TEST BANK

MANAGING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SEVENTH EDITION

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1) All computers, including desktop and notebook microcomputers, midrange systems, mainframes, and supercomputers, are made up of the same six basic components. Which of the following lists is entirely made up of some of these basic components?
A) bytes, bits, and input
B) output, memory, and modem
C) control unit, memory, and output
D) controller, arithmetic/logical unit, and speakers
Answer: C
Page Ref: 20

2) Which of the following is *not* an example of a computer output device?
A) printer
B) voice response unit
C) COM recorder
D) MICR reader
Answer: D
Page Ref: 20-21

3) Which method of input can recognize characters from typed, printed, or handwritten material?
A) OCR
B) MICR
C) mouse
D) COM
Answer: A
Page Ref: 20-21

4) In computer memory, a cell that can store two or more characters of data is called a:
A) partition.
B) word.
C) bit.
D) byte.
Answer: B
Page Ref: 22

5) Which of the following is *not* an advantage of secondary storage devices compared to main memory?
A) low cost
B) fast speed
C) high capacity
D) nonvolatility
Answer: B
Page Ref: 23

6) DASD refers to:
A) digital-analog signal distortion.
B) direct analysis system development.
C) direct access storage device.
D) delayed access sequential device.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 24

7) Machine language is the form of a computer program that the control unit of the computer has been built to understand. In general, a machine language instruction consists of two parts, which are:
A) bits and bytes.
B) operation code and address(es).
C) sequential and direct access files.
D) RISC and data channel.
Answer: B
Page Ref: 26

8) Evaluating how well various computers will handle an organization's workload by running a representative set of real jobs on the different machines is called:
A) benchmarking.
B) virtualizing.
C) compiling.
D) testing.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 27

9) What is a commonly used rating of a computer's speed that is based on the number of instructions per second executed by the computer's control unit?
A) MFLOPS
B) MIPS
C) CPU
D) MPP
Answer: B
Page Ref: 27

10) Which type of computer is often used for numerically intensive scientific calculations or to act as an extremely large Web server?
A) microcomputers
B) midrange systems
C) mainframes
D) supercomputers
Answer: D
Page Ref: 28

11) Which type of computer serves as the heart of the computing systems for many, perhaps most, major corporations and government agencies? This type of computer system also can act as a large Web server, as a server in a client/server application, and has the widest range of available applications.
A) microcomputers
B) midrange systems
C) mainframes
D) supercomputers
Answer: C
Page Ref: 28, 33

12) Which of the following computer storage devices is *not* an example of a direct access storage device?
A) hard drive
B) CD/DVD drive
C) magnetic tape drive
D) flash drive
Answer: C
Page Ref: 23-24

13) What microcomputer vendor is not producing an IBM-compatible PC?
A) Apple
B) Dell
C) Hewlett-Packard
D) Lenovo
Answer: A
Page Ref: 30

14) In the 2000s, a new way of handling multiple servers in a computing center became popular, in which multiple server modules are housed in a single chassis, saving space in the computing center, reducing the required cabling, and improving system management. What are these servers called?
A) blade servers
B) shared servers
C) mini servers
D) razor servers
Answer: A
Page Ref: 32

15) Which of the following is a computer programming language developed in the 1960s that is still commonly used for older ("legacy") business applications?
A) C
B) COBOL
C) FORTRAN
D) FOCUS
Answer: B
Page Ref: 44-46

16) Assembly language programs are converted to machine language using an assembler. The resulting machine language program is called a(n) _____ program.
A) source
B) output
C) final
D) object
Answer: D
Page Ref: 43

17) The language translator program which translates an entire 3GL or 4GL program into machine language before any of the program is executed is called a(an):
A) control unit.
B) interpreter.
C) compiler.
D) converter.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 44

18) Which of the following is *not* an advantage of 4GL programs over 3GL programs?
A) fewer lines of code
B) easier to write
C) more efficient execution on the computer
D) easier to understand and modify
Answer: C
Page Ref: 47

19) What are the two major categories of computer software?
A) applications software and support software
B) applications software and database management software
C) word-processing software and spreadsheet software
D) word-processing software and database management software
Answer: A
Page Ref: 35

20) Which of the following is *not* an example of applications software?
A) operating systems software
B) inventory record-keeping programs
C) spreadsheet packages
D) word-processing software
Answer: A
Page Ref: 35-36

21) The collection of applications programs commonly used by office workers–including word processing, spreadsheets, electronic mail, presentation graphics, and so on–are referred to as _____ software.
A) management
B) support
C) personal productivity
D) systems
Answer: C
Page Ref: 38

22) Each response below lists two operating systems in common use today. In which response are both of the operating systems listed *open systems*?
A) Linux and UNIX
B) Windows 7 and UNIX
C) z/OS and z/VM
D) Linux and Windows Vista
Answer: A
Page Ref: 42

23) On large computers, the operating system switches back and forth among multiple programs stored in memory in order to overlap input and output operations with processing time; the purpose of this switching is to maximize the work done by the CPU. What is this concept of switching among multiple programs in memory called?
A) virtual memory
B) multiprogramming
C) job control
D) multiprocessing
Answer: B
Page Ref: 41-42

24) Which of the following is *not* a benefit associated with the procedural language COBOL?
A) The language resembles English.
B) It is standardized.
C) COBOL programs are shorter than those written in other languages.
D) It is relatively easy to learn.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 44

25) HTML uses _____ placed within a document to tell the Web browser how to display various elements on a Web page.
A) marks
B) keys
C) tags
D) comments
Answer: C
Page Ref: 48

26) The metalanguage standard that is used to facilitate data interchange among applications on the Web is _____; this is really a standard for specifying a document markup language based on plain-text tags.
A) HTML
B) HTTP
C) JavaScript
D) XML
Answer: D
Page Ref: 48

27) An object-oriented, platform-independent programming language, developed by Sun Microsystems and frequently used for Web-based applications, is:
A) FORTRAN.
B) Visual Basic .NET.
C) Java.
D) C++.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 49-50

28) A 4 GL, nonprocedural language–often provided with the database management system– which is used to retrieve data from a database is called a _____ language.
A) query
B) search
C) lookup
D) retrieval
Answer: A
Page Ref: 53

29) Which of the following is a collection of software tools to help automate all phases of the software development life cycle?
A) COBOL
B) CASE
C) XML
D) UNIX
Answer: B
Page Ref: 54

30) Which of the following is an example of communications interface software that is used to transfer files from one computer system to another?
A) CICS
B) FTP
C) UML
D) Apache
Answer: B
Page Ref: 54

31) The CPU is made up of two components, the control unit and memory.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: It is made up of the control unit and the arithmetic/logic unit.
Page Ref: 20

32) When a data item is retrieved from a memory cell, either to print out the item or to use it in a computation, the contents of the cell are unchanged.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 22

33) The stored-program concept allows users to specify a list of operations that can be carried out at electronic speeds, rather than waiting for the user to specify each operation separately.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 25-27

34) Encapsulation is one of the important features of objects (in object-oriented programming) in which a subclass inherits the properties, methods, and events of the class to which it belongs.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The statement above is the definition of inheritance, not encapsulation.
Page Ref: 50

35) Virtual memory is a procedure by which the operating system switches portions of programs between main memory and direct access files so that portions of enough programs are stored in main memory to enable efficient multiprogramming; to the user, it appears as though an unlimited amount of main memory is available.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 42