Software Project Management-II

Multiple Choice Question & Answers:-

1. All of the following are examples of real security and privacy risks EXCEPT:

A. hackers.

B. spam.

C. viruses.

D. identity theft.

Answer: B

2. A process known as _____ is used by large retailers to study trends.

A. data mining

B. data selection

C. POS

D. data conversion

Answer: A

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

Answer: B

4. A(n) _____ system is a small, wireless handheld computer that scans an itemâ€™s tag and pulls up the current price (and any special offers) as you shop.

A. PSS

B. POS

C. inventory

D. data mining

Answer: A

5. The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminalâ€™s computer is an example of a law enforcement specialty called:

A. robotics.

B. simulation.

C. computer forensics.

D. animation.

Answer: C

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

Answer: C

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

A. POS

B. RFID

C. PPS

D. GPS

Answer: B

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.

Answer: A

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.

Answer: A

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

Answer: A

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)

Answer: D

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

A. A process

B. Software

C. Storage

D. Information

Answer: D

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

A. programming.

B. processing.

C. storing.

D. organizing.

Answer: B

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

A. present

B. input

C. output

D. store

Answer: B

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.

Answer: B

16. Computers use the _____ language to process data.

A. processing

B. kilobyte

C. binary

D. representational

Answer: C

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

A. multimedia.

B. words.

C. characters.

D. numbers.

Answer: D

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.

Answer: D

19. The term bit is short for:

A. megabyte.

B. binary language.

C. binary digit.

D. binary number.

Answer: C

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

A. megabyte.

B. byte.

C. kilobyte.

D. gigabyte.

Answer: B

21. A _____ is approximately one billion bytes.

A. kilobyte

B. bit

C. gigabyte

D. megabyte

Answer: C

22. A _____ is approximately a million bytes.

A. gigabyte

B. kilobyte

C. megabyte

D. terabyte

Answer: C

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

A. Hardware

B. A device

C. A peripheral

D. An application

Answer: A

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

A. input devices.

B. output devices.

C. system unit.

D. storage component.

Answer: C

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

A. scanner.

B. mouse.

C. keyboard.

D. printer.

Answer: D

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

A. scanner

B. speaker

C. CD

D. printer

Answer: A

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

A. hard disk drives.

B. printers.

C. floppy disk drives.

D. CD drives.

Answer: B

28. The _____, also called the â€œbrainsâ€ of the computer, is responsible for processing data.

A. motherboard

B. memory

C. RAM

D. central processing unit (CPU)

Answer: D

29. The CPU and memory are located on the:

A. expansion board.

B. motherboard.

C. storage device.

D. output device.

Answer: B

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

A. application software.

B. system software.

C. operating system software.

D. platform software.

Answer: A

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

Answer: B

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

Answer: D

33. The PC (personal computer) and the Apple Macintosh are examples of two different:

A. platforms.

B. applications.

C. programs.

D. storage devices.

Answer: A

34. Apple Macintoshes (Macs) and PCs use different _____ to process data and different operating systems.

A. languages

B. methods

C. CPUs

D. storage devices

Answer: C

35. Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to a:

A. network.

B. mainframe.

C. supercomputer.

D. client.

Answer: A

36. Smaller and less expensive PC-based servers are replacing _____ in many businesses.

A. supercomputers

B. clients

C. laptops

D. mainframes

Answer: D

37. _____ are specially designed computers that perform complex calculations extremely rapidly.

A. Servers

B. Supercomputers

C. Laptops

D. Mainframes

Answer: B

38. DSL is an example of a(n) _____ connection.

A. network

B. wireless

C. slow

D. broadband

Answer: D

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.

Answer: A

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

Answer: A

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

Answer: D

42. _____ bits equal one byte.

A. Eight

B. Two

C. One thousand

D. One million

Answer: A

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

A. 8

B. 2

C. 1,000

D. 1

Answer: B

44. A byte can hold one _____ of data.

A. bit

B. binary digit

C. character

D. kilobyte

Answer: C

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

Answer: B

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

A. communication

B. application

C. system

D. word-processing software

Answer: C

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

Answer: B

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.

Answer: A

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.

Answer: D

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.

Answer: A