1. The basic function of a computer system is:
a) data processing b) artificial intelligence c) compilation d) data storage

2. The main component of the von Neuman machine is:
a) cache memory b) arithmetic logic unit c) flash memory d) main memory

3. Assume that we have 4-bit twos complement representation of numbers, which number added to 1010 will cause overflow:
a) 0111 b) 1110 c) 1001 d) 0011

4. Main step of the instruction cycle is:
a) operand fetch b) branching c) decoding d) I/O reading e) wait

5. In indirect addressing the address of argument is located in:
a) register b) PC c) stack d) memory

6. Which addressing modes uses register for address calculation:
a) relative b) immediate c) direct d) base

7. Label in assembly language represents:
a) instruction b) address c) data d) register

8. PC register is used for:
a) user data b) instruction c) address of instruction d) address of argument

9. What is true for DRAM memory:
a) it is nonvolatile b) it is volatile c) it is faster than SRAM d) requires refreshing

10. What are the organisation of cache memory:
a) Indirect b) direct c) fully associative d) set associative e) direct set

11. Replacement algorithm is required for cache with organisation:
a) direct b) fully associative c) set associative

12. Main feature of RAID is:
a) simple controller b) high performance c) redundancy d) low capacity

13. The technique for I/O operations is:
a) interrupt-driven b) cache memory c) direct memory access

14. Interrupts are used for:
a) memory reading b) memory writing c) instruction fetch d) I/O service