

B.C.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION – NOVEMBER 2011
THIRD SEMESTER

REG. NO.: _____

COURSE : MAJOR CORE

PAPER : COMPUTER ORGANIZATION

TIME : 20 MINUTES

MAX. MARKS: 20

SECTION – A
ANSWER ON THE QUESTION PAPER ITSELF:

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS: (20X1=20)

I. Choose the best answer

1. A collection of wires(lines) which carry some common identity is called _____
a) memory b) signal c) bus d) buffer
2. _____ are usually many times faster in basic cycle time than other devices connected to a computer system.
a) input unit b) output and control unit c) control and arithmetic unit d) output unit
3. The effective address of the operand is in the register or main memory location whose address appears in the instruction.
a) absolute mode b) immediate mode c) indirect mode d) index mode
4. The _____ memory consists of large number of storage cells.
a) secondary b) main c) magnetic disk d) buffer
5. _____ is primarily meant to bridge the size gap between the main memory and secondary memory.
a) cache b) virtual memory c) RAM d) auxiliary memory
6. In _____ new input are accepted at one end before previously accepted input appear as output at the other end.
a) control signal b) pipelining c) program counter d) none
7. The word _____ is used to refer to any external device connected to a computer.
a) protocol b) peripheral c) dump terminal d) all
8. In _____ scheme, the same clock is used by the transmitter and the receiver.
a) synchronous b) asynchronous c) superscalar d) none
9. _____ is a communication pathway connecting two or more devices
a) processor b) bus c) cycle stealing d) control unit
10. _____ provide a path for moving data between system modules .
a) address b) datalines c) processor d) all

II. Fill in the blanks

11. The semiconductor storage cells are processed in groups of fixed size called _____.
12. _____ operation transfers the contents of a specific main memory location to CPU.
13. _____ allows the stored data to be erased and new data to be loaded.
14. The asynchronous serial transmission scheme that is commonly used for connection of terminals is known as the _____ scheme.
15. In _____ the I/O module and main memory exchange data directly, without processor involvement.

III. True or false

16. A set of instruction which perform a task is called a signal.
17. The operand is given explicitly in the instruction in immediate mode.
18. Data is written in to a RAM at the time of manufacture.
19. CRT are used to produce hard copy of output data or text.
20. A bus that connects major computer component is called system bus.

STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 086
(For Candidates admitted during the academic year 2008-09 & thereafter)

SUBJECT CODE: CS/MC/CO34

B.C.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION – NOVEMBER 2011
THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE : MAJOR CORE
PAPER : COMPUTER ORGANIZATION
TIME : 2 HOURS & 40 MINUTES

MAX. MARKS: 80

SECTION – B

I. Answer any EIGHT questions. (8 X 5 = 40)

1. Write about the characteristics of RISC.
2. Explain about the memory unit.
3. Describe stack with example.
4. Write about main memory operations.
5. Briefly explain about ROM.
6. Discuss instruction pipelining.
7. What is asynchronous serial transmission scheme? Explain.
8. Explain about buses.
9. Discuss about input devices.
10. Write briefly about printers.

SECTION – C

II. Answer any FOUR questions. (4 X 10 = 40)

11. Explain bus structure.
12. Explain in detail about functional units.
13. What are the types of addressing mode? Explain.
14. Explain a) Cache memory b) virtual memory
15. Discuss about serial communication links.
16. Describe Direct Memory Access.
