

বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক

পদের নাম: সহকারী পরিচালক; পরীক্ষার তারিখ: ২০-১০-২০২৩

- What kind of storage device can be affected by fragmentation?
a) Optical b) Laser c) Solid state d) Magnetic
- Which of the following is considered to measure the printing quality?
a) ppm b) dpi c) cpi d) cps
- Which of the following commands is given to invoke 'Task Manager'?
a) Ctrl + Alt + Del b) Ctrl + Alt + F4
c) Ctrl + Del + F12 d) Alt + Del + F4
- Webcam is a type of ____ device in a computer system.
a) System b) Analogue c) Input d) Output
- Which of the following tools is used in business intelligence?
a) OLAP b) Data Mining
c) Web Mining d) All of these
- What is the name given to the sequence of steps which a computer follows?
a) Instructions b) Algorithm
c) Flowcharts d) Software
- What is the meaning of 'BCC' in an email?
a) Blind Carbon Copy b) Blind Close Copy
c) Bearer Carbon Copy d) Blind Close Contact
- In MS-Word, which of the following shortcut keys are used for aligning text to center?
a) Ctrl + M b) Ctrl + C
c) Ctrl + E d) None of the above
- What will be result of the formula = Min (Average (B1, B2), Product (B3, B4)) where value of B1 = 20, B2 = 24, B3 = 15, B4 = 20?
a) 20 b) 22
c) 300 d) None of the above
- In MS-Excel, '#Name?' error occurs when-
a) Function name is wrong b) Argument is wrong
c) Cell reference is invalid d) All of the above

উত্তরপত্র:	1.a	2.b	3.a	4.c	5.d	6.b
7.a	8.c	9.b	10.d			

কমান্ডিং ব্যাংক

পদের নাম: সিনিয়র অফিসার; পরীক্ষার তারিখ: ১০-১১-২০২৩

- Which of the following computer language is written in Binary Codes only?
a) Pascal b) Machine language
c) C d) C+
- Which of the following is the device used for converting maps, pictures and drawing into digital form for storage in computers?
a) Image scanner b) Digitizer
c) MICR d) Scanner
- What is the decimal equivalent of the binary number of 10111?
a) 21 b) 39 c) 42 d) 23

- The computer command of 'Ctrl + Alt + Delete' is applied to -
a) Copy text b) Change a password
c) Copy and paste text d) Shut down the computer
- _____ is not a form of data storage media
a) Magnetic tape b) Magnetic disc
c) Optical disc d) A database
- A hard disk drive can be directly connected to a PC via a -
a) ACSI interface b) Parallel interface
c) WAN interface d) USB interface
- RAM is also called as
a) Virtual memory b) Volatile Memory
c) Non-volatile memory d) Cache memory
- Which is a type of computing that performs computation, storage and even applications as a service across a network?
a) Parallel computing b) Cloud computing
c) Distributed computing d) Virtual computing
- How many types of recipients are there in an e-mail system?
a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four
- Find the odd one among the following:
a) C++ b) Pascal
c) Windows 10 d) Visual Basic

উত্তরপত্র:	1.b	2.d	3.d	4.d	5.d	6.a
7.b	8.b	9.c	10.a			

জনতা ব্যাংক রুরাল ফ্রেন্ডিট (সহকারী পরিচালক)

পরীক্ষার তারিখ: ২৭-১০-২০২৩

- A computer cannot boot unless there is
a) Compiler b) Loader
c) Operating system d) Bootstrap
- Firewall is used to protect-
a) Fire attacks b) Virus attacks
c) Data-driven attacks d) Unauthorized access
- Which of the following is used both as input and output device?
a) Touch screen b) Printer
c) Microphone d) Mouse
- Which of the following is correct?
a) 1 Kilobyte 1024 bytes
b) 1 Megabyte = 1024 bytes
c) 1 Kilobyte = 1000 bytes
d) 1 Megabyte = 1000 bytes
- The present corporate name of Facebook is-
a) Facebook b) Beta c) Meta d) Alpha
- Which is used to find and fix the error in the source code of any software?
a) Encoding b) Debugging
c) Decoding d) Correction
- Who was the co-founder of Microsoft Corporation with Bill Gates?
a) Steve Jobs b) Paul Beemard
c) Paul Allen d) John Bacus
- Which of the following is not a programming language?
a) Python b) Java c) HTML d) SQL

09. What is the primary goal of Artificial Intelligence?
 a) To simulate human intelligence
 b) To replace human intelligence
 c) To chance human intelligence
 d) To mimic animal intelligence

10. Which Memory has the highest speed of access?
 a) RAM b) Cache c) Hard Disk d) CD

উত্তরপত্র:	1.c	2.d	3.a	4.a	5.c	6.b
7.c	8.c	9.a	10.b			

বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক

পদের নাম: সহকারী পরিচালক; পরীক্ষার তারিখ: ২৮-১০-২০২২

- Phishing Attack is related to -
 a) False Website b) False E-mail
 c) Pirated Software d) Faulty Network
- Which one is Utility Software?
 a) MS Word b) Win-Zip c) Firefox d) Facebook
- Which one is considered as the brain of a computer?
 a) Memory b) Processor c) Hard disk d) Internet
- Which of the following file name is valid?
 a) BB_AD_2022 b) BB_AD*2022
 c) BB_AD?2022 d) BB_AD/2022
- Which one is the high-level Proramming language?
 a) MS PowerPoint b) MS Windows 10
 c) Python d) MySQL
- Which device is mainly related to provide security of a network?
 a) Router b) Firewall
 c) Switch d) Operating System
- Which one the Strongest Password?
 a) Amin1234 b) \$4Rr#345we#Jan21S
 c) \$Aminur_Rahman\$ d) #Abdullah#BB#Dhaka#
- Which communication media is necessary to access online banking from a plane or ship?
 a) WiFi b) Optical Fiber
 c) Satellite d) Radio Link
- One Tera Byte equal to how many bytes?
 a) 10^3 Bytes b) 10^5 Bytes c) 10^9 Bytes d) 10^{12} Bytes
- Bluetooth technology uses -
 a) Infrared b) Microwave
 c) Radio wave d) Laser Light

উত্তরপত্র:	1.a	2.b	3.b	4.a
5.c	6.b	7.b	8.d	9.d
10.b				

বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক

পদের নাম: অফিসার (জেনারেল); পরীক্ষার তারিখ: ০২-১২-২০২২

- RAM belongs to which kind of memory?
 a) Auxilary Memory b) main Memory
 c) Cache memory d) None of these
- The amount of time a mcssage takes to traverse a system is called-
 a) Bandwidth b) Comipiler c) latency d) All of these
- Which one is the first program of Microsoft?
 a) Windows 98 b) Windows 7
 c) Windows XP d) MS DOS
- Computer monitor is also known as-
 a) DVU b) UVD c) VDU d) CCTV
- Which one of the following stores more data than a DVD?
 a) CD ROM b) Floppy disk
 c) Red-Ray Disk d) Blu-Ray Disk

6. A modem is connected in between a telephone line and a-
 a) communication adapter b) serial port
 c) Computer d) Network

7. A channel for communicating across a boundary between two or more subsystem is know as-
 a) Data pat b) Walk through
 c) Act gram d) Interface

8. The process of copying files to a CD-ROM is known as-
 a) Zipping b) Buring c) Digitizing d) Ripping

9. RTGS is a-
 a) Payment system b) Governance system
 c) Right-based group d) An anti-virus software

10. Which technology is used by crypto currencies?
 a) Database b) Spreadsheet
 c) Block chain d) Text file

উত্তরপত্র:	1.b	2.c	3.d	4.c
5.d	6.b	7.d	8.b	9.a
10.c				

বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক

পদের নাম: অফিসার (কাশ); পরীক্ষার তারিখ: ২১.০৭.২০২৩

- A computer cannot do anything without a-
 a) Memory b) Programme
 c) Chip d) Output device
- Which of the following is not computer hardware?
 a) Monitor b) MS Paint c) Keyboard d) RAM
- The Command to reboot a computer is-
 a) Ctrl + Alt + Tab b) Ctrl + Shift + Del
 c) Ctrl + Alt + Del d) Ctrl + Alt + Shift
- Keys labelled F1 to F12 are _____ keys.
 a) Input b) Output c) Help d) Function
- Which technology is used by cryptocurrencies?
 a) Database b) Spreadsheet
 c) Blockchain d) Text file
- Shortcut to save a file is-
 a) Ctrl + S b) Alt + S c) Ctrl + F1 d) Ctrl + F2
- Which of the following is the strongest password?
 a) SXxY50& b) BCD1234
 c) A1B2C3D4 d) PasSwOrD
- RTGS is a-
 a) Payment system b) Governance system
 c) Right based group d) An anti-virus software
- Which one of the following is an example of an Operating System?
 a) Microsoft Word b) Microsoft Excel
 c) Microsoft Access d) Microsoft Windows
- The smallest unit in a digital system is a-
 a) Bit b) Byte c) Character d) Kilobyte

উত্তরপত্র:	1.b	2.b	3.c	4.d
5.c	6.a	7.a	8.a	9.d
10.a				

পদের নাম: ২০২০ সাল ডিভিক ক্যাডেট সিনিয়র অফিসার
 পরীক্ষার তারিখ: ২০-০১-২৩

- A terabyte is equal to -
 a) 1024 Megabytes b) 1024 Kilobytes
 c) 1024 Gigabytes d) 1024 Bytes

2. RTGS is a
 - a) Payment system
 - b) Governance system
 - c) Right-based group
 - d) An anti-virus software
3. An offline UPS will typically take _____ to transfer power.
 - a) 15 milliseconds
 - b) 8 milliseconds
 - c) 4 milliseconds
 - d) None of these
4. A chatbox or chatterbox is -
 - a) Hardware
 - b) Firmware
 - c) Human ware
 - d) Software
5. For keeping internet activity anonymous and private by users, which one is used?
 - a) Dark Fiber
 - b) Dark Net
 - c) Dark Web
 - d) None of these
6. Which of the following format is usually used to store data?
 - a) Decimal
 - b) BCD
 - c) Octal
 - d) Hexadecimal
7. Which of the following is not the components of a microprocessor?
 - a) ALU
 - b) Register Array
 - c) Hard Disk
 - d) Control Unit
8. Microsoft Office is an example of a -
 - a) Closed source software
 - b) Open source software
 - c) Horizontal market software
 - d) Vertical market software
9. Identify the language which is mainly used for Artificial intelligence -
 - a) JAVA
 - b) J2EE
 - c) C
 - d) Prolog
10. Electronic trespassing or criminal hacking is known as -
 - a) Cracking
 - b) Jacking
 - c) Spoofing
 - d) Smarming

উত্তরপত্র:	1.c	2.a	3.c	4.d
5.c	6.b	7.c	8.a	9.d
10.a				

পদের নাম: ২০২০ সাল ভিত্তিক কন্সাইড অফিসার (জেনারেল)
পরীক্ষার তারিখ: ১০.০৩.২০২৩

1. Readymade styles that can be used for a word document are called -
 - (a) Presentations
 - (b) Letters
 - (c) Templates
 - (d) None of these
2. A bit can be -
 - (a) 1 of 0
 - (b) 1
 - (c) 0
 - (d) None
3. PROM stands for-
 - (a) Programmable Read Only Memory
 - (b) Primary Read Only Memory
 - (c) Programmable Only Memory
 - (d) None of these
4. Identify the oldest phone hacking technique used by hackers to make free calls.
 - (a) Cracking
 - (b) Phishing
 - (c) Phreaking
 - (d) Spamming
5. Which one of the following techniques, is used to hide
 - (a) Bitmapping
 - (b) Image rendering
 - (c) Rootkits
 - (d) Steganography
6. dbase III is-
 - (a) Hardware
 - (b) Application Software
 - (c) Firmware
 - (d) Operating System

7. The main memory of a computer system is-
 - (a) Volatile
 - (b) Non-volatile
 - (c) Restricted
 - (d) Unrestricted
8. The computer system which uses a drum plotter is known as?
 - (a) Mainframe Computer
 - (b) Mini Computer
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of these
9. The command to reboot a computer is-
 - (a) Ctrl+Alt+ Tab
 - (b) Ctrl + Shift + Del
 - (c) Ctrl + Alt + Del
 - (d) Ctrl+Alt+Shift
10. Bluetooth operations uses (a) magnetic technology.
 - (a) magnetic technology
 - (b) optical technology
 - (c) laser technology
 - (d) radio technology

উত্তরপত্র:	1.c	2.a	3.a	4.c
5.d	6.b	7.a	8.c	9.c
10.d				

পদের নাম: ২০২০ সাল ভিত্তিক কন্সাইড অফিসার (ক্যাশ)
পরীক্ষার তারিখ: ০২.০৬.২০২৩

1. The process of copying files to a CD-ROM is known as-
 - a) Burning
 - b) Zipping
 - c) Digitizing
 - d) Ripping
2. RTGS is a (n)-
 - a) Governance system
 - b) Payment system
 - c) Right-based group
 - d) Anti-virus software
3. Which of the following is the strongest password?
 - a) ABCD1234
 - b) A1B2C3D4
 - c) PasSwOrD
 - d) SxY59''&
4. The keyboard command to reboot a computer is-
 - a) Ctrl + Alt + Tab
 - b) Ctrl + Shift + Del
 - c) Ctrl + Alt + Del
 - d) Ctrl + Alt + Shif
5. If we want to connect a few computers in a small office, all the computers in one building, or all the computers in several buildings in close proximity, which type of network is required?
 - a) PAN
 - b) LAN
 - c) MAN
 - d) SAN
6. Which one is Utility Software?
 - a) MS word
 - b) Win-Zip
 - c) Firefox
 - d) Facebook
7. Which one is the most popular Alternative Delivery Channels (ADCs) in Bangladesh?
 - a) MES
 - b) ATM
 - c) POST
 - d) Internet Banking
8. Which one is the High-Level Programming language? [7 Bank Combined Officer Cash: 2022]
 - a) MS powerPoint
 - b) MS Windows 10
 - c) Python
 - d) MySQL
9. URL stands for-
 - a) Uniform Resource Locator
 - b) Uniform Resource Location
 - c) Undetected Resource Line
 - d) Uniformity of Resource Locator
10. A Gigabyte is equal to-
 - a) 1024 Bytes
 - b) 1024 Kilobytes
 - c) 1024 Megabytes
 - d) 1024 Terabytes

উত্তরপত্র:	1.a	2.b	3.d	4.c
5.b	6.b	7.b	8.c	9.a
10.c				

ICT : Lecture-01

Lecture-1 (Introduction of Computer)

- History of Computer
- Definition of Computer
- Types of Computer
- Analogue, Digital and Hybrid Computer.
- Characteristics of a Computer
- Limitations of Computer
- Functions of Computer
- Development of Computer
- Personal Computer

History of Computer

Abacus: Abacus is the first computing machine or computer. It was basically "Counting frame". It could perform addition subtraction, Multiplication, Square root.

- Roman Abacus was made of bronze.
- Chinese called it Swanpan.
- Japanese called it Soroban.
- Russian Called it Stchoty.

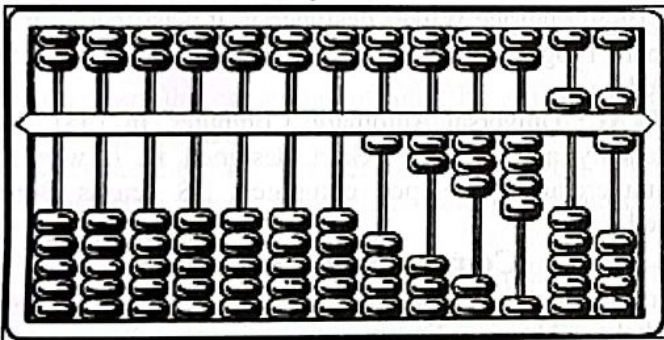


Fig: Abacus

Napier's Bone: John Napier (1550-1617) invented logarithm. He invented Napier's bone in 1614 to calculate logarithmic calculation. Decimal point could be used in this calculating machine.



Fig: Napier's Bone

Slide Rule: William Oughtred invented Slide Rule. Later Issac Newton developed it. In addition to algebraic calculation, it was alternative to log table.

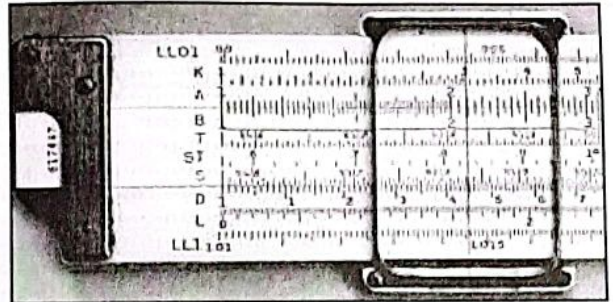


Fig : Slide Rule

Pascalene: It was first Mechanical calculator. Blaise pascal invented it in 1642. Gear and wheel system was used in pascalene. Pascal also invented pascal's law in fluid Mechanics. One of the programming languages 'PASCAL' was named after him.

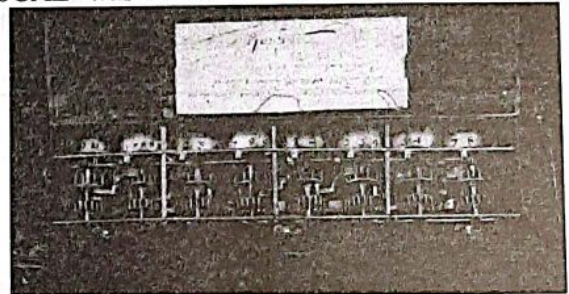


Fig : Pascalene

Stepped Reckoner: German Scientist Gottfred von Leibniz developed Pascalene and named it 'Stepped Reckoner'. It is also called Recurring Machine, Leibniz also invention calculus along with newton.

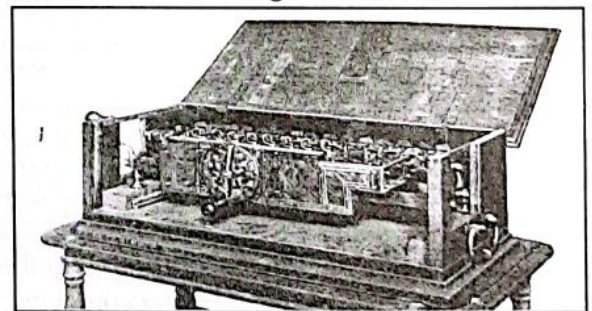


Fig: Steepled Reckoner

Arithmometer: Thomas de Colmar developed 'Arithmometer'. It was first digital mechanical calculator.

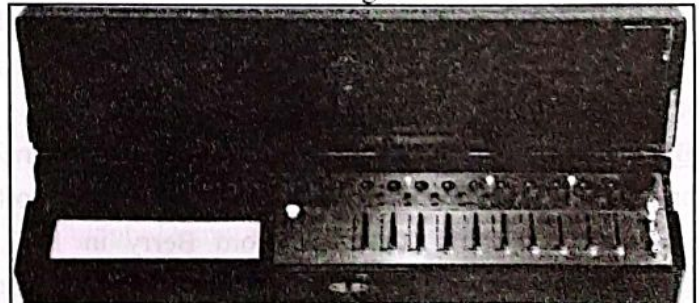


Fig : Arithmometer

Punch card: Joseph Mary Jacquard invented Punch card. It was used in garment's industry. In 1G computer, it was used as input-output device. It was used in Tabulating Machine.

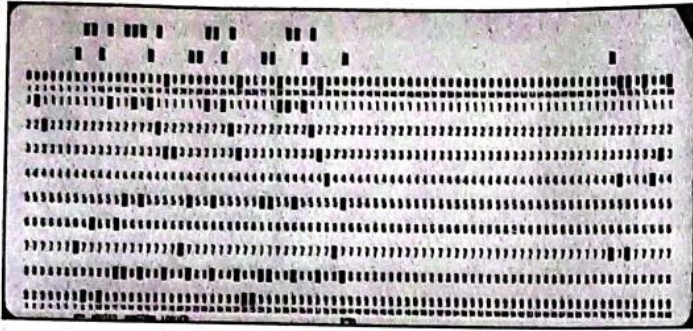


Fig: Punch card

Tabulating Machine: Herman Hollerith, a German-American inventor, invented Tabulating machine. It used Punch card. It was used in census in USA in 1890. Result of census was published within 6 week by the help of Tabulating Machine.

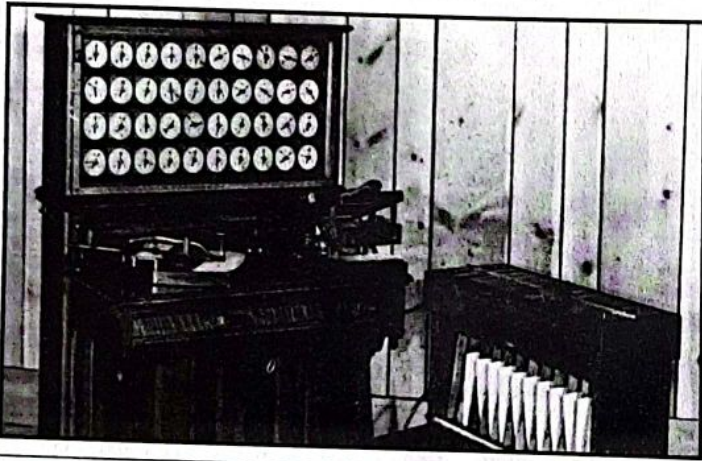


Fig: Tabulating Machine

- Father of computer: Charles Babbage
- Father of Computer : John Von Neumann
- Inventor of computer : Howard Aiken
- Father of computer Sciens : Alan Turing

Charles Babbage invented '**Difference Machine**' in 1822 and '**Analytical Machine**' in 1833. First programmer was lady loveless Ada Byron (Daughter of Lord Byron).

Mark -1: It was first Electro-machine Computer. Howard Aiken and IBM Company invented it. Vacuum Tube was not used at Mark-1.

ABC Computer: ABC Means Atanasoff- Berry Computer. It was invented by John Vincent Atanasoff with the help of his student Clifford Berry in 1937. Vacuum Tube was used in ABC Computer. It was first digital automatic electrical computer.

Z3 Computer: It was invented by konrad Zuse. It was first working programmable automatic computer. Konrad Zuse Developed one of the first programming language named plankalkul.

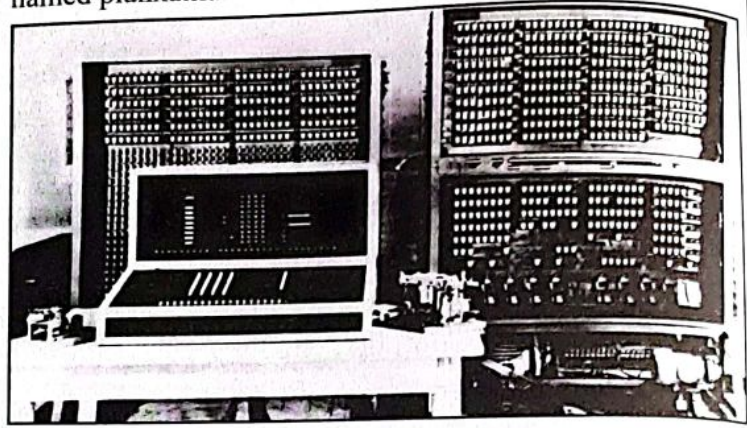


Fig : Z3 Computer

ENIAC: Electronic Numerical Integrator and computer. John Mauchly and presper Eckert designed it in 1945. It was first complete Electronic computer. During WWII, USA defence ministry used it.

EDVAC: Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic computer. Developing, ENIAC, it was made. 'Neumann Architecture' was used.

EDSAC: Electronic Delay storage Automatic Calculator. In 1949, Maurice Wilkes designed it. It was first computer where Programme was stored. Mercury Delay Line was used.

UIVAC: Universal Automatic Computer. In 1951, John Mauchly and presper Eckert designed it. It was first commercially developed computer. US census Bureau used it.

Computer in Bangladesh

First computer in Bangladesh was introduced in 1964 at 'Dhaka Atomic Energy commission. It is called Bangladesh Atomic Energy commisical. It was a mainframe computer named IBM-1620. 2nd computer in Bangladesh was introduced in Adamzee Jutemill in 1965.

- CSE was introduced in BUET in 1984.
- Bangladesh computer Society was established in 1989.
- Bangladesh computer council was established in 1990.

Previous Year Questions

1. Which one of the following is the first calculating device → Abacus [IFIC- 2019]
2. inventor of Logarithm → John Napier [BRTA- 2017]
3. Logarith tables were invented by → John Napier [Midland Bank Ltd.- 2015]
4. Father of modern computer → Charles Babbage [NSI- 2021]
5. Who designed the first computing machine in the world → Charles Babbage [IFIC- 2011]
6. EDSAC কম্পিউটার-এ ডাটা সংরক্ষণের জন্য কি ধরনের মেমরী ব্যবহার হতো → Mercury Delay Lines [37th BCS]

7. Which was the world first electroic computer → ENIAC [NSI (AD)- 2021]
8. Weight of ENIAC was → 30 tons [EED- 2021]
9. How many number could ENIAC store in its internal memory → 20 [BB- 2016]
10. Abacus কি → কম্পিউটার মেশিন বা এক ধরনের গণনা যন্ত্র। (খাদ্য অধিদপ্তর ২০২২, পাসপোর্ট অ্যান্ড ইমিগ্রেশন অধিদপ্তর ১১)
11. প্রথম গণনা যন্ত্র কোনটি → Abacus (DBBL MTO-21)
12. জাপানিরা Abacusকে কি নামে ডাকতো → সরোবান (শিক্ষক নিয়োগ-১১)
13. Abacus was the first → calculator (SIBL 20)
14. প্রথম যান্ত্রিক ক্যালকুলেটর তৈরি করেন → বেইজ প্যাসকেল তবে প্যাসকেল এর নাম না থাকলে গটফ্রাইড ভন লিবনিজ (টেলিভিশন ও বেতার প্রকৌশলী ০১)
15. When was Pascaline invented? → 1642
16. মার্ক-১ কোন প্রজন্মের কম্পিউটার → প্রথম প্রজন্ম (Standard Bank AO-12)
17. পৃথিবীর প্রথম স্বয়ংক্রিয় গণনা যন্ত্রের নাম → Mark-1 (০৪ তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয় সহঃপরিচালক)
18. Which is the 1st electronic digital computer → ABC (Janata Bank Executive Officer-17)
19. ABC কম্পিউটার কত সালে আবিষ্কৃত হয় → ১৯৩৯ (০৭ সঞ্চয় অধিদপ্তর)
20. Which is the first digital Computer → ABC (Janata Bank EO-2017)
21. Which of the following was a special purpose computer? → ABC
22. What was the computer invented by Attanasoff and Clifford? → ABC
23. What was the first computer to perform all calculation using electronics rather than wheels, ratchets, or mechanical switches? → ABC
24. বিশ্বের প্রথম ইলেকট্রনিক কম্পিউটার → এনিয়াক (পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয় ডাটা এন্ট্রি ০২-অফিসার)
25. Which computer was considered the first electronic computer until 1973 when court invalidated the patent? → ENIAC
26. ENIAC uses → Decimal Numbering System
27. The first general purpose electronic computer in the world was → ENIAC
28. EDSAC কম্পিউটারে ডাটা সংরক্ষণের জন্য কি ধরনের মেমরি ব্যবহার হতো? → Mercury Delay Lines
29. ১৯৪৯ সালে তৈরি হয়- সংরক্ষিত প্রোগ্রামবিশিষ্ট প্রথম কম্পিউটার → এডস্যাক
30. সংরক্ষিত প্রোগ্রামের ধারণা দেন কে? → ড. জে প্রেন্সার এশাট
31. Which of the following computer is not invented by J.P. Eckert and John Mauchly? → EDSAC
32. When was the first electro-mechanical computer developed? → 1944
33. The first machine to successfully perform a long series of arithmetic and logical operations was → Mark-1
34. Who built the first Mechanical Calculator → Blaise Pascal

35. লগারিদম প্রবর্তন করেন → জন নেপিয়ার। (টেলিভিশন ও বেতার প্রকৌশলী-০১)
36. এলগরিদম আর কি নামে পরিচিত → নেপিয়ারের হাড় (প্রাক প্রাথমিক নিয়োগ-১৩)
37. Each set of Napier's bones consisted of rods. → 11
38. John Napier invented Logarithm in → 1614
39. কোন বিজ্ঞানী ১৬৩০ সালে প্রথম Slide Rule তৈরি করেন? → উইলিয়াম অটরডে
40. Who invented Slide Rules? → William Ought red
41. Who invented Stepped Reckoner → Gotfred Von Libnitz
42. When Stepped Reckoner was invented → 1672
43. Who developed a mechanical device in the 17th century that could add, subtract, multiple, divide and find square roots? → Leibniz
44. Who invented Arithmometer → Thomas De Colmar
45. বাংলাদেশের প্রথম কম্পিউটার কোথায় সংরক্ষিত আছে → জাতীয় বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি জাদুঘরে (১৭-স্থানীয় সরকার মন্ত্রণালয় সহঃপ্রকৌশলী সিভিল)
46. বাংলাদেশে তৈরি প্রথম সার্চ ইঞ্জিন → পিপীলিকা (সহঃ থানা শিক্ষা অফিসার-০৯)
47. বাংলাদেশে তৈরি প্রথম এন্টিভাইরাস সফটওয়্যার → কোবরা (সমাজসেবা অধিদপ্তর)
48. কত সালে আইবিএম কম্পিউটার বাজারে আসে? → ১৯৮১ সালে
49. আমাদের দেশে প্রথম কত সালে কম্পিউটার আসে? → ১৯৬৪ সালে
50. কোন সালে কম্পিউটারে কম্পোজ দ্বারা বাংলা 'আনন্দপত্র' পত্রিকা বের হয়? → ১৯৮৭ সাল
51. আমাদের দেশে কত সালে কপিরাইট আইন প্রণয়ন করা হয়? → ১৯৬২ সালে
52. ক্রোন হচ্ছে → আইবিএম পিসির নকল
53. বাংলাদেশে প্রথম কম্পিউটারের রুম ছিল → ১২৮ কিলোবাইট
54. বাংলাদেশে এ পর্যন্ত সুপার কম্পিউটার স্থাপিত হয়েছে কয়টি? → ১টি
55. বাণিজ্যিক ভিত্তিতে তৈরি প্রথম ইলেকট্রনিক কম্পিউটার → ইউনিভ্যাক
56. UNIVAC is → Universal Automatic Computer
57. Which of the following is not electro-mechanical computer? → UNIVAC
58. Which Computer used Neumann Architecture → EDVAC

Types of computer

According to structure and working principal there are three types of computer.

1. **Analog Computer:** Input Analog, Output analog (Heat, Tem Perature pressure) Example: speedometer, OP Amp.
 2. **Digital computer :** Input Digital (0,1) Output Digital (0,1) Example: Univac, IBM-1620.
 3. **Hybrid Computer:** Input-Analog Output -Digital Example: MRI, ECG
- According to size, power and work efficiency, there are four types of computer.

1. **Micro Computer:** It is small in size. Only one person can use it. It is also called PC. Edward Robert is called the father of micro-computer. Altair 8800 is the first micro-computer.
2. **Mini Computer:** 2-10 people can use it. Kenneth Olsen is the father of mini computer. PDP-1 is the first mini computer. PDP-8 is the first transistor based mini computer.
3. **Main-frame Computer:** 11-100 people can work expert operator is needed. Bank, Insurance Company used it.
4. **Super Computer:** More than 100 people can use it. CDC-6600 is the first super computer Seymour Cray is the father of super computer. 'Frontier' (USA) is the fastest super computer made by Japan.

Generation of Computer

1st Generation:

1. Vacuum Tube was used.
2. For input-Output, Punch card used.
3. Magnetic drum was used for memory.
4. Machine language used.

2nd Generation:

1. Transistor was used.
2. Magnetic core was used as memory.
3. Telephone line was used for data communication.
4. High level Language was used.

3rd Generation:

1. IC was used.
2. Semi-conductor was introduced
3. Monitor and Printer were used
4. Mini-computer was introduced

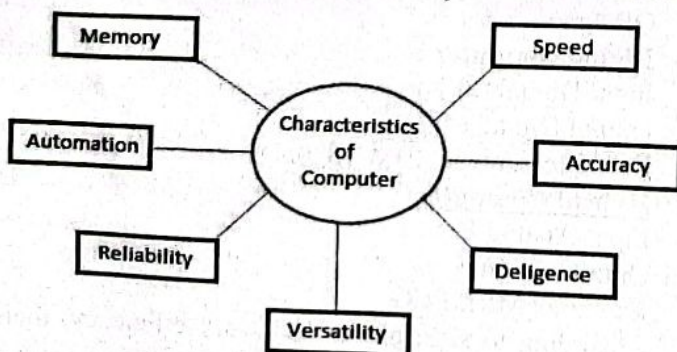
4th Generation:

1. VLSI was introduced.
2. Micro computer was introduced
3. Data rate enhanced
4. Application program, Operating system was introduced.

5th Generation:

1. Artificial Intelligence
2. IoT
3. Block chain
4. Super VLSI.
5. Human Computer Interaction
6. Machine Learning

Characteristics of a Computer



Speed: A computer works with much higher speed and accuracy compared to humans while performing mathematical calculations. Computers can process millions (1,000,000) of instructions per second. The time taken by computers for their operations is in microseconds and nanoseconds.

Accuracy: Computers perform calculations with 100% accuracy. Errors may occur due to data inconsistency or inaccuracy.

Diligence: A computer can perform millions of tasks or calculations with the same consistency and accuracy. It doesn't feel any fatigue or lack of concentration. Its memory also makes it superior to that of human beings.

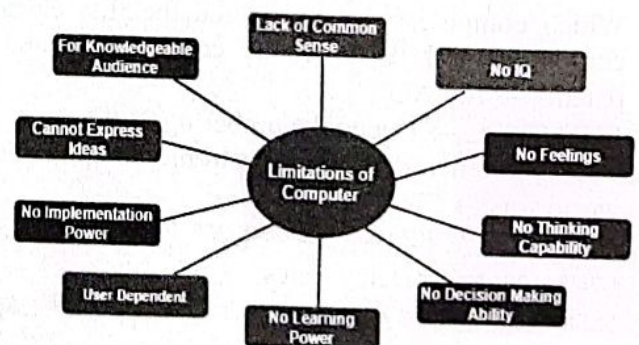
Versatility: Versatility refers to the capability of a computer to perform different kinds of works with same accuracy and efficiency.

Reliability: A computer is reliable as it gives consistent result for similar set of data. i.e. If we give same set of input any number of times, we will get the same result.

Automation: Computer performs all the tasks automatically. i.e. It performs tasks without manual intervention.

Memory: A computer has built-in memory called primary memory where it stores data. Secondary storage are removable devices such as CDs, pen drives, etc., which are also used to store data.

Limitations of Computer



Limitations of Computer

Invention and Inventor

Invention	Inventor
Father of Computer	Charles Babbage
Modern Father of Computer	John Von Neumann (EDVAC)
1 st Electro-mechanical Computer	Mark-1 Dr. Howard Aiken
ABC Computer	John Atanasoff, Clifford Berry

Punch Card	Joseph Mary Jacquard
1 st Electronic Computer	ENIAC John Mauchly, Presper Eckert
1 st Stored Program Computer	EDSAC Maurice Wilkes
Transistor (1948)	John Bardin, William Shockly, Walter Bratton
IC	Jack Kilbi- 1958
Microprocessor	Dr. Ted Huff, Intel 4004
Father of Microcomputer	Henry Edward Robert, Altair- 8800, 1975
Microsoft	Bill Gates, Paul Allen
Google	Larry Page, Sergey Brin
Intel	Robert Noyce, Gordon Moore, Andrew Grove
E-mail	Ray Tomlinson-1971
Internet	Vinton Grey Cerf
Search Engine	Alan Emtage
E-book	Michael Hart
Wikipedia	Jimmy Wales
Yahoo	Jerry Yang, David Filo
YouTube	Jawed Karim, Chad Hurley, Steve Chen
Wikileaks	Julian Assange
Apple	Steve Jobs
Mouse	Douglas Engelbart
Twitter	Jack Dorsey, Evan Williams, Biz Stone, Noah Glass
Facebook (Meta)	Mark Zuckerberg
ATM	John Shepherd Barron
Visual Basic	Allan Cooper
Mobile Phone	Martin Cooper
Global Village	Marshall McLuhan
www	Tim Berners Lee
Linux OS	Linus Torvalds
Operating System	Gary Kildall C/PM Operating system
Tabulating Machine	Herman Hollerith

Previous Year Questions

- How many generations are there in computer → 5 [NSI- 2021]
- Which of the following component was used in 1G computer → VACUUM TUBE [গনমাধ্যম ইন: (AD)- ২০১১]
- Mark-1 is example of which generation → 1st [EED- 2021]
- Which of the following is 1G Computer?
a) UNIVAC- 1 b) IBM- 705
c) IBM- 650 d) IBM- 702
- Transistor was invented in → 1948 [গনমাধ্যম ইন:- ২০১৩]
- In which of the following generations of computer, IC chips were used first → Third [DBBL- 2012]

- 'IC' stands for → Integrated Circuit [NSI- 2017]
- Which of the following IC was used in third generation of computers → SSI & MSI [BB (AD)- 2016]
- Chips are made up of millions of tiny parts/switches known as → Transistors [BB (AD)- 2021]
- VLSI stands for → Very Large Scale Integration [EED- 2021]
- What natural element is the primary ingredient in computer chips → Silicon [PBL, ABL- 2013]
- Where is silicon valley situated → California, USA [KSBL- 2022]
- The two major types of computer chips are → Primary memory chip & Microprocessor chip [BB (AD)- 2016]
- In which generation, the microprocessor was introduced in the computer system → Fourth Generation [Security Printing Corporation- 2021]
- Older computers were → Analog [City Bank- 2011]
- The only language understood by digital computer is called → Machine Language [SBL- 2016]
- Signals can be analog or digital and a computer that processes the both type of signals is known as → Hybrid Computer [BB- 2016]
- Which is not a computer classification? [BB- 2016]
a) Mainframe b) Maxframe
c) Mini d) Notebook
- Which is the fastest computer → Super Computer [Sonali, Janata & Agrani Bank- 2008]
- Number cruncher is the informal name for → Super computer → Super Computer [Biman Bangladesh- 2016]
- Supercomputers are those which → Can perform billions of calculation per seconds [Bank Alfatah- 2005]
- Which type of computer are also called midrange computers → Mini computer [City Bank- 2011]
- Which one is the first laptop computer → APSON, 1981 [28th BCS]
- PDA stands for → Personal digital Assistant [BSC (SO) 2018]
- Which of the following companies launched world's first Smartphones → IBM [IBL- 2017]
- পার্সোনাল কম্পিউটারের সিপিউ বলতে কি বোঝায় → মাইক্রোপ্রসেসর (Standard Bank AO-21)
- 'Deep Blue' is → an IBM super computer (Modhumoti Bank PO-2016)
- Older Computers were → Analog (City Bank-PO 2011)
- প্রথম কম্পিউটারে ব্যবহৃত হয় → বায়ুশূন্য ভাব (গণ মাধ্যম ইনস্টিটিউট সহস্র পরিচালক-২০২১)
- What is the other name of chip → IC (Sonali, Janata, Agrani Bank cash-04)

31. আইসি চিপ দিয়ে তৈরি প্রথম ডিজিটাল কম্পিউটার→IBM system ৩৬০ (প্রাথমিক-প্রাক ১৪)
32. কোন প্রজন্মের কম্পিউটারের সাথে মনিটরের প্রচলন শুরু হয় → থার্ড জেনারেশন (বিবি এডি)
33. What is the full form of AT in the IBM PC →AT-Advance Technology (Janata Bank AEO-15)
34. In which of the following generations of computer-IC chips were used first → Third (DBBL PO, MTO12)
35. Among the computer generations, www, HTML, DVD, ipod etc. are some of the popular inventions of which generation →Fourth (City Bank PO-2011)
36. Which of the following is a class of computers based on model? → AT Computers (BB Data entry operator-16)
37. ৮০৮৬ কত বিটের মাইক্রো প্রসেসর?→১৬
38. 'Palmtop' is a kind of→ Small Computer
39. কম্পিউটারের জনক → চার্লস ব্যাবেজ।
(কৃষি সম্প্রসারণ অধিদপ্তরের উপ-সহকারী কৃষি কর্মকর্তা-১৪, ১৭-প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয় সহকারী পরিচালক, ০২. পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়ের ডাটা প্রসেসিং অপারেটর)
40. পৃথিবীর প্রথম কম্পিউটিং মেশিনের নকশাকারী→ চার্লস ব্যাবেজ।
(IFIC Bank Probationary Officer-11).
41. কম্পিউটার কে আবিষ্কার করেন→ হাওয়ার্ড আইকেন (নির্বাচন কমিশন-০৬)
42. আইসি উদ্ভাবন করেন→ জে এস কিলবি (০১-টেলিভিশন ও বেতার প্রকৌশলী প্রশিক্ষণ গণ মাধ্যম ইনস্টিটিউট সহঃপরিচালক)
43. মাইক্রোপ্রসেসর আবিষ্কৃত হয় → ১৯৭১ (পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়ের ডাটা প্রসেসিং অপারেটর)
44. প্রথম তৈরি মাইক্রোপ্রসেসরের নাম → ইন্টেল ৪০০৪ (জ্বালানি ও বনিজ, বিদ্যুৎ মন্ত্রণালয় সহঃবিস্ফোরক-পরিদর্শক-০৩)
45. ইন্টেল ৪০০৪-এর উদ্ভাবক→ টেড হফ (০৫-সহঃ সচিব ড্রাফটিং)
46. ইন্টেল ৪০০৪ কত বিটের মাইক্রোপ্রসেসর ছিল → ৪ বিট (আনসার ও ভিডিপি সার্কেল অ্যাডজুটেন্ট-১০)
47. ল্যাপটপ কম্পিউটার প্রবর্তিত হয় → ১৯৮১ সালে (এপসন কোম্পানি) (২৮তম বিসিএস, NSI সহঃপরিচালক ১৫)
48. Personal Computer-এর কারিগরি নাম কী?→ মাইক্রো কম্পিউটার
49. PDA কোন ধরনের কম্পিউটার?→ মাইক্রো কম্পিউটার
50. কোনটিকে মিজরেঞ্জ কম্পিউটার বলা হয়? → মেইনফ্রেম কম্পিউটার
51. সবচেয়ে শক্তিশালী কম্পিউটার হলো→ সুপার কম্পিউটার
52. কোন কম্পিউটার পরিমাপন পদ্ধতিতে কাজ করে? → এনালগ
53. এনালগ এবং ডিজিটাল কম্পিউটারের বৈশিষ্ট্যের সমন্বয় ঘটিয়ে তৈরি করা হয়েছে → হাইব্রিড কম্পিউটার
54. The two major types of computer chips are →Microprocessor chip, Primary memory chip
55. What is the main difference between a mainframe and a super computer? → Super computers are focused to execute few programs as fast as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute as many programs concurrently
56. Analog computer works on the supply of → Continuous electrical pulses
57. One computer that is not considered a portable is → Minicomputer
58. Which is the largest computer? → Mainframe Computer
59. The personal computer industry was started by → IBM
60. Which was the world's first minicomputer and when was it introduced? → PDP-1, 1958
61. Size of the primary memory of a PC ranges between → 256KB & 640KB
62. What is the number of read-write heads in the drive for a 9-trac magnetic tape? → 9
63. Apple company used chips from for its computers → Motorola
64. Which of the following processors use RISC technology? → Power PC
65. MSI is the abbreviation of → Medium Scale Integrated
66. পিডিপি-৮ কোন প্রজন্মের কম্পিউটার? → তৃতীয়
67. পঞ্চম প্রজন্মের কম্পিউটারের প্রধান বিশেষত্ব → কৃত্রিম বুদ্ধিমত্তা
68. প্যারালাল প্রসেসিং ব্যবহৃত হয় কোন প্রজন্মের কম্পিউটারে? → চতুর্থ
69. Intel ITANIUM কত বিট মাইক্রোপ্রসেসর?→ ৬৪
70. প্রথম প্রজন্মের কম্পিউটারে ব্যবহৃত হয়→ বৃহৎ সহায়ক স্মৃতি
71. কোন প্রজন্মে কম্পিউটারের সঙ্গে মনিটরের প্রচলন শুরু হয়?→ তৃতীয় প্রজন্ম।
72. Microprocessors as switching devices are for which generation computers → Fourth Generation
73. Integrated Circuits (ICs) are related to which generation of computers? → Third generation
74. Which of the following IC was used in third generation of computers? →SSI, MSI
75. Chief component of first generation computer was → Vacuum Tubes and Valves
76. Which generation of computer is still under development →Fifth Generation
77. Which was the most popular first generation computer? → IBM 1650
78. From which generation operating systems were developed? → Third
79. What was the expected feature of fifth generation computers when Japan started FGCS? →Paralleled Processing
80. IBM 1401 is →Second Generation Computer
81. Most of the first generation computers were → Special purpose computers
82. Which is not a computer of first generation? → IBM 1401
83. The notable features like keyboards, monitors, GUI were developed in → Third generation

84. The Second-Generation Computer was based on → Transistor
85. Which of the following is first generation computer? → EDSAC
86. Assembly language started to be used from → Second generation computers
87. From which generation computers the printers were used? → second
88. Which of the following generation computers had expensive operation cost? → First
89. Which of the following is a feature of fifth generation computers? → Use of natural language, bio-chips, artificial intelligence
90. Computer don't have → Conscience
91. Which is not a computer classification? → Max frame
92. Which operation is not performed by computer → Understanding
93. ডিফারেন্স ইঞ্জিন তৈরি করেন কে → চার্লস ব্যাবেজ
94. মাইক্রো কম্পিউটারের জনক → হেনরি অ্যাডয়ার্ড রবার্ট
95. মাইক্রোসফট করপোরেশন কত সালে Visual BASIC প্রথম সংস্করণ বাজারে ছাড়ে? → ১৯৯১ সালে
96. প্রথম তৈরি পারসোনাল কম্পিউটারের নাম কি? → অ্যালটেয়ার ৮৮০০
97. বিশ্বের প্রথম ও একমাত্র কম্পিউটার জাদুঘরটি অবস্থিত → যুক্তরাষ্ট্রে
98. The digital computer was developed primarily in → USA
99. Today's computer giant IBM was earlier known by different name which was changes in 1924. What was that name? → Computing Tabulating Recording Co.
100. When was vacuum tube invented? → 1906
101. Computers with 80286 Microprocessor is → AT computers
102. When was the world's first laptop computer introduced in the market and by whom? → Epson, 1981
103. The first firm to mass-market a microcomputer as a personal computer was → Radio Shacks
104. What is the date when Babbage conceived Analytical engine → 1837
105. Who invented Integrated Circuits? → Jack Kilby
106. Who invented vacuum tubes? → John Ambrose Fleming
107. Who suggested Stored Program Concept → John Neumann
108. When was the window system born? → 1984
109. Symbolic logic was discovered by → George Boole
110. Who is the inventor of ABC Computer? → John v. Atanasoff, Clifford Berry
111. Find out who is not the inventor of transistors among following names → Lee de Forest

112. Which American computer company is called Big Blue? → IBM
113. In which year was chip used inside the computer for the first time? → 1975
114. The first digital computer built with IC chips was known as → IBM System/360
115. RATS stand for → Regression Analysis Time Series
116. When was Apple Macintosh II Micro Computer introduced in the market? → 1983
117. When was the company named IBM? → 1924
118. Who designed the first electronics computer? → J. P. Eckert and J. W. Mauchly

Fourth Industrial Revolution

The Fourth Industrial Revolution is the current and developing environment in which disruptive technologies and trends such as the Internet of Things (IoT), robotics, Virtual Reality (VR) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) are changing the way modern people live and work. The integration of these technologies into manufacturing practices is known as Industry 4.0. The Third Industrial Revolution, sometimes called the digital revolution, involved the development of computers and IT (Information Technology) since the middle of the 20th century. The Fourth Industrial Revolution is growing out of the third, but is considered a new era rather than a continuation because of the explosiveness of its development and the disruptiveness of its technologies. According to Professor Klaus Schwab, Founder and Executive Chairman of the World Economic Forum and author of The Fourth Industrial Revolution, the new age is differentiated by the speed of technological breakthroughs, the pervasiveness of scope and the tremendous impact of new systems.

Specific technologies of the Fourth Industrial Revolution include, but are not limited to:

- artificial intelligence
- internet of Things
- robotics
- virtual reality
- mobile devices
- 3D printing
- smart sensors
- big data/analytics
- augmented reality (AR)
- data visualization
- cognitive computing
- location detection
- customer profiling
- blockchain
- quantum computing
- cloud computing

Internet of Things (IoT)

Coined by Kevin Ashton, the Internet of Things (IoT) is a system of connecting computer devices, mechanical and digital machines, animal or human identifiers, and information to or from a network without required human to human or human to machine/computer interaction. It is the physical or virtual connection of a device to a larger network, allowing said device to be accessed anywhere within the network. The IoT also relates to the ability for devices to become independent on themselves without the dependence of human or machine intervention. In essence, the Internet of Things allows objects to have independent productivity. An early predecessor to the concept of IoT was the 1950 SCADA, a self monitoring and transmission system that was independent of human or machine interaction. Also known as supervisory control and data acquisition, SCADA's purpose was to keep track of time stamps within the electric utility industry for data analysis. Operating fully independently, it used a complex array of sensors and transmitters to sample its environment and transfer the data, where it would be collected and analyzed for future references. An additional example, and also the first instance of the internet being used to relate to the IoT, was an event that occurred in 1980 at the Carnegie Mellon University. A programmer had modified a coke dispenser with sensors that were able to test the temperatures of the beverages within the machine. The programmer could check the status of the machine and see if there were any cold drinks awaiting. This modification to the machine gave it the ability to independently check the interior temperature of its unit, and store that data to the network the programmer was connected to.

Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think like humans and mimic their actions. The term may also be applied to any machine that exhibits traits associated with a human mind such as learning and problem-solving. The ideal characteristic of artificial intelligence is its ability to rationalize and take actions that have the best chance of achieving a specific goal. A subset of artificial intelligence is machine learning (ML), which refers to the concept that computer programs can automatically learn from and adapt to new data without being assisted by humans. Deep learning techniques enable this automatic learning through the absorption of huge amounts of unstructured data such as text, images or video. There are four types of artificial intelligence: reactive machines, limited memory, theory of mind and self-awareness.

Block Chain

A blockchain is a distributed database or ledger that is shared among the nodes of a computer network. As a database, a blockchain stores information electronically in digital format. Blockchains are best known for their

crucial role in cryptocurrency systems, such as Bitcoin, for maintaining a secure and decentralized record of transactions. The innovation with a blockchain is that it guarantees the fidelity and security of a record of data and generates trust without the need for a trusted third party. One key difference between a typical database and a blockchain is how the data is structured. A blockchain collects information together in groups, known as blocks, that hold sets of information. Blocks have certain storage capacities and, when filled, are closed and linked to the previously filled block, forming a chain of data known as the blockchain. All new information that follows that freshly added block is compiled into a newly formed block that will then also be added to the chain once filled. A database usually structures its data into tables, whereas a blockchain, as its name implies, structures its data into chunks (blocks) that are strung together. This data structure inherently makes an irreversible timeline of data when implemented in a decentralized nature. When a block is filled, it is set in stone and becomes a part of this timeline. Each block in the chain is given an exact timestamp when it is added to the chain.

Human Computer Interaction

Human-computer interaction (HCI) is the study and planned design of human and computer activities. HCI uses productivity, safety and entertainment to support and fulfill human-computer activities and is applied to various types of computer systems, including air traffic control, nuclear processing, offices and computer gaming. HCI systems are easy, safe, effective and enjoyable. Software engineering focuses on the production of software application solutions, whereas HCI focuses on discovering methods and techniques that support people. HCI designers always consider HCI usability and user experience goals for effective user interaction. Not all usability and user experience goals apply to every interactive computer system because certain combinations are incompatible. HCI designers also consider potential contexts, tasks at hand and computer system users.

Robotic Process Automation (RPA)

Robotic process automation (RPA) occurs when basic tasks are automated through software or hardware systems that function across a variety of applications, just as human workers do. This can greatly reduce labor costs and increase efficiency by speeding things up and greatly minimizing human error. The software or robot can be taught a workflow with multiple steps and applications, such as taking received forms, sending a receipt message, checking the form for completeness, filing the form in a folder, and updating a spreadsheet with the name of the form, the date filed, and so on. RPA software is designed to reduce the burden for employees of completing repetitive, simple tasks.

Quantum Computing

Quantum computing is an area of computing focused on developing computer technology based on the principles of quantum theory (which explains the behavior of energy and material on the atomic and subatomic levels). Computers used today can only encode information in bits that take the value of 1 or 0—restricting their ability. Quantum computing, on the other hand, uses quantum bits or qubits. It harnesses the unique ability of subatomic particles that allows them to exist in more than one state (i.e., a 1 and a 0 at the same time).

Previous Year Questions

- IBM is → International Business Machine [EED-2021]
- CTR এর নাম পরিবর্তন করে IBM রাখা হয় কত সালে → 1924 [EED- 2021]
- Which company is called 'Big Blue' → IBM [EED-2021]
- Which one of the following in the first program of Microsoft → MS DOS [38 BCS]
- Who developed Yahoo → David Filo & Jerry Yang [PBL- 2017]
- The Head quarter of Apple, known as Apple Park, is located in- California [DBL- 2021]
- Which one is not part of learning phase of machine learning?
a) Collect data b) Training data
c) Algorithm d) Model Ans:c
(Officer (IT) 2020 [MCQ] Sonali Bank Ltd/Janata Bank Ltd : 02.10.2020)
- Which programming language is used extensively for Artificial Intelligence (AI)?
a) C b) Java
c) J2EE d) Prolog Ans:d
(Officer (IT) 2020 [MCQ] Sonali Bank Ltd/Janata Bank Ltd : 02.10.2020)

Practice Yourself (Set-1)

- What difference does the 5th generation computer have from other generation computers?
a. Technological advancement
b. Scientific code
c. Object Oriented Programming
d. All of the above
e. None of the above
- A computer program that converts assembly language to machine language is-
a. Compiler b. Interpreter
c. Assembler d. Comparator
- Any type of storage that is used for holding information between steps in its processing is-
a. CPU b. Primary storage
c. Intermediate d. Internal storage

- Which computer has been designed to be as compact as possible?
a. Mini b. Super computer
c. Micro computer d. Mainframe
- Which method is used to connect a remote computer?
a. Device b. Dialup
c. Diagnostic d. Logic circuit
- Which of the following is still useful for adding numbers?
a. EDSAC b. ENIAC
c. Abacus d. UNIVAC
- Which is a machine-oriented high-level language for the GEC 4080 series machines.
a. LOGO b. SNOBOL
c. Babbage d. ALGOL
- Most important advantage of an IC is its-
a. Easy replacement in case of circuit failure
b. Extremely high reliability
c. Reduced cost
d. Low power consumption
- A hybrid computer uses a __ to convert digital signals from a computer into analog signals.
a. Modulator b. Demodulator
c. Modem d. Decoder
- The first generation of computers available was based on the bit microprocessors.
a. 4 b. 8
c. 16 d. 64
- Computer memory consists of-
a. RAM b. ROM
c. PROM d. All of the above
- The organization and interconnection of the various components of a computer system is-
a. Architecture b. Networks
c. Graphics d. Designing
- What is the name given to the molecular-scale computer?
a. Femto-computer b. Nano-computer
c. Supercomputer d. Micro computer
- The first microprocessors produced by Intel Corp. Texas Instruments were used primarily to control small.
a. microwave ovens b. washing machines
c. calculators d. personal computers
- A billionth of a second is defined as a:
a. millisecond b. microsecond
c. nanosecond d. picoseconds
- When was Apple Macintosh II microcomputer introduced in the market?
a. 1964 b. 1970
c. 1983 d. 1986
- The most common binary code in use today is the 8 bit ASCII code. What do the letters ASCII stand for?
a. American Standard Code for International Interchange
b. American Standard Code for Information Interchange
c. American Standard Code for Intelligence Interchange
d. American Scientific Code for Information Interchange
- The first electronic digital computer contained?
a. Electronic valves b. Vacuum tubes
c. Transistors d. Semiconductor memory

19. Which 32-bit microprocessor is used in IBM's PS/2 model-80 computer?
a. 8088 b. 80286 c. 80386 d. 80486
20. What is the name of the computer which was first used for programming and playing of music?
a. ELLIAC b. ENIAC
c. UNIVAC d. All of the above
21. Which is true for the digital computer?
a. It is less accurate than the analog computer
b. It represents the decimal numbers through a string of binary digits
c. It is used primarily in scientific applications
d. Both a and c
22. When did arch rivals IBM and Apple Computers Inc. decide to join hands?
a. 1978 b. 1984 c. 1990 d. 1991
23. The transistorized computer circuits were introduced in the-
a. First generation b. Second generation
c. Third generation d. Fourth generation
24. An AND gate
a. implements logic addition
b. is equivalent to a series switching circuit
c. is an any or all gate
d. is equivalent to a parallel switching circuit
25. What was the total number of UNIVAC-I sold eventually and by which company?
a. 30, British Tabulating Machine Co. (BTM)
b. 40, International Business Machines (IBM)
c. 48, Remington Rand
d. 40, International Computer Ltd. (ICL)
26. Who designed the first general purpose electronic digital computer "ENIAC"?
a. Van-Neumann
b. Joseph M Juoquard
c. J. Presper Ecket and John W Mauchly
d. All of the above
27. What was the name of the first stored program electronic computer which was built in 1949 at Cambridge University in England?
a. EDVAC b. EDSAC
c. UNIVAC d. MARK-I
28. A computer with CPU speed around 100 million instructions per second & with the word length of around 64 bits is known as-
a. Super computer b. Mini computer
c. Micro computer d. Micro computer
29. Which of the following is not a part of the CPU-
a. storage unit b. arithmetic and logic unit
c. program unit d. control unit
30. Transistorized computer circuits were introduced in the-
a. first generation b. second generation
c. third generation d. fourth generation
31. A factor which would strongly influence a business person to adopt a computer is its:
a. Accuracy b. Reliability
c. Speed d. All of the above
32. In which year were chips used inside the computer for the first time?
a. 1964 b. 1975 c. 1977 d. 1981
33. The invention of the slide rule is attributed to-
a. Babbage b. Oughtred
c. Pascal d. Napier
34. ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator) had huge advantage over Mark I because it used electronic valves in place of the electromagnetic switches. In the beginning, ENIAC was used for calculating the path of artillery shells. For which other was weapon design was it utilized?
a. hydrogen bomb b. atom bomb
c. agni missile d. fighter aircraft
35. When did Hewlett-Packard Inc. Introduce its first HP-110 laptop computer?
a. 1984 b. 1986 c. 1990 d. 1995
36. The first microprocessor built by the Intel Corpn. was called.
a. 8008 b. 8080 c. 4004 d. 8800
37. The microelectronics is the technology of-
a. microwaves b. microcomputers
c. chips d. automatic processing
38. When did IBM close the last of its punched card manufacturing plant?
a. June, 1989 b. December, 1984
c. March, 1982 d. November, 1979
39. The first large scale electronic computer which became operational in 1946 and contained approximately 18000 vacuum tubes and could perform 300 multiplications per second was known as.
a. ILLIAC b. ENIAC
c. JOHNIAC d. EDSAC
40. The first machine to successfully perform a long series of arithmetic and logical operations was:
a. ENIAC b. Mark I
c. Analytic engine d. UNIVAC-I
41. Which was the first computer to use transistors instead of vacuum tubes?
a. Intel-650 b. Burroughs E-101
c. Datamatic-1000 d. IBM-1401
42. The IC was invented at Texas instruments in year 1958 by-
a. Jak Kilby b. Clive Sinclair
c. John Napier d. Steve Wozniak
43. The first computer used to store a program-
a. EDSAC b. ENIAC
c. EDVAC d. ACE
44. Which of the following machines are characterized by electronic tube circuitry, delay line, rotating or electrostatic memory?
a. First generation b. Fifth generation
c. Third generation d. Second generation
45. The earliest device that qualifies as a digital computer is-
a. EDSAC b. Abacus
c. ENIAC d. EDVAC

46. What was the name of the first commercially available microprocessor chip?
 a. Intel 8008 b. Intel 8080
 c. Intel 4004 d. Motorola 6809
47. The data bus in 8080A/8085 microprocessor is a group of-
 a. eight bidirectional lines that are used to transfer 8 bits between the microprocessor and its I/O and memory
 b. sixteen bidirectional lines that are used for data transfer between the microprocessor and memory
 c. eight unidirectional lines that are used for I/O devices
 d. eight lines used to transfer data among the registers
48. ILLIAC is a-
 a. Super computer b. Mini computer
 c. Mainframe computer d. Micro computer
49. Who developed a mechanical device in the 17th century that could add, subtracts, multiply, divide and find square roots?
 a. Napier b. Babbage c. Pascal d. Leibnitz
50. A fully functional computing device containing all the elements of a computer which is built around a MICROPROCESSOR is known as-
 a. Machine-in-built computer
 b. Super computer
 c. Micro computer d. Mini computer
51. The ability of a computer system to remain operational despite various failures is-
 a. Relation b. Schema
 c. Resilience d. Versatility
52. The third generation of computers covers the period:
 a. 1971-1982 b. 1982-1994
 c. 1959-1964 d. 1965-1971
 e. 1995-now
53. Third generation computers-
 a. Were the first to use integrated circuitry
 b. Were the first to use built-in error detecting devices
 c. Used transistors instead of vacuum tubes
 d. All of the above
54. Which generation of computers is covered by the period 1964-77?
 a. First b. Second c. Third d. Forth
55. In the third generation of computers:
 a. distributed data processing first became popular
 b. an operating system was first developed
 c. high-level procedural languages were first used
 d. on-line, real time systems first became popular
 e. All of the above
56. IBM-PC is an example of-
 a. A main frame b. Machine-in-built
 c. Micro computer d. Special purpose
57. Who is called the "grandfather" of the computer?
 a. Blaise Pascal b. Charles Babbage
 c. Joseph Jacquard d. Dr. Herman Hollerith
58. The most popular language used with microcomputers and time-shared mini computers, is an easy-to-use high level language.
 a. COBOL b. ADA c. PASCAL d. BASIC
59. Which one of the following is the first second-generation computer?
 a. IBM 7090 b. IBM 801 c. IBM 7070 d. IBM 650

Answers:

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

Practice Yourself (Set-2)

- The main component of a desktop PC is the ___ which houses the computer's critical parts.
 a. Processor b. System Case
 c. Keyboard d. Memory
- Charles Babbage is known as _____.
 a. Father of Medicine
 b. Founder of Computer Science
 c. Father of Computer d. Father of Programming
- The first known programmer in the history of computer is _____.
 a. Augusta Ada Byron b. Claude
 c. George Moore d. Peter Norton E. Shannon
- The famous Moore's Law predicts _____.
 a. Exponential Decrease in number of Transistors in Integrated Circuit
 b. Exponential Decrease of Transistor Size in Integrated Circuit
 c. Exponential Increase in Transistor Switching in Integrated Circuit
 d. Exponential Increase in number of Transistors in Integrated Circuit.
- Punch Cards were used for _____.
 a. Computer Networking b. Data Analysis
 c. Satellite Communication d. Radio Transmission
- Babbage presented his ___ to the Royal Astronomical Society which was able to calculate polynomials.
 a. Computer Engine b. Diesel Engine
 c. Difference Engine d. Petrol Engine
- 'Commodore- PET' the first of several personal computers had a memory of about _____.
 a. 40 or 80 Giga bytes b. 4 or 8 Giga bytes
 c. 4 or 8 Kilo bytes d. 4 or 8 bits
- Processor is used to _____.
 a. Store Data b. Process Data
 c. Speed up Data d. Writes Data
- Mid Range Computers are also known as _____.
 a. Mini Computers b. Super Computers
 c. Main Frame d. Handheld
- Alan Turing was known as _____.
 a. Father of Information theory
 b. Father of Computer c. Father of Programing
 d. Father of Computer Science

Answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
(b)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(d)