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Microprocessor MCQ Test

Q1. FPGA means

- A. Field Programmable Gate Array**
- B. Forward Programmable Gate Array
- C. Forward Parallel Gate Array
- D. Field Parallel Gate Array

Q2. Which language could be used for programming an FPGA.

- A. Verilog
- B. VHDL
- C. Both A and B**
- D. None

Q3. What is mean by ALU

- A. Arithmetic logic upgrade
- B. Arithmetic logic unsigned
- C. Arithmetic local unsigned
- D. Arithmetic logic unit**

Q4. Which one of the following is not a vectored interrupt?

- A. TRAP.
- B. INTR.
- C. RST 7.5.
- D. RST 3.**

Q5. 8085 microprocessor has how many pins

- A. 30.
- B. 39.
- C. 40.**
- D. 41.

Q6. In 8085 microprocessor, the RST6 instruction transfer programme execution to

following location

- A. 0030H.**
- B. 0024H.
- C. 0048H.
- D. 0060H.

Q7. HLT opcode means

- A. load data to accumulator.
- B. store result in memory.
- C. load accumulator with contents of register.
- D. end of program.**

Q8. In 8085 name/names of the 16 bit registers is/are

- A. stack pointer.
- B. program counter.
- C. both A and B.**
- D. none of these.

Q9. What is SIM?

- A. Select interrupt mask.
- B. Sorting interrupt mask.
- C. Set interrupt mask.**
- D. None of these.

Q10. The ROM programmed during manufacturing process itself is called

- A. MROM**
- B. PROM
- C. EPROM
- D. EEPROM

Q11. A field programmable ROM is called

- A. MROM
- B. PROM**
- C. FROM
- D. FPROM

Q12. A combinational PLD with a fixed AND array and a programmable OR array is called a

- A. PLD
- B. PROM**
- C. PAL
- D. PLA

Q13. A combinational PLD with a programmable AND array and a fixed OR array is called a

- A. PLD
- B. PROM
- C. PAL**
- D. PLA

Q14. A combinational PLD with a programmable AND array and a programmable OR array is called a

- A. PLD
- B. PROM
- C. PAL
- D. PLA**

Q15. A mask programmed ROM is

- A. programmed at the time of fabrication**
- B. programmed by the user
- C. erasable and programmable
- D. erasable electrically

Q16. The length of bus cycle in 8086/8088 is four clock cycles, T1, T2, T3, T4 and an indeterminate number of wait state clock cycles denoted by Tw. The wait states are always inserted between

- A. T1 & T2
- B. T2 & T3
- C. T3 & T4**
- D. T4 & T1

Q17. Which one of the following circuits transmits two messages simultaneously in one

direction

- A. Duplex
- B. Diplex**
- C. Simplex
- D. Quadruplex

Q18. The number of output pins in 8085 microprocessors are

- A. 27.**
- B. 40.
- C. 21.
- D. 19.

Q19. The program counter in a 8085 micro-processor is a 16-bit register, because

- A. It counts 16-bits at a time
- B. There are 16 address lines**
- C. It facilitates the user storing 16-bit data temporarily
- D. It has to fetch two 8-bit data at a time

Q20. A microprocessor is ALU

- A. and control unit on a single chip.
- B. and memory on a single chip.
- C. register unit and I/O device on a single chip.
- D. register unit and control unit on a single chip.**

Q21. Intel 8085A microprocessor ALE signal is made high to

- A. Enable the data bus to be used as low order address bus**
- B. To latch data D0-D7 from data bus
- C. To disable data bus
- D. To achieve all the functions listed above

Q22. Output of the assembler in machine codes is referred to as

- A. Object program**
- B. Source program
- C. Macroinstruction
- D. Symbolic addressing

Q23. Which of the following statements for intel 8085 is correct?

- A. Program Counter (PC) specifies the address of the instruction last executed
- B. PC specifies the address of the instruction being executed
- C. PC specifies the address of the instruction to be executed**
- D. PC specifies the number of instructions executed so far

Q24. A good assembly language programmer should use general purpose registers rather than memory in maximum possible ways for data processing. This is because:

- A. Data processing with registers is easier than with memory
- B. Data processing with memory requires more instructions in the program than that with registers
- C. Of limited set of instructions for data processing with memory
- D. Data processing with registers takes fewer cycles than that with memory**

Q25. Which one of the following is not correct?

- A. Bus is a group of wires
- B. Bootstrap is a technique or device for loading first instruction
- C. An instruction is a set of bits that defines a computer operation
- D. An interrupt signal is required at the start of every program**

Q26. I)A total of about one million bytes can be directly addressed by the 8086 microprocessor II)8086 has thirteen 16-bit registers III)8086 has eight flags IV)Compared to 8086, the 80286 provides a higher degree of memory protection Which one of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 2,3&4
- B. 1,3 &4
- C. 1,2 & 4**
- D. 1,2 & 3

Q27. The processor status word of 8085 microprocessor has five flags namely:

- A. S, Z, AC, P, CY**
- B. S, OV, AC, P, CY
- C. S, Z, OV, P, CY
- D. S, Z, AC, P, OV

Q28. What are the sets of commands in a program which are not translated into machine instructions during assembly process, called?

- A. Mnemonics
- B. Directives**
- C. Identifiers
- D. Operands

Q29. The cycle required to fetch and execute an instruction in a 8085 microprocessor is which one of the following?

- A. Clock cycle
- B. Memory cycle
- C. Machine cycle
- D. Instruction cycle**

Q30. In an intel 8085A, which is the first machine cycle of an instruction?

- A. An op-code fetch cycle**
- B. A memory read cycle
- C. A memory write cycle
- D. An I/O read cycle

Q31. Both the ALU and control section of CPU employ which special purpose storage location?

- A. Buffers
- B. Decoders
- C. Accumulators**
- D. Registers

Q32. IN an intel 8085A microprocessor, why is READY signal used?

- A. To indicate to user that the microprocessor is working and is ready for use.
- B. To provide proper WAIT states when the microprocessor is communicating with a slow peripheral device.**
- C. To slow down a fast peripheral device so as to communicate at the microprocessor's device.
- D. None of the above.

Q33. Assertion(A): Monostablemultivibrators (IC74121) are used in a microprocessor based system for frequency measurement. Reason(R): Microprocessor counts the number of interrupt signals/second or within a specified interval through ISR.

- A. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.**

- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Q34. Consider the following I) Sign flag II) Trap flag III) Parity flag IV) Auxiliary carry flag. Which one of the above flags is/are present in 8085 microprocessor?

- A. (I) only
- B. (I) & (II)
- C. (II) & (III)
- D. (I), (III) & (IV)**

Q35. Consider the following statements: In 8085 microprocessor, data-bus and address bus are multiplexed in order to I) Increase the speed of microprocessor. II) Reduce the number of pins. III) Connect more peripheral chips. Which of these statements is/are correct?

- A. (I) only
- B. (II) only**
- C. (II) & (III)
- D. (I), (II) & (III)

Q36. Assertion(A): Address bus is unidirectional. Reason(R): Data bus is bidirectional

- A. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A**
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. A is false but R is true

Q37. Assertion(A): The frequency of 8085 system is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the crystal frequency. Reason(R): Microprocessor (8085) requires a two phase clock.

- A. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false**
- D. A is false but R is true

Q38. ALU (Arithmetic and Logic Unit) of 8085 microprocessor consists of

- A. Accumulator, temporary register, arithmetic and logic circuits
- B. Accumulator, arithmetic, logic circuits and five flags
- C. Accumulator, arithmetic and logic circuits
- D. Accumulator, temporary register, arithmetic, logic circuits and five flags**

Q39. Which components are NOT found on chip in a microprocessor but may be found on chip in a microcontroller?

- A. SRAM & USART
- B. EPROM & PORTS
- C. EPROM, USART & PORTS**
- D. SRAM, EPROM & PORTS

Q40. The clock speed of 8085 is

- A. 1MHz.
- B. 1KHz.
- C. 3.2KHz.
- D. 3.2MHz.**

Q41. The first machine cycle of an instruction is always

- A. A memory read cycle
- B. A fetch cycle**
- C. An I/O read cycle
- D. A memory write cycle

Q42. The output data lines of microprocessor and memories are usually tristated because

- A. More than one device can transmit information over the data bus by enabling only one device at a time**
- B. More than one device can transmit over the data bus at the same time
- C. The data line can be multiplexed for both input and output
- D. It increases the speed of data transfer over the data bus

Q43. The correct sequence of steps in the instruction cycle of a basic computer is

- A. Fetch, Execute, Decode and Read effective address.
- B. Read effective address, Decode, Fetch and Execute.
- C. Fetch, Decode, Read effective address and, Execute.**
- D. Fetch, Read effective address, Decode and Execute.

Q44. Following is a 16-bit register for 8085 microprocessor

- A. Stack pointer**
- B. Accumulator

- C. Register
- D. Register C

Q45. The register which holds the information about the nature of results of arithmetic and logic operations is called as

- A. Accumulator
- B. Condition code register
- C. Flag register**
- D. Process status register

Q46. When referring to instruction words, a mnemonic is

- A. a short abbreviation for the operand address.
- B. a short abbreviation for the operation to be performed.
- C. a short abbreviation for the data word stored at the operand address.**
- D. shorthand for machine language.

Q47. While using a frequency counter for measuring frequency, two modes of measurement are possible: Period time Frequency mode There is a 'cross-over frequency' below which the period mode is preferred. Assuming the crystal oscillator frequency to be 4MHz, the crossover frequency is given by

- A. 8 Mhz.
- B. 2 Mhz.**
- C. 2 Khz.
- D. 1Khz.

Q48. In 8085 microprocessor system with memory mapped I/O, which of the following is true?

- A. Devices have 8-bit address line
- B. Devices are accessed using IN and OUT instructions
- C. There can be maximum of 256 input devices and 256 output devices
- D. Arithmetic and logic operations can be directly performed with the I/O data**

Q49. Consider the following statements: Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) 1.Performs arithmetic operations 2.Performs comparisons. 3.Communicates with I/O devices 4.Keeps watch on the system Which of these statements are correct?

- A. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- B. 1, 2 and 3
- C. 1 and 2 only**

D. 3 and 4 only

Q50. Ready pin of microprocessor is used

- A. to indicate that microprocessor is ready to receive inputs
- B. to indicate that microprocessor is ready to receive outputs
- C. to introduce wait state**
- D. to provide direct memory access

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