

## Access 2013 Unit A: Getting Started with Access 2013

1. More than one person can be entering, updating, and using an Access database at the same time.
- a. True
  - b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 2

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.001 - Explain when to use a database

2. An Access database is limited to a size of 1 gigabyte.
- a. True
  - b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 3

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.002 - Describe relational database concepts

3. Tables contain all of the data in the database.
- a. True
  - b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 5

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.003 - Open and define Access objects

4. If a number has already been incremented beyond 1 for a first record in a field of the AutoNumber data type, the AutoNumber data type can no longer work as intended.
- a. True
  - b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 8

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.004 - Set appropriate data types for fields

5. A primary key field uniquely identifies each record.
- a. True
  - b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 10

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.005 - Set the primary key field

6. No two records can have the same value in the primary key field.
- a. True
  - b. False

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*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 10

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.005 - Set the primary key field

7. Field properties change depending on the data type of the field.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 11

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.005 - Set the primary key field

8. The linking field on the “many” side of a one-to-many relationship is called the foreign key field.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 12

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.006 - Create one-to-many relationships

9. A subdatasheet shows the records on the “many” side of a one-to-many relationship.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 12

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.007 - Define common field and foreign key field

10. “Focus” refers to which data you would edit if you started typing.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 14

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.008 - Enter records in a datasheet

11. The navigation buttons on a datasheet display the total number of fields in the datasheet.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 14

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*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.009 - Navigate records in a datasheet

12. Values in an AutoNumber field are automatically created by Access.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 14

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.008 - Enter records in a datasheet

13. The [F2] key switches between Edit and Navigation modes.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 17

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.010 - Edit data in a datasheet

14. Press [Esc] once to undo a change to the current field.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 17

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.010 - Edit data in a datasheet

15. Pressing [Ctrl][;] will insert the current date in a Date field.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 17

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.010 - Edit data in a datasheet

16. Microsoft Access can best be described as \_\_\_\_\_ software.

- a. spreadsheet
- b. presentation
- c. database
- d. systems

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 2

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.002 - Describe relational database concepts

17. Which is NOT true about Access?

- a. It can be used to create forms

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- b. It relates lists of information in a relational database.
- c. Reporting is limited to 20 saved reports.
- d. Multiple users can simultaneously enter and update data within Access.

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 3

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.002 - Describe relational database concepts

18. Tables, queries, and forms are examples of Access \_\_\_\_.

- a. entities      b. objects
- c. values        d. controls

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 4

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.003 - Open and define Access objects

19. Which of the following is NOT available to you as you start Access?

- a. opening an existing database                      b. recalibrating an existing database
- c. creating a new database from a template        d. creating a new blank database

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 4

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.011 - Start Access and open a database

20. Which Access object provides an easy-to-use data entry screen?

- a. macro        b. form
- c. table        d. module

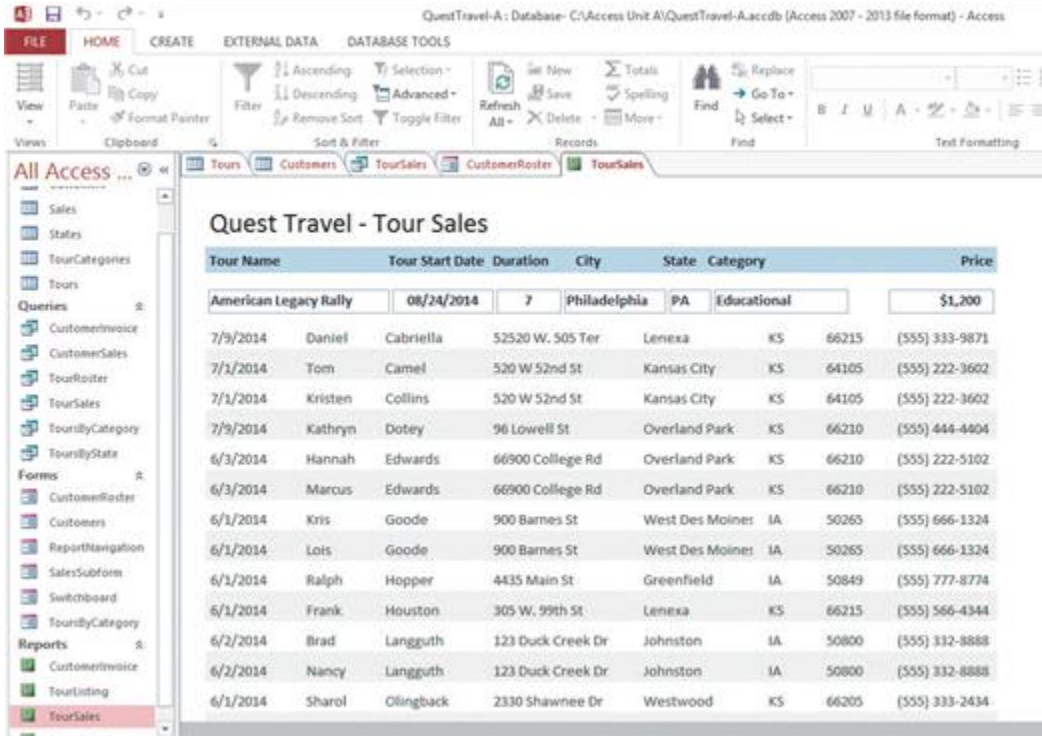
*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 5

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.012 - Identify Access components

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21. The Forms and Reports at the left side of the Access window in the accompanying figure are contained in the \_\_\_\_.

a. Pinned space      b. Navigation Pane  
 c. Objects Bar      d. Objects Tab

ANSWER:                      b

POINTS:                      1

REFERENCES:              Access 5

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ENHC.PARS.16.012 - Identify Access components

22. In the accompanying figure, the rightmost TourSales tab is a \_\_\_\_ tab.

a. report      b. query  
 c. form      d. table

ANSWER:                      a

POINTS:                      1

REFERENCES:              Access 5

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ENHC.PARS.16.003 - Open and define Access objects

23. In the accompanying figure, CustomerRoster is a \_\_\_\_ tab.

a. report      b. query  
 c. form      d. table

ANSWER:                      c

POINTS:                      1

REFERENCES:              Access 5

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ENHC.PARS.16.003 - Open and define Access objects

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24. In the accompanying figure, the leftmost TourSales is a \_\_\_\_ tab.

- a. query    b. table
- c. form     d. report

**ANSWER:** a

**POINTS:** 1

**REFERENCES:** Access 5

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ENHC.PARS.16.003 - Open and define Access objects

25. In the accompanying figure, Customers is a \_\_\_\_ tab.

- a. form    b. report
- c. table   d. query

**ANSWER:** c

**POINTS:** 1

**REFERENCES:** Access 5

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ENHC.PARS.16.003 - Open and define Access objects

26. Which is NOT a feature of Access reports?

- a. headers                                  b. footers
- c. calculations on groups of records    d. easy-to-use data entry screen

**ANSWER:** d

**POINTS:** 1

**REFERENCES:** Access 5

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ENHC.PARS.16.003 - Open and define Access objects

27. Which Access object contains all of the raw data within the database?

- a. query    b. form
- c. table    d. module

**ANSWER:** c

**POINTS:** 1

**REFERENCES:** Access 5

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ENHC.PARS.16.003 - Open and define Access objects

28. \_\_\_\_ View provides the most options for defining fields.

- a. Table Design    b. Table Creation
- c. Field Definition    d. Definition

**ANSWER:** a

**POINTS:** 1

**REFERENCES:** Access 6

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ENHC.PARS.16.013 - Create a table

29. Which of the following is NOT a data type?

- a. Number    b. Formula
- c. Date/Time    d. Short Text

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*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 7

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.014 - Define key database terms

30. Which data type is used for sequential integers controlled by Access?

- a. Hyperlink
- b. Web
- c. Lookup Wizard
- d. AutoNumber

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 7

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.014 - Define key database terms

31. Which data type stores only one of two values?

- a. Attachment
- b. Hyperlink
- c. Yes/No
- d. Null

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 7

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.014 - Define key database terms

32. Which data type links files created in other programs such as pictures or documents?

- a. Lookup
- b. Attachment
- c. Yes/No
- d. Link Wizard

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 7

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.014 - Define key database terms

33. Which data type stores Web addresses?

- a. Lookup Wizard
- b. Hyperlink
- c. URL
- d. HTML

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 7

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.014 - Define key database terms

34. A specific category of data such as a customer's name, city, state, or phone number is called a(n) \_\_\_\_.

- a. object
- b. record
- c. field
- d. table

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 9

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*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.015 - Create a table in Table Design View

35. A group of related fields, such as all the demographic information for one customer, is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. record
- b. table
- c. database
- d. object

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 9

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.015 - Create a table in Table Design View

36. Which two properties are required for every field?

- a. Field Name and Data Type
- b. Field Name and Field Size
- c. Data Type and Format
- d. Field Size and Format

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 11

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.016 - Define one-to-many relationships

37. \_\_\_\_\_ integrity refers to a set of Access rules that govern data entry and helps to ensure data accuracy.

- a. Hierarchical
- b. Network
- c. Schematic
- d. Referential

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 12

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.017 - Set referential integrity

38. In a datasheet, which mode assumes that you are trying to change the value of a particular field?

- a. Edit mode
- b. Navigation mode
- c. Update mode
- d. Form mode

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 14

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.008 - Enter records in a datasheet

39. In Navigation mode, press [Tab] or \_\_\_\_\_ to move to the next field within the same record.

- a. [End]
- b. [Page Down]
- c. [Down Arrow]
- d. [Enter]

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 14

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.009 - Navigate records in a datasheet

40. Which shortcut key moves focus to the previous field of the current record?

- a. [Home]
- b. [Shift][Tab]



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- c. [Up Arrow]      d. [F5]

ANSWER:                      b

POINTS:                      1

REFERENCES:                Access 15

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ENHC.PARS.16.009 - Navigate records in a datasheet

41. Which shortcut key moves focus to the first field of the current record?

- a. [Home]      b. [End]  
c. [F4]        d. [F5]

ANSWER:                      a

POINTS:                      1

REFERENCES:                Access 15

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ENHC.PARS.16.009 - Navigate records in a datasheet

42. Which keystroke combination moves focus to the last field of the last record?

- a. [Alt][Ctrl][Up Arrow]      b. [Ctrl][Up Arrow]  
c. [Ctrl][End]                      d. [Ctrl][Page Up]

ANSWER:                      c

POINTS:                      1

REFERENCES:                Access 15

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ENHC.PARS.16.009 - Navigate records in a datasheet

43. While editing a record, pressing [Esc] a second time \_\_\_\_.

- a. deletes the current field  
b. deletes the current datasheet  
c. removes all data from the current record  
d. removes all changes made to the record you are currently editing

ANSWER:                      d

POINTS:                      1

REFERENCES:                Access 16

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ENHC.PARS.16.010 - Edit data in a datasheet

44. To review a printout of a table before printing, on the \_\_\_\_ tab, click Print, and then click Print Preview.

- a. FILE                      b. VIEW  
c. PREVIEW                d. REPORT

ANSWER:                      a

POINTS:                      1

REFERENCES:                Access 16

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ENHC.PARS.16.018 - Preview and print a datasheet

45. Which of the following keys will help you delete unwanted data in Edit mode?

- a. [Insert]      b. [Home]  
c. [Ctrl]        d. [Backspace]

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*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 17

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.019 - Delete records in a datasheet

46. Which editing keystroke deletes one character to the right of the insertion point?

a. [Backspace]      b. [Delete]

c. [F2]              d. [F7]

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 17

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.019 - Delete records in a datasheet

47. Relational \_\_\_\_\_ software is used to manage data that can be organized into lists, such as information about customers, products, vendors, employees, projects, or sales.

*ANSWER:* database

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 2

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.002 - Describe relational database concepts

48. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a fundamental building block of a relational database because this object stores all of the data.

*ANSWER:* table

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 4

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.012 - Identify Access components

49. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ object allows a user to select a subset of data from one or more tables.

*ANSWER:* query

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 4

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.012 - Identify Access components

50. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ object provides an easy-to-use data entry screen.

*ANSWER:* form

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 5

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.012 - Identify Access components

51. \_\_\_\_\_ View is a spreadsheet-like view of the data in a table.

*ANSWER:* Datasheet

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 6

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.020 - Create a database

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52. If you use \_\_\_\_\_ View to design your table before starting the data entry process, you will probably avoid some common data entry errors.

*ANSWER:* Design

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 8

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.015 - Create a table in Table Design View

53. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ key field contains unique data for each record.

*ANSWER:* primary

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 8

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.015 - Create a table in Table Design View

54. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ relationship describes when a record from one table is related to several records in another table.

*ANSWER:* one to many  
one-to-many  
1 to many  
1-to-many

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 12

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.006 - Create one-to-many relationships

55. The \_\_\_\_\_ refers to which data you would edit if you started typing.

*ANSWER:* focus

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 14

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.008 - Enter records in a datasheet

56. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ field automatically assigns a new number each time you add a record.

*ANSWER:* AutoNumber

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 14

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.008 - Enter records in a datasheet

57. What are the advantages of using Access for database management?

*ANSWER:*

1. Duplicate data is minimized.
2. Information is more accurate, reliable, and consistent because duplicate data is minimized.
3. Data entry is faster and easier using Access forms.
4. Information can be viewed and sorted in multiple ways using Access queries, forms, and reports.
5. Information is more secure using Access passwords and security features.
6. Several users can share and edit information at the same time.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 2

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*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.002 - Describe relational database concepts

*TOPICS:* Critical Thinking

58. The Database window displays the tables, queries, forms, and reports. Describe what these four objects represent.

*ANSWER:*  
A table contains all of the raw data within the database in a spreadsheet-like view.  
A query allows you to select a subset of fields or records from one or more tables.  
A form provides an easy-to-use data entry screen.  
A report is a professional printout of data that can contain enhancements such as headers, footers, graphics, and calculations on groups of records.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 5

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.003 - Open and define Access objects

*TOPICS:* Critical Thinking

59. In Access, data entry screens are called forms. \_\_\_\_\_

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 4

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.003 - Open and define Access objects

60. A(n) foreign key field is always on the “one” side of a one-to-many relationship between two tables.

*ANSWER:* False - primary

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 10

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.016 - Define one-to-many relationships

61. The navigation buttons are found at the top of the datasheet. \_\_\_\_\_

*ANSWER:* False - bottom, lower-left corner

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 14

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.009 - Navigate records in a datasheet

62. If Access assumes that you are attempting to make changes to a field value, you are in Navigation mode.

*ANSWER:* False - Edit

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 14

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.009 - Navigate records in a datasheet

63. You can use the Calendar Box to enter dates in a Date/Time field. \_\_\_\_\_

*ANSWER:* False - Picker

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Access 16

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.010 - Edit data in a datasheet

## Access 2013 Unit A: Getting Started with Access 2013

64. To adjust the column width in a datasheet to accommodate the widest entry in a field, right-click the column separator.

**ANSWER:** False - double-click

**POINTS:** 1

**REFERENCES:** Access 17

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ENHC.PARS.16.018 - Preview and print a datasheet

### Critical Thinking Questions

#### Case 1-1

Hannah wants to create a record keeping system to track the inventory needed to efficiently run her lawn and landscape business, such as spare parts, gas cans, string trimmers, etc. Her crew manager will also be using the system.

65. Hannah is considering whether to use Excel or Access. Which one of the following is NOT a benefit of using Access?

- a. More data storage
- b. Multiuser capability
- c. Easier setup
- d. Additional reporting features

**ANSWER:** C

**POINTS:** 1

**REFERENCES:** Access 3

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ENHC.PARS.16.021 - AB

**TOPICS:** Critical Thinking

### Critical Thinking Questions

#### Case 1-2

Lauren wants to create an Access database of the musical instruments she owns.

66. A Purchase Price field should be which data type?

- a. Text
- b. Number
- c. Monetary
- d. Currency

**ANSWER:** D

**POINTS:** 1

**REFERENCES:** Access 7

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ENHC.PARS.16.014 - Define key database terms

**TOPICS:** Critical Thinking

67. Lauren has written a paragraph describing the use for each inventory item. Which data type should she use to define the field that will store this information?

- a. Paragraph
- b. Comment
- c. Long Text
- d. System

**ANSWER:** C

**POINTS:** 1

**REFERENCES:** Access 7

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ENHC.PARS.16.014 - Define key database terms

**TOPICS:** Critical Thinking

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*Match the shortcut keystrokes to the correct action.*

- a. [Left Arrow]
- b. [Tab]
- c. [Up Arrow]
- d. [Ctrl][End]
- e. [Home]
- f. [End]
- g. [Down Arrow]
- h. [Ctrl][Home]

*REFERENCES:* Access 15

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ENHC.PARS.16.009 - Navigate records in a datasheet

68. Last field of the last record

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

69. Current field of the previous record

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

70. First field of the first record

*ANSWER:* h

*POINTS:* 1

71. Current field of the next record

*ANSWER:* g

*POINTS:* 1

72. First field of the current record

*ANSWER:* e

*POINTS:* 1

73. Next field of the current record

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

74. Last field of the current record

*ANSWER:* f

*POINTS:* 1

75. Previous field of the current record

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1