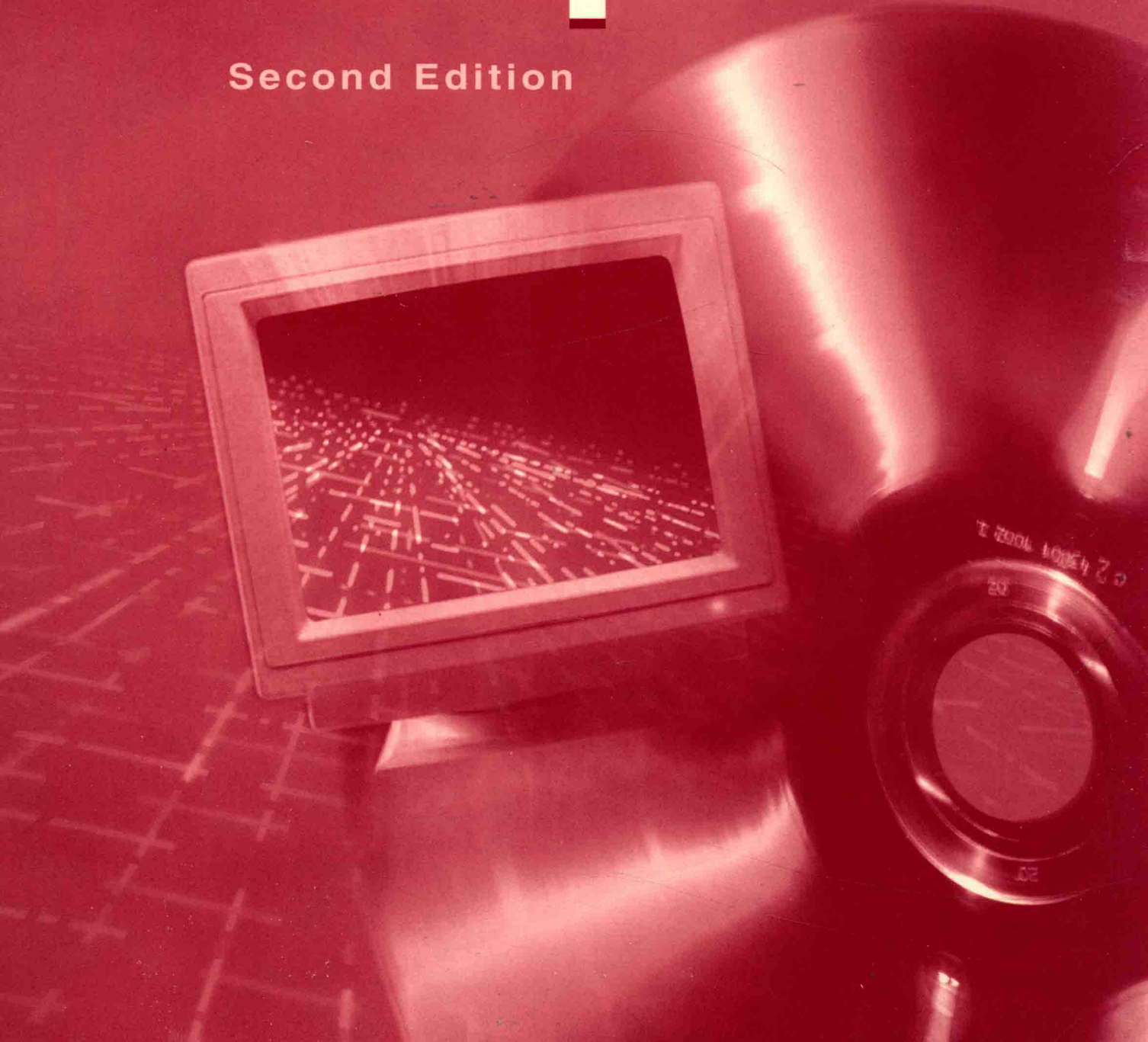
Test Bank

Peter Norton's Introduction to Computers

Second Edition



Testbank to Accompany

Peter Norton's

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Glencoe

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CHAPTER 1: THE AMAZING COMPUTER

TRUE/FALSE

1. Although computers have continued to shrink, their performance/cost ratio has remained quite high.
   ANSWER: T
   DIFFICULTY: 1
2. Today, more than ever, people interact with some technology that is computer-controlled or -driven.
   ANSWER: T
   DIFFICULTY: 1
3. One advantage of computer-aided education is that programs can prompt students for feedback and respond appropriately.
   ANSWER: T
   DIFFICULTY: 1
4. Unlike 30 years ago, scientists and businesspeople today can easily exchange ideas, data, and information via computer technology.
   ANSWER: T
   DIFFICULTY: 1
5. Computers cannot be implanted in the human body because the immune system rejects foreign objects.
   ANSWER: F
   DIFFICULTY: 2
6. Computers allow students to experience and find solutions to real-world problems without leaving the classroom.
   ANSWER: T
   DIFFICULTY: 1
7. Knowledge of CAD software is often a prerequisite for getting an engineering-related job.
   ANSWER: T
   DIFFICULTY: 2
8. Computer-aided manufacturing uses computers to design the product, order parts, and plan production.
   ANSWER: F
   DIFFICULTY: 2
9. Acquiring information by searching through large collections of data is now routine in the legal profession.
   ANSWER: T
   DIFFICULTY: 1
10. Automated fabrication uses computers to order the production of a product on the assembly line.
    ANSWER: F
    DIFFICULTY: 2
11. The first large-scale computer ever developed was used by NASA to track the trajectories of comets in our solar system.
    ANSWER: F
    DIFFICULTY: 2
12. Motion tracking is a technique used in computer animation.
    ANSWER: T
    DIFFICULTY: 2
13. Television sets contain small computers that can correct the color and brightness of an image.
    ANSWER: T
    DIFFICULTY: 2

14. Attorneys can use computers in the courtroom to quickly access information on a case.
ANSWER: T
DIFFICULTY: 2

15. The Internet is used to connect computers in an office environment so that many users can work concurrently on a project.
ANSWER: F
DIFFICULTY: 2

16. "Hardware" refers to computer programs that are difficult to learn.
ANSWER: F
DIFFICULTY: 1

17. A video clip is an example of a computer document.
ANSWER: T
DIFFICULTY: 2

18. The circuit board is plugged into the back of the computer to connect the computer to a phone line.
ANSWER: F
DIFFICULTY: 2

19. "CPU" stands for central processing unit.
ANSWER: T
DIFFICULTY: 1

20. "RAM" and "ROM" are two terms meaning the same thing.
ANSWER: F
DIFFICULTY: 2

21. Computer memory is measured in bytes.
ANSWER: T
DIFFICULTY: 1

22. A digital camera is an example of an input device.
ANSWER: T
DIFFICULTY: 2

23. Input measures the amount of power necessary to run the computer.
ANSWER: F
DIFFICULTY: 2

24. Monitors and printers are common output devices.
ANSWER: T
DIFFICULTY: 1

25. Most computer software is stored on the RAM disk on your computer.
ANSWER: F
DIFFICULTY: 1

26. The diameter of a floppy disk determines the amount of data that can be stored on it.
ANSWER: F
DIFFICULTY: 1

27. The operating system is only used to start the computer, and will turn itself off once the computer is up and running.
ANSWER: F
DIFFICULTY: 1

28. Windows 95 is an example of application software.
ANSWER: F
DIFFICULTY: 1

29. Communications software is used to create clearer, more precise documents than word processing software is capable of.
ANSWER: F
DIFFICULTY: 1

30. A personal desk assistant is capable of utilizing any of today's software packages to perform complex tasks.
ANSWER: F
DIFFICULTY: 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. When did computers begin to revolutionize the business world?
   a. mid-1940s
   b. mid-1960s
   c. early 1950s
   d. late 1970s
   ANSWER: B
   DIFFICULTY: 2

2. During the 1960s and 1970s, which system was an important standard in computer manufacturing?
   a. IBM System/360
   b. IBM PC XT
   c. DEC PDP-101
   d. ENIAC
   e. Burroughs B1955
   ANSWER: A
   DIFFICULTY: 2

3. Which of the following is not a task that can be performed by a computer?
   a. processing payroll checks
   b. updating accounts payable
   c. analyzing statistics
   d. running a microwave oven
   e. none of the above
   ANSWER: E
   DIFFICULTY: 1

4. Which of the following medical uses of computers is not possible?
   a. monitoring patients during surgery
   b. working inside the human body
   c. diagnosing illness
   d. producing 3-D images of the body
   e. none of the above
   ANSWER: E
   DIFFICULTY: 2

5. Software that allows designers to specify the type of material to be used for each part is known as:
   a. computer-aided engineering
   b. computer design system
   c. computer-aided design
   d. computer-aided manufacturing
   ANSWER: A
   DIFFICULTY: 3

6. Teachers are excited about the computer as an interactive learning tool because it can be used to:
   a. test for understanding
   b. teach
   c. reteach
   d. interact with a student
   e. all of the above
   ANSWER: E
   DIFFICULTY: 1

7. The acronym that describes the use of a computer in drafting and design is:
   a. CAE
   b. CRT
   c. CMS
   d. CAD
   ANSWER: D
   DIFFICULTY: 3

8. Manufacturing with computers and robotics is called:
   a. CAE
   b. CMS
   c. CAD
   d. CAM
   e. AMC
   ANSWER: D
   DIFFICULTY: 3

9. Designing the product, ordering parts, and planning production so that the computer coordinates the entire manufacturing process is referred to as:
   a. computer-aided design
   b. computer-integrated manufacturing
   c. computer-aided drafting
   d. computer-aided manufacturing
   e. none of the above
   ANSWER: B
   DIFFICULTY: 3

10. Huge collections of related data are often referred to as:
    a. databases
    b. file systems
    c. spreadsheets
    d. file banks
    ANSWER: A
    DIFFICULTY: 2

11. Law enforcement personnel are able to access information from a central database via radio transmission. The device they use is called:
    a. mobile data terminal
    b. modem
    c. data access cable
    d. TTY
    ANSWER: A
    DIFFICULTY: 1

12. Software can be defined as:
    a. programs
    b. electronic instructions that control the computer
    c. the operating system and applications
    d. all of the above
    ANSWER: D
    DIFFICULTY: 2

13. Which of the following is considered an input device on a computer system?
    a. CPU
    b. monitor
    c. printer
    d. mouse
    e. all of the above
    ANSWER: D
    DIFFICULTY: 1

14. What is the main difference between storage and memory?
    a. there is more room in storage than in memory
    b. storage retains its contents when the computer is turned off
    c. storage is less expensive than memory
    d. all of the above
    ANSWER: D
    DIFFICULTY: 3

15. The component that transfers information from a disk into memory and vice versa is called the:
    a. modem
    b. CPU
    c. read/write heads
    d. motherboard
    ANSWER: C
    DIFFICULTY: 1

16. Which of the following is not a storage device?
    a. CD-ROM drive
    b. tape drive
    c. optical drive
    d. removable hard drive
    e. none of the above
    ANSWER: E
    DIFFICULTY: 2

17. Supercomputers are used primarily to:
    a. process huge amounts of data
    b. carry with you when you travel
    c. perform several tasks in small business
    d. connect to the Internet
    ANSWER: A
    DIFFICULTY: 1

18. A keyboard and screen wired to a mainframe is known as a:
    a. processor
    b. terminal
    c. CPU
    d. PC
    ANSWER: B
    DIFFICULTY: 2

19. Which of the following is not the name of a major computer manufacturer?
    a. Apple
    b. IBM
    c. DEP
    d. Compaq
    e. Hewlett-Packard
    ANSWER: C
    DIFFICULTY: 1

20. Computer hardware consists of which of the following?
    a. processor
    b. input and output devices
    c. memory
    d. storage
    e. all of the above
    ANSWER: E
    DIFFICULTY: 1

21. What functions do communication devices typically perform?
    a. memory and storage
    b. insert and delete
    c. executing a program
    d. input and output
    ANSWER: D
    DIFFICULTY: 2

22. Personal computers (PCs) have also been called:
    a. minicomputers
    b. microcomputers
    c. supercomputers
    d. mainframes
    ANSWER: B
    DIFFICULTY: 2

23. Which of the following are examples of application software?
    a. word processors
    b. spreadsheet
    c. database
    d. multimedia
    e. all of the above
    ANSWER: E
    DIFFICULTY: 1

24. The term "digital" refers to:
    a. a type of keyboard
    b. the way data is stored in the computer
    c. a new kind of recording device
    d. the process of converting fractions into scientific notation
    ANSWER: B
    DIFFICULTY: 3

25. What type of software could be used to design a spaceship?
    a. CAE
    b. database
    c. CAD
    d. CIM
    e. spreadsheet
    ANSWER: C
    DIFFICULTY: 3

26. Which of the following tasks cannot be performed by use of the Internet?
    a. banking
    b. research
    c. shopping
    d. communicating with other users
    e. none of the above
    ANSWER: E
    DIFFICULTY: 2

27. Which government agency uses computer systems to track information about its citizens?
    a. IRS
    b. Social Security Administration
    c. Bureau of Census
    d. all of the above
    ANSWER: D
    DIFFICULTY: 1

28. How might a business best use database software?
    a. to write memos
    b. to track payroll taxes
    c. to store personnel data
    d. to communicate online
    ANSWER: C
    DIFFICULTY: 2

29. Which of the following tasks could best be performed using spreadsheet software?
    a. create a budget projection
    b. send e-mail to a coworker
    c. keep a wildlife census
    d. create an interactive presentation
    ANSWER: A
    DIFFICULTY: 2

30. What type of software would be used to create a sales slide show?
    a. spreadsheet
    b. charting
    c. presentation graphics
    d. none of the above
    ANSWER: C
    DIFFICULTY: 2

COMPLETION

1. As a result of the introduction of its _____, IBM became the commercial standard with which other computer manufacturers were compared.
   ANSWER: System 360
   DIFFICULTY: 2

2. In education, interactive _____ can teach, test, and reinforce student instruction.
   ANSWER: tutorials
   DIFFICULTY: 1

3. Designing objects with a computer is called _____.
   ANSWER: computer-aided design
   DIFFICULTY: 2

4. Manufacturing with computers and robotics is called _____.

   ANSWER: computer-aided manufacturing

   DIFFICULTY: 2

5. In _____, computers are used in the design process to order parts and plan production.

   ANSWER: computer-integrated manufacturing

   DIFFICULTY: 2

6. To help identify a person from traces of blood, skin, or hair, scientists use a technique called _____.

   ANSWER: DNA fingerprinting

   DIFFICULTY: 2

7. A company can store all pertinent information about its employees using _____ software.

   ANSWER: database

   DIFFICULTY: 2

8. Unlike television shows, _____ can prompt students for feedback and respond with new information.

   ANSWER: computer-aided education programs

   DIFFICULTY: 1

9. The _____, which counts people and surveys their life conditions, was the first civilian arm of the government to use computers on a large scale.

   ANSWER: Bureau of the Census

   DIFFICULTY: 2

10. Programs used to create and manipulate images are known as _____.

    ANSWER: graphics programs

    DIFFICULTY: 2

11. A(n) _____ is a software tool used to calculate numbers and evaluate financial models.

    ANSWER: spreadsheet

    DIFFICULTY: 1

12. _____ applications incorporate images, text, sound, computer animation, and video.

    ANSWER: multimedia

    DIFFICULTY: 1

13. To import numerical data from a spreadsheet and convert it to colorful graphs and charts, use _____ software.

    ANSWER: presentation

    DIFFICULTY: 2

14. Programs that can help you back up data, remove outdated files, or recover lost data are called _____.

    ANSWER: utilities

    DIFFICULTY: 1

15. A(n) _____ is a group of connected computers that can share software and data.

    ANSWER: network

    DIFFICULTY: 2

16. The _____ tells the computer how to interact with the user and how to use devices such as disk drives, keyboard, and monitor.

    ANSWER: operating system

    DIFFICULTY: 2

17. Monitors and printers are examples of _____ devices.

    ANSWER: output

    DIFFICULTY: 1

18. A(n) _____ serves to provide both input and output, sending messages and files over the phone lines.
ANSWER: modem
DIFFICULTY: 3

19. Floppy disks, hard drives, and CD-ROM drives are all examples of _____ devices.
ANSWER: storage
DIFFICULTY: 2

20. A(n) _____ device accepts data and instructions from the user.
ANSWER: input
DIFFICULTY: 1

21. The amount of memory required to store a single character is called a(n) _____.
ANSWER: byte
DIFFICULTY: 1

22. There are _____ bytes in one megabyte.
ANSWER: 1,000,000
DIFFICULTY: 1

23. The _____ is the circuit board to which the microprocessors are connected.
ANSWER: motherboard
DIFFICULTY: 3

24. Computer _____ transforms raw data into useful information.
ANSWER: processing
DIFFICULTY: 1

25. _____ is volatile, so that any data held there disappears when you turn off the computer.
ANSWER: RAM
DIFFICULTY: 2

26. The most common storage medium is a _____.
ANSWER: magnetic disk
DIFFICULTY: 3

27. CD-ROM drives are a type of _____ storage device.
ANSWER: optical
DIFFICULTY: 3

28. The CD-ROM drive is so named because you cannot _____ the information on the disk.
ANSWER: change
DIFFICULTY: 2

29. Microsoft Windows 95, Microsoft Windows NT, Macintosh OS, and MS-DOS are examples of _____.
ANSWER: operating systems
DIFFICULTY: 1

30. _____ programs are used by engineers and architects to create technical drawings.
ANSWER: CAD
DIFFICULTY: 2

MATCHING - Set 1

a. utility
b. spreadsheet
c. IBM/System 360
d. PDA
e. DEC's PDP-11
f. automated fabrication
g. CAD
h. CAM
i. processing
j. MIDI

1. _____ First standard in computers
   ANSWER: C
   DIFFICULTY: 2
2. _____ An early minicomputer
   ANSWER: E
   DIFFICULTY: 2
3. _____ Transforms raw data into useful information
   ANSWER: I
   DIFFICULTY: 1
4. _____ Software for draftspeople
   ANSWER: G
   DIFFICULTY: 1
5. _____ Manufacturing with robots and computers
   ANSWER: H
   DIFFICULTY: 2
6. _____ A type of application package used to analyze numbers
   ANSWER: B
   DIFFICULTY: 1
7. _____ A type of application package used to back up data
   ANSWER: A
   DIFFICULTY: 1
8. _____ Small, less powerful computer used for special applications
   ANSWER: D
   DIFFICULTY: 2
9. _____ Enables designers to quickly redesign or customize a product
   ANSWER: F
   DIFFICULTY: 2
10. _____ A commonly used music interface
    ANSWER: J
    DIFFICULTY: 1

MATCHING - Set 2

a. input
b. output
c. memory
d. RAM
e. storage
f. word processing
g. presentation
h. network
i. communications
j. supercomputer

11. _____ RAM
    ANSWER: C
    DIFFICULTY: 1
12. _____ Software used to transfer data between computers
    ANSWER: I
    DIFFICULTY: 2
13. _____ Capable of processing huge amounts of data quickly
    ANSWER: J
    DIFFICULTY: 1
14. _____ Device that produces printouts
    ANSWER: B
    DIFFICULTY: 1
15. _____ Volatile
    ANSWER: D
    DIFFICULTY: 2
16. _____ Connects multiple computers
    ANSWER: H
    DIFFICULTY: 2

17. _____ Software used to create memos and letters
ANSWER: F
DIFFICULTY: 1

18. _____ Device used to save files
ANSWER: E
DIFFICULTY: 2

19. _____ Devices such as the mouse or keyboard
ANSWER: A
DIFFICULTY: 1

20. _____ Graphics software used by salespeople
ANSWER: G
DIFFICULTY: 1

MATCHING - Set 3

a. digital
b. disk drive
c. gigabyte
d. motherboard
e. operating system
f. I/O
g. notebook
h. read/write heads
i. terminal
j. modem

21. _____ Hardware device used to transfer data between computers
ANSWER: J
DIFFICULTY: 2

22. _____ Windows 95
ANSWER: E
DIFFICULTY: 1

23. _____ Monitor and keyboard connected to a mainframe
ANSWER: I
DIFFICULTY: 2

24. _____ Form in which data is stored in the computer
ANSWER: A
DIFFICULTY: 1

25. _____ Component to which microprocessors are attached
ANSWER: D
DIFFICULTY: 2

26. _____ Float above and below the disk near its surface
ANSWER: H
DIFFICULTY: 1

27. _____ Small portable computer
ANSWER: G
DIFFICULTY: 1

28. _____ Device that holds a disk
ANSWER: B
DIFFICULTY: 1

29. _____ Common measurement of storage space
ANSWER: C
DIFFICULTY: 1

30. _____ The monitor and keyboard perform this function
ANSWER: F
DIFFICULTY: 1

SHORT ANSWER

1. Name the four essential parts of a computer system.

   ANSWER: Hardware. Software. Data. The user.

   DIFFICULTY: 1

2. How might a NASA scientist use a computer?

   ANSWER: To develop and test theories. Collect and verify data. Simulate events and exchange information with other scientists.

   DIFFICULTY: 1

3. Describe three instances in which you encounter computers in the normal course of a day.

   ANSWER: Operating televisions, VCRs, microwaves, and other appliances in the home. Banking via ATM. Paying at gas pumps, and scanning and totaling at supermarkets.

   DIFFICULTY: 1

4. List three uses for computers in the workplace.

   ANSWER: Track financial and personnel records. Write letters and reports. Create visual and audio presentations. Monitor the environment. Conduct atmospheric tests. Teach new skills.

   DIFFICULTY: 1

5. What is the difference between computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) and computer-integrated manufacturing (CIM)?

   ANSWER: CAM is the use of computers and robotics to produce a product. CIM is used in the design process to order parts and plan production.

   DIFFICULTY: 3

6. What type of software would be most useful to an accountant, and how might it be used?

   ANSWER: An accountant needs a spreadsheet program to calculate numbers, perform financial analyses, and produce informative charts and graphs.

   DIFFICULTY: 2

7. What are the advantages of computer-aided education?

   ANSWER: Perform multiple repetitions. Allow the student to work independently. Quickly analyze performance and suggest repeat exercises. Track the student's skill over time.

   DIFFICULTY: 1

8. Explain the statement, "Computers are so fundamental to modern society that, without them, our economy would grind to halt."

   ANSWER: Computers affect nearly every area of our lives, including banking, using a bar-code scanner at the supermarket, operating a microwave, and purchasing concert tickets.

   DIFFICULTY: 1

9. What are the three main differences between storage and memory?

   ANSWER: There is more room in storage than in memory, memory is volatile while storage is nonvolatile, and storage is less expensive than memory.

   DIFFICULTY: 3

10. What is the primary unit of measurement for storage and memory? Name two other common units of measurement.

    ANSWER: Storage and memory are both measured in bytes, although amounts are commonly reported as kilobytes, megabytes, or gigabytes.

    DIFFICULTY: 2

11. How does the method of recording data differ between a hard drive and a CD-ROM drive?

    ANSWER: Data is written magnetically to a hard disk drive, and optically to a CD-ROM drive.

    DIFFICULTY: 2

12. What is the purpose of the ROM chip? How does it differ from the RAM chip?

    ANSWER: ROM stands for read-only memory, and is used to store permanent instructions that start up the computer. The RAM chip temporarily stores data while the computer is running; its data is lost when the computer is turned off.

    DIFFICULTY: 3

13. What does an operating system do?

    ANSWER: An operating system tells the computer how to interact with the user and how to operate devices connected to the computer, such as the monitor, keyboard, and printer.

    DIFFICULTY: 2

14. Describe the process of automated fabrication and give an example of its use.

    ANSWER: Automated fabrication is the process that enables designers to quickly customize a product to a customer's specifications. Levi Strauss & Co. uses this process to custom-fit jeans. Other companies may produce personalized stationery, labels, furniture, car parts, and so on.

    DIFFICULTY: 2

15. What was the first large-scale computer developed for the U.S. Army, and what was it used for?

    ANSWER: ENIAC, built in 1946, was developed for the U.S. Army and used to compute artillery-shell trajectories for different distances and weather conditions.

    DIFFICULTY: 2

16. Name four common types of application software that may be used by a small business, and describe their function.

    ANSWER: Spreadsheet software to track financial records. Word processing software to write correspondence. Communications software to connect to customers and other businesses. Presentation software to create sales presentations. Graphics programs to design stationery. Utilities to back up data and clean up old files. Database management software to track personnel records.

    DIFFICULTY: 1

17. Distinguish between hardware and software, and give two examples of each.

    ANSWER: Hardware consists of interconnected electronic devices that control everything a computer does, such as the monitor, keyboard, CPU, printers, modem, and mouse. Software is a set of electronic instructions that tell the hardware what to do, and includes the operating system, word processing, database, spreadsheet, and graphics programs.

    DIFFICULTY: 2

18. How are each of the following stored in the computer: letters, numbers, sound, images?

    ANSWER: All data is stored in the computer digitally.

    DIFFICULTY: 2

19. What is the motherboard?

    ANSWER: The principal circuit board inside the computer to which all the microprocessors are connected.

    DIFFICULTY: 1

20. What are the four categories of hardware components?

    ANSWER: Processors. Memory. Input/output devices. Storage devices.

    DIFFICULTY: 1

21. Why is the touch screen considered both an input and output device?

    ANSWER: The touch screen not only displays data as a typical monitor does, but data is also read into the computer by touching buttons on the screen.

    DIFFICULTY: 2

22. What is the difference between system software and application software?

    ANSWER: System software tells the computer how to use its own components. Application software tells the computer how to perform a specific task.

    DIFFICULTY: 2

23. What type of computer system uses terminals instead of microcomputers and why?

    ANSWER: A mainframe system uses terminals because the users need to be connected to the primary processing and storage areas of the large computer and do not need the individual applications typically found on a microcomputer.

    DIFFICULTY: 2

24. What is the advantage of using a laptop computer?

    ANSWER: Laptop computers have adequate processing and storage capabilities, yet are portable enough for travel.

    DIFFICULTY: 1

25. What factors determine the type of computer system you need to purchase?

    ANSWER: Space available to keep a computer. Portability of the computer. Type and amount of data to be processed. Amount and types of software required. Hardware needed to perform each task. Costs of all the necessary components.

    DIFFICULTY: 1

26. How is it possible that today's microcomputers can perform the same tasks as the supercomputers of the 1960s?

    ANSWER: Advances in technology have reduced chip size and allowed increases in speed and processing power, resulting in increasingly smaller computers capable of doing more complex tasks.

    DIFFICULTY: 1

27. Name three ways that computers are used in modern medicine.

    ANSWER: Various bodily functions can be monitored both externally and internally by computer. Small computers can be implanted in the human body to perform or assist normal functions. Physicians use computers to catalogue and track a patient's health history, conduct research, confer with other physicians, and test treatment options.

    DIFFICULTY: 1