Chapter 01

Introduction to Information Technology: The Future Now

**Multiple Choice Questions**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | "Information technology" refers to any technology that deals with information in which ways?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | production |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | manipulation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | storage |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | communication/dissemination |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | E. | all of these | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2. | Which of the following devices is a programmable, multiuse machine that converts raw facts and figures into information we can use?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | modem |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | computer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | smartphone |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | router | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a general term used to describe any technology that helps to produce, manipulate, store, communicate, and/or disseminate information.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Information technology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Systems analysis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Computer technology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Telecommunications technology | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. | The technology that consists of electromagnetic devices and systems for communicating over any distance is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | information technology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | the Internet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | computer technology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | communications technology | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5. | Which of the following is NOT a form of communications technology?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | radio |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | telephone |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | books |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Internet | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. | A communications system connecting two or more computers is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | modem |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | information system |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | IT system |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | network | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 7. | Which of the following is the name given to online education programs?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | remote classes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | i-classes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | distance learning |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | online correspondence courses | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 8. | An avatar is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | electronic puppet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | robotic advice giver |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | computer depiction of a human |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | None of these | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 9. | Medical care delivered via telecommunications is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | e-medicine |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | remote medicine |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | tech medicine |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | telemedicine | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 10. | Something that is created, simulated, or carried on by means of a computer or computer network is said to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | cybernetic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | robotic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | virtual |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | electromechanical | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. | Which of the following is NOT considered a part of cyberspace?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Internet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | blogs |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | printers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | conference calls | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 12. | What term was coined to apply to the comparative study of automatic control systems, such as the brain/nervous system and mechanical-electrical communications systems?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | information technology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | multimedia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | cyberspace |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | cybernetics | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13. | This aspect of cyberspace is called "the mother of all networks":      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Internet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | email network |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | cybernetics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | communications network | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 14. | What interconnected system of computers all over the world supports specially formatted documents in multimedia form?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Internet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | World Wide Web |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | email network |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | cyberspace | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 15. | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a worldwide computer network that connects hundreds of thousands of smaller networks.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | web |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | cyberspace |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Internet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | supercomputer | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. | Transferring data from a remote computer to one's own computer is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | serving |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | uploading |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | copying |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | downloading | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 17. | Among the payoffs of being tech smart is/are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | you will know how to make better buying decisions |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | you will be able to fix ordinary computer problems |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | you will know how to use the Internet more effectively |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | All of these | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 18. | Being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means knowing what computers can do and what they can't, knowing how they can benefit you and how they can harm you, knowing when you can solve computer problems and when you have to call for help.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | integrated |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | self-aware |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | tech smart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | cognizant | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 19. | There are five basic computer sizes, generally classified according to their processing power. Which of these is NOT a computer size designation?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | workstation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | server |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | robot |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | microcontroller | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 20. | High-capacity computers with thousands of processors that can perform more than several quadrillion calculations per second are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | desktop computers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | supercomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | laptops |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | workstations | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. | Processing data from the U.S. Census requires what type of computer?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | supercomputer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | minicomputer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | microcomputer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | workstation | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 22. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ uses molecule-size structures to create tiny machines for holding data or performing tasks.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Nanotechnology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Cybernetics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Molecular physics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Microtechnology | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 23. | Slower than a supercomputer, but still able to process millions of instructions per second, these computers are often access by means of a terminal and are sometimes called "midsize" computers.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | workstations |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | microcomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | netbooks |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | mainframe computers | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 24. | Users access mainframes by means of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which has a display screen and a keyboard.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | client |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | server |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | terminal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | local area network | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 25. | Expensive, powerful computers generally used for complex scientific, mathematical, and engineering calculations and for computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | desktop computers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | supercomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | microcomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | workstations | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26. | These computers offer advanced graphics capabilities often used to create three-dimensional effects for movies:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | laptops |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | mainframes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | workstations |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | supercomputers | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 27. | Computers costing $500 to $5,000 that can fit next to a desk, on a desk, or be carried around are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | workstations |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | mainframes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | minicomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | personal computers (microcomputers) | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 28. | A system that connects a group of desktop microcomputers and other devices such as printers in an office or a building is called (a/an) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | local area network |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | client |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Internet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | World Wide Web | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 29. | Tower PCs are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whose case or main housing often sits on the floor, with the keyboard and mouse on top of the desk.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | minicomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | nanocomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | microcomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | supercomputers | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 30. | Also called laptop computers, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are lightweight, portable computers with built-in monitors, keyboards, hard disk drives, batteries, and AC adapters.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | desktop computers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | microcomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | notebook computers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | workstations | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computers are wireless, portable, mobile devices with touch screens and often with smartphone capabilities.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Workstation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Mini- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Tablet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Desktop | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 32. | Tiny, specialized microprocessors installed in "smart" appliances and automobiles are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | microcomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | microcontrollers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | mobile Internet devices |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | personal digital assistants | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 33. | Embedded computers are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | microcomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | microcontrollers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | nanocomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | supercomputers | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 34. | A central computer that holds collections of data and programs for connecting or supplying services to PCs, workstations, and other devices is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | client |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | master |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | slave |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | server | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 35. | Devices such as PCs and workstations that are connected to a server are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | clients |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | masters |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | slaves |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | servers | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. | The raw facts and figures that are processed into information are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | output |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | statistics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | data |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | software | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 37. | Data that has been summarized or otherwise manipulated for use in decision making is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | code |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | information |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | input |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | software | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 38. | The instructions that tell a computer how to perform a task are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | software |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | hardware |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | tasks |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | input | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 39. | When a user enters monthly bills into a family finance computer program, these amounts are considered to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | information |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | memory |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | input data |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | output data | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 40. | The computer circuitry that temporarily holds data waiting to be processed is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | primary storage |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | secondary storage |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | CPU |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | motherboard | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | The results of a computer's processing are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | data |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | input |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | memory |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | output | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 42. | Which of the following is NOT an output device?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | speaker |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | printer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | keyboard |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | monitor | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 43. | When a user prints a report for class, the report would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | input |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | data |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | output |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | software | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 44. | An input device that converts letters, numbers, and other characters into electrical signals readable by a processor is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | keyboard |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | mouse |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | printer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | speaker | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 45. | An input device that is used to manipulate objects viewed on the computer display screen is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | keyboard |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | mouse |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | printer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | speaker | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46. | This is a tiny piece of silicon that contains millions of miniature electronic circuits.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | memory chip |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | processor chip |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | motherboard |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | system board | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 47. | The area of a computer where data is held before processing and information is held after processing is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before it is passed to an output or storage device.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | memory chip |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | processor chip |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | motherboard |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | system cabinet | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 48. | Which hard drive can store more data?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 200 megabytes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 2 gigabytes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | 2 terabytes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 200 gigabytes | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 49. | A device that sends and receives data over telephone lines, or wirelessly, to and from computers and other devices is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | printer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | smartphone |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | modem |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | memory chip | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 50. | Software that helps a computer perform essential operating tasks and enables other software to run is called (a/an) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | application software |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | system software |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | device driver |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | modem | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. | Software that enables users to perform specific tasks—solve problems, perform work, or entertain themselves—is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | application software |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | system software |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | device driver |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | operating system | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 52. | The ability to link computers to one another by communication lines providing online information access and the sharing of peripheral devices is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | interactivity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | connectivity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | convergence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | personalization | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 53. | Which of the following is NOT an application of connectivity?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | doing research on the Internet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | editing a term paper |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | shopping online |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | sending and receiving email | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 54. | The two-way communication through which a user can respond to information received and modify what the computer is doing is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | interactivity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | connectivity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | convergence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | personalization | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 55. | Technology that presents information in more than one medium in a single integrated communication is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | interactivity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | connectivity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | multimedia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | personalization | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 56. | Instead of storing data and software on your own computer, you can store them on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | hard disk |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | DVD drive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | cloud |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | modem | |

**True / False Questions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 57. | A smartphone is a cellphone with built-in applications, multimedia capability, and Internet access.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 58. | Information technology is a general term that describes any technology that helps people to create documents.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 59. | A computer is a programmable, multiuse machine that accepts data and processes it into information.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 60. | The purpose of a computer is to speed up problem solving and increase productivity.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 61. | A computer converts information into data by processing or manipulating it.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 62. | The term "infotech" refers to technology that merges computing with high-speed communications.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 63. | Personal computers are a part of information technology.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 64. | A network is a communications system consisting of only two computers.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 65. | The term "online" means using a computer or other information device, connected through a network, to access information and services from another computer or information device.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 66. | Email stands for express mail.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 67. | Computer techniques have been used to develop human-like characters called "avatars."    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 68. | Robots are basically used only in ongoing research projects.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 69. | It is against the law for state and local governments in the United States to have websites.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 70. | Posting a résumé online for prospective employers to view is attractive owing to its low (or zero) cost and wide reach.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 71. | Users must use a personal computer to connect to the Internet.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 72. | Cyberspace does not include websites and wireless phone calls.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 73. | Cyberspace is another name for the Internet.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 74. | Automatic teller machines and conference calls are included in cyberspace.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 75. | Member-based services such as Facebook are not part of cyberspace.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 76. | The Internet is a worldwide network connecting many smaller networks.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 77. | The Internet is the largest network of computers.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 78. | The Internet connects smaller networks that link educational, commercial, nonprofit, and military entities, and individuals.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 79. | The heart of the Information Age is the cellphone.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 80. | The Internet is the multimedia part of the World Wide Web.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 81. | The web supports only a text medium.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 82. | The term "multimedia" refers to technology that presents information in just one medium; either as text, or picture, or sound.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 83. | The process of copying software programs from a remote device to your system's hard disk is called installation.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 84. | Computers can be used only to perform calculations.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 85. | Computers that are typically priced from $1 million to more than $350 million and are capable of performing more than several trillion calculations per second are called "mainframes."    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 86. | Supercomputers are the world's most expensive and fastest computers.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 87. | The Titan Computer is a type of mainframe.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 88. | The term "nano" means one-billionth.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 89. | Mainframe computers cost anywhere from $5,000 to $5 million and are capable of performing millions of instructions for large organizations.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 90. | A user can access a mainframe by means of a terminal, which can process data by itself.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 91. | The terms "personal computer" and "microcomputer" are interchangeable.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 92. | Desktop PCs, tower PCs, laptops, and tablets are all examples of microcomputers.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 93. | Microcomputers are expensive, powerful computers generally used for complex scientific, mathematical, and engineering calculations and for computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 94. | A bank is likely to buy a microcomputer to process customer deposits.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 95. | Someone working on special effects to be used in a movie might use a workstation.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 96. | Lightweight, portable computers with built-in monitors, keyboards, hard disk drives, batteries, and AC adapters are called notebook, or laptop, computers.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 97. | "Netbook" is another name for a notebook or laptop computer.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 98. | Microcontrollers are also known as notebook computers.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 99. | A notebook computer is a good choice for someone who travels often.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 100. | The air bag sensor in your car contains a microcontroller.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 101. | The main advantages of a notebook computer over a desktop computer are portability and compactness.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 102. | A programmable microwave oven would utilize a microcomputer.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 103. | A client is a central computer that holds collections of data and programs for connecting PCs and other devices to a network.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 104. | A server is a central computer that holds collections of data and programs for connecting PCs and other devices on a network.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 105. | A client connects, usually by special cable, a group of desktop PCs and other devices such as printers in an office or a building.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 106. | The word "server" describes a size of computer and not the way in which it is used.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 107. | Servers can store files, transmit email, and provide printing stations.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 108. | Data consists of the raw facts and figures that are processed into information.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 109. | Software consists of all the machinery and equipment in a computer system.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 110. | A computer system accepts information and processes it into data.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 111. | Processing is the manipulation that a computer does to transform data into information.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 112. | When the user enters monthly bills into a family finance computer program, the amounts are considered input.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 113. | To save a term paper for later editing, the user will save it in primary storage.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 114. | The main difference between primary and secondary storage is the amount of information that each holds.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 115. | Secondary storage is the computer circuitry that temporarily holds data waiting to be processed.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 116. | A keyboard is an input pointing device that is used to manipulate objects viewed on the computer display screen.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 117. | The box that houses the processor chip, the memory chips, and the motherboard is sometimes called the system unit.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 118. | A computer system's capabilities can be upgraded by plugging in new circuit cards on the motherboard's expansion slots.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 119. | A DVD is a storage device that stores billions of characters of data on a nonremovable disk platter.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 120. | A DVD drive is a storage device that uses laser technology to read data from optical disks.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 121. | A printer is an example of a peripheral device.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 122. | A peripheral device is any component that expands a computer's input, storage, or output capabilities.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 123. | To install a new sound card in the system unit, the user will need an expansion slot.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 124. | Printers, scanners, and keyboards are all examples of peripheral devices.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 125. | System software helps a computer perform essential operating tasks and enables the application software to run.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 126. | The primary difference between application software and system software is the purpose for which the software is used.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 127. | Since the early days of computing, computers have developed in three directions: miniaturization, speed, and affordability.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 128. | Because processors today are so much more powerful than they were 15 years ago, they are more expensive.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 129. | "Interactivity" describes the combination of several industries through various devices that exchange data in the format used by computers.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 130. | "Cloud computing" refers to wireless networking configurations.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 131. | "Big Data" refers to data so enormous that it cannot be processed using conventional methods.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 132. | Algorithms are software programs used to develop machines that act like human beings.    True    False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 133. | "Ethics" is defined as a set of moral values or principles that govern the conduct of an individual or a group.    True    False |

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 134. | Phones that allow the user to make voice calls and surf the Internet are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 135. | A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a programmable, multiuse machine that accepts data and processes it into useful information.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 136. | The term "information technology," or "infotech," refers to the combination of computer and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ technologies.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 137. | The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means using a computer or other information device, connected through a network, to access information and services from another computer or information device.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 138. | A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a communications system connecting two or more computers.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 139. | Online education is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 140. | Electronic messages transmitted over a computer network are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 141. | Computer depictions of humans are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 142. | Medical care delivered via telecommunications is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 143. | The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means something that is created, simulated, or carried on by means of a computer or a computer network but that also seems to be real.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 144. | The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was coined by William Gibson in his novel "Neuromancer" to describe a futuristic computer network into which users plug their brains.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 145. | The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ encompasses not only the online world and the Internet but also the entire wired and wireless world of communications.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 146. | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a worldwide network that connects hundreds of thousands of smaller networks.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 147. | The word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to technology that presents information in more than one medium, such as text, still images, moving images, and sound.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 148. | Transferring data from a remote computer on the Internet to your own computer is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 149. | Computers come in a variety of shapes and sizes that can be classified according to their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 150. | High-capacity computers that can perform several quadrillion calculations per second are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 151. | The Titan is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 152. | The network that connects, usually by special cables, a group of desktop PCs and other devices such as printers in an office or a building is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 153. | A bank is likely to buy a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computer to process customer deposits.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 154. | Special effects in movies can be best created using a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 155. | A computer whose main housing or case rests on a desk is known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ PC.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 156. | Laptop computers are also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computers.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 157. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ processors are so small, they can be placed in almost any device or appliance.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 158. | The tiny, specialized microprocessors installed in "smart" appliances and automobiles are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or embedded computers.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 159. | A central computer that holds collections of data and programs for connecting PCs, workstations, and other devices is known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 160. | Devices such as PCs and workstations that are connected to a server are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 161. | When a computer is used to type and store a term paper, it has converted data into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 162. | The raw facts and figures that are processed into information are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 163. | All the machinery and equipment in a computer system are collectively known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 164. | The electronic instructions that tell a computer how to perform a task are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or programs.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 165. | Primary storage, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is the computer circuitry that temporarily holds data waiting to be processed.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 166. | The area in the computer where data is held permanently is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ storage.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 167. | The input device that converts letters, numbers, and other characters into electrical signals readable by the processor is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 168. | The input device that is used to directly manipulate objects viewed on the computer display screen is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 169. | The main circuit board in a computer is called the system board, or the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 170. | Additional circuit boards can be plugged into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slots on the motherboard.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 171. | 1 character of data = 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of data.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 172. | The storage device that stores billions of characters of data on a nonremovable disk platter is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drive.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 173. | A printer, sound card, and monitor are all examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ devices.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 174. | A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ converts the processor's output information into a video signal that can be sent through a cable to the monitor.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 175. | A computer's sound-generating capabilities are enhanced by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which allows sound to be output through speakers.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 176. | A standard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a device that sends and receives data over telephone lines to and from computers.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 177. | Windows 7 is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ software.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 178. | Specific tasks, such as solving problems, can be done with the help of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ software.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 179. | Microsoft Word is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ software.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 180. | Since their invention, computers have developed in three directions—miniaturization, speed, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 181. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to two-way communication between a computer and a user.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 182. | When you store your data and/or programs on an Internet server, you are storing them in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 183. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is data that is so large and complex that it cannot be processed using conventional methods.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 184. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are steps for solving problems.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 185. | A set of moral values or principles that govern the conduct of an individual or a group is defined as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Essay Questions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 186. | Define "information technology." |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 187. | Define "computer." |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 188. | What does the term "online" mean? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 189. | What is a network? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 190. | Name at least 6 ways to be a successful online student. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 191. | What does the term "virtual" mean? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 192. | Define "cyberspace." |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 193. | What is the difference between the Internet and the World Wide Web? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 194. | What is the difference between downloading and uploading? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 195. | Give three reasons why it's a good idea to be tech smart. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 196. | What type of computer is best suited for weather forecasting, and why? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 197. | What is a local area network? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 198. | What type of computer is best suited for a businessperson who travels frequently? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 199. | What is the difference between data and information? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 200. | What are the five basic operations of a computer? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 201. | What is the main difference between primary storage and secondary storage? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 202. | What is the relationship between a byte and a gigabyte? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 203. | Define "peripheral device." |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 204. | What kind of software category do Windows 7, Unix, and Linux belong to? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 205. | Today, how is new software generally supplied? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 206. | What is "the cloud"? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 207. | Define "artificial intelligence." |

Chapter 01 Introduction to Information Technology: The Future Now Answer Key

**Multiple Choice Questions**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. *(p. 3)* | "Information technology" refers to any technology that deals with information in which ways?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | production |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | manipulation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | storage |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | communication/dissemination |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **E.** | all of these |   Information technology involves any or all of these functions as applied to information. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2. *(p. 4)* | Which of the following devices is a programmable, multiuse machine that converts raw facts and figures into information we can use?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | modem |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | computer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | smartphone |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | router |   The computer processes data—raw facts and figures—into information we can use, such as summaries, totals, or reports. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. *(p. 4)* | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a general term used to describe any technology that helps to produce, manipulate, store, communicate, and/or disseminate information.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | Information technology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Systems analysis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Computer technology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Telecommunications technology |   When computer and communications technologies are combined, the result is information technology. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. *(p. 4)* | The technology that consists of electromagnetic devices and systems for communicating over any distance is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | information technology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | the Internet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | computer technology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | communications technology |   Principal examples of communications technology are telephone, radio, satellite, broadcast television, cable TV, and the Internet. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5. *(p. 4)* | Which of the following is NOT a form of communications technology?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | radio |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | telephone |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | books |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Internet |   The principal examples of communications technology include telephone, radio, satellite, broadcast television, cable TV, and the Internet. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. *(p. 4)* | A communications system connecting two or more computers is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | modem |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | information system |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | IT system |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | network |   The Internet is the largest network. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 7. *(p. 5)* | Which of the following is the name given to online education programs?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | remote classes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | i-classes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | distance learning |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | online correspondence courses |   Distance learning, or online learning, is the name given to online education programs. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 8. *(p. 6)* | An avatar is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | electronic puppet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | robotic advice giver |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | computer depiction of a human |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | None of these |   Avatars are often found in online video games and company training programs. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 9. *(p. 6)* | Medical care delivered via telecommunications is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | e-medicine |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | remote medicine |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | tech medicine |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | telemedicine | |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 10. *(p. 9)* | Something that is created, simulated, or carried on by means of a computer or computer network is said to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | cybernetic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | robotic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | virtual |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | electromechanical |   "Virtual" refers to something that seems real but isn't. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. *(p. 17)* | Which of the following is NOT considered a part of cyberspace?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Internet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | blogs |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | printers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | conference calls |   Cyberspace encompasses not only the online world and the Internet in particular but also the whole wired and wireless world of communications in general. A printer is an output device attached to your computer or network. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 12. *(p. 17)* | What term was coined to apply to the comparative study of automatic control systems, such as the brain/nervous system and mechanical-electrical communications systems?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | information technology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | multimedia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | cyberspace |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | cybernetics |   The root "cyber" was first used in 1948 with the term "cybernetics" (the comparative student of automatic control systems, such as the brain/nervous system and mechanical-electrical communications systems). |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13. *(p. 19)* | This aspect of cyberspace is called "the mother of all networks":      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | Internet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | email network |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | cybernetics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | communications network |   The Internet, called the "mother of all networks," is a worldwide computer network that connects hundreds of thousands of smaller networks. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 14. *(p. 19)* | What interconnected system of computers all over the world supports specially formatted documents in multimedia form?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Internet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | World Wide Web |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | email network |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | cyberspace |   The World Wide Web is the multimedia part of the Internet that supports specially formatted documents in multiple media forms such as text, still images, moving images, and sound. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 15. *(p. 19)* | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a worldwide computer network that connects hundreds of thousands of smaller networks.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | web |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | cyberspace |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Internet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | supercomputer | |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. *(p. 20)* | Transferring data from a remote computer to one's own computer is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | serving |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | uploading |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | copying |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | downloading | |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-03 The Practical User: How Becoming Tech Smart Benefits You Topic: The Practical User: How Becoming Tech Smart Benefits You* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 17. *(p. 20-21)* | Among the payoffs of being tech smart is/are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | you will know how to make better buying decisions |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | you will be able to fix ordinary computer problems |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | you will know how to use the Internet more effectively |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | All of these |   Among the payoffs of being computer savvy are that you will know (a) how to make better buying decisions, (b) how to fix ordinary computer problems, (c) how to upgrade your equipment and integrate it with new products, (d) how to use the Internet most effectively, (e) how to protect yourself against online dangers, and (f) what kinds of computer uses can advance your career. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-03 The Practical User: How Becoming Tech Smart Benefits You Topic: The Practical User: How Becoming Tech Smart Benefits You* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 18. *(p. 20-21)* | Being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means knowing what computers can do and what they can't, knowing how they can benefit you and how they can harm you, knowing when you can solve computer problems and when you have to call for help.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | integrated |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | self-aware |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | tech smart |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | cognizant | |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-03 The Practical User: How Becoming Tech Smart Benefits You Topic: The Practical User: How Becoming Tech Smart Benefits You* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 19. *(p. 22)* | There are five basic computer sizes, generally classified according to their processing power. Which of these is NOT a computer size designation?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | workstation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | server |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | robot |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | microcontroller | |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 20. *(p. 23)* | High-capacity computers with thousands of processors that can perform more than several quadrillion calculations per second are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | desktop computers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | supercomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | laptops |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | workstations |   Supercomputers are used for tasks requiring the processing of enormous volumes of data. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. *(p. 23)* | Processing data from the U.S. Census requires what type of computer?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | supercomputer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | minicomputer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | microcomputer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | workstation |   Supercomputers are used for tasks that require the processing of enormous volumes of data. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 22. *(p. 23)* | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ uses molecule-size structures to create tiny machines for holding data or performing tasks.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | Nanotechnology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Cybernetics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Molecular physics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Microtechnology |   The word "nano" means one-billionth. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 23. *(p. 24)* | Slower than a supercomputer, but still able to process millions of instructions per second, these computers are often access by means of a terminal and are sometimes called "midsize" computers.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | workstations |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | microcomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | netbooks |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | mainframe computers |   Mainframes are used by large organizations such as airlines and banks for processing millions of transactions per second. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 24. *(p. 24)* | Users access mainframes by means of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which has a display screen and a keyboard.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | client |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | server |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | terminal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | local area network |   A terminal can input and output data, but cannot process data by itself. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 25. *(p. 24)* | Expensive, powerful computers generally used for complex scientific, mathematical, and engineering calculations and for computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | desktop computers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | supercomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | microcomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | workstations |   Workstations are used for tasks such as designing airplane fuselages, formulating prescription drugs, and creating movie special effects. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26. *(p. 24)* | These computers offer advanced graphics capabilities often used to create three-dimensional effects for movies:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | laptops |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | mainframes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | workstations |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | supercomputers | |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 27. *(p. 24)* | Computers costing $500 to $5,000 that can fit next to a desk, on a desk, or be carried around are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | workstations |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | mainframes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | minicomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | personal computers (microcomputers) |   Personal computers are also known as microcomputers and are either stand-alone machines or are part of a computer network. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 28. *(p. 24)* | A system that connects a group of desktop microcomputers and other devices such as printers in an office or a building is called (a/an) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | local area network |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | client |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Internet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | World Wide Web |   A local area network (LAN) connects computers in the same vicinity. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 29. *(p. 24-25)* | Tower PCs are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whose case or main housing often sits on the floor, with the keyboard and mouse on top of the desk.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | minicomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | nanocomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | microcomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | supercomputers |   Microcomputers are of several types: desktop PCs, tower PCs, laptops, tablets, mobile devices, and personal digital assistants. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 30. *(p. 24-25)* | Also called laptop computers, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are lightweight, portable computers with built-in monitors, keyboards, hard disk drives, batteries, and AC adapters.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | desktop computers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | microcomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | notebook computers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | workstations |   Notebook computers weigh anywhere between 1.8 and 9 pounds. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. *(p. 25)* | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computers are wireless, portable, mobile devices with touch screens and often with smartphone capabilities.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Workstation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Mini- |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Tablet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Desktop | |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 32. *(p. 25-26)* | Tiny, specialized microprocessors installed in "smart" appliances and automobiles are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | microcomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | microcontrollers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | mobile Internet devices |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | personal digital assistants |   Microcontrollers are also used in microwave ovens, refrigerators, blood pressure monitors, digital cameras, and MP3 players. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 33. *(p. 25-26)* | Embedded computers are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | microcomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | microcontrollers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | nanocomputers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | supercomputers |   Microcontrollers are tiny, specialized microprocessors installed in appliances and automobiles. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 34. *(p. 26)* | A central computer that holds collections of data and programs for connecting or supplying services to PCs, workstations, and other devices is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | client |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | master |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | slave |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | server |   Servers can store all sorts of files, transmit email, and provide printing stations. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 35. *(p. 26)* | Devices such as PCs and workstations that are connected to a server are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | clients |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | masters |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | slaves |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | servers |   Clients are linked to servers either by a wired or a wireless network. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. *(p. 27)* | The raw facts and figures that are processed into information are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | output |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | statistics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | data |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | software | |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 37. *(p. 27)* | Data that has been summarized or otherwise manipulated for use in decision making is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | code |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | information |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | input |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | software | |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 38. *(p. 27)* | The instructions that tell a computer how to perform a task are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | software |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | hardware |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | tasks |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | input | |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 39. *(p. 27)* | When a user enters monthly bills into a family finance computer program, these amounts are considered to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | information |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | memory |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | input data |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | output data |   Input is whatever is put in ("input") to a computer system. When you type words or numbers on a keyboard, those words are considered input data. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 40. *(p. 28)* | The computer circuitry that temporarily holds data waiting to be processed is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | primary storage |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | secondary storage |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | CPU |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | motherboard | |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. *(p. 28)* | The results of a computer's processing are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | data |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | input |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | memory |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | output |   Examples of output include numbers or pictures displayed on a screen, words printed out on paper in a printer, or music emitting from speakers. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 42. *(p. 28)* | Which of the following is NOT an output device?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | speaker |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | printer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | keyboard |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | monitor |   A keyboard is an input device. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 43. *(p. 28)* | When a user prints a report for class, the report would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | input |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | data |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | output |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | software |   Output is defined as the results that are produced by a computer. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 44. *(p. 28-29)* | An input device that converts letters, numbers, and other characters into electrical signals readable by a processor is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | keyboard |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | mouse |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | printer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | speaker | |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 45. *(p. 29)* | An input device that is used to manipulate objects viewed on the computer display screen is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | keyboard |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | mouse |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | printer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | speaker |   A mouse is a nonkeyboard input device that is used to manipulate objects viewed on the computer display screen. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46. *(p. 30)* | This is a tiny piece of silicon that contains millions of miniature electronic circuits.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | memory chip |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | processor chip |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | motherboard |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | system board |   The processor chip can be the most expensive, and most important, part of a microcomputer. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 47. *(p. 30)* | The area of a computer where data is held before processing and information is held after processing is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before it is passed to an output or storage device.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | memory chip |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | processor chip |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | motherboard |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | system cabinet |   A memory chip, also known as a RAM chip, represents primary storage that holds data before processing and information after processing. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 48. *(p. 31)* | Which hard drive can store more data?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | 200 megabytes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | 2 gigabytes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | 2 terabytes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | 200 gigabytes |   1 byte = 1 character; 1 gigabyte = more than 1 billion characters; 1 terabyte = more than 1 trillion characters. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 49. *(p. 33)* | A device that sends and receives data over telephone lines, or wirelessly, to and from computers and other devices is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | printer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | smartphone |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | modem |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | memory chip | |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 50. *(p. 34)* | Software that helps a computer perform essential operating tasks and enables other software to run is called (a/an) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | application software |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | system software |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | device driver |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | modem |   System software helps a computer to perform essential operating tasks and enables other software to run. Device drivers and operating systems are included in system software. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. *(p. 34)* | Software that enables users to perform specific tasks—solve problems, perform work, or entertain themselves—is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | application software |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | system software |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | device driver |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | operating system |   Software such as Microsoft Word and Adobe Illustrator are examples of application software. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 52. *(p. 35)* | The ability to link computers to one another by communication lines providing online information access and the sharing of peripheral devices is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | interactivity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | connectivity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | convergence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | personalization |   For example, connectivity resulting from the expansion of computer networks has made email and online shopping possible. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 53. *(p. 35)* | Which of the following is NOT an application of connectivity?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | doing research on the Internet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | editing a term paper |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | shopping online |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | sending and receiving email |   Connectivity is the ability to connect computers to one another by communications lines providing online information. (One can edit a term paper—for example, in Word—without being connected to the Internet.) |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Apply Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 54. *(p. 35)* | The two-way communication through which a user can respond to information received and modify what the computer is doing is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | interactivity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | connectivity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | convergence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | personalization |   Interactivity involves an exchange or dialogue between the user and the computer, and the computer responds to user requests. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 55. *(p. 35)* | Technology that presents information in more than one medium in a single integrated communication is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | interactivity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | connectivity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | multimedia |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | personalization |   Multimedia can combine text, pictures, video, sound, and animation. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 56. *(p. 36-37)* | Instead of storing data and software on your own computer, you can store them on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | hard disk |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | DVD drive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | cloud |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | modem |   The "cloud" = remote servers. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

**True / False Questions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 57. *(p. 2)* | A smartphone is a cellphone with built-in applications, multimedia capability, and Internet access.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: Unit 1A Topic: The Mobile World, Information Technology, and Your Life* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 58. *(p. 3)* | Information technology is a general term that describes any technology that helps people to create documents.    **FALSE**  Information technology is a general term that describes any technology that helps to produce, manipulate, store, communicate, and/or disseminate information. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: Unit 1A Topic: The Mobile World, Information Technology, and Your Life* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 59. *(p. 4)* | A computer is a programmable, multiuse machine that accepts data and processes it into information.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 60. *(p. 4)* | The purpose of a computer is to speed up problem solving and increase productivity.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 61. *(p. 4)* | A computer converts information into data by processing or manipulating it.    **FALSE**  The computer converts data into information. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 62. *(p. 4)* | The term "infotech" refers to technology that merges computing with high-speed communications.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 63. *(p. 4)* | Personal computers are a part of information technology.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 64. *(p. 4)* | A network is a communications system consisting of only two computers.    **FALSE**  Networks can have two or thousands or more computers. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 65. *(p. 4)* | The term "online" means using a computer or other information device, connected through a network, to access information and services from another computer or information device.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 66. *(p. 5)* | Email stands for express mail.    **FALSE**  Email stands for electronic mail. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 67. *(p. 6)* | Computer techniques have been used to develop human-like characters called "avatars."    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 68. *(p. 8)* | Robots are basically used only in ongoing research projects.    **FALSE**  Robots are used in many professions and real-life situations. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 69. *(p. 10-11)* | It is against the law for state and local governments in the United States to have websites.    **FALSE**  The U.S. government has many different organizational websites, as do many states, cities, and towns. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 70. *(p. 12-14)* | Posting a résumé online for prospective employers to view is attractive owing to its low (or zero) cost and wide reach.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 71. *(p. 16)* | Users must use a personal computer to connect to the Internet.    **FALSE**  Smartphones, tablets, and other devices also connect to the Internet. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 72. *(p. 17, 19)* | Cyberspace does not include websites and wireless phone calls.    **FALSE**  Cyberspace encompasses not only the online world and the Internet in particular but also the whole wired and wireless world of communication. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 73. *(p. 17, 19)* | Cyberspace is another name for the Internet.    **FALSE**  Cyberspace includes all wireless and wired communications. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 74. *(p. 17, 19)* | Automatic teller machines and conference calls are included in cyberspace.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 75. *(p. 17, 19)* | Member-based services such as Facebook are not part of cyberspace.    **FALSE**  All member-based Internet services are part of cyberspace. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 76. *(p. 19)* | The Internet is a worldwide network connecting many smaller networks.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 77. *(p. 19)* | The Internet is the largest network of computers.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 78. *(p. 19)* | The Internet connects smaller networks that link educational, commercial, nonprofit, and military entities, and individuals.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 79. *(p. 19)* | The heart of the Information Age is the cellphone.    **FALSE**  It is the Internet. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 80. *(p. 19)* | The Internet is the multimedia part of the World Wide Web.    **FALSE**  The web is the multimedia part of the Internet. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 81. *(p. 19)* | The web supports only a text medium.    **FALSE**  The web supports multimedia. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 82. *(p. 19)* | The term "multimedia" refers to technology that presents information in just one medium; either as text, or picture, or sound.    **FALSE**  "Multimedia" is text, sound, video, photos, and combination thereof. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 83. *(p. 20)* | The process of copying software programs from a remote device to your system's hard disk is called installation.    **FALSE**  It is called downloading. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-03 The Practical User: How Becoming Tech Smart Benefits You Topic: The Practical User: How Becoming Tech Smart Benefits You* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 84. *(p. 21)* | Computers can be used only to perform calculations.    **FALSE**  Computer software can perform almost any function. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 85. *(p. 23)* | Computers that are typically priced from $1 million to more than $350 million and are capable of performing more than several trillion calculations per second are called "mainframes."    **FALSE**  Supercomputers |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 86. *(p. 23)* | Supercomputers are the world's most expensive and fastest computers.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 87. *(p. 23-24)* | The Titan Computer is a type of mainframe.    **FALSE**  Supercomputer |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 88. *(p. 23)* | The term "nano" means one-billionth.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 89. *(p. 24)* | Mainframe computers cost anywhere from $5,000 to $5 million and are capable of performing millions of instructions for large organizations.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 90. *(p. 24)* | A user can access a mainframe by means of a terminal, which can process data by itself.    **FALSE**  The terminal cannot process data on its own. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 91. *(p. 24)* | The terms "personal computer" and "microcomputer" are interchangeable.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 92. *(p. 24-25)* | Desktop PCs, tower PCs, laptops, and tablets are all examples of microcomputers.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 93. *(p. 24)* | Microcomputers are expensive, powerful computers generally used for complex scientific, mathematical, and engineering calculations and for computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing.    **FALSE**  Workstations |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 94. *(p. 24)* | A bank is likely to buy a microcomputer to process customer deposits.    **FALSE**  Mainframe |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 95. *(p. 24)* | Someone working on special effects to be used in a movie might use a workstation.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 96. *(p. 24-25)* | Lightweight, portable computers with built-in monitors, keyboards, hard disk drives, batteries, and AC adapters are called notebook, or laptop, computers.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 97. *(p. 25)* | "Netbook" is another name for a notebook or laptop computer.    **FALSE**  The netbook is its own type of computer; tablet computers are replacing netbooks. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 98. *(p. 26)* | Microcontrollers are also known as notebook computers.    **FALSE**  Notebook computers are also called laptop computers; microcontrollers are also called embedded computers. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 99. *(p. 25-26)* | A notebook computer is a good choice for someone who travels often.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 100. *(p. 26)* | The air bag sensor in your car contains a microcontroller.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 101. *(p. 24-25)* | The main advantages of a notebook computer over a desktop computer are portability and compactness.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 102. *(p. 26)* | A programmable microwave oven would utilize a microcomputer.    **FALSE**  Microcontroller, or embedded computer. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 103. *(p. 26)* | A client is a central computer that holds collections of data and programs for connecting PCs and other devices to a network.    **FALSE**  A server is the central computer; the receiving units are the clients. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 104. *(p. 26)* | A server is a central computer that holds collections of data and programs for connecting PCs and other devices on a network.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 105. *(p. 26)* | A client connects, usually by special cable, a group of desktop PCs and other devices such as printers in an office or a building.    **FALSE**  The server connects. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 106. *(p. 26)* | The word "server" describes a size of computer and not the way in which it is used.    **FALSE**  The server "serves" other computers and devices. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 107. *(p. 26)* | Servers can store files, transmit email, and provide printing stations.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 108. *(p. 27)* | Data consists of the raw facts and figures that are processed into information.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 109. *(p. 27)* | Software consists of all the machinery and equipment in a computer system.    **FALSE**  Machinery and equipment are hardware; software = instructions. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 110. *(p. 27)* | A computer system accepts information and processes it into data.    **FALSE**  The data is processed into information. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 111. *(p. 28)* | Processing is the manipulation that a computer does to transform data into information.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 112. *(p. 27)* | When the user enters monthly bills into a family finance computer program, the amounts are considered input.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 113. *(p. 28)* | To save a term paper for later editing, the user will save it in primary storage.    **FALSE**  Secondary storage. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 114. *(p. 28)* | The main difference between primary and secondary storage is the amount of information that each holds.    **FALSE**  Primary storage = temporary; secondary storage = permanent. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 115. *(p. 28)* | Secondary storage is the computer circuitry that temporarily holds data waiting to be processed.    **FALSE**  Primary storage, not secondary storage. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 116. *(p. 29)* | A keyboard is an input pointing device that is used to manipulate objects viewed on the computer display screen.    **FALSE**  Mouse |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 117. *(p. 30)* | The box that houses the processor chip, the memory chips, and the motherboard is sometimes called the system unit.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 118. *(p. 30)* | A computer system's capabilities can be upgraded by plugging in new circuit cards on the motherboard's expansion slots.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 119. *(p. 32)* | A DVD is a storage device that stores billions of characters of data on a nonremovable disk platter.    **FALSE**  Hard disk is nonremovable; DVD is removable. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 120. *(p. 32)* | A DVD drive is a storage device that uses laser technology to read data from optical disks.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 121. *(p. 32)* | A printer is an example of a peripheral device.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 122. *(p. 32)* | A peripheral device is any component that expands a computer's input, storage, or output capabilities.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 123. *(p. 34)* | To install a new sound card in the system unit, the user will need an expansion slot.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 124. *(p. 32)* | Printers, scanners, and keyboards are all examples of peripheral devices.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 125. *(p. 34)* | System software helps a computer perform essential operating tasks and enables the application software to run.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 126. *(p. 35)* | The primary difference between application software and system software is the purpose for which the software is used.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 127. *(p. 34)* | Since the early days of computing, computers have developed in three directions: miniaturization, speed, and affordability.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 128. *(p. 5)* | Because processors today are so much more powerful than they were 15 years ago, they are more expensive.    **FALSE**  They are now less expensive. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 129. *(p. 35-36)* | "Interactivity" describes the combination of several industries through various devices that exchange data in the format used by computers.    **FALSE**  "Interactivity" refers to two-way communication between the user and the computer. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 130. *(p. 36-37)* | "Cloud computing" refers to wireless networking configurations.    **FALSE**  Cloud computing refers to storing data and software on Internet servers instead of on one's own computer. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 131. *(p. 37)* | "Big Data" refers to data so enormous that it cannot be processed using conventional methods.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 132. *(p. 40)* | Algorithms are software programs used to develop machines that act like human beings.    **FALSE**  Algorithms are formulas or steps for solving particular problems, computer-based or not. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 133. *(p. 38)* | "Ethics" is defined as a set of moral values or principles that govern the conduct of an individual or a group.    **TRUE** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 134. *(p. 2)* | Phones that allow the user to make voice calls and surf the Internet are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **smartphones or smart phones** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: Unit 1A Topic: The Mobile World, Information Technology, and Your Life* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 135. *(p. 4)* | A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a programmable, multiuse machine that accepts data and processes it into useful information.    **computer** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 136. *(p. 4)* | The term "information technology," or "infotech," refers to the combination of computer and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ technologies.    **communications or communication** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 137. *(p. 4)* | The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means using a computer or other information device, connected through a network, to access information and services from another computer or information device.    **online** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 138. *(p. 4)* | A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a communications system connecting two or more computers.    **network** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 139. *(p. 5)* | Online education is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **distance learning or online learning or e-learning or elearning** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 140. *(p. 5)* | Electronic messages transmitted over a computer network are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **email or e-mail** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 141. *(p. 6)* | Computer depictions of humans are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **avatars or avatar** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 142. *(p. 6)* | Medical care delivered via telecommunications is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **telemedicine** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 143. *(p. 9)* | The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means something that is created, simulated, or carried on by means of a computer or a computer network but that also seems to be real.    **virtual** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 144. *(p. 17)* | The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was coined by William Gibson in his novel "Neuromancer" to describe a futuristic computer network into which users plug their brains.    **cyberspace** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 145. *(p. 17-19)* | The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ encompasses not only the online world and the Internet but also the entire wired and wireless world of communications.    **cyberspace** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 146. *(p. 19)* | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a worldwide network that connects hundreds of thousands of smaller networks.    **Internet** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 147. *(p. 19)* | The word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to technology that presents information in more than one medium, such as text, still images, moving images, and sound.    **multimedia** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 148. *(p. 20)* | Transferring data from a remote computer on the Internet to your own computer is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **downloading** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-03 The Practical User: How Becoming Tech Smart Benefits You Topic: The Practical User: How Becoming Tech Smart Benefits You* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 149. *(p. 22)* | Computers come in a variety of shapes and sizes that can be classified according to their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power.    **processing** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 150. *(p. 23)* | High-capacity computers that can perform several quadrillion calculations per second are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **supercomputers or supercomputer** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 151. *(p. 23)* | The Titan is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **supercomputer** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 152. *(p. 24)* | The network that connects, usually by special cables, a group of desktop PCs and other devices such as printers in an office or a building is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **local area network or LAN** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 153. *(p. 24)* | A bank is likely to buy a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computer to process customer deposits.    **mainframe** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 154. *(p. 24)* | Special effects in movies can be best created using a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **workstation** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 155. *(p. 24)* | A computer whose main housing or case rests on a desk is known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ PC.    **desktop** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 156. *(p. 24)* | Laptop computers are also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computers.    **notebook** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 157. *(p. 25)* | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ processors are so small, they can be placed in almost any device or appliance.    **Microcontroller or Embedded** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 158. *(p. 25-26)* | The tiny, specialized microprocessors installed in "smart" appliances and automobiles are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or embedded computers.    **microcontrollers or microcontroller** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 159. *(p. 26)* | A central computer that holds collections of data and programs for connecting PCs, workstations, and other devices is known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **server or servers** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 160. *(p. 26)* | Devices such as PCs and workstations that are connected to a server are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **clients** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 161. *(p. 27)* | When a computer is used to type and store a term paper, it has converted data into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **information** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 162. *(p. 27)* | The raw facts and figures that are processed into information are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **data** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 163. *(p. 27)* | All the machinery and equipment in a computer system are collectively known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **hardware** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 164. *(p. 27)* | The electronic instructions that tell a computer how to perform a task are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or programs.    **software** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 165. *(p. 28)* | Primary storage, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is the computer circuitry that temporarily holds data waiting to be processed.    **memory or RAM or random-access memory or random access memory** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 166. *(p. 28)* | The area in the computer where data is held permanently is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ storage.    **secondary** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 167. *(p. 28-29)* | The input device that converts letters, numbers, and other characters into electrical signals readable by the processor is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **keyboard** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 168. *(p. 29)* | The input device that is used to directly manipulate objects viewed on the computer display screen is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **mouse** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 169. *(p. 30)* | The main circuit board in a computer is called the system board, or the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **motherboard** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 170. *(p. 30)* | Additional circuit boards can be plugged into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slots on the motherboard.    **expansion** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 171. *(p. 31)* | 1 character of data = 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of data.    **byte** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 172. *(p. 32)* | The storage device that stores billions of characters of data on a nonremovable disk platter is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drive.    **hard-disk or hard disk or hard disc or hard disc drive** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 173. *(p. 32-33)* | A printer, sound card, and monitor are all examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ devices.    **peripheral or output** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 174. *(p. 32)* | A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ converts the processor's output information into a video signal that can be sent through a cable to the monitor.    **video card** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 175. *(p. 32)* | A computer's sound-generating capabilities are enhanced by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which allows sound to be output through speakers.    **sound card** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 176. *(p. 33)* | A standard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a device that sends and receives data over telephone lines to and from computers.    **modem** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 177. *(p. 34)* | Windows 7 is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ software.    **system** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 178. *(p. 34)* | Specific tasks, such as solving problems, can be done with the help of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ software.    **application** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 179. *(p. 34)* | Microsoft Word is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ software.    **application** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 180. *(p. 34-35)* | Since their invention, computers have developed in three directions—miniaturization, speed, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **affordability** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 181. *(p. 35)* | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to two-way communication between a computer and a user.    **Interactivity** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 182. *(p. 36-37)* | When you store your data and/or programs on an Internet server, you are storing them in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **cloud** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 183. *(p. 37)* | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is data that is so large and complex that it cannot be processed using conventional methods.    **Big Data** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 184. *(p. 37)* | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are steps for solving problems.    **Algorithms** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 185. *(p. 38)* | A set of moral values or principles that govern the conduct of an individual or a group is defined as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **ethics** |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

**Essay Questions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 186. *(p. 4)* | Define "information technology."     When computer and communications technologies are combined, the result is "information technology," or "infotech." Information technology (IT) is a general term that describes any technology that helps produce, manipulate, store, communicate, and/or disseminate information. IT merges computing with high-speed communications links carrying data, sound, and video. Examples of information technology include personal computers but also various forms of handheld devices, televisions, appliances, and other machines. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 187. *(p. 4)* | Define "computer."     A computer is a programmable, multiuse machine that accepts data—raw facts and figures—and processes, or manipulates, it into information we can use, such as summaries, totals, or reports. Its main purpose is to speed up problem solving and increase productivity; it is also used for entertainment. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 188. *(p. 4)* | What does the term "online" mean?     The term "online" means that a user is using a computer as a communication device to communicate through a network to access information and services. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 189. *(p. 4)* | What is a network?     A network is a communications system connecting two or more computers. The Internet is the largest network. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 190. *(p. 7)* | Name at least 6 ways to be a successful online student.     1. Familiarize yourself with the computer and software. 2. Have regular access to the Internet. 3. Read every document within your syllabus within the first five days of your online course. 4. Be comfortable working on your own, and be self-motivated? 5. Be able to make deadlines. 6. Is this the right time for you to take an online class? 7. Have good written communication skills. 8. Pay attention to detail, particularly when following written directions. 9. Create a private study area. 10. Interact with your peers. 11. Interact with your faculty. 12. Evaluate and test yourself. 13. Netiquette: Remember the dos and don'ts. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 191. *(p. 9)* | What does the term "virtual" mean?     Virtual means that something is created, simulated, or carried on by means of a computer or a computer network but also that it seems almost real. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-01 Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now Topic: Information Technology and Your Life: The Future Now* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 192. *(p. 17-19)* | Define "cyberspace."     Cyberspace is the online world and the Internet in particular but also the whole wired and wireless world of communications in general—the nonphysical terrain created by computer and communications systems. Cyberspace is where you go when you go online with your computer. ("Cyber" comes from "cybernetics," a term coined in 1948 to apply to the comparative study of automatic control systems, such as the brain and the nervous system and mechanical-electrical communication systems.) |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 193. *(p. 19)* | What is the difference between the Internet and the World Wide Web?     Called "the mother of all networks," the Internet (the "Net" or "net") is a worldwide computer network that connects hundreds of thousands of smaller networks. These networks link educational, commercial, nonprofit, and military entities, as well as individuals.  The World Wide Web is the multimedia part of the Internet; the Internet has been around for more than 40 years. But what made it popular, apart from email, was the development in the early 1990s of the World Wide Web, often called simply the "Web" or the "web"—an interconnected system of Internet computers (servers) that support specially formatted documents in multimedia form.  The word "multimedia," from "multiple media," refers to technology that presents information in more than one medium, such as text, still images, moving images, and sound. In other words, the web provides information in more than one way. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-02 Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World Topic: Information Technology is Pervasive: Cellphones, Email, the Internet, and the E-World* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 194. *(p. 20)* | What is the difference between downloading and uploading?     Downloading is defined as transferring data from a remote computer to one's own computer or mobile device. Uploading is the reverse—transferring data from one's own device to a remote computer. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-03 The Practical User: How Becoming Tech Smart Benefits You Topic: The Practical User: How Becoming Tech Smart Benefits You* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 195. *(p. 20-21)* | Give three reasons why it's a good idea to be tech smart.     One can:  make better buying decisions fix ordinary computer problems upgrade equipment and integrate new technology use the internet effectively protect oneself against online dangers |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Outcome: 01-03 The Practical User: How Becoming Tech Smart Benefits You Topic: The Practical User: How Becoming Tech Smart Benefits You* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 196. *(p. 23)* | What type of computer is best suited for weather forecasting, and why?     A supercomputer is best suited for weather forecasting, because it is capable of processing enormous amounts of data. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 197. *(p. 24)* | What is a local area network?     A local area network (LAN) connects, usually by special cable and also wirelessly, a group of desktop PCs and other devices, such as printers, in an office or a building. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 198. *(p. 24-25)* | What type of computer is best suited for a businessperson who travels frequently?     A notebook or laptop is best suited for a businessperson who has to travel frequently, because it offers portability and compactness. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-04 The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers Topic: The "All-Purpose Machine": The Varieties of Computers* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 199. *(p. 27)* | What is the difference between data and information?     The purpose of a computer is to turn data into information. Data consists of the raw facts and figures that are processed into information; information is data that has been summarized or otherwise transformed for use in decision making. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 200. *(p. 27-28)* | What are the five basic operations of a computer?     Regardless of type and size, all computers use the same basic operations: (1) input, (2) processing, (3) storage, (4) output, and (5) communications. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 201. *(p. 28, 30)* | What is the main difference between primary storage and secondary storage?     The main difference between primary storage and secondary storage is that secondary storage stores data and information on a more permanent basis. Primary storage is temporary, requiring power to continue to store data and information that has been placed there and is waiting to be processed or has been processed and is waiting to be sent to an output or storage device. Secondary storage is nonvolatile; primary storage is volatile. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 202. *(p. 31)* | What is the relationship between a byte and a gigabyte?     A byte = 1 character of data; a gigabyte = more than 1 billion characters. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 203. *(p. 32)* | Define "peripheral device."     A peripheral device is any component or piece of equipment that expands a computer's input, storage, or output capabilities. In other words, a peripheral device does not necessarily contribute to the computer's primary function (computing). Peripheral devices can be inside the computer case or connected to it from the outside. Examples include printers, monitors, and disk drives. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 204. *(p. 34)* | What kind of software category do Windows 7, Unix, and Linux belong to?     Windows 7, Unix, and Linux are all examples of operating system software, which is part of system software. It enables the computer to perform essential operating tasks and makes it possible for application software to run. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 205. *(p. 34)* | Today, how is new software generally supplied?     New software is generally supplied on CDs or downloaded from a website. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-05 Understanding Your Computer Topic: Understanding Your Computer* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 206. *(p. 37)* | What is "the cloud"?     With cloud computing, instead of storing your software and/or data on your own PC or your own company's computers, you store it on servers on the Internet. You don't care where the servers are located; they're out there somewhere—"in the cloud." The idea is that companies and users can tap into computers as they are needed, just as they do now with the electric power grid, splitting their computing workload between data centers in different parts of the world. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 207. *(p. 37)* | Define "artificial intelligence."     Artificial intelligence (AI) is a group of related technologies (computers and databases) used for developing machines to emulate human qualities, such as learning, reasoning, communicating, seeing, and hearing. Much of AI is based on the use of algorithms, formulas or sets of steps for solving particular problems. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Blooms: Understand Difficulty: 3 Hard Learning Outcome: 01-06 Where is Information Technology Headed? Topic: Where is Information Technology Headed?* |