1. Which one of the following can be used to change data from spatial code to temporal code?
a. Shift registers
b. Counters
c. A/D converters
d. Combinational circuits

As: A
2. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of RISC processor design?
a. One instruction per cycle
b. Register to register operations only
c. Simple address modes
d. Register to memory operations only
?
3. Each cell of a static Random Access memory contains

a. 6 MOS transistors
b. 4 MOS transistors and 2 capacitors
c. 2 MOS transistors and 4 capacitors
d. 1 MOS transistor and 1 capacitor

## Ans: A

4. Which one of the following has the shortest access time?
a. NMOS EPROM
b. NMOS RAM
c. CMOS RAM
d. Bipolar static RAM

Ans: D
5. The use of cache in a computer system increases the
a. Available memory space for the program
b. Available memory space for data
c. Average speed of memory access
d. Addressing range of CPU

Ans: C
6. Techniques that automatically move program and data blocks into the physical main memory when they are required for execution are called
a. Main memory techniques
b. Virtual memory techniques
c. Cache memory techniques
d. Associate mapping techniques

Ans: B
7. The microprograms provided by a manufacturer to be used on his microprogrammed computer are generally called
a. Software

Ans: C
8. A program structure that permits repeated operation of a particular sequence of instructions is known as
a. Subroutine
b. Loop
c. Module
d. Microprogramming

As: A
9. Division by zero in a program gives rise to which one of the following?
a. Syntax error
b. Runtime error
c. Logical error
d. Semantic error

## Ans B

10. The different classes of formal parameters used in PASCAL are
a. Value and variable parameters
b. Procedure and function parameters
c. Value, variable. Procedure and function parameters
d. Variable, procedure and function parameters

Ans: A

