1. The instruction, Add #45,R1 does _____
a) Adds the value of 45 to the address of R1 and stores 45 in that address
b) Adds 45 to the value of R1 and stores it in R1
c) Finds the memory location 45 and adds that content to that of R1
d) None of the mentioned

2. In the case of, Zero-address instruction method the operands are stored in _____
a) Registers
b) Accumulators
c) Push down stack
d) Cache

3. Add #45, when this instruction is executed the following happen/s _____
a) The processor raises an error and requests for one more operand
b) The value stored in memory location 45 is retrieved and one more operand is requested
c) The value 45 gets added to the value on the stack and is pushed onto the stack
d) None of the mentioned

4. The addressing mode which makes use of in-direction pointers is _____
a) Indirect addressing mode
b) Index addressing mode
c) Relative addressing mode
d) Offset addressing mode

5. In the following indexed addressing mode instruction, MOV 5(R1), LOC the effective address is _____
a) EA = 5+R1
b) EA = R1
c) EA = [R1]
d) EA = 5+[R1]

6. The addressing mode/s, which uses the PC instead of a general purpose register is _____
a) Indexed with offset
b) Relative
c) Direct
d) Both Indexed with offset and direct

7. When we use auto increment or auto decrements, which of the following is/are true?
1) In both, the address is used to retrieve the operand and then the address gets altered
2) In auto increment, the operand is retrieved first and then the address altered
3) Both of them can be used on general purpose registers as well as memory locations
a) 1, 2, 3
b) 2
c) 1, 3
d) 2, 3

8. The addressing mode, where you directly specify the operand value is _____
a) Immediate
b) Direct
c) Definite

d) Relative

9. The effective address of the following instruction is MUL 5(R1,R2).
a) 5+R1+R2
b) 5+(R1*R2)
c) 5+[R1]+[R2]
d) 5*([R1]+[R2])

10. _____ addressing mode is most suitable to change the normal sequence of execution of instructions.
a) Relative
b) Indirect
c) Index with Offset
d) Immediate

11. Operation code field is present in :
a) programming language instruction
b) assembly language instruction
c) machine language instruction
d) none of the mentioned

12. A machine language instruction format consists of
a) Operand field
b) Operation code field
c) Operation code field & operand field
d) none of the mentioned

13. The length of the one-byte instruction is
a) 2 bytes
b) 1 byte
c) 3 bytes
d) 4 bytes

14. The instruction format ‘register to register’ has a length of
a) 2 bytes
b) 1 byte
c) 3 bytes
d) 4 bytes

15. The R/M field in a machine instruction format specifies
a) another register
b) another memory location
c) other operands
d) all of the mentioned

16. The instructions which after execution transfer control to the next instruction in the sequence are called
a) Sequential control flow instructions

b) control transfer instructions
c) Sequential control flow & control transfer instructions
d) none of the mentioned

17. The instructions that transfer the control to some predefined address or the address specified in the instruction are called as
a) sequential control flow instructions
b) control transfer instructions
c) sequential control flow & control transfer instructions
d) none of the mentioned

18. The instruction “JUMP” belongs to
a) sequential control flow instructions
b) control transfer instructions
c) branch instructions
d) control transfer & branch instructions

19. INR B is ----------byte instruction.
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) none
20. MVI is ----------byte instruction.
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) none
21. LDA is ----------byte instruction.
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) none