

Test Bank for Prelude to Programming**Chapter 0**

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is **not** an attribute of a computer?
- can act on intermediate results without human intervention
 - has its roots over 20,000 years in the past
 - can be a mechanical or an electronic device
 - can store, retrieve, and manipulate large amounts of information
 - works at high speed with great accuracy

ANS: B

2. One of the earliest computers, built in the mid-1800s, was called:
- ADA
 - Babbage
 - Apple IIE
 - Analytical Engine

ANS: D

3. A microchip is made:
- of silicon
 - from the same material as a postage stamp
 - by the Altair company
 - All of the above are true

ANS: A

4. One of the most important inventions of the 20th Century which subsequently allowed for the rapid increase in types and uses of computers was the:
- vacuum tube
 - ENIAC computer
 - transistor
 - Mark I

ANS: C

5. An integrated circuit is:
- a network of vacuum tubes
 - a small package of transistors
 - a switching device
 - the same as a microchip

ANS: B

6. The operating system developed by Google is:

- a. Motorola
- b. iOS
- c. Windows
- d. Android

ANS: D

7. The brain of a computer is its:

- a. hard drive
- b. central processing unit
- c. system unit
- d. RAM

ANS: B

8. The basic unit of memory in a computer is:

- a. hertz
- b. bytes
- c. characters
- d. meters

ANS: B

9. DVDs and flash drives are types of:

- a. internal memory
- b. processors
- c. external memory
- d. programs

ANS: C

10. Which of the following is both an input and an output device?

- a. keyboard
- b. monitor
- c. modem/Internet connection
- d. mouse

ANS: C

11. The programs used by the computer to control and maintain hardware and to communicate with the user are:

- a. applications software
- b. browsers
- c. shareware
- d. system software

ANS: D

12. Which type of programming language is understood directly by the computer?

- a. Assembly language
- b. Machine language
- c. VisualBasic
- d. Java

ANS: B

13. The following instruction is an example of which type of programming language:

ADD C, D

- a. Assembly language
- b. Machine language
- c. VisualBasic
- d. Java

ANS: A

14. Which of the following is a scripting language?

- a. Assembly language
- b. Visual Basic
- c. JavaScript
- d. COBOL

ANS: C

15. Which of the following are normally used to write a program in a high-level language?

- a. a text editor
- b. a debugger
- c. a compiler or interpreter
- d. all of the above are needed

ANS: D

TRUE/FALSE

1. True/False: The Analytical Engine was developed by Charles Babbage, assisted by Ada Augusta Byron.

ANS: T

2. True/False: In early computers, vacuum tubes were used to do the internal switching necessary for computations.

ANS: T

3. True/False: The transistor is a great improvement over the vacuum tube because it is much more energy efficient.

ANS: T

4. True/False: The first desktop computer, the Altair 8800, was invented in 1955.

ANS: F

5. True/False: A supercomputer can process over 1 billion instructions per second.

ANS: T

6. True/False: Web2.0 is simply an updated version of the World Wide Web.

ANS: F

7. True/False: One byte consists of eight bits.

ANS: T

8. True/False: One bit is the amount of memory used to store one character of information.

ANS: F

9. True/False: Hard disks are a type of mass storage device.

ANS: T

10. True/False: Flash drives are less reliable than other storage devices because they consist of so many small moveable parts.

ANS: F

11. True/False: Computer games are a type of application software.

ANS: T

12. True/False: The computer's master control program is the operating system.

ANS: T

13. True/False: Without an operating system, a personal computer would be virtually useless.

ANS: T

14. True/False: Assembly language consists of a sequence of bits that are all zeros and ones.

ANS: F

15. True/False: COBOL is an object-oriented language used mainly in Web sites to provide dynamic content.

ANS: F

SHORT ANSWER

1. A program is a(n) _____ of _____ to be carried out by a computer.

ANS: list, instructions

2. The next generation of the World Wide Web is called _____.

ANS: Web2.0

3. Components that are used by a computer but are located outside the system unit are known as _____.

ANS: peripherals

4. The processor in a PC consists of many transistors that reside on a microchip which plugs into the _____.

ANS: motherboard

5. The two types of internal memory are _____ and _____.

ANS: RAM, ROM

6. _____ is the type of internal memory that contains instructions used by the computer during its startup process.

ANS: ROM

7. The type of internal memory that is used to hold data while the user is working on a computer, but is lost when the computer is turned off, is called _____.

ANS: RAM

8. The computer uses _____ devices to receive data.

ANS: input

9. The speed of a processor is usually measured in _____.

ANS: gigahertz

10. A printer is an example of a(n) _____ device.

ANS: output

11. The most powerful and most efficient programs are written in _____ language.

ANS: machine

12. To write a program in a high-level language, you type and edit the program in a(n) _____.

ANS: text editor

13. When you write a program in a high-level language, a(n) _____ or a(n) _____ translates the program into machine language.

ANS: compiler, interpreter

14. The two general categories of software are _____ software and _____ software.

ANS: application, system