Computer Applications - Study Guide: Chapter 1 Test

History of Computers

1. The first computer was invented in the <u>1940s.</u>

2. The first generally recognized computer was the <u>ENIAC.</u>

3. Moore's Law has been a <u>great predictor of computer power for over 40 years.</u>

4. The <u>Exascale</u> <u>supercomputer</u> was approved for development in the United States.

Hardware Platforms

5. The processing speed of a supercomputer is measured in <u>FLOPS</u> or <u>TFLOPS.</u>

6. The processing speed of a mainframe computer is measured in <u>MIPS</u> or <u>MSU.</u>

7. A <u>laptop</u> includes a small computer with an integrated flip-up monitor, smaller keyboard, and integrated mouse system.

8. A <u>microcomputer</u> is the type of computer most people have at home. Examples include laptops, desktops, tablets, smartphones, and gaming consoles.

9. A <u>hardware platform</u> is a combination of components put together to form an effective system. Examples include desktops, laptops, tablets, and smartphones.

Input and Output Devices

10. <u>Peripherals</u> are input and output devices that connect externally to the computer.

11. Common examples of output peripheral devices include a <u>printer, monitor, speakers, headphones,</u> and <u>projector.</u>

12. Common examples of input peripheral devices include a <u>keyboard, mouse, microphone, scanner,</u> and <u>webcam.</u>

13. A <u>game controller</u> is a peripheral that can bring the game console experience to a desktop computer.

Peripheral Connections and Troubleshooting

14. <u>Device drivers</u> are small pieces of software that communicate between devices and the computer.

15. In the 1990s, the <u>USB plug</u> replaced nearly all pin-type connectors.

16. Troubleshooting a non-working peripheral device includes checking the connection plugs, checking the device driver, and making sure the device is turned on.

17. Modern <u>wireless connections</u> eliminate the need for cords when using peripherals.

Internal Components

18. A keyboard is a digital device because its keys have <u>only </u>two possible states: <u>"on"</u> or <u>"off."</u>

19. An <u>integrated circuit</u> is a collection of transistors and other components in a single package.

20. A <u>motherboard </u>is the hardware component that joins together other internal components inside the case.

21. Random Access Memory <u>(RAM) </u>holds the running <u>programs </u>and active data on a computer.

22. The <u>hard drive</u> is the largest storage device on a computer.