# CPU & Memory Tutorial 1

# SECTION A

1. What does the resolution of a computer screen determine?

a. size

b. number of pixels

c. number of colors

2. In late 2011, Intel launched a laptop category with this marketing name to drive sales of lightweight computers.

a. netbooks

b. superbooks

c. ultra books

3. This kind of display technology is found in almost all laptop screens.

a. LCD

b. LED

c. CRT

4. Some low-end and ultraportable laptops use these kinds of graphics to save battery life and keep prices down.

a. Nvidia graphics

b. integrated graphics

c. dedicated graphics

5. ULV computer processors power lightweight laptops like ultra-books. What does ULV stand for?

a. Ultra Low Voltage

b. Ultra Limit Velocity

c. Unilarteral Limiting Voltage

6. If you want to play games on a laptop, this component is more important than any other.

a. CPU

b. GPU

c. RAM

7. Some lightweight and premium laptops are trading out hard drives for this kind of storage.

a. cloud drives

b. solid state drives

c. Blu-ray drives

8. Computers with these kinds of batteries are sometimes a bit bulkier, but replacing hardware is very convenient.

a. lithium polymer

b. integrated

c. removable

9. These kinds of keyboards have become standard in the laptop industry, but the travel distance and feel of the keys can still vary between models.

a. Mechanical

b. dvorak

c. chiclet

10. This computer component is a smart choice for an upgrade -- it affects performance across all kinds of applications.

a. RAM

b. screen size

c. GPU

11. This external port is a must for outputting video from a laptop to an HDTV.

a. HDMI

b. VGA

c. USB

12. This speedy port is slowly replacing USB 2.0 ports in laptops released in 2011 and beyond.

a. Thunderbolt

b. Firewire

c. USB 3.0

13. Many business laptops use these as a security feature, but they only offer limited protection against computer savvy thieves.

a. locks

b. fingerprint scanners.

c. passwords

14. While not all laptops adhere to these sizes, these are the three screen measurements most commonly used by laptops.

a. 11 inch (28 centimeter), 14 inch (36 centimeter) and 16 inch (41 centimeter)

b. 13 inch (33 centimeter), 15 inch (38 centimeter) and 17 inch (43 centimeter)

c. 9 inch (23 centimeter), 15 inch (38 centimeter) and 19 inch (48 centimeter)

15. Some laptop makers are switching to this kind of design to make their laptops sturdier and more attractive.

a. unibodies

b. airbrushed plastic

c. stainless steel

16. AMD introduced APUs in 2011, and they've replaced CPUs and GPUs in some laptops.

What does APU stand for?

a. Accelerated Processing Unit

b. Accelerated Performance Upgrade

c. Actual Processing Unit

17. Some ultraportable laptops are dropping this port in favor of WiFi Internet access.

a. VGA

b. USB

c. Ethernet

18. When buying a laptop for travel, this quality can be a huge factor in how often you actually use your system.

a. weight

b. price

c. speed

19. Tend to work late into the night? This luxury laptop feature might be up your alley.

a. TruBright Displays

b. backlit keyboards

c. external monitors

20. What kind of computer memory is both static and nonvolatile?

a. RAM

b. ROM

c. Cache memory

# SECTION B

1. Which part is the "brain" of the computer?

a. Monitor

b. RAM

c. CPU

d. ROM

2. What is the permanent memory built into your computer called?

a. RAM

b. CPU

c. ROM

d. CD-ROM

3. Approximately how many bytes make one Megabyte?

a. One Thousand

b. Ten Thousand

c. One Hundred

d. One Million

4. The capacity of your hard drive is measured in

a. MHz

b. Mbps

c. Gigabytes

d. 52X

5. Which of the following is not an input device?

a. Keyboard

b. Joystick

c. Microphone

d. Monitor

6. Which of the following is not an output device?

a. Monitor

b. Keyboard

c. Printer

d. Speakers

7. Which device allows your computer to talk to other computers over a telephone line as well as access the internet?

a. RAM

b. CD-ROM drive

c. Hard Drive

d. Modem

8. How much information can a CD (Compact Disk) usually store?

a. 1.4 Mb

b. 150 Mb

c. 10 Mb

d. 650 Mb

9. Which of the following is an operating system you would be using on the computer?

a. Andros

b. Netscape

c. Microsoft Windows

d. Unixs

10. BIOS stands for Basic Input/Output System

a. True

b. False

11. Which of these is a not a computer manufacturer?

a. IBM

b. Apple

c. Sun

d. Microsoft

12. What does RAM stand for?

a. Remote Authorization Mechanism

b. Random Access Memory

c. Readily Accessed Mailer

d. Random Authorization Mechanism

13. DOS stands for

a. Dual Operating System

b. Disk Operating System

c. Dual Organized System

d. Disk Organized System

14. Physical components that make up your computer are known as:

a. Hardware

b. Software

c. Operating Systems

d. Web Browsers

15. Which of the following companies is famous for manufacturing computer processors?

a. Sony

b. Intel

c. Macromedia

d. Corel

# Section C

1. Identify and briefly explain the purpose of FIVE (5) special purpose registers.

2. Identify THREE (3) types of technologies used in non-volatile memory devices.

3. Identify and briefly explain THREE (3) ways buses may be categorized.

4. Identify and Explain FOUR (4) types of signal a bus may carry.