



Sainath Education Trust's  
**Rajiv Gandhi College**  
of Arts, Commerce, & Science. Vashi Navi Mumbai.  
{Permanently Affiliated to University Of Mumbai}  
**ACCREDITED BY NAAC, GRADE 'B'**

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**Class: F.Y.B.Sc. I.T**

**Subject: Microprocessor Architecture**

**Semester: II**

1. Which is used to store critical pieces of data during subroutines and interrupts:

- a. Stack
- b. Queue
- c. Accumulator
- d. Data register

Answer: a

2. The processor 80386/80486 and the Pentium processor uses \_\_\_\_\_ bits address bus:

- a. 16
- b. 32
- c. 36
- d. 64

Ans. b

3. The RAM which is created using bipolar transistors is called:

- a. Dynamic RAM
- b. Static RAM
- c. Permanent RAM
- d. DDR RAM

Answer: b

4. Which type of RAM needs regular refresh:

- a. Dynamic RAM
- b. Static RAM
- c. Permanent RAM
- d. SD RAM

Answer: a

5. Which RAM is created using MOS transistors:

- a. Dynamic RAM
- b. Static RAM
- c. Permanent RAM
- d. SD RAM

Answer: a

6. A microprocessor retries instructions from :

- a. Control memory
- b. Cache memory
- c. Main memory
- d. Virtual memory

Answer: C

7. The lower red curvy arrow show that CPU places the address extracted from the memory location on the \_\_\_\_\_:

- a.Address bus
- b.System bus
- c.Control bus
- d.Data bus

Ans. a

8. Eight of the register are known as:

- a.General- purpose register
- b.Pointer or index registers
- c.Segment registers
- d.Other register

Answer:a

9. CS Stand for:

- a.Code segment
- b.Coot segment
- c.Cost segment
- d.Counter segment

Answer:a

10. DS Stand for:

- a.Data segment
- b.Direct segment
- c.Declare segment
- d.Divide segment

Answer:a

11. Which are the segment:

- a.CS: Code segment
- b.DS: data segment
- c.SS: Stack segment
- d.ES:extra segmen

Ans. d

12.How many bits the instruction pointer is wide:

- a.16 bit
- b.32 bit
- c.64 bit

Ans. a

13. The size of each segment in 8086 is:

- a.64 kb
- b.24 kb
- c.50 kb
- d.16kb

Answer:a

14. The pin configuration of 8086 is available in the\_\_\_\_\_:

- a.40 pin
- b.50 pin

c.30 pin

d.20 pin

Answer:a

15. DIP stand for:

a.Deal inline package

b.Dual inline package

c.Direct inline package

d.Digital inline package

Answer:a

16. SI stand for:

a.Stand index

b.Source index

c.Segment index

d.Simple index

Ans. a

17. ALE stand for:

a.Address latch enable

b.Address light enable

c.Address lower enable

d.Address last enable

Ans. a

18. Which is the small amount of high- speed memory used to work directly with the microprocessor:

a.Cache

b.Case

c.Cost

d.Coos

Answer:a

19. Microprocessor reference that are not available in the cache are called \_\_\_\_\_ :

a.Cache hits

b.Cache line

c.Cache misses

d.Cache memory

Answer:c

20. Which is responsible for all the outside world communication by the microprocessor:

a.BIU

b.PIU

c.TIU

d.LIU

Answer:a

21.Microprocessor was introduced in the year \_\_\_\_\_

a. 1945

b.1971

c.1974

d.1980

Ans. b

22. The first microprocessor was \_\_\_\_\_

a. 4001

b. 8085

c. 4003

d. 4004

Ans. d

23. Which of the following microprocessor has an 8 bit data bus \_\_\_\_\_

a. 4004

b. 80186

c. 8085

d. 8086

Ans. c

24. A microprocessor is \_\_\_\_\_

a. an analog device

b. a digital device

c. an analog and digital device

d. none of these

Ans. b

25. The 16 bit processor is \_\_\_\_\_

a. 8085

b. 8086

c. 80486

d. Pentium

Ans. b