

Microprocessors, Microcontrollers MCQ Questions and Answers Pdf Download

1. Microprogram is

- a. the name of programs of very small size
- b. the name of the source program in microcomputers
- c. the set of instructions including the primitive operations in a system
- d. the general name of MACROS in assembly language programming

Ans: C

2. A sequential circuit is combinational circuit with a feedback elements as in

- a. flip-flops
- b. counters
- c. accumulators
- d. shift registers
- e. all of the above

Ans: E

3. Magnetic cores are generally used in main memory of a digital computer because

- a. they are readily available in the market
- b. they are fast and non volatile
- c. they are cheap
- d. they are the only volatile memory available

Ans: B

4. Microprogramming is a technique for

- a. writing small programs efficiently
- b. programming the microprocessors
- c. programming output/input
- d. programming the control steps of a computer

Ans: D

5. Compiler is a software program to

- a. convert the program into digital form or analog form
- b,. Compile the instructions in a register
- c. change into the low level language acceptable by the machine
- d. perform all the above functions

Ans: C

6. The gain of an operational amplifier, at higher frequencies attenuates markedly mainly due to

- a. the effect of stray capacitances
- b. heat generated
- c. reduced transit time
- d. low wavelength

Ans: A

7. The gain of an operational amplifier will be maximum at

- a. 1 Hz
- b. 50 Hz
- c. 100 Hz
- d. direct current

Ans: D

8. In operational amplifiers high input impedance

- a. results in internal oscillations
- b. increases the loop gain
- c. reduces the loop gain
- d. increases phase shift

Ans: C

9. A subtractor is normally not used in a modern digital computer because

- a. most of the programs do not require subtraction
- b. the adder is geared for doing subtraction only
- c. subtractors are very expensive
- d. the design of a subtractor is very complex

Ans: B

10. Feedback in an amplifier

- a. reduces sensitivity and increases gain
- b. reduces sensitivity as well as gain
- c. increases sensitivity as well as gain
- d. increases sensitivity and reduces gain

Ans: B

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