1. All of the following are examples of real security and privacy risks EXCEPT:
A. hackers.
B. spam.
C. viruses.
D. identity theft.
Ans : B

2. A process known as _____ is used by large retailers to study trends.
A. data mining
B. data selection
C. POS
D. data conversion
Ans : A

3. _____terminals (formerly known as cash registers) are often connected to complex inventory and sales computer systems.
A. Data
B. Point-of-sale (POS)
C. Sales
D. Query
Ans : B

4. A(n) _____ system is a small, wireless handheld computer that scans an item's tag and pulls up the current price (and any special offers) as you shop.
A. PSS
B. POS
C. inventory
D. data mining
Ans : A

5. The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminal's computer is an example of a law enforcement specialty called:
A. robotics.
B. simulation.
C. computer forensics.
D. animation.
Ans : C

6. Which of the following is NOT one of the four major data processing functions of a computer?
A. gathering data
B. processing data into information
C. analyzing the data or information
D. storing the data or information
Ans : C

7. _____ tags, when placed on an animal, can be used to record and track in a database all of the animal's movements.
A. POS
B. RFID

C. PPS
D. GPS
Ans : B

8. Surgeons can perform delicate operations by manipulating devices
through computers instead of manually. This technology is known as:
A. robotics.
B. computer forensics.
C. simulation.
D. forecasting.
Ans : A

9. Technology no longer protected by copyright, available to everyone, is
considered to be:
A. proprietary.
B. open.
C. experimental.
D. in the public domain.
Ans : A

10. _____ is the study of molecules and structures whose size
ranges from 1 to 100 nanometers.
A. Nanoscience
B. Microelectrodes
C. Computer forensics
D. Artificial intelligence
Ans : A

11. _____ is the science that attempts to produce machines that
display the same type of intelligence that humans do.
A. Nanoscience
B. Nanotechnology
C. Simulation
D. Artificial intelligence (AI)
Ans : D

12. _____ is data that has been organized or presented in a
meaningful fashion.
A. A process
B. Software
C. Storage
D. Information
Ans : D
13. The name for the way that computers manipulate data into information
is called:
A. programming.
B. processing.
C. storing.
D. organizing.
Ans : B

14. Computers gather data, which means that they allow users to
_____ data.
A. present

B. input
C. output
D. store
Ans : B

15. After a picture has been taken with a digital camera and processed
appropriately, the actual print of the picture is considered:
A. data.
B. output.
C. input.
D. the process.
Ans : B

16. Computers use the _____ language to process data.
A. processing
B. kilobyte
C. binary
D. representational
Ans : C

17. Computers process data into information by working exclusively with:
A. multimedia.
B. words.
C. characters.
D. numbers.
Ans : D

18. In the binary language each letter of the alphabet, each number and
each special character is made up of a unique combination of:
A. eight bytes.
B. eight kilobytes.
C. eight characters.
D. eight bits.
Ans : D

19. The term bit is short for:
A. megabyte.
B. binary language.
C. binary digit.
D. binary number.
Ans : C

20. A string of eight 0s and 1s is called a:
A. megabyte.
B. byte.
C. kilobyte.
D. gigabyte.
Ans : B

21. A _____ is approximately one billion bytes.
A. kilobyte
B. bit
C. gigabyte
D. megabyte

Ans : C

22. A _____ is approximately a million bytes.
A. gigabyte
B. kilobyte
C. megabyte
D. terabyte
Ans : C

23. _____ is any part of the computer that you can physically touch.
A. Hardware
B. A device
C. A peripheral
D. An application
Ans : A

24. The components that process data are located in the:
A. input devices.
B. output devices.
C. system unit.
D. storage component.
Ans : C

25. All of the following are examples of input devices EXCEPT a:
A. scanner.
B. mouse.
C. keyboard.
D. printer.
Ans : D

26. Which of the following is an example of an input device?
A. scanner
B. speaker
C. CD
D. printer
Ans : A

27. All of the following are examples of storage devices EXCEPT:
A. hard disk drives.
B. printers.
C. floppy disk drives.
D. CD drives.
Ans : B

28. The _____, also called the "brains" of the computer, is responsible for processing data.
A. motherboard
B. memory
C. RAM
D. central processing unit (CPU)
Ans : D

29. The CPU and memory are located on the:

A. expansion board.
B. motherboard.
C. storage device.
D. output device.
Ans : B

30. Word processing, spreadsheet, and photo-editing are examples of:
A. application software.
B. system software.
C. operating system software.
D. platform software.
Ans : A

31. _____ is a set of computer programs used on a computer to help perform tasks.
A. An instruction
B. Software
C. Memory
D. A processor
Ans : B

32. System software is the set of programs that enables your computer's hardware devices and _____ software to work together.
A. management
B. processing
C. utility
D. application
Ans : D

33. The PC (personal computer) and the Apple Macintosh are examples of two different:
A. platforms.
B. applications.
C. programs.
D. storage devices.
Ans : A

34. Apple Macintoshes (Macs) and PCs use different _____ to process data and different operating systems.
A. languages
B. methods
C. CPUs
D. storage devices
Ans : C

35. Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to a:
A. network.
B. mainframe.
C. supercomputer.
D. client.
Ans : A

36. Smaller and less expensive PC-based servers are replacing
_____ in many businesses.
A. supercomputers
B. clients
C. laptops
D. mainframes
Ans : D

37. _____ are specially designed computers that perform complex
calculations extremely rapidly.
A. Servers
B. Supercomputers
C. Laptops
D. Mainframes
Ans : B

38. DSL is an example of a(n) _____ connection.
A. network
B. wireless
C. slow
D. broadband
Ans : D

39. The difference between people with access to computers and the
Internet and those without this access is known as the:
A. digital divide.
B. Internet divide.
C. Web divide.
D. broadband divide.
Ans : A

40. _____ is the science revolving around the use of
nanostructures to build devices on an extremely small scale.
A. Nanotechnology
B. Micro-technology
C. Computer forensics
D. Artificial intelligence
Ans : A

41. Which of the following is the correct order of the four major
functions of a computer?
A. Process à Output à Input à Storage
B. Input à Outputà Process à Storage
C. Process à Storage à Input à Output
D. Input à Process à Output à Storage
Ans : D

42. _____ bits equal one byte.
A. Eight
B. Two
C. One thousand
D. One million
Ans : A

43. The binary language consists of _____ digit(s).
A. 8
B. 2
C. 1,000
D. 1
Ans : B

44. A byte can hold one _____ of data.
A. bit
B. binary digit
C. character
D. kilobyte
Ans : C

45. _____ controls the way in which the computer system functions
and provides a means by which users can interact with the computer.
A. The platform
B. The operating system
C. Application software
D. The motherboard
Ans : B

46. The operating system is the most common type of _____
software.
A. communication
B. application
C. system
D. word-processing software
Ans : C

47. _____ are specially designed computer chips that reside inside
other devices, such as your car or your electronic thermostat.
A. Servers
B. Embedded computers
C. Robotic computers
D. Mainframes
Ans : B

48. The steps and tasks needed to process data, such as responses to
questions or clicking an icon, are called:
A. instructions.
B. the operating system.
C. application software.
D. the system unit.
Ans : A

49. The two broad categories of software are:
A. word processing and spreadsheet.
B. transaction and application.
C. Windows and Mac OS.
D. system and application.
Ans : D

50. The metal or plastic case that holds all the physical parts of the
computer is the:
A. system unit.
B. CPU.
C. mainframe.
D. platform.
Ans : A