

MICROPROCESSOR BASICS

1. The devices that provide the means for a computer to communicate with the user or other computers are referred to as:

- a. CPU b. ALU c. I/O d. none of the above **Answer: (c).I/O**

2. The software used to drive microprocessor-based systems is called:

- A .assembly language b .firmware
c . machine language code d .BASIC interpreter instructions **Answer: (a).assembly**

language

3. The circuits in the 8085A that provide the arithmetic and logic functions are called the:

- a. CPU b. ALU c. I/O d. none of the above **Answer: (b).ALU**

4. The _____ ensures that only one IC is active at a time to avoid a bus conflict caused by two ICs writing different data to the same bus.

- A .control bus b .control instructions
c . address decoder d .CPU **Answer: (c).address decoder**

5. How many bits are used in the data bus?

- a. 7 b. 8 c. 9 d. 16 **Answer: (b).8**

6. Single-bit indicators that may be set or cleared to show the results of logical or arithmetic operations are the:

- a. flags b. registers c. monitors d. decisions **Answer: (a).flags**

7. When referring to instruction words, a mnemonic is:

- a . a short abbreviation for the operand address
b . a short abbreviation for the operation to be performed
c . a short abbreviation for the data word stored at the operand address
d . short hand for machine language

Answer: (b).a short abbreviation for the operation to be performed

8. The technique of assigning a memory address to each I/O device in the computer system is called:

- A .memory-mapped I/O b . ported I/O
C .dedicated I/O d .wired I/O **Answer: (a).memory-mapped**

9. What type of circuit is used at the interface point of an output port?

- A .decoder b .latch c .tri state buffer
d . none of the above **Answer: (b).latch**

10. I/O mapped systems identify their input/output devices by giving them a(n) _____.

- a. 8-bit port number b. 16-bit port number
c. 8-bit buffer number d. 8-bit instruction **Answer: (a).8-bit port number**

11. What type of circuit is used at the interface point of an input port?

- a. decoder b .latch c . tri state buffer d . none of the above **Answer: (c).tri state**

buffer

12. Because microprocessor CPUs do not understand mnemonics as they are, they have to be converted to _____.

- a. hexadecimal machine code b .binary machine code
c . assembly language d .all of the above **Answer: (b).binary machine**

code

13. A register in the microprocessor that keeps track of the answer or results of any arithmetic or logic operation is the:

A .stack pointer b .program counter c .instruction pointer d. accumulator

Answer: (d).accumulator

14.What is the difference between a mnemonic code and machine code?

a.There is no difference.

b.Machine codes are in binary, mnemonic codes are in shorthand English.

c.Machine codes are in shorthand English, mnemonic codes are in binary.

d.None of the above

Answer: (b).Machine codes are in binary, mnemonic codes are in shorthand English.

15.Which bus is a bidirectional bus?

a.address bus b.data bus

c.address bus and data bus

d.none of the above

Answer: (b).data bus

16.Which of the following buses is primarily used to carry signals that direct other ICs to find out what type of operation is being performed?

a.data bus

b.control bus

c.address bus

d.address decoder bus

Answer: (b).control bus

17.What kind of computer program is used to convert mnemonic code to machine code?

a. debug b. assembler c. C++ d .Fortran **Answer: (b).assembler**

18. Which of the following are the three basic sections of a microprocessor unit?

a. operand, register, and arithmetic/logic unit (ALU)

b. control and timing, register, and arithmetic/logic unit (ALU)

c. control and timing, register, and memory

d. arithmetic/logic unit (ALU), memory, and input/output

Answer: (b).control and timing, register, and arithmetic/logic unit (ALU)

19. Which one of the following is not a vectored interrupt?

a. TRAP b. INTR c.RST 7.5 d.RST 3 **Answer: (d).RST 3**

20.8085 microprocessor has how many pins

a.30 b.39 c.40 d.41 **Answer: (c).40**

21.A microprocessor is a _____ chip integrating all the functions of a CPU of a computer.

a. multiple b.Op.double d .triple **Answer: (b).single**

22. Microprocessor is a/an _____ circuit that functions as the CPU of the computer.

a. electronic b. mechanic c. integrating d. processing **Answer: (a).electronic**

23. Microprocessor is the _____ of the computer and it perform all the computational tasks.

a. main b .heart c. important d .simple **Answer: (b).heart**

24 .the CF is known as _____.

a. carry flag b. condition flag c. common flag d. cross flag **Answer: (a).carry flag**

25 .The SF is called as _____.

a. service flag b .sign flag c .single flag d .signal flag **Answer: (b).sign flag**

26 .The OF is called as _____.

A .overflow flag b .overdue flag c. one flag d .over flag **Answer: (a).overflow flag**

27. The IF is called as _____.

a. initial flag b .indicate flag c. interrupt flag d. inter flag

28. The 1 MB byte of memory can be divided into _____ segment.

a.1 Kbyte b.64 Kbyte c.33 Kbyte d.34 Kbyte **Answer: (b).64 Kbyte**

29. Designing logic circuits and writing instructions to enable the microprocessor to communicate with peripheral is called _____.
- a. interface b. monitoring c. polling d. pulling **Answer: (a).interfacing**
30. _____ means at the same time, the transmitter and receiver are synchronized with the same clock.
- a. asynchronous b. serial data c. synchronous d. parallel data **Answer: (c).**
31. Synchronization bit at the beginning of character is called _____.
- a. stop bit b. simplex c. half duplex d. start bit **Answer: (d).start bit**
32. The First Microprocessor was _____.
- a. Intel 4004 b. Intel 8080 c. Intel 8085 d. Intel 4008 **Answer: (a).Intel 4004**
33. Which is a 8 bit Microprocessor ?
- a. Intel 4040 b. Pentium-I c. 8088 d. Motorola MC-6801 **Answer :Motorola MC-6801**
34. The First electronic computer was completed in _____.
- a. 1946 b. 1938 c. 1941 d. 1950 **Answer: (a).1946**
35. What is the microprocessor comprises:
- a. Register section b. One or more ALU
c. Control unit d. All of these **Answer: (d).All of these**
36. PROM stands for
- a. Programmable read-only memory
b. Programmable read write memory
c. Programmer read and write memory
d. None of these **Answer: (a).Programmable read-only memory**
37. EPROM stands for
- a. Erasable Programmable read-only memory
b. Electrically Programmable read write memory
c. electrically Programmable read-only memory
d. None of these **Answer: (a).Erasable Programmable read-only memory**
38. Customized ROMS are called
- a. Mask ROM b. Flash ROM c. EPROM d. None of these **Answer: (a).Mask ROM**
39. Each memory location has
- a. Address b. Contents c. Both a and b d. None of these **Answer: (c).Both a and b**
40. Which of the following are the two main components of the CPU?
- a. Control Unit and Registers b. Registers and Main Memory c. Control unit and ALU
d. ALU and bus **Answer: (c).Control unit and ALU**
41. The language that the computer can understand and execute is called
- a. Machine language b. Application software
c. System program d. All of the above **Answer: (a).Machine language**
42. Which of the following is used as a primary storage device?
- A. Magnetic drum b. PROM c. Floppy disk d. All of these **Answer: (b).PROM**
43. Which of the following memories needs refresh?
- a. SRAM b. DRAM c. ROM d. All of the above **Answer: (b).DRAM**
44. The memory which is programmed at the time it is manufactured
- a. PROM b. RAM c. PROM d. EPROM **Answer: (c).PROM**
45. Which of the following memory medium is not used as main memory system?
- a. Magnetic core b. Semiconductor c. Magnetic tape d. Both a and b
Answer: (c).Magnetic tape
46. One of the main feature that distinguish microprocessors from micro-computers is
- a. Words are usually larger in microprocessors
b. Words are shorter in microprocessors
c. Microprocessor does not contain I/O devices

d. Exactly the same as the machine cycle time

Answer: (c).Microprocessor does not contain I/O devices

47.The first microprocessor built by the Intel Corporation was called

a.8008 b.8080 c.4004 d.8800

Answer: (c).4004

48.An integrated circuit is

a. A complicated circuit b.An integrating device

c .Much costlier than a single transistor

d. Fabricated on a tiny silicon chip

49.Most important advantage of an IC is its

a. Easy replacement in case of circuit failure

b. Extremely high reliability

c. Reduced cost d .Low powers consumption

Answer: (b).Extremely high reliability

50. Which of the following items are examples of storage devices?

a. Floppy / hard disks b.CD-ROMs

c. Tape devices d .All of the above

Answer: (d).All of the above

51 . Before a disk can be used to store data. It must be.....

a. Formatted b. Reformatted c .Addressed d. None of the above

Answer: (a).Formatted

52.What are the three decisions making operations performed by the ALU of a computer?

a. Greater than c. Equal to d. All of the above

Answer: (d).All of the above

53. What is the responsibility of the logical unit in the CPU of a computer?

a. To produce result b .To compare numbers

c. To control flow of information d .To do math's works

Answer: (b).To compare numbers

54.The secondary storage devices can only store data but they cannot perform

a. .Arithmetic Operation b. Logic operation

c .Fetch operations d. Either of the above

Answer: (d).Either of the above

55.Which of the following memories allows simultaneous read and write operations?

a.ROM b.RAM c . EPRO d. None of above

Answer: (b).RAM

56.A 32 bit microprocessor has the word length equal to

A .2 byte

b.32 byte

c.4 byte

d.8 byte

Answer: (c).4 byte

57 .An error in computer data is called

a..Chip b .Bug c.CPU d. Storage device

Answer: (b).Bug

58. The metal disks, which are permanently housed in, sealed and contamination free containers are called

A .Hard disks b. Floppy disk c .Winchester disk

d. Flexible disk

Answer:

(c).Winchester disk

59. The instructions for starting the computer are house on

a. Random access memory

b.CD-Rom

c .Read only memory chip

d. All of above

Answer: (c).Read only memory chip

60. The ALU of a computer normally contains a number of high speed storage element called

A .Semiconductor memory

b. Registers

c .Hard disks

d. Magnetic disk **Answer:**

(b).Registers

61. Which of the following terms is the most closely related to main memory?

A .Non volatile b. Permanent c .Control unit d. Temporary

Answer: (d).Temporary

62. To locate a data item for storage is

a. Field b .Feed c. Database

d .Fetch

Answer: (d).Fetch

63. The term gigabyte refers to

a. 1024 bytes b.1024 kilobytes c.1024 megabytes

d.1024 gigabyte **Answer: (c).1024 megabytes**

64. A/n Device is any device that provides information, which is sent to the CPU.

- A .Input b. Output c.CPU d. Memory **Answer: (a).Input**

65. Which is the brain of computer ?

- a.ALU b.CPU c.MU d .None of these **Answer: (b).CPU**

66. In which form CPU provide output:

- A .Computer signals b. Digital signals c. Metal signals d. None of these **Answer: (b).Digital signals**

67. The 16 bit register is separated into groups of 4 bit where each groups is called:

- a.BCD b. Nibble c. Half byte d .None of these **Answer: (b).Nibble**

68. A nibble can be represented in the form of:

- A .Octal digit b .Decimal c .Hexadecimal d .None of these **Answer: (c).Hexadecimal**

69. The left side of any binary number is called:

- A .Least significant digit b. Most significant digit c. Medium significant digit d .low significant digit

Answer: (b).Most significant digit

70. MSD stands for:

- A Least significant digit b cost significant digit c. Medium significant digit d.low significant digit

Answer: (b).Most significant digit

71. The ____ place the data from a register onto the data bus.

- a. CPU b. ALU c. Both a and b d .None of these **Answer: (a).CPU**

72. The microcomputer system by using the ____ device interface

- A .Input b. Output c. Both a and b d .None of these **Answer: (c).Both a and b**

73. Which are the four categories of registers:

- A .General- purpose register b .Pointer or index registers c .Segment registers d. All of these

Answer: (d).All of these

74. Pseudo instructions are basically

- A .false instructions b .instructions that are ignored by the microprocessor
C .assembler directives d .instructions that are treated like comments

Answer: (c).assembler directives

75 . EPROM is generally erased by using

- a. Ultraviolet rays b .infrared rays c.12 V electrical pulse d.24 V electrical pulse

Answer: (a).Ultraviolet rays

76. Signal voltage ranges for a logic high and for a logic low in RS-232C standard are

- A .Low = 0 volt to 1.8 volt, high = 2.0 volt to 5 volt b .Low = -15 volt to -3 vol, high = +3 volt to +15 volt
C .Low = +3 volt to +15 volt, high = -3 volt to -15 volt d .Low = 2 volt to 5.0 vight, high = 0 volt to 1.8 vight

77. The first modern computer was called _____

A .FLOW-MATIC b .UNIVAC-I c .ENIAC d .INTEL **Answer: (c).ENIAC**

78. The first task of DOS operating system after loading into the memory is to use the file called _____

a. HIMEM.SYS b .CONFIG.SYS c .AUTOEXEC.BAT d.SYSTEM.INI **Answer: (b).CONFIG.SYS**

MICROPROCESSOR COMPONENTS

1 .FPGA means

- a. Field Programmable Gate Array b. Forward Programmable Gate Array
c .Forward Parallel Gate Array d .Field Parallel Gate Array

Answer: (a).Field Programmable Gate Array

2. Which language could be used for programming an FPGA.

- a. Veri log b .VHDL c .Both A and B d .None of the above **Answer: (c).Both A and B**

3 .The program counter in a 8085 micro-processor is a 16-bit register, because

- A .It counts 16-bits at a time b. There are 16 address lines
C .It facilitates the user storing 16-bit data temporarily d .It has to fetch two 8-bit data at a time

Answer: (b) . There are 16 address lines

4 .A microprocessor is ALU

- A .and control unit on a single chip. b .and memory on a single chip.
C .register unit and I/O device on a single chip. d .register unit and control unit on a single chip.

Answer: (d).register unit and control unit on a single chip.

5. Basic steps of execution of an instruction is

- a. fetch ? execute ? decode b .decode ? fetch ? execute
c .execute ? fetch ? decode d .fetch ? decode ? execute

Answer: (d).fetch ? decode ? execute

6 .A microprocessor with a 12-bit address bus will be able to access

- a. 1 K bytes b.4 K bytes c.8 K bytes d.10 K bytes **Answer: (b).4 K bytes**

7. DMA is used between

- a. microprocessor and I/O b. microprocessor and memory c. memory and I/O d .none

Answer: (c).memory and I/O

8. Which of the data transfer is not possible in micro processor

- A .memory to accumulator b accumulator to memory

C .memory to memory d .I/O device to accumulator **Answer: (c).memory to memory**

9 .Which one of the following statement is false?

- a. A microprocessor has bi-directional address bus b. A microprocessor has unidirectional address bus
c .A microprocessor has bi-directional data bus d. A microprocessor has an ALU

Answer: (a).A microprocessor has bi-directional address bus

10 .In microprocessor based system DMA refers to

- A .direct memory access for microprocessor
- b. direct memory access for the user
- C .Direct memory access for the I/O device
- d .none of the above

Answer: (c).direct memory access for the I/O device

11 .The interrupt facility is provided in microprocessor to

- a. change the sequence of the instructions being executed
- b . stop the microprocessor when desired
- c. stop the microprocessor when it starts malfunctioning
- d. keep a control on the working of the microprocessor

Answer: (a).change the sequence of the instructions being executed

12. microprocessor differentiates between op code data/address

- A .the sequence in which memory contents are fetched by it
- b .its internal registers
- C .the stack pointer
- d .the program counter

Answer: (a).the sequence in which memory contents are fetched by it

13 .A microprocessor without the interrupt facility

- a. s best suited for process control system
- b. is not useful for process control system
- c. cannot be used for DMA operation
- d .cannot be interfaced with any I/O devices

Answer: (b).is not useful for process control system

14. In microprocessor based system I/O ports are used to interface

- A .the I/O devices and memory chips
- b .the I/P device only
- C .the O/P devices only
- d .all the I/O devices

Answer: (d).all the I/O devices

15. In a microprocessor based system the stack is always in

- A .microprocessor
 - b.RAM
 - c.ROM
 - d. EPROM
- Answer: (b).RAM**

16. The instruction set of a microprocessor

- A .is specified by the manufacturers
- b .is specified by the user
- C .cannot be changed by the user
- d .is stored inside the microprocessor

Answer: (a).is specified by the manufacturers

17 .the multiplexing of address bus and data buses are used in microprocessor

- a. to reduce speed of operation
- b. to increase the no. of pins
- c. to reduce the number of pins
- d .to improve the operation

Answer: (c).to reduce the number of pins

18 .The stack pointer register in a microprocessor

- A .counts the number of programs being executing on the microprocessor
- b. counts the number of instructions being executing on the micro processocer.

- C .keeps the address of the next instruction to be fetched
D .holds the address of the top of the stack

Answer: (d).holds the address of the top of the stack

19. The address bus of any microprocessor is always
A .Unidirectional b. Bi-directional c .Either unidirectional or bi-directional d. None of the above

Answer: (a).Unidirectional

- 20 .A bus connected between the CPU and main memory that permits transfer of information between main memory and the CPU is known as

a. DMA bus b. Memory bus c. Address bus d. Control bus **Answer: (b).Memory bus**

- 21.In a microprocessor system, suppose. TRAP, HOLD, RESET Pin got activated at the same time, while the processor was executing some instructions, then it will first respond to

a. TRAP b. HOLD c. RESET d. None of the above

- 22.When CPU is not fully loaded, which of the following method of data transfer is preferred

a.DMA b. Interrupt c. polling d .None of these

- 23.In microprocessor, the SS is called as _____.

a. single stack b .stack segment c. sequence stack d .random stack **Answer: (b).stack segment**

24. The index register are used to hold _____.

A .memory register b.offset address c.segment memory d.offset memory

Answer :(b).offset address

- 25 .The BIU contains FIFO register of size _____ bytes

a.8 b.6 c.4 d.12 **Answer: (b).6**

- 26 .The BIU pre-fetches the instruction from memory and store them in _____.

a.queue b.register c.memory d.stack **Answer: (a).queue**

27. The CS register stores instruction _____ in code segment.

a. stream b .path c .codes d. stream line **Answer: (c).codes**

- 28 .The microprocessor determines whether the specified condition exists or not by testing the _____.

a. carry flag b. conditional flag c. low type d .high type **Answer:**

(b).conditional flag

29. The _____ translates a byte from one code to another code.

a. XLAT b. XCHNG c.POP d .PUSH **Answer: (a).XLAT**

- 30.The BIU contains FIFO register of size 6 bytes called _____.

a.queue b .stack c.segment d .register **Answer: (a).queue**

- 31.The pin of minimum mode AD0-AD15 has _____ address.

a.16 bit b.20 bit c.32 bit d.4 bit **Answer: (b).20 bit**

- 32.The pin of minimum mode AD0- AD15 has _____ data bus.

a.4 bit b.20 bit c.16 bit d.32 bit **Answer: (c).16 bit**

- 33.Bits in IRR interrupt are _____.

A .reset b .set c. stop d. start **Answer: (b).set**

34. _____ generate interrupt signal to microprocessor and receive acknowledge.
a. priority resolver b. control logic c. interrupt request register d. interrupt register

Answer: (b).control logic

35. The _____ pin is used to select direct command word.
A .A0 b.D7-D6 c.A12 d.AD7-AD6 **Answer: (a).A0**

36 .BURST refresh in DRAM is also called as _____.
A .concentrated refresh b. distributed refresh c .hidden refresh d. signal refresh

37.For the most Static RAM the maximum access time is about _____.
a.1 ns b.10 ns c.100 ns d.300 ns **Answer: (c).100 ns**

38.Which of the following statements on DRAM are correct?

- Page mode read operation is faster than RAS read.
- RAS input remains active during column address strobe.
- The row and column addresses are strobed into the internal buffers using RAS and CAS inputs respectively

A .i & iii b .i & ii c. All are correct d.iii only **Answer : (c).All are correct**

39.Accumulator based microprocessor example are:
a.Intel 8085 b.Motorola 6809 c.Both a and b d.None of these **Answer: (c).Both a and b**

40.There are primarily two types of register:
a.general purpose register b.dedicated register c.Both a and b d.None of these

Answer: (c).Both a and

41 .Name of typical dedicated register is:
a. PC b.IR c .SP d .All of these **Answer : (d).All of these**

42 .BCD stands for:
a. Binary coded decimal b .Binary coded decoded c.Both a and b d.None of these

Answer: (a).Binary coded decimal

43.The RAM which is created using bipolar transistors is called
A .Dynamic RAM b. Static RAM c .Permanent RAM d.DDR RAM **Answer: (b).Static RAM**

44.Which type of RAM needs regular refresh ?
A Dynamic RAM b .Static RAM c .Permanent RAM d.SD RAM **Answer: (a).Dynamic RAM**

45.Which RAM is created using MOS transistors ?
a. Dynamic RAM b. Static RAM c .Permanent RAM d.SD RAM **Answer: (a).Dynamic RAM**

46. _____ is the most important segment and it contains the actual assembly language instruction to be executed by the microprocessor:

A .Data segment b. Code segment c. Stack segment d. Extra segment

Answer: (b).Code segment

47.Which of the following is used for manufacturing chips?

a. Control bus b.Control unit c.Parity unit d.Semiconductor

80286 MICRO PROCESSOR

1 .The 80286 is able to address the physical memory of

a. 8 MB b.16 MB c.24 MB d.64 MB

Answer: (b).16 MB

2. The 80286 is able to operate with the clock frequency of

a. 12.5 MHz b.10 MHz c.8 MHz d .all of the mentioned

Answer: (d).all of the mentioned

3.The management of the memory system required to ensure the smooth execution of the running process is done by

a.control unit b.memory c.memory management unit d.bus interface unit

Answer: (c).memory management unit

4. the fetching of program from secondary memory to place it in physical memory, during the execution of CPU is called

A .mapping b .swapping in c. swapping out d .pipe lining

Answer: (b).swapping in

5. The process of making the physical memory free by storing the portion of program and partial results in the secondary storage called

a. mapping b .swapping in c .swapping out d .pipe lining

Answer: (c).swapping out

6. The memory that is considered as a large logical memory space, that is not available physically is

a. logical memory b. auxiliary memory c. imaginary memory d .virtual memory

Answer: (d).virtual memory

7. Memory management deals with

a. data protection b. unauthorized access prevention c .segmented memory d .all of the mentioned

Answer: (d).all of the mentioned

8. The memory management and protection mechanisms are disabled when the 80286 is operated in

A .normal mode b. real address mode c .virtual address mode d. all of the mentioned

Answer: (b).real address mode

9. the memory management and protection mechanisms are enabled with advanced instruction set when 80286 is operated in

A .normal mode b .real address mode c .virtual address mode d. all of the mentioned

Answer: (c).virtual address mode

10 The 80286 is an upward object code compatible with 8086 or 8088 when operated in
A.normal mode b.Real address mode c.Virtual address mode d.real and virtual address mode

Answer: (d).real and virtual address mode

11 .The CPU of 80286 contains

- A .16-bit general purpose registers b.16-bit segment registers
C .status and control register d. all of the mentioned

Answer: (d).all of the mentioned

12 .The bits that are modified according to the result of the execution of logical and arithmetic instructions are called

- A .byte addressable bit b. control flag bits c.status flag bit d .none of the mentioned

Answer: (c).status flag bit

13. The flags that are used for controlling machine operation are called

- a. status flags b. control flags c .machine controlled flags d .all of the mentioned

Answer: (b).control flags

14.The additional field that is available in 80286 is

- a. I/O Privilege field b. nested task flag c. protection enable d .all of the mentioned

Answer: (d).all of the mentioned

15 .Which of the block is not considered as a block of architecture of 80286?

- A .address unit b.bus unit c. instruction unit d .control unit **Answer: (d).control unit**

16 .The unit that is responsible for calculating the address of instructions, and data that the CPU wants to access is

- A .bus unit b. address unit c .instruction unit d .control unit **Answer: (b).address unit**

17.The process of fetching the instructions in advance, and storing in the queue is called

- A .mapping b .swapping c. instruction pipelining d .storing

Answer: (c).instruction pipelining

18.T he CPU must flush out the prefetched instructions immediately following the branch instruction in

- A .conditional branch b. unconditional branch
C .conditional and unconditional branches d .none of the mentioned

Answer: (b).unconditional branch

19 .The device that interface and control the internal data bus with the system bus is

- A .data interface b .controller interface c. data and control interface d .data trans receiver

Answer: (d).data transceiver

20.The register bank of Execution Unit of 80286 is used as

- a. for storing data b. scratch pad c. special purpose registers d .all of the mentioned

Answer: (d).all of the mentioned

21. Which of the following is not an interrupt generated by 80286?

- a. software interrupts b. hardware or external interrupts c.INT instruction d .All are generated by 80286

Answer: (d).All are generated by 80286

22. For which of the following instruction does the return address point to instruction causing exception?

- A .divide error exception b .bound range exceeded exception

- C .invalid opcode exception d. all of the mentioned

Answer: (d).all of the mentioned

23. The instruction that comes into action, if the trap flag is set is

- a. maskable interrupt b. non-maskable interrupt c .single step interrupt d. breakpoint interrupt

Answer: (c).single step interrupt

24. The interrupt that has the highest priority among the following is

- A .single step b.NMI (non-maskable interrupt) c .INTR d. instruction exception

Answer: (d).instruction exception

25. The interrupt that has the lowest priority among the following is

- A .processor extension segment overrun b. INTR c.INT instruction d.NMI **Answer: (c).INT instruction**

26.The 80386 Microprocessor family is a _____ bit microprocessor.

- a.8 b.16 c.32 d.64 **Answer: (c).32**

27 .In which year, 80386 microprocessor was introduced?

- a.1999 b.1995 c.1985 d.1990 **Answer: (c).1985**

28 .Which device is high-performance member of the 80386 family of MPUs?

- a.80386SX b.80386DX c.80486SX d.80486DX **Answer: (b).80386DX**

29.The 80486 family was introduced in the year _____.

- a.1987 b.1988 c.1989 d.1990 **Answer : (b)1988**

30. _____ maintains real modes protected-mode software compatibility with 80386 architecture.

- a.80486 b.8085 c.8086 d.80486 DX **Answer: (a).80486**

31.80486DX was followed by _____.

- a.80486SX b.80386SX c.80386DX d.80486DX **Answer: (a).80486SX**

32.In 8279 Strobed input mode, the control line goes low. The data on return lines is strobed in the _____.

- A .FIFO byte by byte b. FILO byte by byte c .LIFO byte by byte d .LILO byte by byte

Answer: (a).FIFO byte by byte

33. _____ bit in ICW1 indicates whether the 8259A is cascade mode or not ?

A .LTIM=0 b .LTIM=1 c .SNGL=0 d. SNGL=1 **Answer: (c).SNGL=0**

34. In 8279, a scanned sensor matrix mode, if a sensor changes its state, the _____ line goes _____ to interrupt the CPU.

A .CS, high b.A0, high c.IRQ, high d.STB, high **Answer: (c).IRQ, high**

35 . In 80186, the timer which connects to the system clock is

a. timer 0 b. timer 1 c.timer 2 d . Any one can be connected **Answer: (c).timer 2**

36 .Which pins are general purpose I/O pins during mode-2 operation of the 82C55?

a.PA0 – PA7 b.PB0-PB7 c.PC3-PC7 d.PC0-PC2 **Answer: (a).PA0 – PA7**

A.A.N.M. & V.V.R.S.R. Polytechnic, Guddavalleru, Krishna District , Andhra Pradesh