

Computers Are Your Future, 12e (LaBerta)

Chapter 1 Computers and You

1) Which of the following is NOT a basic computer operation?

- A) Input
- B) Throughput
- C) Processing
- D) Storage

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

2) Which of the following years did the World Wide Web begin?

- A) 1989
- B) 1993
- C) 1997
- D) 2000

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Reference: Chapter Introduction

3) The computer function in which raw data is received is known as:

- A) input.
- B) processing.
- C) output.
- D) storage.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

4) The computer function in which processed data is displayed is known as:

- A) input.
- B) processing.
- C) output.
- D) storage.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

5) Which of the following eras were only the U.S. government, colleges, and universities able to access the Internet?

- A) 1960s
- B) 1970s
- C) 1980s
- D) 1990s

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Reference: Chapter Introduction

6) The computer function in which raw data is converted into meaningful information is known as:

- A) input.
- B) processing.
- C) output.
- D) storage.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

7) The two main categories of software are:

- A) internal software and external software.
- B) user software and computer software.
- C) system software and application software.
- D) task software and instructional software.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

8) The type of software that sits on top of the operating system and utilizes the computer's capabilities to perform a user task is called:

- A) system software.
- B) utility software.
- C) application software.
- D) internal software.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

9) *OS* is an abbreviation for which of the following terms?

- A) Operating System
- B) Operations Schedule
- C) Overlay System
- D) Outsourced System

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

10) Which of the following is NOT an example of an input device?

- A) Microphones
- B) Speakers
- C) Scanners
- D) Digital cameras

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Reference: Input: Getting Data into the Computer

11) The computer function where output is saved for later use is known as:

- A) input.
- B) processing.
- C) storage.
- D) None of the above

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

12) The *CPU* is often referred to as the _____ of the computer.

- A) heart
- B) brain
- C) core
- D) soul

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Reference: Processing: Transforming Data into Information

13) The most important type of memory that a typical computer uses during the processing operation is _____ memory.

- A) read-only
- B) flash
- C) storage
- D) random access

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Reference: Processing: Transforming Data into Information

14) Output refers to:

- A) displaying the results of the processing operation so that people can understand it.
- B) sending the results of computer processing to a permanent location.
- C) information that needs further computer activity to provide meaning to people.
- D) performing operations on the input data.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Reference: Output: Displaying Information

15) *CPU* is an abbreviation for _____ processing unit.

- A) calculation
- B) common
- C) complex
- D) central

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Reference: Processing: Transforming Data into Information

16) *NIC* is an abbreviation for which of the following terms?

- A) Network interface card
- B) Network integration card
- C) Network information card
- D) Network interface capability

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Reference: Communications: Moving Data Between Computers

17) A floppy disk drive is an example of:

- A) newly developed technology.
- B) legacy technology.
- C) standard technology.
- D) modified technology.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Reference: Storage: Holding Programs and Data for Future Use

18) A(n) _____ is a series of steps that results in the solution to a problem.

- A) algorithm
- B) pseudo-solution
- C) module
- D) object

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Reference: Processing: Transforming Data into Information

19) Typing a document into the computer is an example of:

- A) input.
- B) processing.
- C) output.
- D) storage.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Reference: The Information Processing Cycle in Action

20) _____ have the portability of a notebook but not the functionality.

- A) Laptops
- B) Netbooks
- C) Minibooks
- D) Tablets

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Reference: Computers for Individuals

21) The device that combines the capabilities of a handheld computer with mobile phone capabilities and Web access is known as a _____.

- A) mobile computer
- B) multiphone
- C) smartphone
- D) minicomputer

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Reference: Computers for Individuals

22) Which of the following computers would be used in a large corporation to complete huge processing needs, such as airline reservations?

- A) Minicomputer
- B) Mainframe
- C) Supercomputer
- D) Server

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Reference: Computers for Organizations

23) Spell checking a document is an example of the computer's ability to perform the _____ function.

- A) input
- B) processing
- C) output
- D) storage

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Reference: The Information Processing Cycle in Action

24) Users connect to networks on PCs called:

- A) requesters.
- B) clients.
- C) resources.
- D) remote users.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Reference: Computers for Organizations

25) A server is a computer that:

- A) is designed for individual use.
- B) makes programs and data available to people who are connected to a computer network.
- C) is ultrafast and designed to handle large processing jobs.
- D) plays a less important role in today's businesses.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Reference: Computers for Organizations

26) A client that accesses the server but does most of the processing on the data in its own system is called a(n):

- A) processing client.
- B) enhanced client.
- C) educated client.
- D) fat client.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Reference: Computers for Organizations

27) A _____ is a client that relies on the server for its processing ability.

- A) limited client
- B) thin client
- C) terminal client
- D) minimal client

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Reference: Computers for Organizations

28) A feeling of anxiety and incapacity experienced when people are presented with more information than they can handle is known as:

- A) digital anxiety.
- B) information overload.
- C) computerized stress syndrome.
- D) digital distress.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Reference: Advantages and Disadvantages of Using Computers

29) A _____ is a collection of Web pages designed to enable collaborative or community Web sites.

- A) Google Groups
- B) communal web
- C) Google Docs
- D) wiki

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Reference: Computers, Society, and You

30) Which of the following is a type of product that complements the human body's best posture and functionality?

- A) Ergocentric
- B) Natural
- C) Ergonomic
- D) Esoteric

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Reference: Become Comfortable with Hardware

31) The disparity in computer ownership and Internet access is known as the _____.

- A) disparity ratio
- B) non-computerized syndrome
- C) digital divide
- D) None of the above

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Reference: Computers for Organizations

32) Safety-critical systems have which of the following type of systems that kick in if the main computer goes down?

- A) Terminal
- B) Fail-safe
- C) Backup
- D) Active/passive standby

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Reference: Recognize the Risks of Using Flawed Software

33) The Business Software Alliance reports that reducing U.S. piracy by just 10 percent will have all of the following benefits EXCEPT:

- A) greater software usage.
- B) higher tax revenues.
- C) the creation of new jobs.
- D) an increase in economic growth.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Reference: Take Ethics Seriously

34) Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A) Most commercial computer programs average between two and four errors per 1,000 lines of code.
- B) Most commercial computer programs are free of programming errors.
- C) Most errors in programs cause serious miscalculations.
- D) Most errors cause programs to run slowly or perform needless tasks.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Reference: Recognize the Risks of Using Flawed Software

35) Which of the following requires computer access to individuals with disabilities?

- A) The Disabilities Act of 1985
- B) The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- C) The Digital Access Act of 1995
- D) The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Reference: Societal Impacts of Computer Use

36) The recent branch of philosophy that deals with computer-related moral dilemmas is called:

- A) moral beliefs.
- B) ergonomics.
- C) computer code of conduct.
- D) computer ethics.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Reference: Take Ethics Seriously

37) When an entire job category is made obsolete by advances in technology, it is called:

- A) technological replacement.
- B) structural unemployment.
- C) robotics.
- D) automation.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Reference: The Effect of Computers on Employment

38) Technology has contributed to globalization, which has led to:

- A) outsourcing.
- B) increased domestic employment.
- C) lower productivity.
- D) higher wages.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Reference: The Effect of Computers on Employment

39) The use of computers and computer programs to replace teachers and the time-place limitations of learning is called:

- A) e-education.
- B) e-learning.
- C) e-class.
- D) e-school.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Reference: Societal Impacts of Computer Use

40) _____ is a portable, wireless, paperback-sized e-book reading device that includes a text-to-speech function.

- A) Digital e-book
- B) Netbook
- C) Wiki
- D) Kindle 2

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Reference: Societal Impacts of Computer Use

41) The central processing unit is located within the system's case. The system case is also known as the system _____.

Answer: unit

Diff: 2

Reference: Processing: Transforming Data into Information

42) The programs that enable a computer to work properly are known as _____ software.

Answer: system

Diff: 1

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

43) Unorganized raw facts are known as _____.

Answer: data

Diff: 1

Reference: Input: Getting Data into the Computer

44) The most important type of memory in a computer is _____ access memory.

Answer: random

Diff: 2

Reference: Processing: Transforming Data into Information

45) Input, processing, output, and storage are collectively called the _____-processing cycle.

Answer: information

Diff: 1

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

46) The Palm series, Apple iPhone, HP iPAQ, and Blackberry Curve are examples of PDAs, which stands for personal _____ assistants.

Answer: digital

Diff: 3

Reference: Computers for Individuals

47) _____ software includes the programs that you can use to complete a specific task, such as creating a database.

Answer: Application

Diff: 1

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

48) A(n) _____ is a group of two or more computer systems that are connected.

Answer: network

Diff: 1

Reference: Communications: Moving Data Between Computers

49) Devices that enable computers to connect to a computer network are known as _____ devices.

Answer: communications

Diff: 2

Reference: Communications: Moving Data Between Computers

50) The writing on a tablet PC can be converted to standard text with _____ recognition software.

Answer: handwriting

Diff: 2

Reference: Computers for Individuals

51) Data may be input into a PDA using a stylus or _____.

Answer: keyboard

Diff: 2

Reference: Computers for Organizations

52) The type of memory that provides very fast access but is more expensive than other forms of storage is commonly known by the acronym _____.

Answer: RAM

Diff: 2

Reference: Advantages and Disadvantages of Using Computers

53) Handheld devices such as iPhones, which have many of the characteristics of a PDA, are also called _____.

Answer: smartphones

Diff: 2

Reference: Computers for Organizations

54) A network client, which relies on the server for its processing, is known as a _____ client.

Answer: thin

Diff: 2

Reference: Computers for Organizations

55) A _____, often used for collaboration, is a collection of Web pages designed to enable anyone with access to contribute or modify its content.

Answer: wiki

Diff: 1

Reference: Computers, Society, and You

56) The _____ divide is the disparity in computer ownership and Internet access.

Answer: digital

Diff: 2

Reference: Computers, Society, and You

57) Using computers and computer programs to replace specified time and place learning and teachers is called e-_____.

Answer: learning

Diff: 1

Reference: Societal Impacts of Computer Use

58) Information _____ refers to the anxiety people experience when presented with more information than they can reasonably handle.

Answer: overload

Diff: 2

Reference: Advantages and Disadvantages of Using Computers

59) Obsolete computer equipment, also called e-_____, shouldn't just be thrown into the trash.

Answer: waste

Diff: 2

Reference: Being a Responsible Computer User

60) A(n) _____ is a software defect or error.

Answer: bug

Diff: 1

Reference: Recognize the Risks of Using Flawed Software

61) If you borrowed software from a friend and installed it on your own computer, you engaged in digital _____.

Answer: piracy

Diff: 2

Reference: Take Ethics Seriously

62) _____ is the replacement of human workers by machines.

Answer: Automation

Diff: 1

Reference: The Effect of Computers on Employment

63) A hardware element of the system unit, which houses the electronic components used to connect a computer to a network, is known as a network interface card.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Reference: Communications: Moving Data Between Computers

64) The most important and well-recognized type of application software is the computer's operating system.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

65) Supercomputers are ultrafast systems that can process at a speed of over one petaflop-over one million billion calculations per second.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Reference: Computers for Organizations

66) A communication device is a software component that moves data into and out of a computer.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Reference: Communications: Moving Data Between Computers

67) Kindle 2 is a portable, wired, paperback-sized e-book device.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Reference: Societal Impacts of Computer Use

68) A wiki is a free Web-based word processor and spreadsheet that allows project members to share and edit documents online.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Reference: Computers, Society, and You

69) A free, real-time connection between two or more parties that uses a buddy list to identify the users a person wishes to connect with is known as instant messaging.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Reference: Computers, Society, and You

70) A typical computer has different types of memory.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Reference: Processing: Transforming Data into Information

71) A network is a group of two or more computers connected for the purpose of sharing resources.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Reference: Communications: Moving Data Between Computers

72) External NICs are always plugged into a chip on the motherboard.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Reference: Communications: Moving Data Between Computers

73) NICS can only be used with wireless networks.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Reference: Communications: Moving Data Between Computers

74) In some cases PDAs can run commercial application software such as payroll.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Reference: Computers for Organizations

75) The hard disk drive, CD drive, and DVD drive in a computer are usually removable.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Reference: Storage: Holding Programs and Data for Future Use

76) A fat client accesses the server but does most of the processing on the data in its own system.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Reference: Computers for Organizations

77) Outsourcing is the real and only reason for eliminating many jobs.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Reference: The Effect of Computers on Employment

78) The USB flash drive is considered legacy technology.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Reference: Processing: Transforming Data into Information

79) People who lose their jobs because of structural unemployment will eventually get them back.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Reference: The Effect of Computers on Employment

80) A series of steps that results in the solution to a problem is called an algorithm.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Reference: Processing: Transforming Data into Information

81) Secondary storage devices are only integrated in the computer system.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Reference: Processing: Transforming Data into Information

82) Hardware reliability and accuracy are two advantages of computers.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Reference: Advantages and Disadvantages of Using Computers

83) An OS is a malicious program that enters the computer without permission.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Reference: Staying Informed About Changing Technology

84) Prolonged keyboard use can cause carpal tunnel syndrome.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Reference: Become Comfortable with Hardware

85) Errors in programming code could cause a computer to become nonresponsive.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Reference: Recognize the Risks of Using Flawed Software

86) Reducing software piracy will have no effect on creating jobs.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Reference: Take Ethics Seriously

87) More than 100 million technology devices are recycled each year

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Reference: Being a Responsible Computer User

Match the following terms to their meanings:

- A) A machine that performs input, processing, output, and storage
- B) The programs that instruct a computer
- C) The programs on your computer that enable you to perform a specific task such as word processing
- D) Transforms data into information
- E) Programs, such as a disk cleanup tool, that enable the computer to function properly
- F) The physical components of the computer
- G) A series of instructions the computer needs to perform the basic operations in the information-processing cycle

88) Hardware

Diff: 1

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

89) Software

Diff: 1

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

90) Program

Diff: 1

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

91) Application software

Diff: 1

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

92) System software

Diff: 1

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

93) Computer

Diff: 1

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

94) Processing

Diff: 2

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

Answers: 88) F 89) B 90) G 91) C 92) E 93) A 94) D

Match the following terms to their meanings:

- A) Holds the central processing unit
- B) Instructions that tell the computer how to perform a task
- C) A free Web-based word processor and spreadsheet permitting member online sharing and editing
- D) Collection of related components designed to work together
- E) Accesses the server but does most of the processing on the data on its own
- F) Used to display the results of processing operations

95) Output device

Diff: 1

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

96) Program

Diff: 2

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

97) System unit

Diff: 2

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

98) Computer system

Diff: 2

Reference: Understanding the Computer: Basic Definitions

99) Fat client

Diff: 2

Reference: Computers for Organizations

100) Google Docs

Diff: 1

Reference: Computers, Society, and You

Answers: 95) F 96) B 97) A 98) D 99) E 100) C