***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