



## Basic Computer Knowledge Questions with detailed Solutions - Download PDF!

Basic Computer Knowledge questions are a common type of question that students are asked to answer in competitive exams. These questions can be challenging, but they can also be very rewarding to solve. To answer Basic Computer Knowledge questions correctly, it is important to have a thorough understanding of the concepts and terminology of computer science. Once you have a good understanding of these concepts, you will be well-equipped to answer any Basic Computer Knowledge question that comes your way.

With a little practice, you will be able to solve computer questions with ease. So, we have attached 10 questions of Basic Computer Knowledge for you to practice with. You should aim to answer these questions in less than half a minute for each.

## Questions on Basic Computer Knowledge

You can also download the Basic Computer Knowledge questions and answers pdf. Just click on the **Download PDF** button. So let's start with the very first question.

**Q:1** Where is secondary memory located?

1. motherboard
2. hard disk
3. expansion board
4. output device

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 10 Seconds) It was very easy, right?

**Q:2** The CPU and the primary memory are located in/on \_\_\_\_\_ in a computer

1. Network ICs
2. Motherboard
3. Sound Card
4. Graphics Card

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 10 Seconds) Did you guess it right? It was easy too!

**Q:3** The \_\_\_\_\_ virus stays permanently in the primary memory (RAM) of the computer.

1. boot



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2. non-resident

3. resident

4. append

**(Difficulty: 3, Estimated Time: 15 Seconds)** This is a quite interesting question. Did you guess it right?

**Q:4** In which generation of computers did time sharing become possible?

1. First

2. Third

3. Second

4. Fifth

**(Difficulty: 3, Estimated Time: 25 Seconds)** Now, this one was tricky. Have you got all your questions correct so far?

**Q:5** Which generation of computers used a semiconductor memory for the first time?

1. 1st

2. 3rd

3. 4th

4. 2nd

**(Difficulty: 3, Estimated Time: 20 Seconds)** We're halfway through. We will increase the difficulty level from now.

**Q:6** Use of Web Browser stated in which generation of computers?

1. Second Generation

2. Third Generation

3. Fourth Generation

4. Fifth Generation

**(Difficulty: 3, Estimated Time: 20 Seconds)** Do you know the difference between second generation and third generation computers? Well, it's not a hint!

**Q:7** Which of the following is the main concept behind the fourth generation of computers?

1. Vacuum Tube

2. Microprocessor



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3. Magnetic Tape

4. Transistor

(**Difficulty:** 3, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) Clock is ticking! Hurry up!

**Q:8** ICs in ULSI were used in which generation of computers?

1. 1st

2. 4th

3. 5th

4. 2nd

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 10 Seconds) It's an easy one but a little bit tricky. Did you guess it right?

**Q:9** COBOL and FORTRAN are examples of languages of which generation of computers?

1. First generation computer

2. Second generation computer

3. Third generation computer

4. Fourth generation computer

(**Difficulty:** 4, **Estimated Time:** 25 Seconds) If you know the Computer history, you can get it right!

**Q:10** Laptops, desktops, notebooks, etc. are computer types of which generation of computers?

1. first generation

2. fifth generation

3. third generation

4. fourth generation

(**Difficulty:** 4, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) Try to eliminate the options, you will get the answer. Did you guess them all correctly?



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## Answer Key

Let's check out your score in this test.

1. (2)	2. (2)	3. (3)	4. (3)	5. (3)
6. (4)	7. (2)	8. (3)	9. (3)	10. (2)

Comment below your score, considering each question has 1 mark only. If you scored 8 to 10, congratulations! You are one step closer to selection. If you have scored 5 to 8 marks, then you are doing well, keep it up. If you have scored less than 5 marks then you need to work a little harder on this subject. But don't worry, we are here to help you master the subject.

Let's check the answers and solutions and try to find out what went wrong.

## Answers and Solutions

**Q:1** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e **hard disk**

Secondary memory is where programs and data are kept on a long-term basis.

Common secondary storage devices are the **hard disk and floppy disks**.

The hard disk has enormous storage capacity compared to main memory.

The hard disk is usually contained in the systems unit of a computer.

**Q:2** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **Motherboard**

A motherboard is one of the most essential parts of a computer system.

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It holds together many of the crucial components of a computer, including the central processing unit (CPU), memory, and connectors for input and output devices

**Q:3** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **resident**

The resident virus stays permanently in the primary memory (RAM) of the computer.

When we start the computer, it becomes active and corrupts the files and programs running on the computer.

**Q:4** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **Second**

Time-sharing was developed during the late 1950s and early '60s in second-generation computers to make more efficient use of expensive processor time. Commonly used time-sharing techniques include multiprocessing, parallel operation, and multiprogramming.

**Q:5** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **4th**

**Fourth Generation of Computers:**

**Main electronic component** – very large-scale integration (VLSI) and microprocessor.

**VLSI**– thousands of transistors on a single microchip.

**Memory** – semiconductor memory (such as RAM, ROM, etc.)

**RAM** (random-access memory) – a type of data storage (memory element) used in computers that temporarily stores programs and data (volatile: its contents are lost when the computer is turned off)

**ROM** (read-only memory) – a type of data storage used in computers that permanently stores data and programs (non-volatile: its contents are retained even when the computer is turned off)

**Programming language** – high-level language (Python, C#, Java, JavaScript, Rust, Kotlin, etc.)

**Size** – smaller, cheaper, and more efficient than third-generation computers

**Examples** – IBM PC, STAR 1000, APPLE II, Apple Macintosh, etc

**Q:6** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **Fifth Generation**

**Fifth Generation**



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The use of a Web Browser stated in the Fifth generation of computers.

The period of fifth generation is the 1980-till date.

In the fifth generation, VLSI technology became ULSI (Ultra Large Scale Integration) technology, resulting in the production of microprocessor chips having ten million electronic components.

This generation is based on parallel processing hardware and AI (Artificial Intelligence) software.

The first web browser, World Wide Web, was developed in 1990 by Tim Berners-Lee for the NeXT computer.

**Q:7** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **Microprocessor**

The period of the fourth generation was from 1971-1980.

Computers of fourth-generation used Very Large Scale Integrated (VLSI) circuits.

Microprocessor was the main concept behind the fourth generation of computer

**Q:8** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **5th**

The period of the fifth generation is 1980-till date.

In the fifth generation, VLSI technology became ULSI (Ultra Large Scale Integration) technology, resulting in the production of microprocessor chips having ten million electronic components

The main features of the fifth generation are –

ULSI technology

Development of true artificial intelligence

Development of Natural language processing

Advancement in Parallel Processing

Advancement in Superconductor technology

More user-friendly interfaces with multimedia features

Availability of very powerful and compact computers at cheaper rates

**Q:9** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **Third generation computer**





## Basic Computer Knowledge Questions with detailed Solutions - Download PDF!

COBOL stands for (Common Business Oriented Language) and FORTRAN stands for (Formula Translation).

COBOL is a programming language that reads like regular English and is often used for business and administrative purposes.

COBOL is a high-level programming language designed for business applications.

It is the second oldest programming language as FORTRAN is the oldest.

These languages replaced cryptic binary machine code with words, sentences, and mathematical formulas, making it much easier to program a computer.

**Q:10** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **fifth generation**

Laptops, desktops, notebooks, etc. are computer types of the fifth generation of computers.

In the fifth generation, VLSI technology became ULSI (Ultra Large Scale Integration) technology, resulting in the production of microprocessor chips having ten million electronic components.

This generation is based on parallel processing hardware and AI (Artificial Intelligence) software.

That's all for today. Topics related to computers are always informative and helpful. We will meet again soon with another topic of general awareness. In the meantime, you can practice the questions again by downloading the PDF of basic computer knowledge.