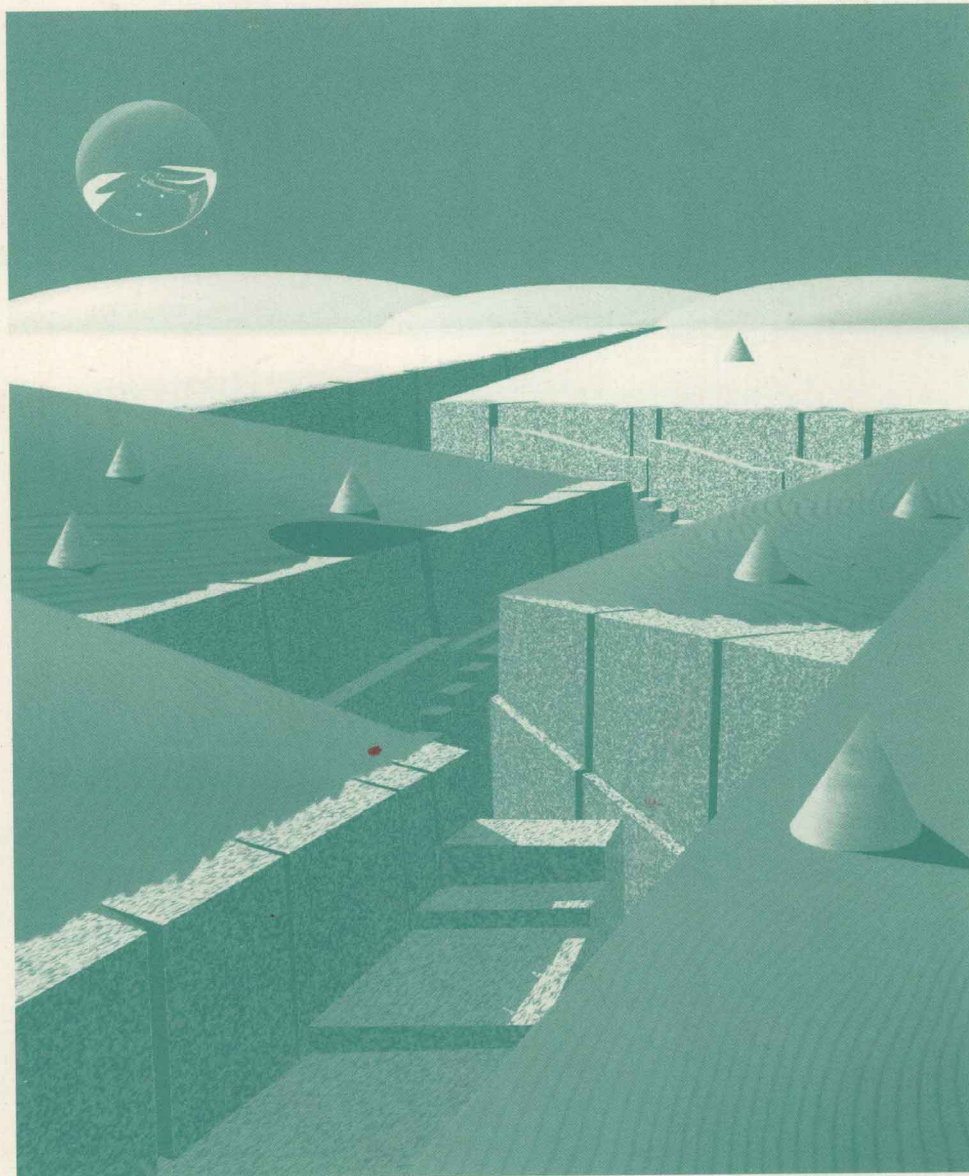


TEST BANK

To Accompany

COMPUTERS & INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Tools for an Information Age



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THIRD EDITION

Shelly Langman

Test Bank

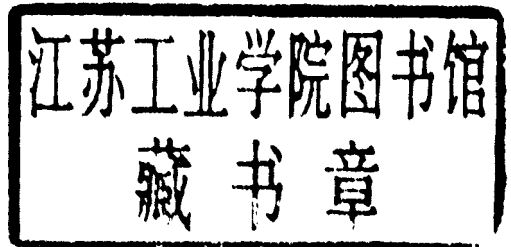
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Third Edition

Shelly Langman



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Preface

This Test Bank is written to accompany the third edition of *Computers and Information Systems: Tools for an Information Age*. The Test Bank contains over 1900 questions, consisting of approximately 500 Multiple Choice, 600 True/False, 350 Matching, 425 Fill-In-The-Blank, and 36 Essay questions.

Within each question format, the questions are presented in the same sequence used by the companion textbook. This allows the instructor to easily identify sections that should be emphasized or omitted.

The Answer Key for the Test Bank is incorporated within the Text Bank itself; the answer for each question is located to the left of the question. The page number locating the source of the question in the textbook is provided in square brackets between the answer and the question. When an answer spans more than one page, only the first page is identified.

The Annotated Instructor's Edition of the textbook provides cross references to the Test Bank. In every chapter of the Annotated Instructor's Edition, the Test Bank questions for each section are listed in the margin. If an instructor skips a section of a chapter, it is easy to see which Test Bank questions should be omitted.

Each chapter of this Test Bank includes far more questions than any instructor would use in a single test. This comprehensiveness allows the instructor to vary tests from term to term and to provide alternate forms of tests for different sections of a course, make-up exams, and so forth.

However, should an instructor want to prepare an exam by photocopying the Test Bank without change, the answers and page references can easily be hidden by covering the left side of the page with a sheet of paper while copying. If this approach is used, it is suggested that students use a separate answer sheet.

This Test Bank is also available in a computerized format for the IBM PC (and compatibles), IBM PS/2, and Apple Macintosh. Ask your Benjamin/Cummings representative for more information, or call toll-free 1-800-950-2665.

Shelly Langman

Contents

Chapter 1	Overview of a Computer System: Hardware, Software, and People	1
Chapter 2	The Central Processing Unit: The Brain of the Machine	12
Chapter 3	Input and Output: Data Given, Information Received	23
Chapter 4	Storage Devices and File Processing: Electronic Facts	35
Chapter 5	Communications: Linking Computers Worldwide	46
Chapter 6	Programming and Languages	58
Chapter 7	Operating Systems: The Hidden Software	69
Chapter 8	Systems Analysis and Design: Change and the Computer	81
Chapter 9	Word Processing & Desktop Publishing: The Most Popular Software on Personal Computers	93
Chapter 10	Spreadsheets: What if?	105
Chapter 11	Database Management Systems: Getting Data Together	116
Chapter 12	Computer Graphics	127
Chapter 13	Computers on the Job: How Workers Use Computers	140
Chapter 14	Management Information Systems: Managing Computer Resources	149
Chapter 15	Security, Privacy, and Ethics: Protecting Hardware, Software, and Data	161
Chapter 16	Modern Trends: Artificial Intelligence, Expert Systems, and Robotics	173
Appendix A	The Programming Process: Planning the Solution	181
Appendix B	History and Industry: The Continuing Story of the Computer Age	190

CHAPTER 1

Overview of a Computer System: Hardware, Software, and People

Answers MULTIPLE CHOICE

- c [24] 1. The equipment associated with a computer system is called:
a. the CPU c. hardware
b. console d. a network
- a [24] 2. Software that is put to use to solve particular problems is called _____ software.
a. applications c. practical
b. end-user d. operation
- b [24] 3. A computer programmer is a person who:
a. fixes the CPU c. trains users
b. writes programs d. all of these answers
- d [25] 4. The _____ is more formally known as the CPU:
a. disk drive c. console
b. memory d. processor
- a [27] 5. The electronic circuitry that temporarily stores the data and instructions is called:
a. memory c. disk drive
b. CPU d. keyboard
- c [27] 6. _____ devices store additional data and programs.
a. Memory c. Secondary storage
b. Processing d. Console
- c [27] 7. The data that you put into the computer system for processing is called:
a. Information c. Input
b. Instructions d. Programs
- a [27] 8. A _____ "echoes" what you type by displaying it on the screen in front of you.
a. keyboard c. wand reader
b. scanner d. mouse

- d [28] 9. A _____ is a device that is moved by hand over a flat surface.
a. keyboard c. wand reader
b. scanner d. mouse
- b [28] 10. Voice input systems are also called _____ systems.
a. speech identification c. speech input
b. speech recognition d. voice recognition
- c [28] 11. A _____ uses laser beams to "read" special letters, numbers, or symbols.
a. keyboard c. wand reader
b. scanner d. mouse
- b [28] 12. A _____ can be used to capture photos, art, and text for transfer into digital form.
a. keyboard c. wand reader
b. scanner d. mouse
- b [29] 13. A _____ includes an input device, an output device, and a connection to the main computer.
a. console c. disk drive
b. terminal d. peripheral
- a [29] 14. The _____ interprets and executes programs.
a. CPU c. primary storage
b. console d. disk pack
- c [29] 15. _____ is the raw material to be processed by a computer.
a. Information c. Data
b. Instructions d. Programs
- c [29] 16. The computer's memory is also known as:
a. information c. primary storage
b. CPU d. secondary storage
- b [29] 17. The _____ houses the CPU and memory.
a. storage unit c. computer unit
b. console d. disk pack

- b [30] 18. Machines that produce images on paper are called:
a. scanners c. disks
b. printers d. drives
- b [30] 19. A flat, oxide-coated disk on which data is recorded as magnetic spots is called a _____ disk.
a. magnetized c. carbonized
b. magnetic d. oxidized
- c [30] 20. Both 5¼- and 3½-inch diskettes are called _____ disks.
a. rigid c. floppy
b. fixed d. hard
- b [31] 21. Large computer systems often have hard disks contained in disk:
a. drives c. systems
b. packs d. packages
- b [35] 22. The mightiest and most expensive computers are known as:
a. mainframes c. maxicomputers
b. supercomputers d. superminicomputers
- a [35] 23. Minicomputers at the top of the size-price scale are called:
a. superminis c. workstations
b. maximinis d. mainframes
- d [37] 24. In a decentralized computer system, devices are usually connected to the computer by:
a. satellite c. controllers
b. programmers d. telephone lines
- c [41] 25. Which of the following is NOT one of the Big Five categories of applications software?
a. database management c. expert systems
b. graphics d. spreadsheets
- a [42] 26. The two key elements of desktop publishing are the special software and high-quality:
a. printers c. scanners
b. screens d. storage

- a [42] 27. The management of a collection of interrelated files is called _____ management:
a. database c. software
b. file d. information
- c [43] 28. _____ technology creates and manipulates sophisticated graphics representing complex numerical data.
a. desktop publishing c. visualization
b. spreadsheet d. imagining
- a [46] 29. The computer people who monitor the console, review procedures, and keep the equipment running are called:
a. computer operators c. data entry operators
b. computer programmers d. systems analysts
- d [46] 30. The computer people who plan and design entire computer systems are called:
a. librarians c. computer programmers
b. computer operators d. systems analysts

Answers TRUE/FALSE

- F [24] 1. Software is the most important component of a computer system.
- T [24] 2. Most packaged software is applications software.
- F [24] 3. A person who writes programs is called a computer operator.
- F [24] 4. People who purchase and use computer software are called librarians.
- T [25] 5. The processor is also known as the central processing unit.
- T [25] 6. Output devices show you the processed data.
- F [27] 7. Memory is often referred to as principal storage.
- T [27] 8. Input is the data that you put into the computer system for processing.
- F [28] 9. Pressing keys on a mouse lets you invoke commands.

- T [28] 10. A voice input system uses a microphone.
- T [28] 11. A bar code reader uses a laser beam.
- F [29] 12. A console includes an input device, an output device, and a connection to the main computer.
- F [29] 13. Primary storage is the computer's center of activity.
- T [29] 14. Raw material to be processed is called data.
- F [29] 15. Secondary storage holds data after it is input to the system and before it is processed.
- T [30] 16. Screens can vary in their forms of display.
- T [30] 17. Laser printers do not make physical contact with the paper.
- F [30] 18. Both 5¼- and 3½-inch diskettes are called fixed disks.
- T [30] 19. Hard disks usually offer more storage capacity than diskettes.
- T [31] 20. Disk data is read by disk drives.
- T [34] 21. In general the four elements of a computer system are input, processing, output, and storage.
- F [35] 22. MIPS stands for millions of inputs per second.
- T [35] 23. The next step down from mainframe computers are minicomputers.
- F [35] 24. Personal computers are also known as microminis.
- T [36] 25. Workstations are used by engineers, scientists, financial traders, and graphic designers.
- F [36] 26. Over the years the definitions of mainframe, minicomputer, and personal computer have become fixed.
- F [37] 27. More and more large computer systems are becoming centralized.

- F [37] 28. The process of exchanging data over communication facilities is known as processing.
- F [42] 29. The most widely used personal computer software is spreadsheet software.
- T [42] 30. The differences between word processing and desktop publishing have recently blurred.
- T [42] 31. Spreadsheet software automatically recalculates results when a number is changed.
- T [44] 32. Graphics software helps people compare data and spot trends more easily.
- F [44] 33. Visual technology creates and manipulates sophisticated graphics representing complex numerical data.
- F [46] 34. Computer programmers plan and design entire computer systems.
- T [46] 35. As a result of the end-user revolution, users have become less reliant on computer professionals.

Answers MATCHING – A

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| b [24] 1. hardware | a. houses the CPU and memory. |
| g [25] 2. computer | b. equipment |
| f [27] 3. primary storage | c. intended as special purpose computers |
| i [27] 4. mouse | d. 5¼ or 3½ inches |
| a [29] 5. console | e. workstations |
| d [30] 6. diskette | f. memory |
| j [35] 7. mainframes | g. accepts, processes, and stores data |
| c [35] 8. minicomputers | h. create and manipulate sophisticated graphics |
| e [36] 9. supermicros | i. pointing device |
| h [44] 10. visualization technology | j. large computers |

Answers MATCHING – B

- | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|---------------------|----|---|
| b | [24] | 1. | computer programmer | a. | chief information officer |
| j | [25] | 2. | CPU | b. | writes programs |
| i | [29] | 3. | data | c. | contains hard disks |
| e | [30] | 4. | output | d. | kept in one place |
| c | [30] | 5. | disk packs | e. | results produced by CPU |
| h | [35] | 6. | supercomputers | f. | store, update, report, and
manipulate data |
| d | [37] | 7. | centralized | g. | monitor console |
| f | [42] | 8. | database management | h. | mightiest computers |
| g | [46] | 9. | computer operators | i. | raw material |
| a | [46] | 10. | department manager | j. | executes instructions |

Answers**FILL-IN-THE-BLANK**

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|----|--|
| hardware | [24] | 1. | The computer and its associated equipment are known as _____. |
| applications | [24] | 2. | Instructions designed to solve a particular problem are known as packaged or _____ software. |
| programmer | [24] | 3. | A person who writes programs is called a computer _____. |
| input | [25] | 4. | _____ devices accept data in a form that the computer can use. |
| central processing unit | [25] | 5. | The _____ manipulates input data into information. |
| memory | [27] | 6. | _____ is connected with the CPU, and temporarily holds data and instructions. |
| keyboard | [27] | 7. | A(n) _____ "echoes" what you type by displaying it on the screen in front of you. |

pen-based	[28]	8. A(n) _____ system is designed to read your writing.
scanner	[28]	9. A(n) _____ can be used to capture photos, art, and text for transfer into digital form.
information	[29]	10. Processed data becomes _____.
screens	[30]	11. The most common output devices are _____ and printers.
hard disks	[30]	12. _____ hold more data than diskettes.
supercomputers	[35]	13. The mightiest and most expensive computers are called _____.
minicomputers	[35]	14. _____ were originally intended to be small and serve some special purpose.
centralized	[37]	15. A(n) _____ computer system does all processing in one location.
desktop publishing	[42]	16. _____ packages are usually better able to meet higher level publishing needs than word processors.
database management	[42]	17. _____ stores, updates, and manipulates data, and creates reports.
librarians	[46]	18. _____ catalog the processed disks and tapes, and keep them secure.
information officer	[46]	19. The department manager is often called the chief _____.

end-user

[46]

20. As a result of the _____ revolution, users have become less reliant on computer professionals.

ESSAY 1

Doug Cray is in charge of software purchasing for Software Stock, a chain of computer software stores. List and describe the five major categories of applications software Doug should provide his customers.

ESSAY 2

Michele Beaton is a freshman at a local college. Although Michele is interested in entering the computer field upon graduation, she does not know what type of jobs are available for computer professionals. List the different computer professions discussed in the chapter and describe the job responsibilities of each.

PAGESOLUTION TO ESSAY 1

41-44

Word processing/Desktop Publishing: used to create, edit, format, store, and print text and graphics.

Spreadsheets: used to organize business data.

Database management software: used to store, update, and manipulate data, and create reports.

Graphics: used to present information in a visual manner.

Communications: used to exchange data over communication facilities.

All of these software categories are appropriate for Juanita's home business.

PAGESOLUTION TO ESSAY 2

46

Data entry operators: prepare data for processing.

Computer operators: monitor the console, review procedures, and keep the equipment running.

Librarians: catalog the processed disks and tapes, and keep them secure.

Computer programmers: design, write, test, and implement programs.

Systems analysts: plan and design entire computer systems.

Chief information officer: understands the goals and operations of the entire organization.

CHAPTER 2

The Central Processing Unit: The Brain of the Machine

Answers MULTIPLE CHOICE

- a [52] 1. The controlling center of the computer is called:
a. CPU c. primary memory
b. ALU d. ROM
- d [52] 2. _____ holds data that is permanent or semi-permanent.
a. Control unit c. Primary storage
b. RAM d. Secondary storage
- c [53] 3. The _____ executes all arithmetic and logical operations.
a. controller unit c. ALU
b. RAM d. control unit
- c [54] 4. _____ operations compare numbers, letters, or special characters.
a. Arithmetic c. Logical
b. Rational d. Mathematical
- b [54] 5. Which of the following is not a relational operator?
a. < c. =
b. + d. <
- a [55] 6. A(n) _____ collects the result of computations.
a. accumulator c. storage register
b. address register d. memory register
- b [55] 7. A(n) _____ tells where a given instruction or piece of data is stored in memory.
a. accumulator c. storage register
b. address register d. memory register
- c [55] 8. A(n) _____ temporarily holds data taken from or about to be sent to memory.
a. accumulator c. storage register
b. address register d. memory register
- d [55] 9. Which of the following is NOT another name for memory?
a. primary memory c. internal storage
b. main storage d. principle storage