

**Sample question paper of COMPUTER ORGANIZATION AND ARCHITECTURE**

Q1. K-map stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Karnaugh map
- B. Kirchhoff map
- C. Kelvin map
- D. Kilobyte map

Q2. In Boolean algebra, POS stands for

- A. Product Of Sums
- B. Pins Of Standard
- C. Pins Of Selection
- D. Power Of Sine

Q3. Boolean equation for AND gate with inputs X and Y is given by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.  $X + Y$
- B.  $X \cdot Y$
- C.  $\overline{X + Y}$
- D.  $\overline{X \cdot Y}$

Q4. In Boolean algebra  $A \cdot (B + C) = A \cdot B + A \cdot C$

This law is known as

- A. Associative law
- B. Absorption law
- C. Distributive law
- D. Commutative law

Q5. De Morgan's Theorem states that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Complement of Sum is equivalent to Product of Complements
- B. Complement of Sum is equivalent to Complement of Products
- C. Complement of Products is equivalent to Products of Complements
- D. Complement of Sum is equivalent to Sum of Complements

Q6. AND gate performs logic \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Subtraction
- B. Multiplication
- C. Addition
- D. Inversion

Q7. Multiplexer is an example for.....

- A. B. Sequential circuit

- B. Basic gate
- C. combinational circuit
- D. Universal gates

Q8. For a half adder circuit if inputs  $A = 1$  and  $B = 1$ -----

- A. Sum = 1 and Carry = 0
- B. Sum = 1 and Carry = 1
- C. Sum = 0 and Carry = 0
- D. Sum = 0 and Carry = 1

Q9. Full Adder can be formed by combining-----half Adders

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Q10. How many types of flip-flops are?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5