

# COMPUTER

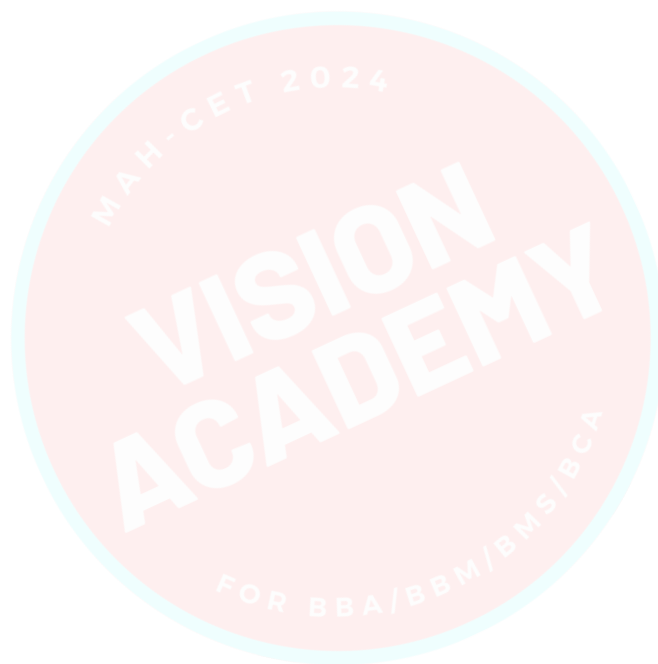
## Structure of Instructions in CPU Worksheet

For students preparing for MAH-B.BCA/BBA/BMS/BBM CET 2024 for admission to BCA, BBA, BMS, BBM

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1. Which of the following is NOT typically a part of a basic computer instruction?
  - a) Opcode (Operation code)
  - b) Operand
  - c) Address field
  - d) File name
2. The opcode in a CPU instruction specifies:
  - a) The data to be processed
  - b) The location of the data
  - c) The operation to be performed
  - d) The type of computer program
3. The address field in a CPU instruction is used to:
  - a) Identify the type of instruction
  - b) Specify the location of the data involved in the operation
  - c) Determine the next instruction to be executed
  - d) Store the result of the operation
4. An addressing mode in a CPU instruction defines:
  - a) The size of the data being operated on
  - b) The specific algorithm to be used
  - c) How the address field is interpreted to locate the data
  - d) The security level of the instruction
5. An immediate addressing mode specifies the:
  - a) Register holding the data for operation
  - b) Memory address to be calculated later
  - c) Data value itself within the instruction
  - d) Location of the next instruction to be executed
6. A CPU control unit (CU) is responsible for:
  - a) Performing arithmetic and logical operations
  - b) Decoding instructions and controlling execution flow
  - c) Storing data for processing
  - d) Handling communication with external devices
7. A CPU arithmetic logic unit (ALU) performs:
  - a) Data transfer between memory and registers
  - b) Operations like addition, subtraction, and comparison
  - c) Program flow control decisions
  - d) Management of cache memory
8. A CPU flag register holds:
  - a) The memory address of the current instruction
  - b) Status information about previous operations (e.g., carry flag)
  - c) The next instruction to be executed
  - d) Temporary data for calculations
9. In a CPU cache, data is stored closer to the processor for:
  - a) Increased storage capacity
  - b) Faster access time compared to main memory
  - c) Improved security for sensitive data
  - d) Reduced power consumption of the entire system

10. A compiler translates high-level programming language code into:
- a) Machine code understandable by the CPU
  - b) Assembly language instructions
  - c) Executable files for different operating systems
  - d) Platform-specific libraries for program functionality



### Answer Key

1. D	2. C	3. B	4. C	5. C	6. B	7. B	8. B	9. B	10. A
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