



CRAWFORD UNIVERSITY, FAITH CITY, IGBESA

**COLLEGE OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES
RAIN SEMESTER EXAMINATION SESSION: 2021/2022**

COURSE CODE: ICT 218

TIME: 1HR

COURSE TITLE: ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE MATRIC NO:.....

1. Assembly language is a language
(a) Higher (b) Mnemonic (c) machine (d) SDK
2. Assembly program is a dependence
(a) Compiler (b) OS (c) machine (d) code
3. is a 32bit register
(a) ax (b) al (c) eax (d) ah
4. and are the basic operation of the CPU
5. Assembly language can be converted to machine code using an
(a) translator (b) Assembler (c) compiler (d) interpreter
6. Assembly language is a low level programming language. True/False
7. The first computer architecture was introduced by a mathematician and physicist scientist called John Von Neumann in
(a) 1945 (b) 1950 (c) 1955 (d) 1960
8. Why is assembly language better than other language or machine language? (a) translator dependent (b) Assembler interface (c) platform independent (d) Easy interface with bios and its processors
9. Machine language is a string of 1s and 0s True/False
10. How many bit do we have in 100000111 (a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 10
11. 4 bits together its is called a (a) nibble (b) byte (c) word (d) bit

12 . 4bytes =nibbles (a) 2(b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 10

13 . 4Paragraph =bytes. (a)16(b) 32 (c) 64 (d) 128

14 . Quad word = bit (a) 64(b) 32(c) 16 (d) 255

15 . Convert 101010_2 to octadecimal = (a) 64_8 (b) 32_8 (c) 16_8 (d) 52_8

16 . Hexadecimal is a number system (a) 64bits (b) 32bits (c) 16bits(d) 52bits

17 . Convert FA180 to binary

(a) 11111010101010101010 (b) 111101000011000 0000 (c)11110101101010101010 (d) 01011010101010101010

18. is one of the major components in the CPU where temporary data can be store

(a) Register (b) variable(c) flip flop (d) cache

19. Register varies from one CPU architecture to another

20. is a process of gathering data or instruction process of getting data or instruction

(a) Fetch (b) Decode (c) input (d) execute

21. Fetching data from the register is slower compare to fetching from the memory.

22. is a special register that shows the status of a processor.

(a) Register (b) Memory (c) Flag register (d) cache

23. commonly called the instruction pointer (IP) in Intel x86 microprocessors

(a) Program flip (b)program Memory (c) program register (d) program counter

24 . is used for storing the results those are produced by the System

(a) Flip flop (b) base memory (c) program register (d) accumulated register

25 hold the information before it goes to the decoder.

(a) Memory Data Register (b)Program memory file (c) program register (d) program counter

26. is refers to as the basic brain of the computer system.

(a) Register (b) Processor (c) Flag register (d) System unit

27. is a processor where two operations can be carried out simultaneously
(a) Dual computing (b) Pipelining (c) Parallel computing (d) System computing
28. flag helps to execute code step by step (a) carry (b) trace (c) zero (d) auxiliary
29. is a group of wires that enables data control signals and addresses between processor components and other devices within the computer system.
(a) circuit (b) wire (c) system bus (d) pipe
30. mode provides a mechanism for implementing power management and system security.
(a) Powered (b) Protect (c) Real-mode (d) System management
31. holds the base address for all executable instruction in the program.
(a) Code segment (b) Stack segment (c) Memory segment (d) Extra segment
32. contains the offsets for data and instructions.
(a) Code segment (b) index segment (c) index register (d) Extra register
33. 80386 processor contains how many bit register (a) 32 (b) 64 (c) 128 (d) 16
33. Pipelining improves processor performance True/False
34. What is the number of cycle needed in a pipelining to process 30 instructions
(a) 32 (b) 64 (c) 128 (d) 150
35. What is the number of cycle needed in non-pipelining to process 30 instructions
(a) 32 (b) 60 (c) 90 (d) 150
36. Instruction latency is not higher than non-pipelining, True/False
37. is used to put content on top of a stack.
(a) MOVE (b) POP (c) PUSH (d) ADD
38. is used to add with carry.
(a) ADD (b) AHD (c) ADA (d) ADC
40. is used to return from interrupt service to the main program.
(a) RET (b) INT (c) IRET (d) INTR

41 indicate the beginning of program execution

(a) Org 100h (b) Comment (c) IRET (d) Start

42 return program to the operating system

(a) RET (b) INT (c) IRET (d) INTR

45 . Comment in assembly language start with

(a) Comma (b) Semi colon (c) Full stop (d) Dollar sign

46 method is use to print string in assembly language

(a) System.out.print (b) Echo (c) PRINT (d) PTHIS

47 . What is the output of this program

```
include "emu8086.inc"
org 100h
mov bx,3
mov ax, 7
mul bx
inc ax
CALL PRINT_NUM
DEFINE_PRINT_NUM
DEFINE_PRINT_NUM_UN$
ret
```

(a) 12 (b) 21 (c) 22 (d) 10

48 . What is the output of this program

```
include "emu8086.inc"
org 100h
mov cx, 3
mov ax, 28
div cx
CALL PRINT_NUM
```

```
DEFINE_PRINT_NUM
DEFINE_PRINT_NUM_UN$
ret
```

(a) 9 (b) 21 (c) 22 (d) 10

49 . SCAN_NUM is use for

(a) Scanning (b) Scan number (c) scan data (d) inputting data

50 . include "emu8086.inc" is

(a) Assembler directive (b) compiler directive (c) Statement (d) expression

51 is the method to specify the operand of an instruction.

(a) Instruction set (b) compiler directive (c) Addressing mode (d) register mode

52 . MOV dx, cx means

(a) Copy dx to cx (b) Copy cx to dx (c) Copy dx value to cx (d) Copy cx value to dx

53 . What will be the output of this program

```
include "emu8086.inc"
```

```
org 100h
```

```
mov ax,2
```

```
mov bx, 3
```

```
XCHG ax,bx
```

```
END
```

(a) ax=2, bx =3 (b) ax=3, bx =2 (c) ax =3, bx=3 (d) ax=2, bx =2

54 . int 21H is used for

(a) Ms dos interrupt (b) teleport (c) Os interrupt (d) Print interrupt

55 . What is the output of this program

```
include "emu8086.inc"
```

```
org 100h
```

```
mov ax,x
```

```
mov bx, w
```

```

push ax
push bx
pop ax
pop bx
CALL PRINT_NUM
DEFINE_PRINT_NUM
DEFINE_PRINT_NUM_UN
ret
x equ 4
w equ 2
END

```

(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8

56. LEA stands for

(a) Load Efficient Address (b) Load Effective Address (c) Load Efficacy Address (d) Load Energy Address

57 What is the output of this program

```

include "emu8086.inc"
org 100h
mov ax,20
mov bx, 3
Inc bx
Div bx
END

```

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

58. What is the output of this program

```

include "emu8086.inc"
org 100h
mov ax.3

```

• mov bx, 5

Mul bx

END

(a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d) 15

59 . What is the output of this program

```
include "emu8086.inc"
```

```
org 100h
```

```
mov ax,3
```

```
mov bx, 5
```

```
Add ax, bx
```

```
Div 7
```

```
END
```

(a) 1 (b) 1.5 (c) 2 (d) 2.5

60 . Assembly language has less time complexity compare to high level language True/False

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