

Computer Knowledge MCQ

1. All of the following are examples of real security and privacy risks EXCEPT:
 - A. hackers.
 - B. spam.
 - C. viruses.
 - D. identity theft.
2. A process known as _____ is used by large retailers to study trends.
 - A. data mining
 - B. data selection
 - C. POS
 - D. data conversion
3. _____ terminals (formerly known as cash registers) are often connected to complex inventory and sales computer systems.
 - A. Data
 - B. Point-of-sale (POS)
 - C. Sales
 - D. Query
4. A(n) _____ system is a small, wireless handheld computer that scans an item's tag and pulls up the current price (and any special offers) as you shop.
 - A. PSS
 - B. POS
 - C. inventory
 - D. data mining
5. The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminal's computer is an example of a law enforcement specialty called:
 - A. robotics.
 - B. simulation.
 - C. computer forensics.
 - D. animation.
6. Which of the following is NOT one of the four major data processing functions of a computer?
 - A. gathering data

- B. processing data into information
- C. analyzing the data or information
- D. storing the data or information

7. _____ tags, when placed on an animal, can be used to record and track in a database all of the animal's movements.

- A. POS
- B. RFID
- C. PPS
- D. GPS

8. Surgeons can perform delicate operations by manipulating devices through computers instead of manually. This technology is known as:

- A. robotics.
- B. computer forensics.
- C. simulation.
- D. forecasting.

9. Technology no longer protected by copyright, available to everyone, is considered to be:

- A. proprietary.
- B. open.
- C. experimental.
- D. in the public domain.

10. _____ is the study of molecules and structures whose size ranges from 1 to 100 nanometers.

- A. Nanoscience
- B. Microelectrodes
- C. Computer forensics
- D. Artificial intelligence

11. _____ is the science that attempts to produce machines that display the same type of intelligence that humans do.

- A. Nanoscience
- B. Nanotechnology
- C. Simulation
- D. Artificial intelligence (AI)

12. _____ is data that has been organized or presented in a meaningful fashion.

- A. A process
- B. Software
- C. Storage
- D. Information

13. The name for the way that computers manipulate data into information is called:

- A. programming.
- B. processing.
- C. storing.
- D. organizing.

14. Computers gather data, which means that they allow users to _____ data.

- A. present
- B. input
- C. output
- D. store

15. After a picture has been taken with a digital camera and processed appropriately, the actual print of the picture is considered:

- A. data.
- B. output.
- C. input.
- D. the process.

16. Computers use the _____ language to process data.

- A. processing
- B. kilobyte
- C. binary
- D. representational

17. Computers process data into information by working exclusively with:

- A. multimedia.
- B. words.
- C. characters.
- D. numbers.

18. In the binary language each letter of the alphabet, each number and each special character is made up of a unique combination of:

A. eight bytes.

B. eight kilobytes.

C. eight characters.

D. eight bits.

19. The term bit is short for:

A. megabyte.

B. binary language.

C. binary digit.

D. binary number.

20. A string of eight 0s and 1s is called a:

A. megabyte.

B. byte.

C. kilobyte.

D. gigabyte.

21. A _____ is approximately one billion bytes.

A. kilobyte

B. bit

C. gigabyte

D. megabyte

22. A _____ is approximately a million bytes.

A. gigabyte

B. kilobyte

C. megabyte

D. terabyte

23. _____ is any part of the computer that you can physically touch.

A. Hardware

B. A device

C. A peripheral

D. An application

24. The components that process data are located in the:

A. input devices.

B. output devices.

C. system unit.

D. storage component.

25. All of the following are examples of input devices EXCEPT a:

A. scanner.

B. mouse.

C. keyboard.

D. printer.

26. Which of the following is an example of an input device?

A. scanner

B. speaker

C. CD

D. printer

27. All of the following are examples of storage devices EXCEPT:

A. hard disk drives.

B. printers.

C. floppy disk drives.

D. CD drives.

28. The _____, also called the "brains" of the computer, is responsible for processing data.

A. motherboard

B. memory

C. RAM

D. central processing unit (CPU)

29. The CPU and memory are located on the:

A. expansion board.

B. motherboard.

C. storage device.

D. output device.

30. Word processing, spreadsheet, and photo-editing are examples of:

A. application software.

B. system software.

C. operating system software.

D. platform software.

31. _____ is a set of computer programs used on a computer to help perform tasks.
- A. An instruction
 - B. Software
 - C. Memory
 - D. A processor
32. System software is the set of programs that enables your computers hardware devices and _____ software to work together.
- A. management
 - B. processing
 - C. utility
 - D. application
33. The PC (personal computer) and the Apple Macintosh are examples of two different:
- A. platforms.
 - B. applications.
 - C. programs.
 - D. storage devices.
34. Apple Macintoshes (Macs) and PCs use different _____ to process data and different operating systems.
- A. languages
 - B. methods
 - C. CPUs
 - D. storage devices
35. Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to a:
- A. network.
 - B. mainframe.
 - C. supercomputer.
 - D. client.
36. Smaller and less expensive PC-based servers are replacing _____ in many businesses.
- A. supercomputers
 - B. clients
 - C. laptops
 - D. mainframes

37. _____ are specially designed computers that perform complex calculations extremely rapidly.
- A. Servers
 - B. Supercomputers
 - C. Laptops
 - D. Mainframes
38. DSL is an example of a(n) _____ connection.
- A. network
 - B. wireless
 - C. slow
 - D. broadband
39. The difference between people with access to computers and the Internet and those without this access is known as the:
- A. digital divide.
 - B. Internet divide.
 - C. Web divide.
 - D. broadband divide.
40. _____ is the science revolving around the use of nano structures to build devices on an extremely small scale.
- A. Nanotechnology
 - B. Micro-technology
 - C. Computer forensics
 - D. Artificial intelligence
41. Which of the following is the correct order of the four major functions of a computer?
- A. Process ã Output ã Input ã Storage
 - B. Input ã Outputã Process ã Storage
 - C. Process ã Storage ã Input ã Output
 - D. Input ã Process ã Output ã Storage
42. _____ bits equal one byte.
- A. Eight
 - B. Two
 - C. One thousand
 - D. One million

43. The binary language consists of _____ digit(s).

- A. 8
- B. 2
- C. 1,000
- D. 1

44. A byte can hold one _____ of data.

- A. bit
- B. binary digit
- C. character
- D. kilobyte

45. _____ controls the way in which the computer system functions and provides a means by which users can interact with the computer.

- A. The platform
- B. The operating system
- C. Application software
- D. The motherboard

46. The operating system is the most common type of _____ software.

- A. communication
- B. application
- C. system
- D. word-processing software

47. _____ are specially designed computer chips that reside inside other devices, such as your car or your electronic thermostat.

- A. Servers
- B. Embedded computers
- C. Robotic computers
- D. Mainframes

48. The steps and tasks needed to process data, such as responses to questions or clicking an icon, are called:

- A. instructions.
- B. the operating system.
- C. application software.

D. the system unit.

49. The two broad categories of software are:

A. word processing and spreadsheet.

B. transaction and application.

C. Windows and Mac OS.

D. system and application.

50. The metal or plastic case that holds all the physical parts of the computer is the:

A. system unit.

B. CPU.

C. mainframe.

D. platform.

Answers Key:

1. Answer: B

2. Answer: A

3. Answer: B

4. Answer: A

5. Answer: C

6. Answer: C

7. Answer: B

8. Answer: A

9. Answer: A

10. Answer: A

11. Answer: D

12. Answer: D

13. Answer: B

14. Answer: B

15. Answer: B

16. Answer: C

17. Answer: D

18. Answer: D

19. Answer: C

20. Answer: B

21. Answer: C

22. Answer: C

23. Answer: A

24. Answer: C

25. Answer: D

26. Answer: A

27. Answer: B

28. Answer: D

29. Answer: B

30. Answer: A

31. Answer: B

32. Answer: D

33. Answer: A

34. Answer: C

35. Answer: A

36. Answer: D

37. Answer: B

38. Answer: D

39. Answer: A

40. Answer: A

41. Answer: D

42. Answer: A

43. Answer: B

44. Answer: C

45. Answer: B

46. Answer: C

47. Answer: B

48. Answer: A

49. Answer: D

50. Answer: A