Module 02: Computers and Their Business Applications

True / False

1. An object code must be translated into source code for a computer to read and execute it.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER:	False
RATIONALE:	Correct A source code must be translated into object code, consisting of binary 0s and 1s, which can be understood by a computer. Binary code-a set of instructions used to control the computer-uses 0s and 1s, which the computer understands as on or off signals. See 2-1: Defining a Computer.
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Define a computer system, and describe its components.
QUESTION TYPE:	True / False
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.1
TOPICS:	Computer defined
KEYWORDS:	Remember
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2. The arithmetic logic unit and the control unit are part of the Basic Input/Output System.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER:	False
RATIONALE:	Correct The arithmetic logic unit and the control unit are part of the central processing unit. A Basic Input/Output System is located on the motherboard. See 2-1: Defining a Computer
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Define a computer system, and describe its components.
QUESTION TYPE:	True / False
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.1
TOPICS:	Computer system components
KEYWORDS:	Remember
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3. ENIAC is an example of a first-generation computer.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER:	True
RATIONALE:	Correct ENIAC is an example of a first-generation computer. First-generation computers were

bulky and unreliable, generated excessive heat, and were difficult to program. See 2-2: The History of Computer Hardware and Software

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Discuss the history of computer hardware and software.
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.2
TOPICS: Computer history
KEYWORDS: Remember
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4. Very-large-scale integration (VLSI) circuits were introduced in fifth-generation computers.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False
RATIONALE: Correct
Very-large-scale integration circuits were introduced in fourth-generation computers. Fourth-generation computers continued several trends that further improved speed and ease of use: miniaturization, very-large-scale integration circuits, widespread use of personal computers, and optical discs. See 2-2: The History of Computer Hardware and Software
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Discuss the history of computer hardware and software.
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.2
TOPICS: Computer history
Hardware
KEYWORDS: Remember
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5. A byte is a single value of 0 or 1.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False
RATIONALE: Correct
A bit is a single value of 0 or 1, and 8 bits equal 1 byte. A byte is the size of a character. See 2-3: The Power of Computers
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Analyze the impact of the three factors of computing power on a business setting.
QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.3
TOPICS: Computing power
KEYWORDS: Analyze
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6. Extended ASCII is a data code that allows the representation of 1024 characters.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False
RATIONALE: Correct
Extended ASCII code is an 8-bit code that allows representation of 256 characters. Computers and communication systems use data codes to represent and transfer data between computers and network systems. See 2-3: The Power of Computers
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Analyze the impact of the three factors of computing power on a business setting.
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.3
TOPICS: Computing power
KEYWORDS: Analyze
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7. Computers perform all tasks using a combination of arithmetic and logical operations.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False
RATIONALE: Correct
Computers can perform three basic tasks: arithmetic operations, logical operations, and storage and retrieval operations. All other tasks are performed using one or a combination of these operations. See 2-4: Computer Operations
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Summarize the three basic computer operations.
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.4
TOPICS: Computer functions
KEYWORDS: Apply
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8. Computers cannot store massive amounts of data in small spaces.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER:	False
RATIONALE:	Correct Computers can store massive amounts of data in small spaces and locate a particular item quickly. For example, you can store the text of more than one million books in a memory device about the size of your fist. See 2-4: Computer Operations
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Summarize the three basic computer operations.
QUESTION TYPE:	True / False
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.4
TOPICS:	Computer functions
KEYWORDS:	Apply
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9. Inkjet printers produce characters by projecting onto paper electrically charged droplets of ink that create an image.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER:	True
RATIONALE:	Correct Inkjet printers produce characters by projecting onto paper electrically charged droplets of ink that create an image. Inkjet printers are suitable for home users who have limited text and photo printing needs. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE:	True / False
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS:	Output devices
KEYWORDS:	Understand
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10. In network-attached storage (NAS), as the number of users increases, its performance increases.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER:	False
RATIONALE:	Correct The biggest issue with NAS is that, as the number of users increases, its performance deteriorates. However, it can be expanded easily by adding more servers or upgrading the CPU. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS: Storage devices
KEYWORDS: Understand
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11. A server is a set of programs for controlling and managing computer hardware and software.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False
RATIONALE: Correct
A server is a computer and all the software for managing network resources and offering services to a network. For example, remote access servers (RAS), application servers, and database servers. See 2-6: Classes of Computers
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Explain how computers are classified and their business applications.
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.6
TOPICS: Servers
KEYWORDS: Understand
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12. Spreadsheet software is more powerful than financial planning software.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False
RATIONALE: Correct
Financial planning software, which is more powerful than spreadsheet software, is capable of performing many types of analysis on large amounts of data. These analyses include present value, future value, rate of return, cash flow, depreciation, retirement planning, and budgeting. See 2-7: What Is Software?
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Apply knowledged of two major types of software and their use in a business setting.
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.7
TOPICS: Applications software
Software
KEYWORDS: Apply
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13. Fourth-generation languages (4GLs) are also called procedural languages.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False
RATIONALE: Correct
Sometimes, 4GLs are called nonprocedural languages, which means you do not need to follow a rigorous command syntax to use them. They are also the easiest computer languages to use. See 2-8: Computer Languages
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: List the five generations of computer languages.
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.8
TOPICS: Programming languages
Software
KEYWORDS: Remember
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14. Modularity, reuse of codes for other purposes, and effective problem solving are major advantages of object-oriented programming.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True
RATIONALE: Correct. Major advantages of OOP are the following: Modularity—Codes are written for specific and self-contained modules. This makes it easier to write codes, modify them, and troubleshoot them easier than traditional codes. New features can easily be added as new modules without any impact on existing modules. Reuse of codes for other purposes—Codes written for one object can be simply modified by maintaining its major parts and applying it to another object. Effective problem solving—OOP languages allow the programmer to break down a program into small-sized problems that a programmer can solve one module or one object at a time. See 2-9: Object-Oriented Programming: A Quick Overview
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Define object-oriented programming.
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.9
KEYWORDS: Remember
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15. Two main parts of an object-oriented programming language include objects and models.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False
RATIONALE: Correct. Two main parts of an OOP include objects and classes. An object is an item that contains both data and the procedures that read and manipulate it. A class defines the format of the object and the action that it performs. See 2-9: Object-Oriented Programming: A Quick Overview
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Define object-oriented programming.
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.9
KEYWORDS: Remember
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16. The object-oriented programming language principle of inheritance is a feature that reduces application development time by using existing codes.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True
RATIONALE: Correct. Abstraction, inheritance, polymorphism, and encapsulation are four key principles of OOP. Inheritance enables new objects to take on the properties of existing objects. This feature reduces application development time by using existing codes. See 2-9: Object-Oriented Programming: A Quick Overview
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Define object-oriented programming.
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.9
KEYWORDS: Remember
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17. The object-oriented programming language principle of encapsulation is the ability to process objects differently depending on their data type or class.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER:	False
RATIONALE:	Correct. Abstraction, inheritance, polymorphism, and encapsulation are four key principles of OOP. Polymorphism is the ability to process objects differently depending on their data type or class. Encapsulation means grouping related items into a single unit. See 2-9: Object-Oriented Programming: A Quick Overview
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Define object-oriented programming.
QUESTION TYPE:	True / False
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.9
KEYWORDS:	Remember
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18. Object-oriented programming languages are not tailored to any specific OS or programming environment.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:	False
RATIONALE:	Correct. Each OOP is tailored to a specific OS and programming environment. For example, Swift is mostly used for programming environment and apps development for MacOS and iOS; C#, developed by Microsoft, is mostly used for Windows apps and Windows programming environment; and Java is used for cross- platform development. See 2-9: Object-Oriented Programming: A Quick Overview
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Define object-oriented programming.
QUESTION TYPE:	True / False
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.9
KEYWORDS:	Remember
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Multiple Choice

19. A(n) _____ is a step-by-step direction for performing a specific task, which is written in a language the computer can understand.

a. array

b. server

c. cache

d. program

ANSWER:	d
RATIONALE:	Correct. A program is a step-by-step direction for performing a specific task, written in a language the computer can understand. To write a computer program, first you must know what needs to be done, and then you must plan a method to achieve this goal, including

selecting the right language for the task. See 2-1: Defining a Computer

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Define a computer system, and describe its components.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.1
TOPICS: Computer defined
KEYWORDS: Remember
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20. A _____ is a link between devices connected to a computer.
    a. motherboard
    b. control unit
    c. disk drive
    d. bus

ANSWER: d
RATIONALE: Correct. A bus is a link between devices connected to a computer. An internal bus enables communication between internal components, such as a video card and memory; an external bus is capable of communicating with external components, such as a USB device. See 2-1: Defining a Computer
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Define a computer system, and describe its components.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.1
TOPICS: Computer system components
Computer defined
KEYWORDS: Remember
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21. A(n) _____ enables communication between a video card and memory.
    a. internal bus
    b. keyboard
    c. floppy drive
    d. optical disc

ANSWER: a
RATIONALE: Correct. A bus is a link between devices connected to a computer. An internal bus enables communication between internal components, such as a video card and memory. See 2-1: Defining a Computer
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Define a computer system, and describe its components.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.1
TOPICS: Computer system components
Computer defined
KEYWORDS: Remember
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22. A _____ is a peripheral device for recording, storing, and retrieving information.
a. disk drive
b. motherboard
c. control unit
d. processor

ANSWER: a
RATIONALE: Correct. A disk drive is a peripheral device for recording, storing, and retrieving information. A computer system consists of hardware and software. Hardware components are physical devices, such as keyboards, monitors, and processing units. The software component consists of programs written in computer languages. See 2-1: Defining a Computer
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Define a computer system, and describe its components.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.1
TOPICS: Computer system components
KEYWORDS: Remember
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23. A(n) _____ is a communication interface through which information is transferred one bit at a time.
a. extended capability port
b. parallel port
c. serial port
d. enhanced parallel port

ANSWER: c
RATIONALE: Correct. A serial port is a communication interface through which information is transferred one bit at a time. It is located on the motherboard of a computer. A parallel port is an interface between a computer and a printer that enables the computer to transfer multiple bits of information to the printer simultaneously. See 2-1: Defining a Computer
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Define a computer system, and describe its components.

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.1
TOPICS: Computer system components
KEYWORDS: Remember
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24. A(n) _____ is an interface between a computer and a printer that enables the computer to transfer multiple bits of information to the printer simultaneously.

a. parallel port
b. serial port
c. arithmetic logic unit
d. control unit

ANSWER: a
RATIONALE: Correct. A parallel port is an interface between a computer and a printer that enables the computer to transfer multiple bits of information to the printer simultaneously. A serial port is a communication interface through which information is transferred one bit at a time. See 2-1: Defining a Computer
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Define a computer system, and describe its components.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.1
TOPICS: Computer system components
KEYWORDS: Remember
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25. Beginning in the 1940s, first-generation computers used _____.

a. transistors
b. vacuum tube technology
c. integrated circuits
d. laser technology

ANSWER: b
RATIONALE: Correct. Beginning in the 1940s, first-generation computers used vacuum tube technology. They were bulky and unreliable, generated excessive heat, and were difficult to program. See 2-2: The History of Computer Hardware and Software
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Discuss the history of computer hardware and software.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.2

TOPICS:	Computer history Hardware
KEYWORDS:	Understand
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26. Second-generation computers used _____.

a. vacuum tube technology
b. transistors
c. integrated circuits
d. laser technology

ANSWER:	b
RATIONALE:	Correct. Major developments in hardware have taken place over the past 60 years. To make these developments more clear, computers are often categorized into "generations" that mark technological breakthroughs. Second-generation computers used transistors and were faster, more reliable, and easier to program and maintain than the first-generation computers. See 2-2: The History of Computer Hardware and Software
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Discuss the history of computer hardware and software.
QUESTION TYPE:	Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.2
TOPICS:	Computer history Hardware
KEYWORDS:	Understand
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27. Third-generation computers operated on _____.

a. integrated circuits
b. vacuum tube technology
c. parallel processing
d. optical discs

ANSWER:	a
RATIONALE:	Correct. Third-generation computers operated on integrated circuits, which enabled computers to be even smaller, faster, more reliable, and more sophisticated than second-generation computers. Remote data entry and telecommunications were introduced during this generation. See 2-2: The History of Computer Hardware and Software
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Discuss the history of computer hardware and software.
QUESTION TYPE:	Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.2

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TOPICS:	Computer history Hardware
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28. Which statement is true of gallium arsenide chips?
    a. They run at higher speeds than silicon chips.
    b. They were used in third-generation computers.
    c. They are ideal for mass production.
    d. They have low production costs.

ANSWER:	a
RATIONALE:	Correct. The current fifth-generation computers include parallel processing (computers containing hundreds or thousands of CPUs for rapid data processing), gallium arsenide chips that run at higher speeds and consume less power than silicon chips, and optical technologies. Because silicon cannot emit light and has speed limitations, computer designers have concentrated on technology using gallium arsenide, in which electrons move almost five times faster than silicon. See 2-2: The History of Computer Hardware and Software
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Moderate
REFERENCES:	Discuss the history of computer hardware and software.
QUESTION TYPE:	Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.2
TOPICS:	Hardware
KEYWORDS:	Understand
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29. Computer designers have concentrated on technology using gallium arsenide instead of silicon because silicon:
    a. cannot be used for the mass production of electronic devices.
    b. cannot emit light and has speed limitations.
    c. is soft and fragile.
    d. is expensive.

ANSWER:	b
RATIONALE:	Correct. Since silicon cannot emit light and has speed limitations, computer designers have concentrated on technology using gallium arsenide, in which electrons move almost five times faster than in silicon. See 2-2: The History of Computer Hardware and Software
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Moderate
REFERENCES:	Discuss the history of computer hardware and software.
QUESTION TYPE:	Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.2

TOPICS:	Computer history Hardware
KEYWORDS:	Understand
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30. Gallium arsenide _____ than silicon.

a. is more fragile

b. is more suitable for mass production

c. emits less light

d. operates at lower temperatures

ANSWER:	a
RATIONALE:	Correct. The major problems with gallium arsenide are difficulties in mass production. This material is softer and more fragile than silicon, so it breaks more easily during slicing and polishing. See 2-2: The History of Computer Hardware and Software
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Moderate
REFERENCES:	Discuss the history of computer hardware and software.
QUESTION TYPE:	Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.2
TOPICS:	Computer history Hardware
KEYWORDS:	Understand
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31. _____ means saving data in computer memory.

a. Stream

b. Retrieval

c. Syndication

d. Storage

ANSWER:	d
RATIONALE:	Correct. Computers draw their power from three factors that far exceed human capacities: speed, accuracy, and storage and retrieval capabilities. Storage means saving data in computer memory, and retrieval means accessing data from memory. See 2-3: The Power of Computers
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Explain the factors distinguishing the computing power of computers.
QUESTION TYPE:	Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.3
TOPICS:	Computing power
KEYWORDS:	Analyze

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32. In the context of storage measurements, a _____ is the size of a character.
    a. nibble
    b. decibel
    c. byte
    d. node

ANSWER: c
RATIONALE: Correct. A byte is the size of a character. For example, the word computer consists of 8 characters or 8 bytes (64 bits). See 2-3: The Power of Computers
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Explain the factors distinguishing the computing power of computers.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.3
TOPICS: Computing power
KEYWORDS: Analyze
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33. The word computer consists of 64 bits, which is equivalent to _____ bytes.
    a. 6
    b. 8
    c. 16
    d. 32

ANSWER: b
RATIONALE: Correct. The word computer has 64 bits. Eight bits constitute 1 byte, so 64 bits are the same as 8 bytes. See 2-3: The Power of Computers
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Challenging
REFERENCES: Explain the factors distinguishing the computing power of computers.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.3
TOPICS: Computing power
KEYWORDS: Analyze
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34. Every character, number, or symbol on the keyboard is represented as a(n) _____ in computer memory.
    a. decimal number
    b. hexadecimal number

c. octal number
d. binary number

ANSWER: d
RATIONALE: Correct. Every character, number, or symbol on the keyboard is represented as a binary number in computer memory. A binary system consists of 0s and 1s, with a 1 representing "on" and a 0 representing "off," similar to a light switch. See 2-3: The Power of Computers
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Explain the factors distinguishing the computing power of computers.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.3
TOPICS: Computing power
KEYWORDS: Analyze
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35. Computers and communication systems use _____ to represent information between computers and network systems.
a. source codes
b. nanotubes
c. data codes
d. servers

ANSWER: c
RATIONALE: Correct. Computers and communication systems use data codes to represent and transfer data between computers and network systems. The most common data code for text files, PC applications, and the Internet is American Standard Code for Information Interchange. See 2-3: The Power of Computers
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Explain the factors distinguishing the computing power of computers.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.3
TOPICS: Computing power
KEYWORDS: Analyze
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36. In a(n) _____ file, each alphabetic, numeric, or special character is represented with a 7-bit binary number.
a. Extended Binary Code Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC)
b. Unicode
c. American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)
d. Extended ASCII

ANSWER: c
RATIONALE: Correct. In an ASCII file, each alphabetic, numeric, or special character is represented with

a 7-bit binary number (a string of 0s or 1s). Up to 128 (2^7) characters can be defined. See 2-3: The Power of Computers

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Explain the factors distinguishing the computing power of computers.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.3
TOPICS: Computing power
KEYWORDS: Analyze
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37. An American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) file defines up to _____ characters.
    a. 64
    b. 128
    c. 256
    d. 1024

ANSWER: b
RATIONALE: Correct. In an ASCII file, each alphabetic, numeric, or special character is represented with a 7-bit binary number (a string of 0s or 1s). Up to 128 (2^7) characters can be defined. See 2-3: The Power of Computers
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Explain the factors distinguishing the computing power of computers.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.3
TOPICS: Computing power
KEYWORDS: Analyze
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38. An Extended ASCII data code allows representation of maximum _____ characters.
    a. 128
    b. 256
    c. 512
    d. 1024

ANSWER: b
RATIONALE: Correct. Apart from American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII), there are two additional data codes used by many operating systems: Unicode and Extended ASCII. Extended ASCII is an 8-bit code that also allows representation of 256 characters. See 2-3: The Power of Computers
POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Explain the factors distinguishing the computing power of computers.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.3
TOPICS: Computing power
KEYWORDS: Analyze
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39. A petabyte is equal to _____ bytes.
    a. 2^{30}
    b. 2^{40}
    c. 2^{50}
    d. 2^{60}

ANSWER: c
RATIONALE: Correct. A byte is the size of a character. A petabyte is 2^{50} bytes, 1 gigabyte is 2^{30} bytes, 1 terabyte is 2^{40} bytes, and 1 exabyte is 2^{60} bytes. See 2-3: The Power of Computers
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Explain the factors distinguishing the computing power of computers.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.3
TOPICS: Computing power
KEYWORDS: Analyze
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40. In the context of computer operations, division is a(n) _____.
    a. arithmetic operation
    b. storage operation
    c. logical operation
    d. retrieval operation

ANSWER: a
RATIONALE: Correct. Division is an arithmetic operation. Computers can add, subtract, multiply, divide, and raise numbers to a power (exponentiation). See 2-4: Computer Operations
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Summarize computer operations.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.4

TOPICS: Computer functions
KEYWORDS: Apply
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41. Trackballs are ideal for notebook computers because they _____.
    a. occupy less space than a mouse
    b. rely on optical scanning of the data on a notebook
    c. allow faster and more precise cursor positioning than a mouse
    d. rely on light detection to determine which menu item has been selected

ANSWER: a
RATIONALE: Correct. Trackballs occupy less space than a mouse, so they are ideal for notebook computers. However, positioning with a trackball is sometimes less precise than with a mouse. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS: Input devices
KEYWORDS: Understand
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42. Identify an advantage of a mouse over a trackball.
    a. A mouse processes more information than a trackball.
    b. A mouse is more precise in positioning the pointer than a trackball.
    c. A mouse occupies less space than a trackball.
    d. A mouse is stationary, whereas a trackball has to be moved around.

ANSWER: b
RATIONALE: Correct. The mouse is a pointing device that moves the cursor on the screen, allowing fast, precise cursor positioning. Trackballs occupy less space than a mouse, so they are ideal for notebook computers. However, positioning with a trackball is sometimes less precise than with a mouse. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS: Input devices
KEYWORDS: Understand
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43. Which is an example of an input device?
    a. A barcode reader
    b. A cathode ray tube
    c. An inkjet printer
    d. An organic light-emitting diode

ANSWER:	a
RATIONALE:	Correct. A barcode reader is an example of an input device. This is an optical scanner that uses lasers to read codes in bar form. These devices are fast and accurate and have many applications in inventory, data entry, and tracking systems. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE:	Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS:	Input devices
KEYWORDS:	Understand
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44. A(n) _____ is an input device.
    a. plasma display
    b. laser printer
    c. data tablet
    d. inkjet printer

ANSWER:	c
RATIONALE:	Correct. A data tablet is an input device. Data tablets are used most widely in computer-aided design and manufacturing applications. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE:	Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS:	Input devices
KEYWORDS:	Understand
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45. A(n) _____ is an input device used to grade multiple-choice and true/false tests.
    a. optical character reader
    b. magnetic character sensor
    c. magnetic ink character recognition system

d. optical mark recognition system

ANSWER: d
RATIONALE: Correct. An optical mark recognition (OMR) system is sometimes called a mark sensing system because it reads marks on paper. OMRs are often used to grade multiple-choice and true/false tests. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS: Input devices
KEYWORDS: Understand
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46. A(n) _____ is a common output device for soft copy.
a. liquid crystal display
b. floppy disk
c. laser printer
d. electrostatic plotter

ANSWER: a
RATIONALE: Correct. The most common output devices for soft copy are cathode ray tube (CRT), plasma display, and liquid crystal display (LCD). Soon, OLED (organic light-emitting diode) displays will replace LCDs. OLED screens are brighter, thinner and consume less power than LCD technology. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS: Output devices
KEYWORDS: Understand
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47. A(n) _____ is a common output device for hard copy.
a. optical character reader
b. compact disc
c. laser printer
d. plasma display

ANSWER: c
RATIONALE: Correct. The most common output device for hard copy is a printer. Inkjet and laser printers are standard printers used today. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS: Output devices
KEYWORDS: Understand
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48. Which statement is true of a high-quality inkjet printer?
    a. It uses multicolor ink cartridges to print digital photographs.
    b. Its output for a mainframe computer is called soft copy.
    c. It uses laser-based technology that creates electrical charges on a rotating drum to attract toner.
    d. It is suitable for office environments that have high-volume and high-quality printing requirements.

ANSWER: a
RATIONALE: Correct. High-quality inkjet printers use multicolor ink cartridges for near-photo quality output and are often used to print digital photographs. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS: Output devices
KEYWORDS: Understand
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49. Which statement is true of laser printers?
    a. They are most suitable for home users.
    b. They use toner to create high-quality outputs.
    c. They are used to generate three-dimensional outputs.
    d. They use solid ink to generate two-dimensional outputs.

ANSWER: b
RATIONALE: Correct. Laser printers use laser-based technology that creates electrical charges on a rotating drum to attract toner. The toner is fused to paper using a heat process that creates high-quality output. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS: Output devices
KEYWORDS: Understand
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50. The Clipboard's contents are typically stored in _____.
    a. read-only memory
    b. random access memory
    c. magnetic disks
    d. magnetic tape

ANSWER: b
RATIONALE: Correct. The Clipboard's contents are typically stored in random access memory (RAM). Some other examples of the type of information stored in RAM include open files, running programs, and so forth. Data can be read from and written to RAM. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS: Storage devices
KEYWORDS: Understand
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51. Which states a difference between read-only memory (ROM) and random access memory (RAM)?
    a. ROM is volatile memory, whereas RAM is nonvolatile memory.
    b. ROM is secondary memory, whereas RAM is main memory.
    c. ROM is nonvolatile memory, whereas RAM is volatile memory.
    d. ROM is main memory, whereas RAM is secondary memory.

ANSWER: c
RATIONALE: Correct. ROM is nonvolatile memory, whereas RAM is volatile memory. Volatile memory loses its contents when electrical power is turned off. Nonvolatile memory holds data when the computer is off or during the course of a program's operation. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS: Storage devices

KEYWORDS: Understand
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52. Which is true of memory devices?
    a. The contents of flash memory cannot be reprogrammed.
    b. The contents of random access memory cannot be reprogrammed.
    c. The contents of programmable read-only memory cannot be reprogrammed.
    d. The contents of cache random access memory cannot be reprogrammed.

ANSWER: c
RATIONALE: Correct. Programmable read-only memory (PROM) is a type of ROM chip that can be programmed with a special device. However, after it has been programmed, the contents cannot be erased. Erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM) is similar to PROM, but its contents can be erased and reprogrammed. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS: Storage devices
KEYWORDS: Understand
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53. _____ holds data when the computer is off or during the course of a program's operation.
    a. Random access memory
    b. Read-only memory
    c. Secondary memory
    d. Programmable read-only memory

ANSWER: c
RATIONALE: Correct. Secondary memory devices are nonvolatile and used for storing large volumes of data for long periods. They can also hold data when the computer is off or during the course of a program's operation. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS: Storage devices
KEYWORDS: Understand
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54. _____ is an example of a secondary memory device.
    a. An inkjet printer
    b. An optical disc
    c. Random access memory
    d. Read-only memory

ANSWER:	b
RATIONALE:	Correct. An optical disc is an example of a secondary memory device. Secondary memory devices can hold data when the computer is off or during the course of a program's operation. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE:	Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS:	Storage devices
KEYWORDS:	Understand
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55. Which is true of magnetic tape?
    a. It is made of metal.
    b. It stores data sequentially.
    c. It resembles compact discs.
    d. It is a main memory device.

ANSWER:	b
RATIONALE:	Correct. Magnetic tape, made of a plastic material, resembles a cassette tape and stores data sequentially. Records can be stored in a block or separately, with a gap between each record or block, called the interrecord gap (IRG). See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Moderate
REFERENCES:	Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE:	Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS:	Storage devices
KEYWORDS:	Understand
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56. _____ allows data to be stored in multiple places to improve a system's reliability.
    a. A remote access server
    b. Network-attached storage

c. Random access memory

d. A redundant array of independent disks

ANSWER: d

RATIONALE: Correct. A redundant array of independent disks (RAID) is a collection of disk drives used for fault tolerance and improved performance and is typically found in large network systems. Data can be stored in multiple places to improve the system's reliability. In other words, if one disk in the array fails, data is not lost. In some RAID configurations, sequences of data can be read from multiple disks simultaneously, which improves performance. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5

TOPICS: Storage devices

KEYWORDS: Understand

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57. _____, which is used for online storage and backup, involves multiple virtual servers that are usually hosted by third parties.

a. Kernel storage

b. Buffer storage

c. Cache storage

d. Cloud storage

ANSWER: d

RATIONALE: Correct. Cloud storage has become a popular option for many organizations and individuals in recent years. Used for online storage and backup, it involves multiple virtual servers that are usually hosted by third parties. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5

TOPICS: Storage devices

KEYWORDS: Understand

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58. Identify the type of computers that has the highest storage capability.

a. Subnotebooks

b. Notebooks

c. Personal computers
d. Supercomputers

ANSWER: d
RATIONALE: Correct. Supercomputers are the most powerful; they also have the highest storage capabilities and the highest price. Supercomputers are more expensive, much bigger, faster, and have more memory than personal computers, minicomputers, and mainframes. See 2-6: Classes of Computers
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Explain how computers are classified and their business applications.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.6
TOPICS: Computer types
KEYWORDS: Understand
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59. Identify the type of computers that has the highest price.
a. Subnotebooks
b. Notebooks
c. Personal computers
d. Supercomputers

ANSWER: d
RATIONALE: Correct. Supercomputers are the most powerful; they also have the highest storage capabilities and the highest price. Supercomputers are more expensive, much bigger, faster, and have more memory than personal computers, minicomputers, and mainframes. See 2-6: Classes of Computers
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Explain how computers are classified and their business applications.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.6
TOPICS: Computer types
KEYWORDS: Understand
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60. Jacob, a data analyst, is working on a project from home and needs to download some data from his office network. Which of the following server platforms will best serve Jacob's purpose?
a. Remote access servers
b. Web servers
c. Application servers
d. Disk servers

ANSWER: a
RATIONALE: Correct. Remote access servers (RAS) will best serve Jacob's purpose. RAS allow off-site users to connect to network resources, such as network file storage, printers, and databases. Web servers store Web pages for access over the Internet. Application servers store computer software, which users can access from their workstations. Disk servers contain large-capacity hard drives and enable users to store files and applications for later retrieval. See 2-6: Classes of Computers
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Challenging
REFERENCES: Explain how computers are classified and their business applications.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.6
TOPICS: Servers
KEYWORDS: Understand
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61. Which best defines an operating system (OS)?
    a. It is a set of programs for controlling and managing computer hardware and software.
    b. It is a computer and all the software for managing network resources and offering services to a network.
    c. It is a collection of disk drives used for fault tolerance and is typically found in large network systems.
    d. It is the main circuit board containing connectors for attaching additional boards.

ANSWER: a
RATIONALE: Correct. An OS is a set of programs for controlling and managing computer hardware and software. A typical OS consists of control programs and supervisor programs. See 2-7: What Is Software?
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Describe the two major types of software.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.7
TOPICS: Operating systems
Software
KEYWORDS: Apply
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62. Which is true of the supervisor program of an operating system (OS)?
    a. It controls compilers in the OS.
    b. It prioritizes tasks performed by the CPU.
    c. It transfers data among other parts of the computer system.
    d. It generates checksums to verify that data is not corrupted.

ANSWER: a

RATIONALE:	Correct. The supervisor program, also known as the kernel, is responsible for controlling all other programs in the OS, such as compilers, interpreters, assemblers, and utilities for performing special tasks. On the other hand, control programs manage computer hardware and resources. See 2-7: What Is Software?
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Moderate
REFERENCES:	Describe the two major types of software.
QUESTION TYPE:	Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.7
TOPICS:	Operating systems Software
KEYWORDS:	Apply
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63. The supervisor program in an operating system (OS) is also known as the _____.

a. metadata
b. kernel
c. applet
d. cache

ANSWER:	b
RATIONALE:	Correct. The supervisor program, also known as the kernel, is responsible for controlling all other programs in the OS, such as compilers, interpreters, assemblers, and utilities for performing special tasks. See 2-7: What Is Software?
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Describe the two major types of software.
QUESTION TYPE:	Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.7
TOPICS:	Operating systems Software
KEYWORDS:	Apply
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64. UNIX is a type of _____.

a. storage area network
b. application software
c. remote access server
d. operating system

ANSWER:	d
RATIONALE:	Correct. UNIX is a type of operating system. Microsoft Windows, Mac OS, and Linux are examples of personal computer OSs, and mainframe OSs include UNIX and OpenVMS as

well as some versions of Linux. See 2-7: What Is Software?

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Describe the two major types of software.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.7
TOPICS: Operating systems
Software
KEYWORDS: Apply
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65. _____ consists of a series of 0s and 1s representing data or instructions.
a. Assembly language
b. A fourth-generation language
c. Machine language
d. A fifth-generation language

ANSWER: c
RATIONALE: Correct. Machine language consists of a series of 0s and 1s representing data or instructions. Machine language depends on the machine so code written for one type of computer does not work on another type of computer. Writing a machine-language program is time consuming and painstaking. See 2-8: Computer Languages
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: List the generations of computer languages.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.8
TOPICS: Programming languages
Software
KEYWORDS: Remember
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66. Java and C++ are examples of _____.
a. assembly language
b. high-level languages
c. machine language
d. compiler languages

ANSWER: b
RATIONALE: Correct. Java, C++, and VB.NET are examples of high-level languages. High-level languages are more like English, so they are easier to learn and code. See 2-8: Computer Languages
POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: List the generations of computer languages.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.8
TOPICS: Programming languages
Software
KEYWORDS: Remember
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67. Which is true of fourth-generation languages (4GLs)?
    a. They are the easiest computer languages to use.
    b. They are composed of rigorous command syntaxes.
    c. They contain a series of 0s and 1s representing data or instructions.
    d. They use artificial intelligence technologies, such as knowledge-based systems.

ANSWER: a
RATIONALE: Correct. 4GLs are the easiest computer languages to use. The commands are powerful and easy to learn, even for people with little computer training. See 2-8: Computer Languages
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: List the generations of computer languages.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.8
TOPICS: Programming languages
Software
KEYWORDS: Remember
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68. Structured query language (SQL) is an example of a(n) _____.
    a. assembly language
    b. high-level language
    c. fourth-generation language
    d. fifth-generation language

ANSWER: c
RATIONALE: Correct. SQL is an example of a fourth-generation language. Fourth-generation languages are the easiest computer languages to use. The commands are powerful and easy to learn, even for people with little computer training. See 2-8: Computer Languages
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: List the generations of computer languages.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False

Module 02: Computers and Their Business Applications

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.8
TOPICS: Programming languages
KEYWORDS: Remember
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69. Which is true of fifth-generation languages (5GLs)?
    a. They are the easiest computer languages to use.
    b. They contain a series of 0s and 1s representing data or instructions.
    c. They are machine dependent and need to be changed after every use.
    d. They use artificial intelligence technologies, such as knowledge-based systems.

ANSWER: d
RATIONALE: Correct. 5GLs use some of the artificial intelligence technologies, such as knowledge-based systems, natural language processing, visual programming, and a graphical approach to programming. Codes are automatically generated and designed to make the computer solve a given problem without a programmer or with minimum programming effort. See 2-8: Computer Languages
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: List the generations of computer languages.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.8
TOPICS: Programming languages
Software
KEYWORDS: Remember
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70. To make a computer understand a program, the source code must be first translated into _____ code.
    a. ASCII
    b. object
    c. ternary
    d. UTF-8

ANSWER: b
RATIONALE: Regardless of the language, a program is also referred to as the source code. This source code must be translated into object code—consisting of binary 0s and 1s. See 2-1: Defining a Computer
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Define a computer system, and describe its components.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.1
TOPICS: Computer defined

KEYWORDS: Remember
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71. The _____ is the heart of a computer.
    a. main memory
    b. basic input/output system
    c. central processing unit
    d. serial port

ANSWER: c
RATIONALE: The central processing unit (CPU) is the heart of a computer. It is divided into two components: the arithmetic logic unit (ALU) and the control unit. See 2-1: Defining a Computer
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Define a computer system, and describe its components.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.1
TOPICS: Computer defined
Computer system components
KEYWORDS: Remember
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72. The _____ tells the computer what to do, such as instructing the computer which device to read or send output to.
    a. main memory
    b. motherboard
    c. operating system
    d. control unit

ANSWER: d
RATIONALE: The central processing unit (CPU) is the heart of a computer. It is divided into two components: the arithmetic logic unit (ALU) and the control unit. The control unit tells the computer what to do, such as instructing the computer which device to read or send output to. See 2-1: Defining a Computer
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Define a computer system, and describe its components.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.1
TOPICS: Computer system components
KEYWORDS: Remember
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73. A(n) _____ is the enclosure containing the computer's main components.

a. disk drive
b. computer chassis
c. expansion slot
d. parallel port

ANSWER: b
RATIONALE: A central processing unit (CPU) case (also known as a computer chassis or tower) is the enclosure containing the computer's main components. See 2-1: Defining a Computer
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Define a computer system, and describe its components.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.1
TOPICS: Computer system components
KEYWORDS: Remember
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74. _____ include gallium arsenide chips that run at higher speeds and consume less power than silicon chips and optical technologies.

a. Second-generation computers
b. Third-generation computers
c. Fourth-generation computers
d. Fifth-generation computers

ANSWER: d
RATIONALE: The current fifth-generation computers include parallel processing (computers containing hundreds or thousands of CPUs for rapid data processing), gallium arsenide chips that run at higher speeds and consume less power than silicon chips, and optical technologies. See 2-2: The History of Computer Hardware and Software
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Discuss the history of computer hardware and software.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.2
TOPICS: Computer history
Hardware
KEYWORDS: Understand
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75. _____ bits equal one byte.

a. Six

b. Eight
c. Thirty-two
d. Sixty-four

ANSWER: b
RATIONALE: A bit is a single value of 0 or 1, and 8 bits equal 1 byte. A byte is the size of a character. See 2-3: The Power of Computers
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Explain the factors distinguishing the computing power of computers.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.3
TOPICS: Computing power
KEYWORDS: Analyze
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76. A _____ is an input device for computers.
a. mouse
b. printer
c. monitor
d. speaker

ANSWER: a
RATIONALE: An input device, such as a keyboard or a mouse, is used to send data and information to the computer. The mouse moves the cursor on the screen, allowing fast, precise cursor positioning. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS: Input devices
KEYWORDS: Understand
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77. The most common type of main memory is a semiconductor memory chip made of _____.
a. arsenic
b. germanium
c. silicon
d. manganese

ANSWER: c
RATIONALE: The most common type of main memory is a semiconductor memory chip made of silicon.

	A semiconductor memory device can be volatile or nonvolatile. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE:	Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS:	Storage devices
KEYWORDS:	Understand
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78. A(n) _____, made of Mylar, is used for random-access processing of data in a computer.
    a. video adapter
    b. optical disc
    c. cassette tape
    d. magnetic disk

ANSWER:	d
RATIONALE:	A magnetic disk, made of Mylar or metal, is used for random-access processing. In other words, data can be accessed in any order, regardless of its order on the surface. See 2-5: Input, Output, and Memory Devices
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE:	Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS:	Storage devices
KEYWORDS:	Understand
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79. _____ are compatible with the IBM System/360 line introduced in 1965.
    a. Minicomputers
    b. Mainframe computers
    c. Personal computers
    d. Super computers

ANSWER:	b
RATIONALE:	Mainframe computers are compatible with the IBM System/360 line introduced in 1965. Systems that are not based on System/360 are referred to as “servers” or supercomputers. See 2-6: Classes of Computers
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Explain how computers are classified and their business applications.

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.6
TOPICS: Computer types
KEYWORDS: Understand
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80. A(n) _____ is a type of server that stores computer software, which users can access from their workstations.
    a. database server
    b. Web server
    c. application server
    d. file server

ANSWER: c
RATIONALE: Application servers store computer software, which users can access from their workstations. A server is a computer and all the software for managing network resources and offering services to a network. See 2-6: Classes of Computers
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Explain how computers are classified and their business applications.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.6
TOPICS: Servers
KEYWORDS: Understand
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81. Corel Quattro Pro is an example of _____.
    a. word-processing software
    b. spreadsheet software
    c. database software
    d. desktop publishing software

ANSWER: b
RATIONALE: Corel Quattro Pro is an example of spreadsheet software. Microsoft Excel and IBM's Lotus 1-2-3 are among other examples. See 2-7: What Is Software?
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Describe the two major types of software.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.7
TOPICS: Applications software
Software

KEYWORDS: Apply
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82. Microsoft PowerPoint is the most commonly used _____ software.
    a. desktop publishing
    b. presentation
    c. graphics
    d. project management

ANSWER: b
RATIONALE: Microsoft PowerPoint is the most commonly used presentation software; other examples include Google Slides and Canva. Presentation software is used to create and deliver slide shows. See 2-7: What Is Software?
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Describe the two major types of software.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.7
TOPICS: Applications software
Software
KEYWORDS: Apply
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83. Codes written for one type of computer using _____ do not work on another type of computer.
    a. assembly language
    b. structured query language
    c. a fourth-generation language
    d. a fifth-generation language

ANSWER: a
RATIONALE: Assembly language, the second generation of computer languages, is a higher-level language than machine language but is also machine dependent; hence, code written for one type of computer does not work on another type of computer. See 2-8: Computer Languages
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: List the generations of computer languages.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.8
TOPICS: Programming languages
Software
KEYWORDS: Remember
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84. Which is true of assembly language?
   a. More difficult than machine language to write programs for.
   b. Uses a series of short codes, or mnemonics, to represent data or instructions.
   c. Facilitates natural conversations between the user and the computer.
   d. Used mostly for Web development.

ANSWER: b
RATIONALE: Correct. Assembly language, the second generation of computer languages, is a higher-level language than machine language but is also machine dependent. It uses a series of short codes, or mnemonics, to represent data or instructions. For example, ADD and SUBTRACT are typical commands in assembly language. Writing programs in assembly language is easier than in machine language. See 2-8: Computer Languages

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: List the generations of computer languages.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.8
TOPICS: Programming languages
Software
KEYWORDS: Remember
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85. _____ contain large-capacity hard drives and enable users to store files and applications for later retrieval.
   a. Application servers
   b. Disk servers
   c. File servers
   d. Database servers

ANSWER: b
RATIONALE: Disk servers contain large-capacity hard drives and enable users to store files and applications for later retrieval. See 2-6: Classes of Computers.
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Explain how computers are classified and their business applications.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.6
TOPICS: Servers
KEYWORDS: Understand
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86. Wearable devices may provide which possible benefit in the manufacturing field?

a. Improve employee safety by providing a hands-free work environment.
b. Ability to store more data than a personal computer.
c. Storage of Web pages for access over the Internet.
d. Magnetic tape backup.

ANSWER: a

RATIONALE: Correct. Wearable devices could be used for improving productivity. For example, in the manufacturing field they might:

- Improve employee safety by providing a hands-free environment to work.
- Improve employee monitoring by helping to keep track of what's going on.
- Provide service support by helping employees to access online tools aiding in resolving issues faster.
- Provide support for plant monitoring by offering warnings when a component fails.
- Provide support for video applications by offering hands-free real-time video that can be saved and analyzed later.

See 2-6: Classes of Computers

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Explain how computers are classified and their business applications.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.6
TOPICS: Computer types
KEYWORDS: Understand
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87. Abstraction, inheritance, polymorphism, and encapsulation are four key principles of _____.

a. network-attached storage
b. machine language
c. fifth-generation languages
d. object-oriented programming

ANSWER: d

RATIONALE: Correct. Abstraction, inheritance, polymorphism, and encapsulation are four key principles of object-oriented programming (OOP). Abstraction is used to handle complexity by hiding unnecessary details from the user. Inheritance enables new objects to take on the properties of existing objects. Polymorphism is the ability to process objects differently depending on their data type or class. Encapsulation means grouping related items into a single unit. See 2-9: Object-Oriented Programming: A Quick Overview

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Define object-oriented programming.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.9
KEYWORDS: Remember
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88. In object-oriented programming, a class _____.
    a. is an item that contains data and the procedures that read and manipulate it
    b. defines the format of an object
    c. uses a series of short codes to represent data or instructions
    d. controls and prioritizes tasks performed by the CPU

ANSWER: b
RATIONALE: Correct. A class defines the format of the object and the action that it performs. See 2-9: Object-Oriented Programming: A Quick Overview
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Define object-oriented programming.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.9
KEYWORDS: Remember
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89. An item that contains both data and the procedures that read and manipulate it is called a(n) _____.
    a. class
    b. module
    c. object
    d. application

ANSWER: c
RATIONALE: Correct. An object is an item that contains both data and the procedures that read and manipulate it. Examples include a person, an event, or a transaction. See 2-9: Object-Oriented Programming: A Quick Overview
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Define object-oriented programming.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.9
KEYWORDS: Remember
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90. The principle of _____ in object-oriented programming is used to handle complexity by hiding unnecessary

details from the user.

a. inheritance
b. encapsulation
c. abstraction
d. polymorphism

ANSWER: c
RATIONALE: Correct. Abstraction, inheritance, polymorphism, and encapsulation are four key principles of OOP. Abstraction is used to handle complexity by hiding unnecessary details from the user. This principle looks at a problem from a higher level and then gets into detail in later stages of code development. See 2-9: Object-Oriented Programming: A Quick Overview
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Define object-oriented programming.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.9
KEYWORDS: Remember
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91. The object-oriented language _____ is used to develop apps for MacOS and iOS.

a. Swift
b. C#
c. SQL
d. ActiveX

ANSWER: a
RATIONALE: Correct. Each OOP is tailored to a specific OS and programming environment. For example, Swift is mostly used for programming environment and apps development for MacOS and iOS; C#, developed by Microsoft, is mostly used for Windows apps and Windows programming environment; and Java is used for cross-platform development. See 2-9: Object-Oriented Programming: A Quick Overview
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Define object-oriented programming.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.9
KEYWORDS: Remember
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92. Multiplication is a(n) _____ operation in the context of computer operations.

a. logic
b. retrieval
c. storage

d. arithmetic

ANSWER: d

RATIONALE: Correct. Computers can perform three basic tasks: arithmetic operations, logical operations, and storage and retrieval operations. All other tasks are performed using one or a combination of these operations.
Computers can add, subtract, multiply, divide, and raise numbers to a power (exponentiation). See 2-4 Computer Operations.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Summarize the three basic computer operations.

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.4

KEYWORDS: Apply

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93. In the context of computer operations, comparing two numbers is a(n) _____ operation.

a. arithmetic
b. logical
c. storage
d. retrieval

ANSWER: b

RATIONALE: Correct.
Computers can perform three basic tasks: arithmetic operations, logical operations, and storage and retrieval operations.
Computers can perform comparison operations by comparing two numbers. For example, a computer can compare *x* to *y* and determine which number is larger.
See 2-4 Computer Operations.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Summarize the three basic computer operations.

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.4

KEYWORDS: Apply

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94. Writing data to a hard drive is an example of a(n) _____ operation.

a. arithmetic
b. storage
c. retrieval
d. logical

ANSWER: b

RATIONALE: Correct.
Computers can perform three basic tasks: arithmetic operations, logical operations, and storage and retrieval operations.
Computers can store massive amounts of data in very small spaces and locate a particular item quickly. For example, you can store the text of
more than 1 million books in a memory device about the size of your fist.
See 2-4 Computer Operations.
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Summarize the three basic computer operations.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.4
KEYWORDS: Apply
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95. Obtaining the data of a video file from a flash drive is an example of a(n) _____ operation.
    a. exponentiation
    b. storage
    c. comparison
    d. retrieval

ANSWER: d
RATIONALE: Correct.
Computers can perform three basic tasks: arithmetic operations, logical operations, and storage and retrieval operations.
During a game, your computer may perform calculations in order to make a decision (such as whether to move from point A to point B), it may compare two numbers, and it may perform storage and retrieval functions for going forward with the process.See 2-4 Computer Operations.
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: Summarize the three basic computer operations.
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.4
KEYWORDS: Apply
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96. Which of the following is considered a basic task in the context of computer operations?
    a. Logical operations
    b. Connecting to the Internet
    c. Word processing
    d. Natural language processing

ANSWER: a

RATIONALE:	Correct. Computers can perform three basic tasks: arithmetic operations, logical operations, and storage and retrieval operations. All other tasks are performed using one or a combination of these operations. See 2-4 Computer Operations.
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Summarize the three basic computer operations.
QUESTION TYPE:	Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.4
KEYWORDS:	Apply
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97. In the context of computer operations, which of the following is considered an arithmetic operation?

a. Saving a file
b. Retrieving data
c. Comparing x to y
d. Subtraction

ANSWER:	d
RATIONALE:	Correct. Computers can perform three basic tasks: arithmetic operations, logical operations, and storage and retrieval operations. All other tasks are performed using one or a combination of these operations. Computers can add, subtract, multiply, divide, and raise numbers to a power (exponentiation). See 2-4 Computer Operations.
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Summarize the three basic computer operations.
QUESTION TYPE:	Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES:	False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.4
KEYWORDS:	Apply
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Essay

98. Provide a general description on how to write a computer program.

ANSWER:	Answers will vary. To write a computer program, first a user must know what needs to be done, and then he or she must plan a method to achieve this goal, including selecting the right language for the task. Many computer languages are available; the language the user selects depends on the problem being solved and the type of computer he or she is using.
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Moderate
REFERENCES:	Define a computer system, and describe its components.
QUESTION TYPE:	Essay
HAS VARIABLES:	False

Module 02: Computers and Their Business Applications

STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.1
TOPICS: Computer defined
KEYWORDS: Remember
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99. Discuss single processor and multiprocessor computers.
ANSWER: Answers will vary. Some computers have a single processor; other computers, called multiprocessors, contain multiple processors. Multiprocessing is the use of two or more CPUs in a single computer system. Generally, a multiprocessor computer performs better than a single-processor computer in the same way that a team would perform better than an individual on a large, time-consuming project.
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Define a computer system, and describe its components.
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.1
TOPICS: Computer system components
KEYWORDS: Remember
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100. Explain the effects of processor size and operating system (OS) on computer performance.
ANSWER: Answers will vary. In recent years, 32-bit and 64-bit processors and OSs have created a lot of interest. A 32-bit processor can use 2^{32} bytes (4 GB) of RAM; and, in theory, a 64-bit processor can use 2^{64} bytes (16 EB, or exabytes) of RAM. So a computer with a 64-bit processor can perform calculations with larger numbers and be more efficient with smaller numbers; it also has better overall performance than a 32-bit system. However, to take advantage of this higher performance, you must also have a 64-bit OS.
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Define a computer system, and describe its components.
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.1
TOPICS: Computer defined
Computer system components
KEYWORDS: Remember
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101. What is a motherboard?

ANSWER:	Answers will vary. A motherboard is the main circuit board containing connectors for attaching additional boards. In addition, it usually contains the CPU, Basic Input/Output System (BIOS), memory, storage, interfaces, serial and parallel ports, expansion slots, and all the controllers for standard peripheral devices, such as the display monitor, disk drive, and keyboard.
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Moderate
REFERENCES:	Define a computer system, and describe its components.
QUESTION TYPE:	Essay
HAS VARIABLES:	False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE:	Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.1
TOPICS:	Computer system components
KEYWORDS:	Remember
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102. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of gallium arsenide chips.

ANSWER:	Answers will vary. Because silicon cannot emit light and has speed limitations, computer designers have concentrated on technology using gallium arsenide, in which electrons move almost five times faster than silicon. Devices made with this synthetic compound can emit light, withstand higher temperatures, and survive much higher doses of radiation than silicon devices. The major problems with gallium arsenide are difficulties in mass production. This material is softer and more fragile than silicon, so it breaks more easily during slicing and polishing. Because of the high costs and difficulty of production, the military is currently the major user of this technology. However, research continues to eliminate some shortcomings of this technology.
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Easy
REFERENCES:	Discuss the history of computer hardware and software.
QUESTION TYPE:	Essay
HAS VARIABLES:	False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE:	Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.2
TOPICS:	Hardware
KEYWORDS:	Understand
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103. Describe how computer speed is measured.

ANSWER:	Answers will vary. Typically, computer speed is measured as the number of instructions performed during the following fractions of a second: a. Millisecond: 1/1,000 of a second b. Microsecond: 1/1,000,000 of a second c. Nanosecond: 1/1,000,000,000 of a second d. Picosecond: 1/1,000,000,000,000 of a second
POINTS:	1

Module 02: Computers and Their Business Applications

DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Explain the factors distinguishing the computing power of computers.
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.3
TOPICS: Computing power
KEYWORDS: Analyze
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104. Explain how data is stored in a computer.
ANSWER: Answers will vary. Computers can store vast quantities of data and locate a specific item quickly, which makes knowledge workers more efficient in performing their jobs. In computers, data is stored in bits. A bit is a single value of 0 or 1, and 8 bits equal 1 byte. A byte is the size of a character. For example, the word computer consists of 8 characters or 8 bytes (64 bits). Every character, number, or symbol on the keyboard is represented as a binary number in computer memory. A binary system consists of 0s and 1s, with a 1 representing "on" and a 0 representing "off," similar to a light switch.
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Explain the factors distinguishing the computing power of computers.
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.3
TOPICS: Computing power
KEYWORDS: Analyze
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105. Discuss the three basic tasks performed by computers.
ANSWER: Answers will vary. Computers can perform three basic tasks: arithmetic operations, logical operations, and storage and retrieval operations.
Computers can add, subtract, multiply, divide, and raise numbers to a power (exponentiation), as shown in these examples:
A + B (addition): 5 + 7 = 12
A – B (subtraction): 5 – 2 = 3
A * B (multiplication): 5 * 2 = 10
A / B (division): 5 / 2 = 2.5
A ^ B (exponentiation): 5 ^ 2 = 25
Computers can perform comparison operations by comparing two numbers. For example, a computer can compare x to y and determine which number is larger.
Computers can store massive amounts of data in very small spaces and locate a particular item quickly. For example, a person can store the text of more than one million books in a memory device about the size of his or her fist.
POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Summarize computer operations.
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.4
TOPICS: Computer functions
KEYWORDS: Apply
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106. Describe touch screens.
ANSWER: Answers will vary. A touch screen, which usually works with menus, is a combination of input devices. Some touch screens rely on light detection to determine which menu item has been selected, and others are pressure sensitive. Touch screens are often easier to use than keyboards, but they might not be as accurate because selections can be misread or mistouched.
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS: Input devices
KEYWORDS: Understand
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107. What are the most common output devices for soft copy?
ANSWER: Answers will vary. Output displayed on a screen is called “soft copy.” The most common output devices for soft copy are cathode ray tube (CRT), plasma display, and liquid crystal display (LCD). Soon, OLED (organic light-emitting diode) displays will replace LCDs. OLED screens are brighter, thinner, and consume less power than LCD technology. However, they are more expensive than LCD technology.
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS: Output devices
KEYWORDS: Understand
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108. What is the most common type of main memory?

ANSWER: Answers will vary. The most common type of main memory is a semiconductor memory chip made of silicon. A semiconductor memory device can be volatile or nonvolatile. Volatile memory is called random access memory (RAM), although you could think of it as "read-write memory." In other words, data can be read from and written to RAM. Some examples of the type of information stored in RAM include open files, the Clipboard's contents, running programs, and so forth.
A special type of RAM, called cache RAM, resides on the processor. Because memory access from main RAM storage generally takes several clock cycles (a few nanoseconds), cache RAM stores recently accessed memory so the processor is not waiting for the memory transfer.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.

QUESTION TYPE: Essay

HAS VARIABLES: False

STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5

TOPICS: Storage devices

KEYWORDS: Understand

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109. Describe the main types of secondary memory devices.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. There are several types of secondary memory devices:
Magnetic disk: A magnetic disk, made of Mylar or metal, is used for random-access processing. In other words, data can be accessed in any order, regardless of its order on the surface. Magnetic disks are much faster but more expensive than tape devices.
Magnetic tape: Magnetic tape, made of a plastic material, resembles a cassette tape and stores data sequentially. Records can be stored in a block or separately, with a gap between each record or block, called the interrecord gap (IRG). Magnetic tape is sometimes used for storing backups, although other media are more common now.
Optical disc: Optical discs use laser beams to access and store data. Optical technology can store vast amounts of data and is durable. Three common types of optical storage are CD-ROMs, WORM discs, and DVDs.
Other secondary memory devices include hard disks, USB flash drives, and memory cards. Hard disks come in a variety of sizes and can be internal or external, and their costs have been decreasing steadily. Memory sticks have become popular because of their small size, high storage capacity, and decreasing cost. Flash memory is nonvolatile memory that can be electronically erased and reprogrammed. It is used mostly in memory cards and USB flash drives for storing and transferring data between computers and other devices.
Another type of memory device that is gaining in popularity is the solid-state drive (SSD). With SSDs, similar to a memory stick, there are no moving parts.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.

QUESTION TYPE: Essay

HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS: Storage devices
KEYWORDS: Understand
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110. Describe flash memory.
ANSWER: Answers will vary. Flash memory is nonvolatile memory that can be electronically erased and reprogrammed. It is used mostly in memory cards and USB flash drives for storing and transferring data between computers and other devices.
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS: Storage devices
KEYWORDS: Understand
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111. Explain how a redundant array of independent disks (RAID) provides fault tolerance and improves performance.
ANSWER: Answers will vary. A RAID system is a collection of disk drives used for fault tolerance and improved performance, and it is typically found in large network systems. With RAID, data can be stored in multiple places to improve the system's reliability. In other words, if one disk in the array fails, data is not lost. In some RAID configurations, sequences of data can be read from multiple disks simultaneously, which improves performance.
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Discuss the types of input, output, and memory devices.
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.5
TOPICS: Storage devices
KEYWORDS: Understand
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112. Briefly discuss different classes of computers.
ANSWER: Answers will vary. Usually, computers are classified based on cost, amount of memory, speed, and sophistication. Using these criteria, computers are classified as subnotebooks, notebooks, personal computers, minicomputers, mainframes, or supercomputers.

Supercomputers are the most powerful; they also have the highest storage capabilities and the highest price.

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Explain how computers are classified and their business applications.
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.6
TOPICS: Computer types
KEYWORDS: Understand
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113. Briefly discuss fax servers, file servers, and mail servers.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. A server is a computer and all the software for managing network resources and offering services to a network.
a. Fax servers: Fax servers contain software and hardware components that enable users to send and receive faxes.
b. File servers: File servers contain large-capacity hard drives for storing and retrieving data files.
c. Mail servers: Mail servers are configured for sending, receiving, and storing e-mails.

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Explain how computers are classified and their business applications.
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.6
TOPICS: Servers
KEYWORDS: Understand
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114. Describe desktop publishing software.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Desktop publishing software is used to produce professional-quality documents without expensive hardware and software. This software works on a "what-you-see-is-what-you-get" concept, so the high-quality screen display gives a user a good idea of what he or she will see in the printed output.

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: Describe the two major types of software.
QUESTION TYPE: Essay
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: MIS.10e.2.7

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TOPICS:	Applications software Software
KEYWORDS:	Apply
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115. Describe financial planning and accounting software.

ANSWER:	Answers will vary. Financial planning software, which is more powerful than spreadsheet software, is capable of performing many types of analysis on large amounts of data. These analyses include present value, future value, rate of return, cash flow, depreciation, retirement planning, and budgeting. A widely used financial planning package is Intuit Quicken. Using this package, you can plan and analyze all kinds of financial scenarios. In addition to spreadsheet software, dedicated accounting software is available for performing many sophisticated accounting tasks, such as general ledgers, accounts receivable, accounts payable, payroll, balance sheets, and income statements.
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Moderate
REFERENCES:	Describe the two major types of software.
QUESTION TYPE:	Essay
HAS VARIABLES:	False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE:	Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.7
TOPICS:	Applications software Software
KEYWORDS:	Apply
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116. Describe assembly language.

ANSWER:	Answers will vary. Assembly language is the second generation of computer languages. It is a higher-level language than machine language but is also machine dependent. It uses a series of short codes, or mnemonics, to represent data or instructions. For example, ADD and SUBTRACT are typical commands in assembly language. Writing programs in assembly language is easier than in machine language.
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Moderate
REFERENCES:	List the generations of computer languages.
QUESTION TYPE:	Essay
HAS VARIABLES:	False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE:	Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.8
TOPICS:	Programming languages Software
KEYWORDS:	Remember
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117. Describe fifth-generation languages (5GLs).

ANSWER:	Answers will vary. Fifth-generation languages (5GLs) use some of the artificial intelligence technologies, such as knowledge-based systems, natural language processing, visual programming, and a graphical approach to programming. Codes are automatically generated and designed to make the computer solve a given problem without a programmer or with minimum programming effort. These languages are designed to facilitate natural conversations between a user and the computer. Imagine that the user could ask his or her computer, "What product generated the most sales last year?" The computer, equipped with a voice synthesizer, could respond, "Product X." Dragon NaturallySpeaking Solutions is an example of NLP. Research continues in this field because of the promising results so far.
POINTS:	1
DIFFICULTY:	Moderate
REFERENCES:	List the generations of computer languages.
QUESTION TYPE:	Essay
HAS VARIABLES:	False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE:	Basic
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:	MIS.10e.2.8
TOPICS:	Programming languages Software
KEYWORDS:	Remember
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