

CSC 101 Questions:

Chapter 1: Multiple Choice:

1. When did the World Wide Web become available to users?
 - a. 1960s
 - b. 1970s
 - c. 1980s
 - d. 2000s

2. When did Web 2.0 sites like MySpace and Flickr become popular?
 - a. 1960s
 - b. 1970s
 - c. 1980s
 - d. 2000s

3. Please answer yes or no; for each of the following do we depend upon computer technology?
 - a. Controlling our money and banking system
 - b. Keeping our transportation system running smoothly
 - c. Running many typical household appliances and devices (e.g. cell phones, TVs)
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

4. PCs are extremely versatile tools as they can “accept” instructions from a wide variety of:
 - a. hardware
 - b. software
 - c. network connections
 - d. PDAs
 - e. semiconductors

5. Several of the most significant developments in early days of the computer were motivated by what event?
 - a. World War I
 - b. The Great Depression
 - c. World War II
 - d. The first San Francisco earthquake
 - e. The launch of Sputnik by the Soviet Union

6. Which of these technologies was developed first?
 - a. The PC (Personal Computer)
 - b. The microprocessor
 - c. Email
 - d. The World Wide Web
 - e. The mainframe computer

7. Which of the following technologies was developed most recently?
 - a. The PC (Personal Computer)
 - b. The microprocessor
 - c. Email
 - d. The World Wide Web
 - e. The mainframe computer

8. Which represents the order in which computer circuitry evolved through three generations of technology?
- Silicon Chip, vacuum tube, transistor
 - Vacuum tube, silicon chip, transistor
 - Transistor, vacuum tube, silicon chip
 - Vacuum tube, transistor, silicon chip
 - Transistor, silicon chip, vacuum tube
9. As computer evolved, they:
- Grew in size
 - Became smaller
 - Consumed more electricity
 - Became less reliable
 - Cost more
10. When a bank clerk transfers money into your account, where is the actual transaction probably being processed and stored?
- A supercomputer
 - A mainframe computer
 - A terminal
 - An embedded computer
 - A web page
11. Some computers are able to maintain simultaneous connections to many users through a technique called:
- nanolinking
 - hot syncing
 - spider syncing
 - parallel processing
 - timesharing
12. Silicon valley is a nickname for:
- Region in California that contains most of the world's silicon mines
 - Part of the Internet where most of the traffic is channeled through silicon cables
 - Part of a computer that is used to transport data from the hard drive to the processor
 - The dip in productivity on a timeline that inevitably happens when new computer technology is introduced
 - The area in Northern California where many of the most important digital technologies are based.

Chapter 1: Review Questions:

- List several ways you interact with hidden computers in your daily life.
- What is the difference between a mainframe and a microcomputer? List at least two advantages and two disadvantages of each.
- Why is it important for people to know about and understand computers?

[Chapter 2, on the next page...](#)

Chapter 2: Multiple Choice

1. Why will software written for the Core CPU generally run on the Core 2 Duo CPU?
 - a. Microsoft uses special encoding techniques that work only with Core CPUs.
 - b. The Core 2 Duo has special compatibility registers in RAM.
 - c. The Core 2 Duo is designed to be backward compatible with earlier Core chips.
 - d. Every CPU is, by definition, compatible with the Core processor.
 - e. All software written for the Core 2 Duo is compiled on Core processors.

2. Express cards are
 - a. cards that are designed to be inserted into expansion slots on desktop PCs.
 - b. high-speed cards that are designed to work with workstations.
 - c. compact cards that are designed to work with notebook computers.
 - d. cards that attach directly to the PC motherboard.
 - e. None of the above

3. One megabyte equals approximately
 - a. 1,000 bits.
 - b. 1,000 bytes.
 - c. 1 million bytes.
 - d. 1 million bits.
 - e. 2,000 megabits.

4. How many values can be represented by a single byte?
 - a. 2
 - b. 8
 - c. 16
 - d. 64
 - e. 256

5. Transformation of input into output is performed by
 - a. peripherals.
 - b. memory.
 - c. storage.
 - d. the CPU.
 - e. the ALU.

6. A coding scheme that supports 100,000 unique characters has the name
 - a. ASCII.
 - b. EBCDIC.
 - c. Esperanto.
 - d. Unicode.
 - e. URL.

7. What does the speed of the computer depend on?
 - a. The architecture of the processor
 - b. The clock speed of the processor
 - c. The word size of the processor
 - d. The number of processors
 - e. All of the above

8. Why are program instructions represented in binary notation within the computer?
 - a. Binary notation is more intuitive for most people than standard programming language notation.
 - b. Computer memory is made out of a substance called binary silicon.
 - c. There are only two different directions for electricity to move along a wire.
 - d. Computer programmers prefer to think in binary.
 - e. A CPU can execute no more than two instructions at one time.

9. A computer's internal bus can be connected to an external bus through
 - a. a depot
 - b. a CPU
 - c. a port
 - d. a flash
 - e. a megabit

10. When you first turn on a computer, the CPU is preset to execute instructions stored in
 - a. RAM.
 - b. ROM.
 - c. flash memory.
 - d. the CD-ROM.
 - e. the ALU.

11. When you are working on an unsaved document on a PC, where is the document temporarily stored?
 - a. RAM
 - b. ROM
 - c. The CPU
 - d. The Internet
 - e. The CD-ROM

Chapter 2: Review Questions:

3. Draw a block diagram showing the major components of a computer and their relationship. Briefly describe the function of each component.

5. Why is information stored in some type of binary format in computers?

Chapter 2: Discussion Questions

1. How is human memory similar to computer memory? How is it different?

[Chapter 3, on the next page...](#)

Chapter 3: Multiple Choice

1. Skip
2. Which of these is both an input and an output device?
 - a. A bar-code reader
 - b. A flatbed scanner
 - c. A touch screen
 - d. A sensor
 - e. A plotter
3. Skip
4. Why was the arrangement of keys on the QWERTY keyboard chosen?
 - a. Because it corresponds to alphabetical order in the Esperanto language
 - b. Because it corresponds to alphabetical order in the Polish language
 - c. To reduce typing speed
 - d. To minimize finger motion to reach the most commonly typed characters
 - e. To make it easy for the inventor to type his name and address
5. Skip
6. Which of these input devices is least likely to use multi-touch technology?
 - a. A touch-sensitive display.
 - b. A touch tablet.
 - c. A multi-button mouse with a scroll wheel.
 - d. A trackpad.
 - e. None of the above.
7. Skip
8. The size of a display is measured
 - a. across the top of the display.
 - b. down the left side of the display.
 - c. across the middle of the display.
 - d. down the center of the display.
 - e. from the upper-left corner to the lower-right corner of the display.
9. Skip
10. External drives are typically connected to the computer by
 - a. USB
 - b. FireWire
 - c. VGA
 - d. both A and B
 - e. all of the above
11. Skip
12. USB flash drives have all of the following advantages over other storage options *except*
 - a. they are small and portable.
 - b. they are cheaper per MB than other storage options.
 - c. they can be used to access and store your data on virtually any computer with a USB port.
 - d. you can save and delete files on a flash drive without having to reformat the drive.
 - e. they are less prone to being damaged if dropped or scratched.
13. Skip

14. Most digital cameras today store images using
- a. DVD-RAM.
 - b. CD-ROM.
 - c. flash memory.
 - d. digital ink.
 - e. none of the above.

Chapter 3 Review Questions:

- 4. Name and describe three special-purpose input devices people commonly use in public places, such as stores, banks, and libraries.
- 7. What are the advantages of nonimpact printers, such as laser printers, over impact printers? Are there any disadvantages?

Chapter 3 Discussion Questions:

- 2. If we think of the human brain as a computer, what are the input devices? What are the output devices? What are the storage devices?
- 4. Visit a bank, store, office, or laboratory. List all the computer peripherals you see, categorizing them as input, output, or storage devices.