2025 Computer Quiz Answers

1 This person created a machine called 'The Analytical Engine.' His ideas were some of the first that led to the creation of computers. What was the name of this person.

1 Simon Konrad	2 Charles Babbage
3 John Lovelace	4 William Howard

Answer: Charles Babbage

Charles Babbage created the 'The Analytical Engine'. It was one of the early ideas that paved the way for the creation of computers. His contributions to the field of computing were significant and lead to the foundation of modern computing technology.

2 The invention of this product replaced vacuum tubes and made computers much smaller and faster. However, it was eventually replaced by another invention. Guess the name of this product.

1 RAM	2 ENIAC
3 Transformer	4 Transistor

Answer: Transistor

The invention of the transistor replaced vacuum tubes and revolutionized the field of electronics. Transistors made computers much smaller, faster and more reliable than the previous technology.

3 This invention was 1,000 times faster than any machine built before it. It was so big that it could fill up a house. Name that invention.

1 Apple I	2 ENIAC
3 Windows	4 Z3

Answer: ENIAC

ENIAC, which stands for Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer, was the invention that was 1000 times faster than any machine built before it. It was also so big that it could fill a house. ENIAC was the first general purpose electronic digital and was developed during world war 2 to calculate artillery firing tables. Its large size was due to the use of vacuum tubes and other electronic components that were necessary for its operation. ENIAC marked a significant milestone in the history of computing and paved the way for the development of modern computers.

4 Which programming language is known for its use in artificial intelligence?

1 Ruby	2 LISP
3 PHP	4 SQL

Answer: LISP

LISP, or list processing is on eof the oldest programming languages still in use. Created in 1958 it was designed for artificial intelligence (AI) development and is known for its unique syntax based on listd. LISP is especially suited for symbolic reasoning, which is crucial in AI because it allowsfor the manipu;ation of symbols rather than just numbers. LISP supports recursion and dynamic data structures, both of which are important for solving complex AI problems. Yt has been used in areas like machine learning, natural language processing and expert systems, which rely on its flexibility and powerful symbolic computation capabilities.

5 This invention helped make computers much smaller and faster. What is it called?

1 Vacuum Tube	2 Random Access Memory
3 Central Processing Unit	4 Integrated Circuit

Answer: Integrated Circuit

He innovation that helped make computers much smaller and faster is called an integrated circuit. Integrated circuits are small electronic devices made from a combination of transistors, resisters, and capacitors that are etched or imprinted onto a tiny chip of semiconducting material.

Comment : I think it is more correct to say it replaced the bulky circuit boards and individual wiring.

6 This person created what is now known as the first computer program. The program was made to help the Analytical Engine calculate numbers. Guess the name of this person.

1 Charles Babbage	2 Konrad Apple
3 Ada Lovelace	4 William Zuse

Answer: Ada Lovelace

Ada Lovelace is credited with creating the first computer program. Ahe worked closely with Charles Babbage, who designed the Analytical Engine and wrote an algorithm for it to calculate Bernoulli numbers. This algorithum is considered to be the first computer program ever written, making Ada Lovelace a pioneer in the field of computer programming.

7 Name the computer who verified the calculations for the Friendship 7 orbit and re-entry.

1 Dorothy Vaughan	2 John Glenn
3 Deke Slayton	4 Katherine Johnson

Answer: Katherine Johnson

Glenn asked engineers to “get the girl’ to run the same numbers through the equations that had been programmed into the new IBM computer, but by hand, on her desktop mechanical calculating machine. “If she say’s they’re good then I’m ready to go” Katherine Johnson remembers the Astronaut saying.

https://www.nasa.gov/centers-anf-facilities/langley/kathine-johnson-biography/

8 This person is often called the inventor of the modern computer. He actually created the first fully electronic computer. Guess the name of this person.

1 Konrad Zuse	2 Steve Jobs
3 William (Bill) Gates	4 Byron Lovelace

Answer: Konrad Zuse

Konrad Zuse is often called the inventor of the modern computer because he created the first fully electronic computer. This means that his computer was the first to use electronic components, such as vacuum tubes, to perform calculations and store information. This invention marked a significant advancement in computer technology and laid the foundations for the development of modern computers that we use today.

9 What is the base of a number system called?

1 Index	2 Subscript
3 Radix	4 None of the above

Answer: Radix

The correct answer is Radix. In every number system there is a base or radix which determents the the number of unique digits used and the value of each digit. For example, in the decimal system, the radix is 10 because there are 10 unique digits (0-9). Similarly, in the binary system, the radix is 2

because there are only 2 unique digits (0 and 1). The radix is essential in understanding and interpreting numbers in different number systems.

10 Which protocol is used to retrieve email from a mail server?

1 FTP	2 SMTP
3 IMAP	4 DNS

Answer: IMAP

IMAP is a protocol used by email clients to retrieve emails from a mail server. Unlike POP (Post Office Protocol) which downloads the email and usually removes it from the server, IMAP allows the email to remain on the server while providing access to it across multiple devices. This is particularly useful when users access their email from multiple locations, such as a phone, laptop and desktop, because any actions performed on the email (such as reading, deleting, or moving) are synchronized across all devices. IMAP essentially keeps a copy of the email on the server, allowing for the better flexibility in managing emails.

11 Which part of the computer performs arithmetic and logical operations?

1 Control Unit	2 Arithmetic Logic Unit
3 I/O Unit	4 Registers

Answer: Arithmetic Logic Unit

The correct answer is Arithmetic Logic Unit. The Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) is responsible for performing arithmetic operations (such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division) as well as logical operations (such as AND, OR and NOT) in a computer system. It is a crucial component of the central processing unit (CPU) and is responsible for executing the instructions of a program by manipulating data and making decisions based on logical conditions.

12 What is a group of independent computers interconnected through communication media called?

1 Internet	2 E-mail
3 Network	4 All of the above

Answer: Network

A network is a group of independent computers attached to one another through a communication media. This allows the computer to share resources such as files and printers, and communicate with each other. The internet is a global network that connects millions of computers worldwide. Emails is a communication method that relies on networks to send and receive messages. Therefore, all of the above options are correct as they all involve networks in some way.

13 What is the term for the smallest unit of data in a computer system?

1 Bit	2 Megabyte
3 Byte	4 Kilobyte

Answer: Bit

A bit is the smallest unit of data in a computer system. It can have only one of two values 0 or 1, which correspond to the two states of a digital system (off or on, respectively) Bits are used in combination to represent more complex data. For example, a group of 8 bits forms a byte, which is used to represent a single character of text. In digital communication and computing bits are fumdamental because they represent the underlying data that all digital information is built upon. Large amounts of data, such as files images, or videos, are stored as collections of bits.

14 What type of communication network is used to communicate from one city to another?

1 WAN	2 MAN
3 LAN	4 All of the above

Answer: WAN

A WAN (Wide Area Network) is used to communicate from one city to another. Unlike LAN (Local Area Network) and MAN (Metropolitan Area Network) which is limited to a specific area, WAN covers a large geographical area connecting multiply cites or even counties. It utilizes various technologies such as leased lines, satellite links, or internet connections to establish communication between

locations. Therefore, WAN is the correct answer as it specifically address communications between cities.

15 In which year was the first hard disk drive introduced?

1 1945	2 1956
3 1961	4 1972

Answer: 1956

In 1956 IBM introduced the first hard disk drive (HDD), known as the IBM 350. This was part of the IBM 305 RAMAC system, and it marked a significant advancement in data storage technology. The IBM 350 could store about 3.75 megabytes of data, which was substantial at the time. It used magnetic disks to store data, which could be used to accessed quickly and reliably. The drive consisted of fifty 24-inch disks and was enormous compared to modern storage devices. However it laid the foundations for modern HDDs, which since have become smaller, more reliable, and capable of storing terabytes of data.

16 What is the value of 1024 bytes?

1 1MB	2 1KB
3 1TB	4 1GB

Answer: 1KB

The correct answer is 1KB because 1KB (kilobytes) is equal to 1024 bytes. The question is asked for collection of 1020 bytes, and out of the options, 1KB is the only one that matches this requirement +. 1MB (megabyte) is equal to 1020KB 1TB (terabyte) is equal to 1024Gb and 1GB (gigabyte) is equal to 1024MB.

17 What does 'SQL' stand for in database management?

1 Sequential Query Language	2 Simple Query Language
3 Structured Query Language	4 System Query Language

Answer: Structured Query Language

SQL or Structured Query Language, is a specialised programming language used to communication with rational databases. It is the industry-standard language for querying, manipulating and defining in a data base. SQL enables users to retrieve specific data, insert new records, update existing records, and delete records from a database. It also allows users to create and modify database structures (like tables) and set permissions for accessing the data. SQL is powerful because it is a declarative language, meaning that users specify what they want to do with the data, and the system decides how to do it, abstracting the complexity of managing large amounts of data.

18. What does Bit stand for?

1 Binary Digit	2 Binary Data
3 Binary Deci	4 Binary Deci

Answer: Binary Digit

A “bit” stands for Binary Digit because it is the smallest unit of information in computing and digital communications. It can only have two possible values 0 or 1, which corresponds to the binary number system. This tern is widely used in computer science and information technology to represent the basic building blocks of data storage and processing.

19 What type of computers were early speedometers an example of?

1 Hybrid	2 Digital
3 Analog	4 None of the above

Answer: Analog

An early speedometer is an example of an analog computer because it measures and displays continuous data in the form of a needle on a dial, which corresponds to the speed of a vehicle. Analog computers use physical quantities, such as voltage or current to represent and manipulate data. They are well suited for tasks that require real-time processing and precise measurements making them ideal for applications like speed measurements in vehicles.

20 In the computer memory hierarchy, which is the fastest memory type?

1 RAM	2 Hard Drive
3 SSD	4 Cache

Answer: Cache

Cache memory is the fastest type of memory in a computer and is used to store frequently accessed data and instructions. Cache is located close to the CPU, either directly on the processor (L1 cache) or on the motherboard (L2/L3 cache). The speed of cache memory allows the CPU to access data much more quickly than if it had to retrieve it from the main memory (RAM) . Cache is particularly useful for speeding up repetitive tasks because it keeps recently used data close at hand. However it is small in size compared to RAM, so it used only for critical data that needs to be accessed quickly.

THE END