
51. Microcomputers are not programmed like conventional computers.
52. Minicomputers are task-oriented.
53. Electronic watches and calculators use digital ICs.
54. Digital computers are used for analyzing, storing data, making calculations and controlling machinery.
55. Computers with tremendous processing, storage, display and remote communications capabilities are available on desktop & palmtop models.
56. Despite the increasing popularity of computers, there are many misconceptions about them.
57. Computers are fast machines but inaccurate.
58. The processors today are very powerful with capabilities to process up to tens of millions of instructions per second.
59. The intelligent terminals of a large system are basically input / output devices which do not process data.
60. If the company's various activities are all integrated by information through computer Network then it is called Enterprise-Wide-Networking.
61. Individual computers together form the Integrated Computer System.
62. A supercomputer is the most powerful computer. These machines are built to process huge amount of information and to do so very slowly.
63. The mainframe computers are the cheapest one. It used to be common for mainframe Computers to occupy entire rooms or even a table.
64. Operating Systems (OS) control and coordinate the functions inside the computer whereas device drivers help the OS to control external devices.
65. The pace of social life is increased with almost every technology advancement and computers have contributed a lot to this.

66. The more computer systems are becoming easy-to-use with their agronomical designs and user friendly software.

ANSWERS:

1	F	2	F	3	F	4	T	5	F	6	T
7	F	8	T	9	T	10	T	11	T	12	F
13	T	14	T	15	F	16	F	17	T	18	F
19	F	20	F	21	F	22	F	23	T	24	T
25	F	26	T	27	F	28	F	29	F	30	F
31	T	32	T	33	F	34	T	35	T	36	F
37	F	38	T	39	T	40	T	41	T	42	T
43	F	44	T	45	T	46	T	47	F	48	F
49	T	50	F	51	F	52	T	53	T	54	T
55	T	56	T	57	F	58	T	59	F	60	T
61	T	62	F	63	F	64	T	65	T	66	T