



WORKSHEET – 18 TOPIC – DATA REPRESENTATION

SUBJECT: COMPUTER APPLICATION
F.M.:15

CLASS: XI
DATE: 09.07.2020

➤ Choose the correct option:

(1X15=15)

1) $(A1)_{16}$ to its binary equivalent gives:

- (a) 11110000 (b) 10101011 (c) 10100001 (d) 11100001

2) $(3F)_{16}$ to its octal equivalent gives:

- (a) 44 (b) 77 (c) 66 (d) 55

3) $(1111)_2$ to its hexadecimal equivalent gives:

- (a) B (b) C (c) D (d) F

4) $(14)_8$ to its binary equivalent gives:

- (a) 1001 (b) 1101 (c) 1010 (d) 1100

5) $(F)_{16}$ to its octal equivalent gives:

- (a) 17 (b) 71 (c) 77 (d) None of these

6) $(77)_8$ to its hexadecimal equivalent gives:

- (a) 3F (b) F3 (c) AF (d) None of these

7) $(F)_{16}$ to its binary equivalent gives:

- (a) 1100 (b) 1011 (c) 1111 (d) 1110

8) $(B7)_{16}$ to its binary equivalent gives:

- (a) 10110110 (b) 10110111 (c) 10101010 (d) 10101011

9) $(B7)_{16}$ to its octal equivalent gives:

- (a) 267 (b) 283 (c) 277 (d) 625

10) $(1100)_2$ to its octal equivalent gives:

- (a) 13 (b) 14 (c) 15 (d) None of these

11) $(A1)_{16}$ to its octal equivalent gives:

- (a) 241 (b) 421 (c) 142 (d) None of these

12) $(1100)_2$ to its hexadecimal equivalent gives:

- (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

13) $(10110111)_2$ to its hexadecimal equivalent gives:

- (a) B6 (b) B1 (c) B10 (d) B7

14) $(111111)_2$ to its octal equivalent gives:

- (a) 44 (b) 77 (c) 66 (d) 55

15) $(267)_8$ to its hexadecimal equivalent gives:

- (a) B6 (b) B10 (c) B7 (d) B1

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