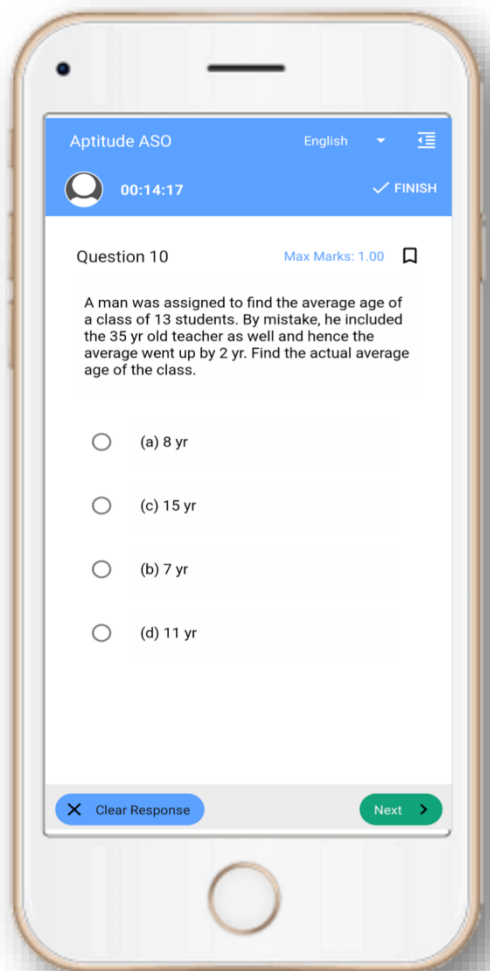


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Exam- **Odisha Police Constable 2021**

Subject- Computer Awareness

Chapter- **Introduction to Computer**

No Of Questions- **74**

By **Techofworld.In**

1. The word computer has been derived from which of the following language?

- (1) Greek
- (2) English
- (3) Hindi
- (4) Latin

2. Input, output and processing devices grouped together represent a(n)

- (1) mobile device
- (2) information processing cycle
- (3) circuit board
- (4) computer system

3. Which of the following is the correct order of the four major functions of a computer?

- (1) Process, Output, Input, Storage
- (2) Input, Output, Process, Storage
- (3) Process, Storage, Input, Output
- (4) Input, Process, Output, Storage

4. Collecting the data and converting it into information is called

- (1) processing
- (2) compiling
- (3) importing
- (4) exporting

(5) None of these

5. Computer cannot perform

(1) input

(2) output

(3) thinking

(4) processing

6. A computer cannot perform which of the following functions? [IBPS Clerk 2015]

(1) Addition

(2) Subtraction

(3) Bake a cake

(4) Division

(5) None of these

7. Part number, description and number of parts ordered are examples of [IBPS Clerk 2013]

(1) control

(2) output

(3) processing

(4) feedback

(5) input

8. Benefits of computers are

- (1) very fast and can store huge amount of data
- (2) provide accurate output either input is correct or not
- (3) think about the processing
- (4) All of the above

9. A collection of unprocessed items is[SBI PO 2015]

- (1) information
- (2) data
- (3) memory
- (4) reports
- (5) None of these

10. Which among the following cycle consists of an input, processing, output and storage as its constituents? [IBPS Clerk Mains 2017]

- (1) Processing
- (2) Output
- (3) Input
- (4) Storage
- (5) Data

11. is data that has been organised and presented in a meaningful fashion.[IBPS Clerk Mains 2017]

- (1) A process
- (2) Software
- (3) Storage

(4) Information

(5) Data

12. Data or information used to run the computer is called [IBPS Clerk 2013]

(1) hardware

(2) CPU

(3) peripheral

(4) software

(5) None of these

13. The steps and tasks needed to process data, such as responses to questions or clicking an icon, are called [IBPS Clerk Mains 2017]

(1) instructions

(2) the operating system

(3) application software

(4) the system unit

(5) the hardware unit

14. The earliest calculating device is

(1) calculator

(2) abacus

(3) difference engine

(4) analytical engine

(5) None of the above

15. Abacus can perform

- (1) addition
- (2) subtraction
- (3) multiplication
- (4) Both '1' and '2'

16. The Napier's technology used for calculation called

- (1) Naptologia
- (2) Vibologia
- (3) Semiconductor
- (4) Rabdologia

17. Pascaline is also known by

- (1) abacus
- (2) adding machine
- (3) division machine
- (4) difference machine

18. Punched cards were first introduced by

- (1) Powers
- (2) Pascal
- (3) Jacquard
- (4) Herman Hollerith

(5) None of these

19. Which of the following is known as father of computer?

- (1) Dennis Ritchie
- (2) Napier
- (3) Charles Babbage
- (4) Alan Turing

20. Analytical Engine developed by

- (1) Blaise Pascal
- (2) Charles Babbage
- (3) Dennis Ritchie
- (4) Alan Turing

21. The Analytical Engine developed during first generation of computers used as a memory unit. [RBI Grade B 2012]

- (1) RAM
- (2) floppies
- (3) cards
- (4) counter wheels
- (5) None of these

22. Tabulating machine was the first electromechanical machine developed by

- (1) Herman Hollerith

- (2) Howard Aiken
- (3) Blaise Pascal
- (4) John Napier

23. Who designed the first electronic computer-ENIAC?

- (1) Von Neumann
- (2) Joseph M Jacquard
- (3) Presper Eckert and John W Mauchly
- (4) All of the above

24. The first computer which provides storage is [SSC CPO 2012]

- (1) EDSAC
- (2) EDVAC
- (3) MARK-I
- (4) ACE

25. Name the first general purpose electronic computer. [IBPS PO 2012]

- (1) ADVAC
- (2) ADSAC
- (3) UNIVAC
- (4) EDVAC
- (5) None of these

26. Computer size was very large in

- (1) first generation

- (2) second generation
- (3) third generation
- (4) fourth generation

27. First generation computers were based on

- (1) transistors
- (2) conductors
- (3) ICs
- (4) vacuum tubes

28. Computer built before the first generation computer was

- (1) mechanical
- (2) electromechanical
- (3) electrical
- (4) electronics

29. First generation computers usedlanguages. [SBI Clerk 2012]

- (1) machine
- (2) assembly
- (3) Both '1' and '2'
- (4) high level
- (e) None of these

30. Speed of first generation computer was in[IBPS Clerk 2012]

- (1) nano seconds

- (2) milli seconds
- (3) nano-milli seconds
- (4) micro seconds
- (5) None of these

1. (4) 2. (4) 3. (4) 4. (1) 5. (3) 6. (3) 7. (3) 8. (1) 9. (2) 10. (5)
11. (4) 12. (5) 13. (1) 14. (2) 15. (4) 16. (4) 17. (2) 18. (3) 19. (3) 20. (2)
21. (4) 22. (1) 23. (3) 24. (1) 25. (3) 26. (1) 27. (4) 28. (2) 29. (1) 30. (4)

31. The period of the second generation computers was

- (1) 1946-1958
- (2) 1940-1960
- (3) 1956-63
- (4) 1957-1964

32. Time sharing became possible ingeneration of computers. [SBI PO 2011]

- (1) first
- (2) second
- (3) third
- (4) fourth
- (5) None of these

33. Integrated Chips or IC's were started to beuse from which generation of computers?[IBPS PO 2016]

- (1) 1st Generation
- (2) 2nd Generation
- (3) 3rd Generation

- (4) 4th Generation
- (5) 5th Generation

34. Chip is a common nickname for a(n)[IBPS Clerk 2014, 15]

- (1) transistor
- (2) resistor
- (3) integrated circuit
- (4) semiconductor
- (5) None of these

35. The third generation computers were madewith [SBI PO 2014]

- (1) bio chips
- (2) transistors
- (3) integrated circuits
- (4) vacuum tubes
- (5) discrete components

36. Integrated Circuit (IC) or chips used incomputers are made with [IBPS Clerk 2014]

- (1) copper
- (2) aluminium
- (3) gold
- (4) silicon
- (5) silver

37. A complete electronic circuit with transistors and other electronic components on a small silicon chip is called a(n) [RBI Grade B 2012]

- (1) workstation (2) CPU
- (3) magnetic disc (4) integrated circuit
- (5) complex circuit

38. PCs are considered fourth-generation and contain [SBI PO 2014]

- (1) information
- (2) data
- (3) vacuum tubes
- (4) microprocessors
- (5) transistors

39. Artificial Intelligence is an example of

- (1) first generation computer
- (2) second generation computer
- (3) third generation computer
- (4) fourth generation computer
- (5) fifth generation computer

40. First computer of India is

- (1) PARAM
- (2) Siddhartha
- (3) IBM-370

(4) CRAY-1

41. Computer's basic architecture was developed by

- (1) John Von Neumann
- (2) Charles Babbage
- (3) Blaise Pascal
- (4) Jordan Murn

42. Who developed integrated chip?

- (1) Robert Nayak
- (2) C Babbage
- (3) JS Kilby
- (4) CV Raman

43. In latest generation computers, the instructions are executed

- (1) only parallel
- (2) only sequentially
- (3) Both '1' and '2'
- (4) Either '1' or '2'

44. Microcomputer hardware consists of three basic categories of physical equipment

- (1) keyboard, monitor, hard drive
- (2) system unit, input/output, memory
- (3) system unit, input/output, secondary storage

(4) system unit, primary storage, secondary storage

45. Which of the following options correctly expresses the meaning of the term 'PCs'?

[IBPS PO 2012]

- (1) Independent computers for all working staff
- (2) Personal computers widely available to individual workers with which they can access information from layer systems and increase their personal productivity
- (3) Packed computers system formed by joining together of various computer terminals
- (4) Computer manufactured by the Pentium Company
- (5) None of the above

46. Which of the following is a small microprocessor based computer designed to be used by one person at a time? [SBI Clerk 2014]

- (1) Netbook
- (2) Supercomputer
- (3) All-in-one
- (4) Notebook
- (5) Personal computer

47. Tablet PC is a type of

- (1) microcomputer
- (2) supercomputer
- (3) minicomputer
- (4) mainframe computer

48. Computers that are portable and convenient to use for users who travel, are known as

- (1) supercomputers
- (2) minicomputers
- (3) mainframe computers
- (4) laptops

49. Desktop and personal computers are also known as [SBI Clerk 2012]

- (1) supercomputers
- (2) servers
- (3) mainframes
- (4) peripheral equipment
- (5) microcomputers

50. Which of the following uses a handheld operating system? [SBI PO 2013]

- (1) A supercomputer
- (2) A personal computer
- (3) A laptop
- (4) A mainframe
- (5) A PDA

51. Palmtop computer is also known as

- (1) personal computer

- (2) notebook computer
- (3) tablet PC
- (4) handheld computer

52. A central computer that holds collections of data and programs for many PCs, workstations and other computers is a

- (1) supercomputer
- (2) minicomputer
- (3) laptop
- (4) server

53. Which computer is used for Computer Aided Design (CAD) calculations?

- (1) Minicomputer
- (2) Mainframe computer
- (3) Supercomputer
- (4) Microcomputer

54. Which of the following is generally costlier? [SBI Clerk 2012, IBPS Clerk 2015]

- (1) Server
- (2) Notebook computer
- (3) Personal computer
- (4) Laptop computer
- (5) Mainframe

55. The user generally applies to access mainframe or supercomputer.

- (1) terminal
- (2) node
- (3) desktop
- (4) handheld

56. These are specially designed computers that perform complex calculations extremely rapidly.

- (1) Servers
- (2) Supercomputers
- (3) Laptops
- (4) Mainframes

57. A is a large and expensive computer capable of performing scientific and business applications.

- (1) supercomputer
- (2) mainframe computer
- (3) minicomputer
- (4) handheld computer

58. First supercomputer developed in India is

- (1) PARAM
- (2) CRAY-1
- (3) PARAM ISHAN
- (4) EPRAM

59. Pratyush is fastest supercomputer in the world.

- (1) first
- (2) second
- (3) third
- (4) fourth

60. Pratyush supercomputer is dedicated for

- (1) multimedia
- (2) weather forecasting
- (3) recreation
- (4) military personnel

31. (3)	32. (2)	33. (3)	34. (3)	35. (3)	36. (4)	37. (4)	38. (4)	39. (5)	40. (2)
41. (1)	42. (3)	43. (3)	44. (2)	45. (2)	46. (5)	47. (1)	48. (4)	49. (5)	50. (5)
51. (4)	52. (4)	53. (1)	54. (5)	55. (2)	56. (2)	57. (1)	58. (1)	59. (4)	60. (2)

61. Which of the following is the India's first multi-petaflops (PF) supercomputer?

- (1) PARAM
- (2) Pratyush
- (3) PARAM Ishan
- (4) Tianhe-2

62. Analog computer works on the supply of

- (1) continuous electrical pulses
- (2) electrical pulses but not continuous

- (3) magnetic strength
- (4) physical strength

63. Seismograph is an example of

- (1) Analog computer
- (2) Digital computer
- (3) Hybrid computer
- (4) All of these

64. These computers work by calculating the binary digits.

- (1) Hybrid
- (2) Digital
- (3) Analog
- (4) General purpose

65. Choose the odd one out. [IBPS Clerk 2011]

- (1) Microcomputer
- (2) Minicomputer
- (3) Supercomputer
- (4) Digital computer
- (5) Notebook computer

66. A hybrid computer is the one having the combined properties of [SBI Clerk 2013]

- (1) super and microcomputers

- (2) mini and microcomputers
- (3) analog and digital computers
- (4) super and mini computers
- (5) None of the above

67. Which types of computer are used in hospitals like ECG and DIALYSIS?

- (1) Digital
- (2) Hybrid
- (3) Analog
- (4) Microcomputer

68. General purpose computers are used for

- (1) creating a small database
- (2) performs calculation
- (3) accounting
- (4) All of the above

69. Which is not the example of special purpose computer?

- (1) Automatic aircraft landing
- (2) Word processor
- (3) Multimedia computer
- (4) All of the above

70. Which type of computer is used in automatic aircraft landing?

- (1) General computer
- (2) Supercomputer
- (3) Special purpose computer
- (4) Microcomputer

71. Which of the following is the smallest and fastest computer imitating brain working?[IBPS PO 2012]

- (1) Supercomputer
- (2) Quantum computer
- (3) Param-10000
- (4) IBM chips
- (5) None of these

72. In which of the following computers are used?

- (1) Banking
- (2) Education
- (3) Offices
- (4) All of these

73. It is the science that attempts to produce machines that display the same type of intelligence that humans do

- (1) Nano science
- (2) Nano technology
- (3) Simulation
- (4) Artificial Intelligence (AI)

74. Which of the following deals with the design, construction, operation and use of robots?

- (1) Robotics
- (2) Artificial Intelligence
- (3) Nano computer
- (4) Quantum computer

61. (2) 62. (1) 63. (1) 64. (2) 65. (4) 66. (3) 67. (2) 68. (4) 69. (2) 70. (3)
71. (2) 72. (4) 73. (4) 74. (1)