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