

Enrolment Number										
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Total No. of printed pages = 02

Monsoon, 2023
MCA Semester Examinations
Bridge Course (Theory)
Course Code: MCA001T

Full Marks – 60

Time – 2 1/2 hours

The figure in the margin indicates full marks for the questions.

Part A

1. Choose the most appropriate option from the following MCQs 10×1=10
- (a) Which of the following is a volatile memory in a computer system?
 - a. Hard Disk Drive (HDD)
 - b. Random Access Memory (RAM)
 - c. Read-Only Memory (ROM)
 - d. Solid State Drive
 - (b) What is the primary function of the Control Unit in a CPU?
 - a. Perform arithmetic operations
 - b. Manage input and output devices
 - c. Execute instructions and control the operation of the CPU
 - d. Store data temporarily
 - (c) What is the purpose of the system bus in a computer system?
 - a. Transfer data between the CPU and memory
 - b. Execute arithmetic operations
 - c. Manage input devices
 - d. Control the execution of programs
 - (d) Which memory type is non-volatile and is used to store firmware and system BIOS?
 - a. RAM
 - b. Cache Memory
 - c. ROM (Read-Only Memory)
 - d. Virtual Memory
 - (e) What is the term for a step-by-step procedure or formula for solving a problem?
 - a. Algorithm
 - b. Variable
 - c. Function
 - d. Statement
 - (f) Which symbol is used to represent a decision or branching point in a flowchart?
 - a. Oval
 - b. Rectangle
 - c. Diamond
 - d. Parallelogram
 - (g) What do you mean by the term “booting” in operating system?
 - a. Managing device drivers
 - b. Loading the operating system into memory
 - c. Controlling input/output devices of the computer system
 - d. Scheduling tasks

- (h) **What is multitasking in the context of operating systems?**
 a. Running multiple tasks on multiple processors
 b. Running a single task at a time
 c. Managing input/output operations
 d. Running multiple tasks on a single processor concurrently
- (i) **What is a LAN (Local Area Network)?**
 a. A network that covers a wide geographic area
 b. A network within a small geographic area, such as a single building
 c. A network that connects multiple countries
 d. A network used exclusively for wireless communication
- (j) **Which topology connects all devices to a single central hub or switch?**
 a. Bus Topology
 b. Ring Topology
 c. Star Topology
 d. Mesh Topology

Part B
(Answer any four questions)

4×5=20

2. What is the purpose of the CPU (Central Processing Unit) in a computer system? Describe its primary functions.
3. Discuss the role of the input-output (I/O) system in a computer and the various techniques for I/O interfacing.
4. For a given value, *Limit*, what is the smallest positive integer *Number* for which the sum: $Sum = 1 + 2 + \dots + Number$ is greater than *Limit*. What is the value for this *Sum*? Write a algorithm and a flowchart for the problem.
5. What are the conditional statements in C? Give examples of each.
6. What is a network topology? Discuss the advantages of a star topology in comparison to other topologies.
7. Explain the main functions of an operating system. What is a device driver?

Part C
(Answer any two questions)

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8. (a) What is a network switch, and how does it differ from a hub? Define a router and its role in computer networks.
 (b) Explain the role of the ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit) in a CPU. What operations does it perform, and how is it crucial to the overall functionality of the processor?
9. (a) What is the difference between System and Application Software? Explain the difference between compiled and interpreted languages. Provide examples of compiled and interpreted programming languages.
 (b) List and briefly explain the layers of ISO OSI reference model.
10. (a) How are arrays initialized and accessed in C? Give one example
 (b) What is a network interface card (NIC), and why is it essential for a computer network? Explain the purpose of sub-netting in IP addressing.

Part D
(Short Notes)
(Write any two)

11. (a) Ethernet
 (b) Master Boot Record
 (c) Multitasking vs multi-programming.
 (d) TCP/IP

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11. (a) Ethernet
 (b) Master Boot Record
 (c) Multitasking vs multi-programming.
 (d) TCP/IP

2×5=10

Enrolment Number										
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Total No. of printed pages = 02

Monsoon, 2023
MCA Semester Examinations
Bridge Course (Theory)
Course Code: MCA001T

Full Marks – 60

Time – 2 1/2 hours

The figure in the margin indicates full marks for the questions.

Part A

1. Choose the most appropriate option from the following MCQs 10×1=10
- (a) Which of the following is a volatile memory in a computer system?
 - a. Hard Disk Drive (HDD)
 - b. Random Access Memory (RAM)
 - c. Read-Only Memory (ROM)
 - d. Solid State Drive
 - (b) What is the primary function of the Control Unit in a CPU?
 - a. Perform arithmetic operations
 - b. Manage input and output devices
 - c. Execute instructions and control the operation of the CPU
 - d. Store data temporarily
 - (c) What is the purpose of the system bus in a computer system?
 - a. Transfer data between the CPU and memory
 - b. Execute arithmetic operations
 - c. Manage input devices
 - d. Control the execution of programs
 - (d) Which memory type is non-volatile and is used to store firmware and system BIOS?
 - a. RAM
 - b. Cache Memory
 - c. ROM (Read-Only Memory)
 - d. Virtual Memory
 - (e) What is the term for a step-by-step procedure or formula for solving a problem?
 - a. Algorithm
 - b. Variable
 - c. Function
 - d. Statement
 - (f) Which symbol is used to represent a decision or branching point in a flowchart?
 - a. Oval
 - b. Rectangle
 - c. Diamond
 - d. Parallelogram
 - (g) What do you mean by the term “booting” in operating system?
 - a. Managing device drivers
 - b. Loading the operating system into memory
 - c. Controlling input/output devices of the computer system
 - d. Scheduling tasks

- (h) **What is multitasking in the context of operating systems?**
 a. Running multiple tasks on multiple processors
 b. Running a single task at a time
 c. Managing input/output operations
 d. Running multiple tasks on a single processor concurrently
- (i) **What is a LAN (Local Area Network)?**
 a. A network that covers a wide geographic area
 b. A network within a small geographic area, such as a single building
 c. A network that connects multiple countries
 d. A network used exclusively for wireless communication
- (j) **Which topology connects all devices to a single central hub or switch?**
 a. Bus Topology
 b. Ring Topology
 c. Star Topology
 d. Mesh Topology

Part B
(Answer any four questions)

4×5=20

2. What is the purpose of the CPU (Central Processing Unit) in a computer system? Describe its primary functions.
3. Discuss the role of the input-output (I/O) system in a computer and the various techniques for I/O interfacing.
4. For a given value, *Limit*, what is the smallest positive integer *Number* for which the sum: $Sum = 1 + 2 + \dots + Number$ is greater than *Limit*. What is the value for this *Sum*? Write a algorithm and a flowchart for the problem.
5. What are the conditional statements in C? Give examples of each.
6. What is a network topology? Discuss the advantages of a star topology in comparison to other topologies.
7. Explain the main functions of an operating system. What is a device driver?

Part C
(Answer any two questions)

2×10=20

8. (a) What is a network switch, and how does it differ from a hub? Define a router and its role in computer networks.
 (b) Explain the role of the ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit) in a CPU. What operations does it perform, and how is it crucial to the overall functionality of the processor?
9. (a) What is the difference between System and Application Software? Explain the difference between compiled and interpreted languages. Provide examples of compiled and interpreted programming languages.
 (b) List and briefly explain the layers of ISO OSI reference model.
10. (a) How are arrays initialized and accessed in C? Give one example
 (b) What is a network interface card (NIC), and why is it essential for a computer network? Explain the purpose of sub-netting in IP addressing.

Part D
(Short Notes)
(Write any two)

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