

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
: _____ : _____ e: _____

Chapter 2

True / False

1. Computers perform all tasks using a combination of arithmetic and logical operations.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

2. Fourth-generation languages (4GLs) are also called procedural languages.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

3. Extended ASCII is a data code that allows the representation of 1024 characters.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

4. Inkjet printers produce characters by projecting onto paper electrically charged droplets of ink that create an image.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

5. Spreadsheet software is more powerful than financial planning software.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

6. ENIAC is an example of a first-generation computer.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

7. An object code must be translated into source code for a computer to read and execute it.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

8. The arithmetic logic unit and the control unit are part of the Basic Input/Output System.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

9. Very-large-scale integration (VLSI) circuits were introduced in fifth-generation computers.

- a. True

Chapter 2

b. False

ANSWER:

False

10. Computers cannot store massive amounts of data in small spaces.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

False

11. The hardware component of a computer system consists of programs written in computer languages.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

False

12. A server is a set of programs for controlling and managing computer hardware and software.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

False

13. A computer with a 32-bit processor can perform calculations with larger numbers better than a 64-bit system.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

False

14. In network-attached storage (NAS), as the number of users increases, its performance increases.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

False

15. A byte is a single value of 0 or 1.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

False

Multiple Choice

16. A(n) _____, a memory device, uses laser beams to access and store data.

- a. video adapter
- b. memory chip
- c. optical disc
- d. digital card
- e. Select

ANSWER:

c

17. The _____ tells the computer what to do, such as instructing the computer which device to read or send output to.

Chapter 2

- a. main memory
- b. motherboard
- c. operating system
- d. control unit
- e. Select

ANSWER:

d

18. A(n) _____ is a communication interface through which information is transferred one bit at a time.

- a. serial port
- b. parallel port
- c. extended capability port
- d. enhanced parallel port

ANSWER:

a

19. To make a computer understand a program, the source code must be first translated into _____ code.

- a. ASCII
- b. object
- c. ternary
- d. UTF-8
- e. Select

ANSWER:

b

20. Identify the type of computers that has the highest storage capability.

- a. Subnotebooks
- b. Notebooks
- c. Personal computers
- d. Supercomputers

ANSWER:

d

21. _____ allows data to be stored in multiple places to improve a system's reliability.

- a. A remote access server
- b. Network-attached storage
- c. Random access memory
- d. A redundant array of independent disks

ANSWER:

d

22. Corel Quattro Pro is an example of _____.

- a. word-processing software
- b. spreadsheet software
- c. database software
- d. desktop publishing software
- e. Select

ANSWER:

b

Chapter 2

23. In a(n) _____ file, each alphabetic, numeric, or special character is represented with a 7-bit binary number.

- a. Extended Binary Code Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC)
- b. Unicode
- c. American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)
- d. Extended ASCII

ANSWER:

c

24. A _____ is an input device for computers.

- a. mouse
- b. printer
- c. monitor
- d. speaker
- e. Select

ANSWER:

a

25. A(n) _____ is an interface between a computer and a printer that enables the computer to transfer multiple bits of information to the printer simultaneously.

- a. parallel port
- b. serial port
- c. arithmetic logic unit
- d. control unit

ANSWER:

a

26. Which of the following is true of memory devices?

- a. The contents of flash memory cannot be reprogrammed.
- b. The contents of random access memory cannot be reprogrammed.
- c. The contents of programmable read-only memory cannot be reprogrammed.
- d. The contents of cache random access memory cannot be reprogrammed.

ANSWER:

c

27. Which of the following is a difference between read-only memory (ROM) and random access memory (RAM)?

- a. ROM is volatile memory, whereas RAM is nonvolatile memory.
- b. ROM is secondary memory, whereas RAM is main memory.
- c. ROM is nonvolatile memory, whereas RAM is volatile memory.
- d. ROM is main memory, whereas RAM is secondary memory.

ANSWER:

c

28. A petabyte is equal to _____ bytes.

- a. 230
- b. 240
- c. 250
- d. 260

Chapter 2

ANSWER:

c

29. Third-generation computers operated on _____.

- a. integrated circuits
- b. vacuum tube technology
- c. parallel processing
- d. optical discs

ANSWER:

a

30. Identify the type of computers that has the highest price.

- a. Subnotebooks
- b. Notebooks
- c. Personal computers
- d. Supercomputers

ANSWER:

d

31. _____ is an example of a secondary memory device.

- a. An inkjet printer
- b. An optical disc
- c. Random access memory
- d. Read-only memory

ANSWER:

b

32. _____ include gallium arsenide chips that run at higher speeds and consume less power than silicon chips and optical technologies.

- a. Second-generation computers
- b. Third-generation computers
- c. Fourth-generation computers
- d. Fifth-generation computers
- e. Select

ANSWER:

d

33. Which of the following best defines an operating system (OS)?

- a. It is a set of programs for controlling and managing computer hardware and software.
- b. It is a computer and all the software for managing network resources and offering services to a network.
- c. It is a collection of disk drives used for fault tolerance and is typically found in large network systems.
- d. It is the main circuit board containing connectors for attaching additional boards.

ANSWER:

a

34. Which of the following statements is true of laser printers?

- a. They are most suitable for home users.
- b. They use toners to create high-quality outputs.
- c. They are used to generate three-dimensional outputs.

Chapter 2

- d. They use solid ink to generate two-dimensional outputs.

ANSWER:

b

35. Trackballs are ideal for notebook computers because they _____.

- a. occupy less space than a mouse
- b. rely on optical scanning of the data on a notebook
- c. allow faster and more precise cursor positioning than a mouse
- d. rely on light detection to determine which menu item has been selected

ANSWER:

a

36. _____ bits equal one byte.

- a. Six
- b. Eight
- c. Thirty-two
- d. Sixty-four
- e. Select

ANSWER:

b

37. _____ holds data when the computer is off or during the course of a program's operation.

- a. Random access memory
- b. Read-only memory
- c. Secondary memory
- d. Programmable read-only memory

ANSWER:

c

38. Which of the following is true of fifth-generation languages (5GLs)?

- a. They are the easiest computer languages to use.
- b. They contain a series of 0s and 1s representing data or instructions.
- c. They are machine dependent and need to be changed after every use.
- d. They use artificial intelligence technologies, such as knowledge-based systems.

ANSWER:

d

39. Microsoft PowerPoint is the most commonly used _____ software.

- a. desktop publishing
- b. presentation
- c. graphics
- d. project management
- e. Select

ANSWER:

b

40. In the context of storage devices, CD-ROMs and DVDs are examples of _____.

- a. magnetic tape
- b. magnetic disks

Chapter 2

- c. optical discs
- d. main memory devices

ANSWER:

c

41. _____ are compatible with the IBM System/360 line introduced in 1965.

- a. Minicomputers
- b. Mainframe computers
- c. Personal computers
- d. Super computers
- e. Select

ANSWER:

b

42. _____ means saving data in computer memory.

- a. Stream
- b. Retrieval
- c. Syndication
- d. Storage

ANSWER:

d

43. Beginning in the 1940s, first-generation computers used _____.

- a. transistors
- b. vacuum tube technology
- c. integrated circuits
- d. laser technology

ANSWER:

b

44. A write once, read many (WORM) disc is a common type of _____.

- a. magnetic storage
- b. optical storage
- c. random access memory
- d. compact disc read-only memory

ANSWER:

b

45. Which of the following statements is true of an inkjet printer?

- a. It uses multicolor ink cartridges to print digital photographs.
- b. Its output for a mainframe computer is called soft copy.
- c. It uses laser-based technology that creates electrical charges on a rotating drum to attract toner.
- d. It is used in office environments that have high-volume and high-quality printing requirements.

ANSWER:

a

46. The most common type of main memory is a semiconductor memory chip made of _____.

- a. arsenic
- b. germanium

Chapter 2

- c. silicon
- d. manganese
- e. Select

ANSWER:

c

47. _____, which is used for online storage and backup, involves multiple virtual servers that are usually hosted by third parties.

- a. Kernel storage
- b. Buffer storage
- c. Cache storage
- d. Cloud storage

ANSWER:

d

48. A(n) _____, made of Mylar, is used for random-access processing of data in a computer.

- a. video adapter
- b. optical disc
- c. cassette tape
- d. magnetic disk
- e. Select

ANSWER:

d

49. Which of the following is true of fourth-generation languages (4GLs)?

- a. They are the easiest computer languages to use.
- b. They are composed of rigorous command syntaxes.
- c. They contain a series of 0s and 1s representing data or instructions.
- d. They use artificial intelligence technologies, such as knowledge-based systems.

ANSWER:

a

50. _____ consists of a series of 0s and 1s representing data or instructions.

- a. Assembly language
- b. A fourth-generation language
- c. Machine language
- d. A fifth-generation language

ANSWER:

c

51. A(n) _____ is an input device used to grade multiple-choice and true/false tests.

- a. optical character reader
- b. magnetic character sensor
- c. magnetic ink character recognition system
- d. optical mark recognition system

ANSWER:

d

52. An Extended ASCII data code allows representation of maximum _____ characters.

Chapter 2

- a. 128
- b. 256
- c. 512
- d. 1024

ANSWER:

b

53. Computer designers have concentrated on technology using gallium arsenide instead of silicon because silicon:

- a. cannot be used for the mass production of electronic devices.
- b. cannot emit light and has speed limitations.
- c. is soft and fragile.
- d. is expensive.

ANSWER:

b

54. A(n) _____ is the enclosure containing the computer's main components.

- a. disk drive
- b. computer chassis
- c. expansion slot
- d. parallel port
- e. Select

ANSWER:

b

55. In the context of computer operations, division is a(n) _____.

- a. arithmetic operation
- b. storage operation
- c. logical operation
- d. retrieval operation

ANSWER:

a

56. Which of the following is an example of an input device?

- a. A barcode reader
- b. A cathode ray tube
- c. An inkjet printer
- d. An organic light-emitting diode

ANSWER:

a

57. A(n) _____ is a type of server that stores computer software, which users can access from their workstations.

- a. database server
- b. Web server
- c. application server
- d. file server
- e. Select

ANSWER:

c

Chapter 2

58. Java and C++ are examples of _____.

- a. assembly language
- b. high-level languages
- c. machine language
- d. compiler languages

ANSWER:

b

59. UNIX is a type of _____.

- a. storage area network
- b. application software
- c. remote access server
- d. operating system

ANSWER:

d

60. In the context of storage measurements, a _____ is the size of a character.

- a. nibble
- b. decibel
- c. byte
- d. node

ANSWER:

c

61. Second-generation computers used _____.

- a. vacuum tube technology
- b. transistors
- c. integrated circuits
- d. laser technology

ANSWER:

b

62. A _____ is a link between devices connected to a computer.

- a. motherboard
- b. control unit
- c. disk drive
- d. bus

ANSWER:

d

63. The _____ is the heart of a computer.

- a. main memory
- b. basic input/output system
- c. central processing unit (CPU)
- d. serial port
- e. Select

ANSWER:

c

Chapter 2

64. Jacob, a data analyst, is working on a project from home and needs to download some data from his office network. Which of the following server platforms will best serve Jacob's purpose?

- a. Remote access servers
- b. Web servers
- c. Application servers
- d. Disk servers

ANSWER:

a

65. Every character, number, or symbol on the keyboard is represented as a(n) _____ in computer memory.

- a. decimal number
- b. hexadecimal number
- c. octal number
- d. binary number

ANSWER:

d

66. The word computer consists of 64 bits, which is equivalent to _____ bytes.

- a. 6
- b. 8
- c. 16
- d. 32

ANSWER:

b

67. Gallium arsenide _____ than silicon.

- a. is more fragile
- b. is more suitable for mass production
- c. emits less light
- d. operates at lower temperatures

ANSWER:

a

68. The supervisor program in an operating system (OS) is also known as the _____.

- a. kernel
- b. metadata
- c. applet
- d. cache

ANSWER:

a

69. The Clipboard's contents are typically stored in _____.

- a. read-only memory
- b. random access memory
- c. magnetic disks
- d. magnetic tape

ANSWER:

b

Chapter 2

70. Identify an advantage of a mouse over a trackball.

- a. A mouse processes more information than a trackball.
- b. A mouse is more precise in positioning the pointer than a trackball.
- c. A mouse occupies less space than a trackball.
- d. A mouse is stationary, whereas a trackball has to be moved around.

ANSWER:

b

71. A _____ is a peripheral device for recording, storing, and retrieving information.

- a. disk drive
- b. motherboard
- c. control unit
- d. processor

ANSWER:

a

72. A(n) _____ is a common output device for soft copy.

- a. liquid crystal display
- b. floppy disk
- c. laser printer
- d. electrostatic plotter

ANSWER:

a

73. Which of the following is true of the supervisor program of an operating system (OS)?

- a. It controls compilers in the OS.
- b. It prioritizes tasks performed by the CPU.
- c. It transfers data among other parts of the computer system.
- d. It generates checksums to verify that data is not corrupted.

ANSWER:

a

74. _____ is used for drafting and has replaced traditional tools, such as T-squares, triangles, paper, and pencils.

- a. Graphics software
- b. Project management software
- c. Computer-aided design software
- d. Presentation software

ANSWER:

c

75. A(n) _____ is a step-by-step direction for performing a specific task, which is written in a language the computer can understand.

- a. array
- b. server
- c. cache
- d. program

ANSWER:

d

Chapter 2

76. An American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) file defines up to _____ characters.

- a. 64
- b. 128
- c. 256
- d. 1024

ANSWER:

b

77. Which of the following is true of magnetic tape?

- a. It is made of metal.
- b. It stores data sequentially.
- c. It resembles compact discs.
- d. It is a main memory device.

ANSWER:

b

78. Codes written for one type of computer using _____ do not work on another type of computer.

- a. assembly language
- b. structured query language
- c. a fourth-generation language
- d. a fifth-generation language
- e. Select

ANSWER:

a

79. Computers and communication systems use _____ to represent information between computers and network systems.

- a. source codes
- b. nanotubes
- c. data codes
- d. servers

ANSWER:

c