

QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 11**Computer System**

Computer Science · Chapter 1 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE	TOTAL MARKS	DURATION	MARKING	TARGET
_____	15	20 min	+1 / 0	≥ 12/15

OBJECTIVES

Reinforce the four core topics of Computer System via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

INSTRUCTIONS

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

SECTION · QUICK DRILL

Q 1-15 · 20 MIN

Q1. Which unit of the CPU performs arithmetic and logical operations?

- (A) Control Unit (B) ALU
(C) Register (D) Bus

PYQ 0 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 20s

Q2. Which memory is VOLATILE?

- (A) ROM (B) RAM
(C) Hard disk (D) SSD

PYQ 0 · School Annual · 1m · 20s

Q3. The key idea of the von Neumann architecture is that:

- (A) the CPU is the fastest part (B) program and data are stored in the same memory
(C) ROM is read-only (D) output comes before input

PYQ 0 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 25s

Q4. How many bytes are there in 1 KB?

- (A) 1000 (B) 1024
(C) 8 (D) 512

PYQ 0 · School Annual · 1m · 20s

Q5. Which of the following is system software?

- (A) MS Word (B) Google Chrome
(C) Operating System (D) A Python game

PYQ 0 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 20s

Q6. Arrange from FASTEST to slowest:

- (A) Hard disk → RAM → Cache → Register (B) Register → Cache → RAM → Hard disk
(C) RAM → Register → Hard disk → Cache (D) Cache → Register → RAM → Hard disk

PYQ 0 · School Annual · 2m · 30s

Q7. Which memory stores the boot/firmware program (BIOS/UEFI)?

- (A) RAM (B) Cache
(C) ROM (D) Hard disk

PYQ 0 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 20s

Q8. Standard ASCII uses how many bits per character?

- (A) 4 (B) 7
(C) 8 (D) 16

PYQ 0 · School Annual · 1m · 20s

Q9. Which encoding can represent characters of (almost) every script, including Devanagari and emoji?

- (A) ASCII (B) ISCII
(C) Unicode (D) EBCDIC

PYQ 0 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 25s

Q10. Registers are located:

- (A) on the hard disk
- (B) inside the CPU
- (C) in the power supply
- (D) on the monitor

PYQ 0 · School Annual · 1m · 20s

Q11. Which step checks that essential hardware works during start-up?

- (A) POST
- (B) Bootloader
- (C) Login
- (D) Shutdown

PYQ 0 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 20s

Q12. Which is an example of secondary storage?

- (A) RAM
- (B) Register
- (C) Cache
- (D) SSD

PYQ 0 · School Annual · 1m · 20s

Q13. The Control Unit's job is to:

- (A) do arithmetic
- (B) store files permanently
- (C) fetch, decode and direct execution of instructions
- (D) display output

PYQ 0 · CBSE SQP · 2m · 25s

Q14. Which statement is TRUE?

- (A) RAM is non-volatile and ROM is volatile
- (B) ROM is non-volatile and RAM is volatile
- (C) Both are volatile
- (D) Both are non-volatile

PYQ 0 · School Annual · 1m · 20s

Q15. 1 GB equals:

- (A) 1024 KB
- (B) 1024 MB
- (C) 1000 MB
- (D) 1024 bytes

PYQ 0 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 20s

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

Q1. Answer: B

The ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit) does arithmetic and logical/comparison operations. The CU coordinates; registers store; the bus carries signals.

Q2. Answer: B

RAM loses its contents when power is removed (volatile). ROM, hard disk and SSD are non-volatile.

Q3. Answer: B

von Neumann = stored-program: instructions and data share the same main memory in binary form.

Q4. Answer: B

1 KB = 1024 bytes (2^{10}), not 1000. Memory units go up in powers of 1024.

Q5. Answer: C

The operating system is system software (it manages the machine). The others are application software.

Q6. Answer: B

Speed decreases outward from the CPU: registers (inside CPU) → cache → RAM → hard disk.

Q7. Answer: C

ROM is non-volatile and holds the firmware available at power-on, when RAM is still empty.

Q8. Answer: B

Standard ASCII is a 7-bit code, representing 128 characters.

Q9. Answer: C

Unicode assigns a unique code point to characters of every writing system; UTF-8 is its common encoding.

Q10. Answer: B

Registers are the fastest, smallest storage cells located INSIDE the CPU.

Q11. Answer: A

POST (Power-On Self-Test) verifies hardware before the OS is loaded.

Q12. Answer: D

An SSD is non-volatile secondary storage. RAM, registers and cache are primary/CPU-level memory.

Q13. Answer: C

The CU fetches and decodes instructions and coordinates the other units; the ALU does arithmetic.

Q14. Answer: B

ROM keeps data without power (non-volatile); RAM loses it (volatile).

Q15. Answer: B

1 GB = 1024 MB. Each level rises by 1024: B→KB→MB→GB→TB.