

Ethics for the Information Age

7th Edition

TEST BANK

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Multiple-choice Questions

For each of the following questions, choose the letter of the one best response.

Chapter 1

The two principal catalysts for the Information Age have been

- a) books and pamphlets.
- b) computers and communication networks. <
- c) radio and television.
- d) newspapers and magazines.
- e) the telephone and television.

Which statement best supports the conclusion that society can control whether to adopt a new technology?

- a) No new nuclear power plants were built in the United States for 25 years after the accident at Three Mile Island. <
- b) About half of all email messages are spam.
- c) Despite decades of research, fusion power is an elusive goal.
- d) People do not have to listen to Rush Limbaugh if they do not want to.
- e) Some new technologies are simply too expensive to even consider adopting.

Tablets, abacuses, and manual tables

- a) are no longer used, because of the proliferation of calculators and computers.
- b) are examples of aids to manual calculating. <
- c) were developed in Western Europe in the late Middle Ages.
- d) replaced Hindu-Arabic numerals as the preferred way to do calculations.
- e) All of the above.

The mechanical adding machines of Pascal and Leibniz were not widely adopted because

- a) they were too expensive.
- b) there were unreliable. <
- c) they were too difficult to program.
- d) they could not handle fractions.
- e) bookkeepers successfully lobbied the King, and he made the machines illegal.

The calculating machine of Georg and Edvard Sheutz

- a) computed the values of polynomial functions.
- b) typeset the results of its computations.
- c) performed calculations faster than they could be done manually.
- d) performed calculations more reliably than they could be done manually.
- e) All of the above. <

Which of the following phrases does not describe the Gilded Age in America?

- a) rapid industrialization
- b) economic expansion
- c) widespread electrification <
- d) concentration of corporate power
- e) corporate mergers

Which of the following was not a result of the adoption of mechanical calculators?

- a) Less demand for “superstars” who could rapidly compute sums by hand
- b) Higher productivity of bookkeepers
- c) Higher salaries of bookkeepers <
- d) Proliferation of companies making calculators
- e) Feminization of bookkeeping

Which of the following was not a feature of cash registers in the early 1900s?

- a) Ability to compute total of purchases
- b) Ability to print itemized receipts for customers
- c) Ability to print log of transactions for owners
- d) Ability to compute amount of change to give customer <
- e) Ability to ring a bell every time cash drawer is opened

Punched card tabulation was invented by Herman Hollerith, an employee of

- a) the Pennsylvania Railroad.
- b) the Census Bureau. <
- c) the Pennsylvania Steel Company.
- d) the Burroughs Adding Machine Company.
- e) IBM.

Which of the following phrases best describes a machine that inputs data, performs one or more calculations, and produces output data?

- a) manual calculator
- b) digital computer
- c) data-processing system <
- d) difference engine
- e) cash register

The first commercial electronic digital computers were produced just after

- a) the Spanish-American War.
- b) World War I.
- c) World War II. <
- d) the Korean War.
- e) the Vietnam War.

Programming languages were developed in order to

- a) make it possible to program computers in English.
- b) make programming faster and less error-prone. <
- c) speed translations between English and Russian during the Cold War.
- d) improve the computation speed of computers, which were very expensive.
- e) All of the above.

Programming languages FORTRAN and COBOL became international standards, meaning

- a) they were approved by the United Nations.
- b) the United States and other members of NATO agreed to share the designs.
- c) the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to share the designs.
- d) they were supported by every computer manufacturer. <
- e) they were based on the metric system.

Software that allows multiple users to edit and run their programs simultaneously on the same computer is called

- a) a data-processing system.
- b) an intranet.
- c) a microprocessor.
- d) a programming language.
- e) a time-sharing system. <

A semiconductor device containing transistors, capacitors, and resistors is called

- a) a difference engine.
- b) a diode.
- c) an integrated circuit. <
- d) a radio.
- e) a transformer.

Which Cold War program played an important role in advancing integrated circuit technology?

- a) B-52 bomber
- b) Hydrogen bomb
- c) Mark 37 torpedo
- d) Minuteman II ballistic missile <
- e) NORAD radar network

Which company produced the System/360, a family of 19 compatible mainframe computers?

- a) Fujitsu
- b) Hewlett-Packard
- c) IBM <
- d) Intel
- e) Texas Instruments

The company that invented the microprocessor is

- a) Fujitsu
- b) Hewlett-Packard
- c) IBM
- d) Intel <
- e) Texas Instruments

Which of the following was not an activity of the People's Computer Company, a not-for-profit corporation in the San Francisco area?

- a) Publishing a newspaper containing the source code to programs
- b) Allowing people to rent time on a time-shared computer
- c) Hosting Friday-evening game-playing sessions
- d) Promoting a culture in which computer enthusiasts freely shared software
- e) Developing the world's first graphical user interface <

Who wrote "An Open Letter to Hobbyists," complaining about software theft?

- a) Stewart Brand
- b) Bob Frankston
- c) Bill Gates <
- d) Steve Jobs
- e) Steve Wozniak

A key application that first made personal computers more attractive to business was

- a) the spreadsheet program. <
- b) the World Wide Web.
- c) desktop publishing.
- d) video editing.
- e) email.

The software company that provided IBM with the operating system for its PC was

- a) Apple.
- b) Boeing.
- c) Microsoft. <
- d) Novell.
- e) Tandy.

The first electronic networking technology widely used in the United States was the

- a) Internet.
- b) radio.
- c) telegraph. <
- d) telephone.
- e) television.

The Pony Express went out of business when

- a) the Mexican War ended in 1846.
- b) the Civil War began in 1861.
- c) the transcontinental telegraph was completed. <
- d) AT&T completed the national telephone network.
- e) the radio was invented.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the harmonic or musical telegraph, which enabled

- a) more than one message to be sent over a single telegraph wire at the same time. <
- b) human speech to be sent over a telegraph wire.
- c) music to be sent over a telegraph wire.
- d) B and C
- e) None of the above.

Most early telephones were installed in businesses, because

- a) people were afraid that telephones were dangerous.
- b) people thought that the government was using telephones as eavesdropping devices.
- c) only men were allowed to use a telephone.
- d) most homes did not have electricity.
- e) leasing a telephone was expensive. <

A typewriter that prints a message transmitted over a telegraph line is called a

- a) computer.
- b) monitor.
- c) teletype. <
- d) terminal.
- e) transponder.

Guglielmo Marconi originally conceived of the radio as a way to

- a) transmit telegraph messages without wires. <
- b) transmit electricity without wires.
- c) transmit votes in national elections.
- d) transmit light without wires.
- e) All of the above

The power of radio as a medium of mass communication was demonstrated in 1938 when Orson Welles put on a dramatization of

- a) War of the Worlds. <
- b) Hamlet.
- c) Homer's Odyssey.
- d) the assassination of Franklin Roosevelt.
- e) 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea.

ARPA Director J.C.R. Licklider conceived of a Galactic Network that would

- a) control weapons from space.
- b) guide spacecraft to distant planets.
- c) become the world's most powerful number-crunching machine.
- d) facilitate the exchange of programs and data. <
- e) All of the above

One of the first and most important applications of the ARPANET was

- a) email. <
- b) voice mail.
- c) spreading computer viruses.
- d) disseminating anti-Communist propaganda to American citizens.
- e) stealing secrets from the Soviet Union.

What term is used to describe a high-speed Internet connection?

- a) broadband <
- b) hypertext
- c) Internet2
- d) the Matrix
- e) World Wide Web

Which country has the fastest broadband connections on average?

- a) China
- b) Germany
- c) India
- d) South Korea <
- e) United States

A common name for a wireless Internet access point is

- a) broadband hub.
- b) hotspot. <
- c) Internet access-ory.
- d) Internet café.
- e) wap.

The first alphabet to represent vowels as well as consonants was developed by the

- a) Babylonians.
- b) Egyptians.
- c) Greeks. <
- d) Romans.
- e) Syrians.

In the fourth century the codex replaced the scroll because

- a) it was more durable, and it was much easier to look up a particular passage. <
- b) it was much lighter, and it could be made much more rapidly.
- c) Gutenberg's printing press had just been invented.
- d) there was a worldwide shortage of papyrus.
- e) All of the above

Hypertext is supposed to mimic

- a) the associative memory of human beings. <
- b) the way that creeks flow into streams and streams merge into rivers.
- c) constellations in the night sky.
- d) road networks.
- e) the way that some people "channel surf" with a remote control.

What visionary invented the computer mouse and demonstrated windows, email, and live network videoconferencing at "the mother of all demos" in 1968?

- a) Vannevar Bush
- b) Douglas Engelbart <
- c) Al Gore
- d) Alan Kay
- e) Ted Nelson

The first popular personal computer with a graphical user interface was the

- a) Apple Macintosh. <
- b) Compaq Presario.
- c) IBM PC.
- d) NeXT workstation.
- e) Tandy TRS-80.

The World Wide Web is the creation of

- a) Tim Berners-Lee. <
- b) Vannevar Bush.
- c) Douglas Engelbart.
- d) Alan Kay.
- e) Ted Nelson.

A Web browser enables you to

- a) view Web pages. <
- b) edit Web pages.
- c) create Web pages.
- d) delete Web pages.
- e) All of the above

What is the name of a program that follows hyperlinks, collecting information about Web sites?

- a) daemon
- b) hacker
- c) spider <
- d) trawler
- e) worm