Please do not make any marks on the Questionnaire: Mark only one letter of your choice for the answers on the scantron sheet provided.

1. Computer \_a\_\_\_ entails having the knowledge and understanding of computers and their uses.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | literacy | c. | Legitimacy |
| b. | intimacy | d. | Infancy |

2. The case of the system unit, sometimes called the \_\_b\_\_, is made of metal or plastic and protects the internal electronic components from damage.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | form factor | c. | Motherboard |
| b. | chassis | d. | Chip |

3. On \_\_a\_\_, the electronic components and most storage devices are part of the system unit and other devices, such as the keyboard, mouse, and monitor, normally occupy space outside the system unit.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | desktop personal computers | c. | mobile devices |
| b. | notebook computers | d. | all of the above |

4. A(n) \_\_d\_\_ circuit, which is etched on a computer chip, contains many microscopic pathways capable of carrying electrical current.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | indexed | c. | Calibrated |
| b. | systematized | d. | Integrated |

.

5. The \_\_b\_\_ board is the main circuit board of the system unit.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | control | c. | Master |
| b. | system | d. | Index |

6. A computer \_\_c\_\_ is a small piece of semi-conducting material, usually silicon, on which integrated circuits are etched.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | plug | c. | Chip |
| b. | port | d. | Roster |

7. A file is \_b\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | an on-screen work area that has a graphical user interface |
| b. | a named collection of stored data, instructions, or information |
| c. | an instruction that causes a program to perform a specific action |
| d. | a horizontal space that contains a window’s title |

8. When you click Paint in the Accessories list, Windows loads the Paint program instructions from the computer’s hard disk into \_\_b\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | storage | c. | Dialog |
| b. | memory | d. | command space |

9. A(n) \_\_d\_\_ contains a list of commands from which a user makes selections.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | dialog box | c. | window |
| b. | icon | d. | menu |

10. A \_\_c\_\_ is an instruction that causes a program to perform a specific action.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | dialog box | c. | command |
| b. | window | d. | title bar |

11. The top of a window has a(n) \_\_b\_\_, which is a horizontal space that contains the window’s name.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | view bar | c. | frame name |
| b. | title bar | d. | dialog box |

12. \_\_c\_\_ software assists people in becoming more effective and efficient while performing their daily business activities.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Commercial | c. | Business |
| b. | Marketing | d. | Advocacy |

13. When using spreadsheet software, the rows and columns collectively are called a(n) \_\_d\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | workbook | c. | workload |
| b. | workspace | d. | Worksheet |

14. A(n) \_b\_\_\_ performs calculations on the data in a worksheet and displays the resulting value in a cell.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | index | c. | function |
| b. | formula | d. | Ratio |

15. \_\_d\_\_ enables users to write and print checks, track checking account activity, and update and reconcile balances on demand.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Legal software | c. | Entertainment software |
| b. | Reference software | d. | Accounting software |

16. \_\_c\_\_ software provides a means for sharing, distributing, and searching through documents by converting them into a format that can be viewed by any user.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Tax preparation | c. | Document management |
| b. | Business | d. | Accounting |

17. \_\_d\_\_ is the delivery of education at one location while the learning takes place at other locations.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Extended training (ET) | c. | Remote teaching (RT) |
| b. | Faraway schooling (FS) | d. | Distance learning (DL) |

18. \_\_d\_\_ is the delivery of education via some electronic method such as the Internet, networks, or optical discs.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Distance learning | c. | Web-based learning |
| b. | Dynamic Help | d. | E-learning |

19. The power \_\_b\_\_ is the component of the system unit that converts the wall outlet AC power into the DC power a computer requires.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | surge | c. | spotter |
| b. | supply | d. | Changer |

20. The USB (universal serial bus) and FireWire bus are \_d\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the most common and slowest expansion buses |
| b. | buses designed to improve the speed with which 3-D graphics and video transmit |
| c. | high-speed expansion buses that connect higher speed devices |
| d. | buses that eliminate the need to install cards in expansion slots |

21. The Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) is \_\_b\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the most common and slowest expansion bus |
| b. | a bus designed to improve the speed with which 3-D graphics and video transmit |
| c. | a high-speed expansion bus that connects higher speed devices |
| d. | a bus that eliminates the need to install cards into expansion slots |

22. The wider the bus, the \_\_d\_\_ the transfer of data.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | greater the number of transfer steps required and the slower |
| b. | greater the number of transfer steps required and the faster |
| c. | fewer the number of transfer steps required and the slower |
| d. | fewer the number of transfer steps required and the faster |

23. \_\_d\_\_ size is the number of bits the processor can interpret and execute at a given time.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Bus | c. | Data |
| b. | Byte | d. | Word |

24. The size of a bus, called the bus \_b\_\_\_, determines the number of bits that the computer can transmit at one time.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | diameter | c. | circumference |
| b. | width | d. | Interpolation |

25. Within the circuitry of a computer, each channel along which bits transfer, called a(n) \_\_c\_\_, allows the various devices both inside and attached to the system unit to communicate with each other.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | charter | c. | bus |
| b. | gender changer | d. | Word |

26. For a wireless device to transmit signals to a computer via infrared light waves, both the computer and the device must have a(n) \_\_a\_\_ port.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | IrDa | c. | USB |
| b. | FireWire | d. | either b or c |

27. A SCSI port is \_\_b\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | similar to a USB port in that it can connect multiple types of devices that require faster data transmission speeds |
| b. | a special high-speed parallel port that allows users to attach peripherals such as disk drives and printers |
| c. | a special type of serial port that connects the system unit to a musical instrument |
| d. | an alternative to IrDA that uses radio waves to transmit data between two devices |

28. \_\_a\_\_ is a type of nonvolatile memory that can be erased electronically and reprogrammed, similar to EEPROM.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Flash memory | c. | firmware |
| b. | L1 cache | d. | microcode |

29. ROM chips called \_\_c\_\_ contain permanently written data, instructions, or information that is recorded when the chip is manufactured.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | L1 cache | c. | firmware |
| b. | Flash memory | d. | microcode |

30. A \_\_b\_\_ has pins on opposite sides of the circuit board that connect together to form one set of contacts.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | DIMM (dual inline memory module) | c. | RIMM (Rambus inline memory module) |
| b. | SIMM (single inline memory module) | d. | CIMM (Cantus inline memory module) |

31. \_\_d\_\_ technology uses a continuous flow of fluid(s), such as water and glycol, in a process that transfers the heated fluid away from the processor.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Memory | c. | Fluid infusion |
| b. | Dynamic heat transfer | d. | Liquid cooling |

32. A bit\_\_\_\_\_a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Is ⅛ of a byte b. Is equal to a character

c. Is short for bi-system digit d. Is the largest piece of data the computer can process

33. Parallel processing is a method that uses\_\_\_\_\_\_c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. A single processor to execute a single program

b. Processor cooling through a heat sink.

c. A method by dividing a problem into portions for processing

1. A small clock to complete processing

34. RAM:b

1. Is Read only memory
2. Is used as storage after each machine cycle
3. Is part of the Control Unit
4. Is loaded on to the computer when you boot up

35. High-performance personal computers today may use a processor in the Intel \_\_a\_\_ family.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Core | c. | Xeon |
| b. | Celeron | d. | Itanium |

36. \_\_a\_\_ are two of the more widely accessed Internet services.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | The World Wide Web and e-mail | c. | Mailing lists and chat rooms |
| b. | FTP and message boards | d. | Instant messaging and VoIP |

37. The Internet has its roots in \_\_a\_\_, a network that became functional in 1969, linking scientific and academic researchers across the United States.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | ARPANET | c. | LISTSERV |
| b. | NSFnet | d. | MPEG |

38. Which of the following is NOT true of a Wi-Fi network? b

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Many home users set them up. |
| b. | A Wi-Fi's Internet service can be dial-up access. |
| c. | Wi-Fi networks send signals to a communications device that is connected to a high-speed Internet service. |
| d. | A Wi-Fi's Internet service can be DSL or cable. |

39. The components of a domain name are separated by \_\_d\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | spaces | c. | commas |
| b. | apostrophes | d. | periods |

40. The \_\_b\_\_ consists of a worldwide collection of electronic documents.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | blogworld | c. | Internet |
| b. | Web | d. | both B and C |

41. A computer \_\_c\_\_ is a small piece of semi-conducting material, usually silicon, on which integrated circuits are etched.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | plug | c. | chip |
| b. | port | d. | roster |

42. A(n) \_\_a\_\_, which is contained on an integrated circuit, can act as an electronic switch that opens or closes the circuit for electrical charges.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | transistor | c. | capacitor |
| b. | switcher | d. | resistor |

43. The \_\_c\_\_ interprets and carries out the basic instructions that operate a computer.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | control unit | c. | CPU |
| b. | binary device | d. | compressor |

44. The \_\_c\_\_ is the component of the processor that performs arithmetic, comparison, and other operations.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | machine unit | c. | ALU |
| b. | control unit | d. | CPU |

45. Together, the four basic operations or a processor (fetching, decoding, executing, and storing) comprise a(n) \_\_b\_\_ cycle.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | baseline | c. | registration |
| b. | machine | d. | pipeline |

46. With \_\_c\_\_, the processor begins fetching a second instruction before it completes the machine cycle for the first instruction.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | clocking | c. | pipelining |
| b. | multi-core processing | d. | recatching |

47. A processor contains small high-speed storage locations, called \_\_d\_\_, that temporarily hold data and instructions.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | indices | c. | capacitors |
| b. | switchers | d. | registers |

48. Each tick of the system clock equates to a \_\_d\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | clock shot | c. | clock rhythm |
| b. | clock spring | d. | clock cycle |

49. One gigahertz (GHz) equals one \_\_c\_\_ ticks of the system clock per second.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | thousand | c. | billion |
| b. | million | d. | trillion |

50. The faster the clock speed, the more \_\_d\_\_ the processor can execute per second.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | registers | c. | arguments |
| b. | functions | d. | instructions |