(Paper) BANK CLERK COMPUTER GENERAL AWARENESS SOLVED PAPER

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1. Which of the following is NOT a necessary characteristic of computer fluency?
A. Understanding the capabilities and limitations of computers
B. Being able to write computer programs
C. Becoming comfortable with the use of computers
D. Understanding the legal, ethical, and societal implications of computing
Answer: B

2. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, approximately _____ % of American workers used computers on the job as of 2001.
A. 20
B. 40
C. 50
D. 70
Answer: C

3. Retail employees typically use _____ terminals to process sales transactions.
A. sales processing
B. transaction point
C. automatic teller
D. point of sale
Answer: D

4. The process of _____ involves automated study of consumer buying patterns in order to support marketing, inventory replenishment, and pricing decisions.
A. transaction processing
B. data mining
C. simulation
D. information processing
Answer: B

5. The engineering discipline that involves construction of molecularly-sized computing devices is called:
A. nanotechnology.
B. molecular processing.
C. silicon grafting.
D. nanoscience.
Answer: A

6. The prefix that stands for "billionth" is:
A. giga.
B. tera.
C. nano.
D. peta.
Answer: C

7. A small biomedical device currently on the market that can be implanted underneath the skin for identification purposes is called the:
A. Identitron.
B. Verichip.
C. Digicard.
D. Nanoguard.
Answer: B

8. The four main functions of a computer are:
A. input, processing, output, and storage.
B. learning, thinking, intelligence, and virtuosity.
C. data, information, bits, and bytes.
D. hardware, software, modeling, and operations.
Answer: A

9. The primary purpose of a computer is to process _____ and convert it into information.
A. electricity
B. data
C. raw material
D. a bit
Answer: B

10. Bit refers to a:
A. computer language.
B. CPU instruction.
C. 0 or 1 value.
D. digital representation of an alphabetic character.
Answer: C

11. There are _____ bits in a byte.
A. two
B. four
C. six
D. eight
Answer: D

12. In computer language, each letter, number, and an array of special characters consists of:
A. 8 kilobytes.
B. 8 bytes.
C. a bit.
D. 8 bits.
Answer: D

13. Which of the following is the correct sequence of smallest to largest unit of storage size?
A. megabyte ? terabyte ? gigabyte ? kilobyte ? petabyte
B. kilobyte ? megabyte ? gigabyte ? terabyte ? petabyte
C. kilobyte ? megabyte ? gigabyte ? petabyte ? terabyte
D. kilobyte ? megabyte ? petabyte ? terabyte ? gigabyte
Answer: B

14. The prefix kilo refers to approximately:
A. one thousand.

B. one million.
C. one hundred.
D. one billion.
Answer: A

15. Computers work in:
A. machine linguistics.
B. binary language.
C. HTML code.
D. bit language.
Answer: B

16. The metal or plastic case that houses the physical components of a computer together is called the:
A. central processing unit.
B. storage device.
C. motherboard.
D. system unit.
Answer: D

17. The "brains" of the computer which executes the instructions, is called the:
A. CPU.
B. RAM.
C. motherboard.
D. system unit.
Answer: A

18. Instructions and data that are about to be processed by the CPU are located in:
A. a CD-ROM.
B. RAM.
C. the hard disk.
D. the motherboard.
Answer: B

19. The circuitry that includes the CPU and memory chips is located on the:
A. system unit.
B. operating system.
C. motherboard.
D. computer platform.
Answer: C

20. All of the following are considered to be storage devices EXCEPT a:
A. floppy disk.
B. CPU.
C. CD.
D. hard disk drive.
Answer: B

21. What is the correct association between a hardware component and a computer function?
A. Monitor ? input
B. Mouse ? input

C. CPU ? storage
D. Hard disk ? processing
Answer: B

22. The main difference between application and system software is that:
A. application software is composed of program instructions but system software is not.
B. application software is stored in memory whereas system software is only in the CPU.
C. system software is unnecessary whereas application software must be present on the computer.
D. system software manages hardware whereas application software performs user tasks.
Answer: D

23. A document created in a word processing program or a budget created in a spreadsheet are both examples of documents created in:
A. application software.
B. system software.
C. an operating system.
D. a Windows platform.
Answer: A

24. Which of the following is an example of system software?
A. Word processor
B. Operating system
C. Management information system
D. Spreadsheet
Answer: B

25. The term that refers to computers that provide resources to other computers in a network is:
A. server.
B. mainframe.
C. platform.
D. resource provider.
Answer: A

26. If a large business is going to use a single computer to execute many programs for hundreds (possibly thousands) of users at the same time, performing relatively simple operations and transactions, the type of computer will probably be a(n):
A. supercomputer.
B. PC.
C. mainframe.
D. ISP.
Answer: C

27. A scientific institution performing intensive mathematical operations for a complex model that requires extremely powerful computing capabilities will most likely

use a(n):
A. supercomputer.
B. PC.
C. mainframe.
D. ISP.
Answer: A

**28. The standard computer keyboard is configured using the
_____ layout.**
A. Dvorak
B. QWERTY
C. control
D. dot-matrix
Answer: B

**29. The most commonly used keys in the Dvorak keyboard
layout are located in the:**
A. far right area of the keyboard.
B. top row.
C. middle row.
D. function key area.
Answer: C

**30. On computers using Microsoft Windows XP, holding the
Windows key down and pressing the letter E will:**
A. start Windows Explorer.
B. display the Start menu.
C. execute Microsoft Windows.
D. run Windows Help.
Answer: A

**31. The insert, caps lock, and num lock keys are all
examples of _____ keys.**
A. control
B. function
C. toggle
D. shortcut
Answer: C

**32. The copy, cut, and paste features use keyboard
shortcuts with the _____ key and a keyboard letter.**
A. Shift
B. Windows
C. Alt
D. Ctrl
Answer: D

**33. RF keyboards differ from infrared keyboards in that
they:**
A. must be closer to the computer.
B. are connected to the computer via the USB port.
C. do not need to be pointed at the computer.
D. are used primarily on laptops or PDAs.
Answer: C

34. The traditional mouse requires a mouse pad to provide friction for its:
A. touchpad.
B. tracker.
C. optical sensor.
D. rollerball.
Answer: D

35. The standard input device for a PDA is a:
A. stylus.
B. touch pad.
C. keyboard.
D. trackball mouse.
Answer: A

36. The flicker effect of a cathode ray tube is controlled by its:
A. resolution.
B. refresh rate.
C. dot pitch.
D. data transfer rate.
Answer: B

37. A monitor with high dot pitch will have:
A. a relatively large number of pixels.
B. a high number of possible colors in its display.
C. wide gaps between pixels.
D. relatively fast recharging of the pixels' illumination.
Answer: C : CRT Monitors Difficulty: Hard

38. The larger the number of pixels of a computer monitor, the higher its:
A. resolution.
B. refresh rate.
C. dot pitch.
D. data transfer rate.
Answer: A

39. The maximum complete electron scans of current CRT monitors is _____ times per second.
A. 25
B. 50
C. 75
D. 100
Answer: C

40. Electron beam scanning is a characteristic of:
A. laser printers.
B. flat panel monitors.
C. cathode ray tubes.
D. liquid crystal display.
Answer: C

41. The type of output device that utilizes a fluorescent panel for generating light waves is a(n):

A. CRT monitor.
B. inkjet printer.
C. laser printer.
D. LCD monitor.
Answer: D

42. The main advantage of active matrix over passive matrix technology is that active matrix panels:
A. have higher screen resolution.
B. can selectively recharge individual pixels.
C. cost less than passive matrix panels.
D. require less power consumption than passive matrix panels.
Answer: B

43. The following are all advantages of LCD over CRT monitors EXCEPT:
A. wider viewing area relative to size of the monitor.
B. less likely to cause eyestrain.
C. more friendly to the environment.
D. wider viewing angle.
Answer: D

44. The fastest and quietest type of printer is a(n):
A. dot-matrix printer.
B. inkjet printer.
C. laser printer.
D. plotter.
Answer: C

45. The type of large printer that can most accurately produce images requiring precise, continuous lines is a(n):
A. plotter.
B. inkjet printer.
C. laser printer.
D. dot-matrix printer.
Answer: A

46. Which of the following printers is characterized by melting wax-based ink onto ordinary paper?
A. Dot-matrix
B. Inkjet
C. Laser
D. Thermal
Answer: D

47. A laser printer works by:
A. removing static electrical charge from a metal drum.
B. utilizing drop-on-demand technology.
C. striking the paper with hammer-like keys.
D. a process called direct-thermal printing.
Answer: A

48. The principle advantage of adding memory to a printer is to increase:
A. resolution.

B. print speed.
C. number of colors in output.
D. dpi.
Answer: B

49. The resolution of a printer is measured in terms of:
A. pixel density.
B. dot pitch.
C. hertz.
D. dpi.
Answer: D

50. The box that contains the central electronic components of a computer as well as its power source and main storage devices is called the:
A. CPU.
B. motherboard.
C. system unit.
D. module.
Answer: C