

1. All of the following are examples of real security and privacy risks EXCEPT:
 - A. hackers.
 - B. spam.
 - C. viruses.
 - D. identity theft.
2. A process known as _____ is used by large retailers to study trends.
 - A. data mining
 - B. data selection
 - C. POS
 - D. data conversion
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
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
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.
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
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
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.
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.
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

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)
12. _____ is data that has been organized or presented in a meaningful fashion.
- A. A process
 - B. Software
 - C. Storage
 - D. Information
13. The name for the way that computers manipulate data into information is called:
- A. programming.
 - B. processing.
 - C. storing.
 - D. organizing.
14. Computers gather data, which means that they allow users to _____ data.
- A. present
 - B. input
 - C. output
 - D. store
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.
16. Computers use the _____ language to process data.
- A. processing
 - B. kilobyte
 - C. binary
 - D. representational
17. Computers process data into information by working exclusively with:
- A. multimedia.
 - B. words.
 - C. characters.
 - D. numbers.
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.
19. The term bit is short for:
- A. megabyte.
 - B. binary language.
 - C. binary digit.
 - D. binary number.
20. A string of eight 0s and 1s is called a:
- A. megabyte.
 - B. byte.
 - C. kilobyte.
 - D. gigabyte.
21. A _____ is approximately one billion bytes.
- A. kilobyte
 - B. bit
 - C. gigabyte
 - D. megabyte

22. A _____ is approximately a million bytes.
- A. gigabyte
 - B. kilobyte
 - C. megabyte
 - D. terabyte
23. _____ is any part of the computer that you can physically touch.
- A. Hardware
 - B. A device
 - C. A peripheral
 - D. An application
24. The components that process data are located in the:
- A. input devices.
 - B. output devices.
 - C. system unit.
 - D. storage component.
25. All of the following are examples of input devices EXCEPT a:
- A. scanner.
 - B. mouse.
 - C. keyboard.
 - D. printer.
26. Which of the following is an example of an input device?
- A. scanner
 - B. speaker
 - C. CD
 - D. printer
27. All of the following are examples of storage devices EXCEPT:
- A. hard disk drives.
 - B. printers.
 - C. floppy disk drives.
 - D. CD drives.
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)
29. The CPU and memory are located on the:
- A. expansion board.
 - B. motherboard.
 - C. storage device.
 - D. output device.
30. Word processing, spreadsheet, and photo-editing are examples of:
- A. application software.
 - B. system software.
 - C. operating system software.
 - D. platform software.
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
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
33. The PC (personal computer) and the Apple Macintosh are examples of two different:
- A. platforms.
 - B. applications.

- C. programs. D. storage devices.
34. Apple Macintoshes (Macs) and PCs use different _____ to process data and different operating systems.
- A. languages B. methods
C. CPUs D. storage devices
35. Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to a:
- A. network. B. mainframe.
C. supercomputer. D. client.
36. Smaller and less expensive PC-based servers are replacing _____ in many businesses.
- A. supercomputers B. clients
C. laptops D. mainframes
37. _____ are specially designed computers that perform complex calculations extremely rapidly.
- A. Servers B. Supercomputers
C. Laptops D. Mainframes
38. DSL is an example of a(n) _____ connection.
- A. network B. wireless
C. slow D. broadband
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.
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
41. Which of the following is the correct order of the four major functions of a computer?
- A. Process ã Output ã Input ã Storage B. Input ã Output ã Process ã Storage
C. Process ã Storage ã Input ã Output D. Input ã Process ã Output ã Storage
42. _____ bits equal one byte.
- A. Eight B. Two
C. One thousand D. One million
43. The binary language consists of _____ digit(s).
- A. 8 B. 2
C. 1,000 D. 1
44. A byte can hold one _____ of data.
- A. bit B. binary digit
C. character D. kilobyte

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

ANSWERS

1-B , 2-B, 3-B, 4-A, 5-C, 6-C, 7-B, 8-A, 9-A, 10-A, 11-D,12-D, 13-B, 14-B, 15-B, 16-C, 17-D, 18-D, 19-C, 20-B, 21-C, 22-C, 23-A, 24-C, 25-D, 26-A, 27-B, 28-D, 29-B, 30-A, 31-B, 32-D, 33-A, 34-C, 35-A, 36-D, 37-B, 38-D, 39-A, 40-A, 41-D, 42-A, 43-B, 44-C, 45-B, 46-C, 47-B, 48-A, 49-D, 50-A

Fill in the Blank

51. Between PCs and Macs, the _____ is the platform of choice for graphic design and animation.
52. The _____ is the program that manages the hardware of the computer system, including the CPU, memory, storage devices, and input/output devices.
53. The type of operating system software you use depends on your computer's _____.
54. _____ software helps you carry out tasks, such as typing a document or creating a spreadsheet.
55. _____ are the fastest and most expensive computers.
56. A _____ is approximately 1,000 bytes.
57. Input devices are used to provide the steps and tasks the computer needs to process data, and these steps and tasks are called _____.
58. A computer gathers data, processes it, outputs the data or information, and _____ the data or information.
59. The binary language consists of two digits: _____ and _____.

60. A string of _____ 0s and 1s is called a byte.
61. The devices you use to enter data into a computer system are known as _____ devices.
62. The devices on a computer system that let you see the processed information are known as _____ devices.
63. _____ is the set of computer instructions or programs that enables the hardware to perform different tasks.
64. When you connect to the _____, your computer is communicating with a server at your Internet service provider (ISP).
65. _____ are computers that excel at executing many different computer programs at the same time.
66. _____ is the application of computer systems and techniques to gather legal evidence.
67. _____ is the science that attempts to create machines that will emulate the human thought process.
68. Macintosh computers use the Macintosh operating system (Mac OS), whereas PCs generally run _____ as an operating system.
69. A process known as _____ tracks trends and allows retailers to respond to consumer buying patterns.
70. Hard disk drives and CD drives are examples of _____ devices.
71. You would use _____ software to create spreadsheets, type documents, and edit photos.
72. _____ are computers that support hundreds or thousands of users simultaneously.
73. _____ is the term given to the act of stealing someone's identity and ruining their credit rating.
74. Surgeons are using _____ to guide robots to perform delicate surgery.
75. Patient _____ are life-sized mannequins that have a pulse and a heartbeat and respond to procedures just like humans.

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 51 Mac | 52 operating system | 53 platform |
| 54 Application | 55 Supercomputers | 56 kilobyte |
| 57 instructions | 58 stores | 59 0 and 1 |
| 60 eight (8) | 61 input | 62 output |
| 63 Software | 64 Internet | 65 Mainframes |
| 66 Computer forensics | 67 Artificial intelligence (AI) | 68 Microsoft Windows |
| 69 data mining | 70 storage | 71 application |
| 72 Mainframes | 73 Identity theft | 74 computers |
| 75 simulators | | |

True and False

76. Currently, the performance of tasks by robots is based on preprogrammed algorithms.
77. Data can be a number, a word, a picture, or a sound.
78. Strictly defined, a computer is a data processing device.
79. The discrepancy between the "haves" and "have-nots" with regard to computer technology is commonly referred to as the digital society.
80. One of the benefits of becoming computer fluent is being a savvy computer user and consumer and knowing how to avoid viruses, the programs that pose threats to computer security.

81. Trend-spotting programs, developed for business, have been used to predict criminal activity.
82. Employers do not have the right to monitor e-mail and network traffic on employee systems used at work.
83. Clicking on an icon with the mouse is a form of giving an instruction to the computer.
84. Output devices store instructions or data that the CPU processes.
85. The CPU and memory are located on a special circuit board in the system unit called the motherboard.
86. Nanostructures represent the smallest human-made structures that can be built.
87. The main difference between a supercomputer and a mainframe is that supercomputers are designed to execute a few programs as quickly as possible, whereas mainframes are designed to handle many programs running at the same time (but at a slower pace).
88. Being computer fluent means that you should be able to build a computer yourself.
89. Embedded computers are self-contained computer devices that have their own programming and do not receive input.
90. A Web browser is a special device that is installed in your computer that allows it to communicate with other devices on a network.
91. With a wireless network, it is easier to relocate devices.
92. The most common type of memory that the computer uses to process data is ROM.

ANSWERS

76-TRUE, 77-TRUE, 78-TRUE, 79-FALSE, 80-TRUE, 81-TRUE, 82-FALSE, 83-TRUE, 84-FALSE, 85-TRUE, 86-TRUE, 87-TRUE, 88-FALSE, 89-TRUE, 90-FALSE, 91-TRUE, 92-FALSE

Matching

93. Match the following terms with their approximate size:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| I. kilobyte | A. one million bytes |
| II. byte | B. eight bits |
| III. gigabyte | C. one thousand bytes |
| IV. megabyte | D. one billion bytes |
| V. terabyte | E. one trillion bytes |

94. Match the following terms with their meanings:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| I. printer | A. storage device |
| II. scanner | B. output device |
| III. RAM | C. input device |
| IV. CPU | D. a type of memory |
| V. CD drive | E. processor |

95. Match the following terms with their meanings:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| I. mainframe | A. the most expensive computers that perform complex calculations extremely rapidly |
| II. supercomputer | B. a computer that provides resources to other computers connected to a network |
| III. embedded computer | C. a large, expensive computer that supports hundreds or thousands of users simultaneously |
| IV. PDA | D. a self-contained computer device that usually performs preprogrammed functions such as temperature control |
| V. server | E. a small mobile computing device |

96. Match the following terms with their meanings:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| I. software | A. transforming data into information |
| II. hardware | B. data that has been organized or presented in a meaningful fashion |
| III. operating system | C. any part of the computer that you can physically touch |
| IV. processing | D. a set of computer programs that enables hardware to perform different tasks |
| V. information | E. the most common type of system software, it controls the way in which the computer system functions |

97. Match the following terms with their meanings:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| I. system software | A. the set of programs that enables computer hardware devices and application software to work together |
| II. application software | B. the kind of operating system software you will use depends on this |
| III. platform | C. operating system software generally used on PCs |

IV. Microsoft Windows

D. a set of programs used to accomplish a specific task

V. Mac OS

E. operating system software used on the Apple Macintosh

98. Match the following terms with their meanings:

I. data

A. the main circuit board in the system unit

II. Memory

B. the representation of a fact or idea (unprocessed information)

III. output

C. processed data or information

IV. storage

D. holds instructions or data that the CPU processes

V. motherboard

E. data or information that can be accessed again

99. Match the following terms with their meanings:

I. bit A. the science revolving around the use of nanostructures to build devices on an extremely small scale

II. binary language B. the case that contains the system components

III. instructions C. consists of 0s and 1s

IV. system unit D. short for binary digit

V. nanotechnology E. steps and tasks necessary to process data into usable information

100. Match the following fields to the related computer technology:

I. medicine A. Internet research and virtual tours

II. business B. data mining

III. law enforcement C. robotics and simulation

IV. education D. computer forensics

V. archeology E. digital recreations of ruins

ANSWERS

93 C, B, D, A, E 94 B, C, D, E, A 95 C, A, D, E, B 96 D, C, E, A, B

97 A, D, B, C, E 98 B, D, C, E, A 99 D, C, E, B, A 100 C, B, D, A, E

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