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Computer Memory Questions for SBI Clerk & IBPS RRB

Computer Memory Quiz 1

Directions: Study the following question carefully and choose the right answer.

1. A flat metallic disk that contains a large amount of permanently stored information read optically is called a

A. Monitor B. ALU C. CD-ROM D. RAM E. None of these

2. During processing data, programs, and processed information are held temporality in

A. Secondary storage B. ROM C. RAM D. CPU E. None of these

3. The place where the computer stores programs and data is called —

A. Memory B. Storehouse C. Storage unit D. Backup E. None of these

4. Secondary storage

- A. does not require constant power
- B. does not use magnetic media
- C. consists of four main types of devices
- D. does not store information for later retrieval
- E. None of these

5. How is it possible that both programs and data can be stored on the same floppy disk?

- A. A floppy disk has two sides, one for data and one for programs
- B. Programs and data are both software, and both can be stored on any memory device
- C. A floppy disk has to be formatted for one or for the other

D. Floppy disks can only store data, not programs

E. None of these

6. A CD-ROM disk

A. cannot be erased and rewritten

B. has more storage capacity than a CD-R

C. holds less data than a floppy disk

D. can be written only once

E. None of these

7. RAM is and

A. volatile, temporary B. nonvolatile, permanent C. nonvolatile, temporary

D. volatile, permanent E. None of these

8. Where is data saved permanently?

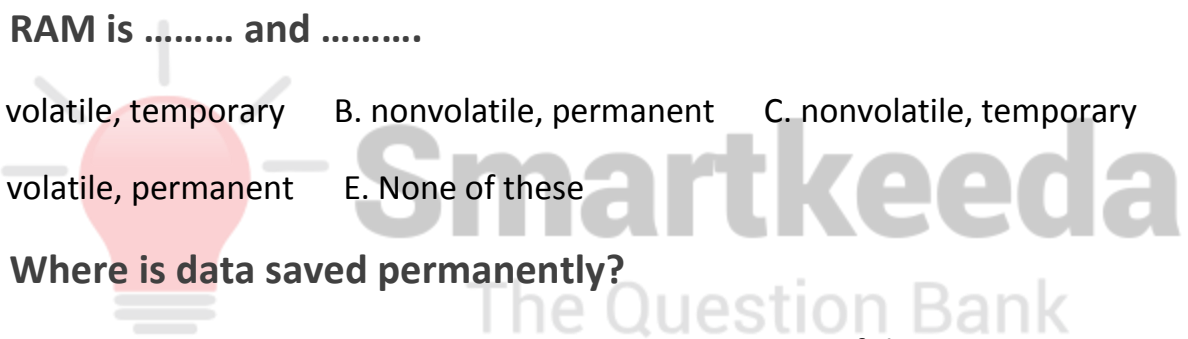
A. Memory B. Storage C. CPU D. Printer E. None of these

9. uses laser technology to store large amount of information —

A. Floppy disk B. CD-ROM C. Hard disk D. ED-ROM E. None of these

10. The instructions for starting the computer the housed in —

A. RAM B. CD-ROM C. ROM chip D. All of these E. None of these



Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	C	A	B	A	A	B	B	C

Explanations:**1.**

A flat metallic disk that contains a large amount of permanently stored information read optically is called a CD-ROM.

2.

A random-access memory device allows data items to be accessed (read or written) in almost the same amount of time irrespective of the physical location of data inside the memory.

3.

The place where the computer stores programs and data is called storage unit.

4.

Auxiliary memory, also known as auxiliary storage, secondary storage, secondary memory or external memory, is a non-volatile memory (does not lose stored data when the device is powered down) that is not directly accessible by the CPU, because it is not accessed via the input/output channels (it is an external device).

5.

Programs and data are both software, and both can be stored on any memory device.

6.

CD-ROM stands for "Compact Disc Read-Only Memory". Computers can read CD-ROMs, but cannot write to CD-ROMs which are not writable or erasable.

7.

RAM is volatile and temporary.

Random Access Memory (RAM) is normally associated with volatile types of memory (such as DRAM memory modules), where stored information is lost if power is removed.

8.

In a computer, storage is the place where data is held in an electromagnetic or optical form for access by a computer processor.

9.

CD-ROM stands for Compact Disc Read-Only Memory, a mass storage medium utilizing an optical laser to read microscopic pits on the aluminized layer of a polycarbonate disc.

10.

The instructions for starting the computer are housed in ROM chip. Because every stored-program computer may use a form of non-volatile storage (that is, storage that retains its data when power is removed) to store the initial program that runs when the computer is powered on or otherwise begins execution (a process known as bootstrapping, often abbreviated to "booting" or "booting up"). Likewise, every non-trivial computer needs some form of mutable memory to record changes in its state as it executes.





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