Chapter 7: Storage

1. Most memory holds data and instructions temporarily and thus is _____.
   a. volatile
   b. cloudy
   c. nonvolatile
   d. random

2. A USB flash drive is sometimes called a ____.
   a. hard drive
   b. thumb drive
   c. fixed card
   d. primary storage

3. When writing or reading specific data, direct access is much faster than ____.
   a. sequential access
   b. random access
   c. straight access
   d. continuous access

4. Some manufacturers market their ____ interfaces as Fast ATA or Ultra ATA.
   a. SATA (Serial Advanced Technology Attachment)
   b. EIDE (Enhanced Integrated Drive Electronics)
   c. SCSI (Small Computer System Interface)
   d. SAS (Serially Attached SCSI)

5. ____ consists of a memory chip(s) on a hard disk that stores frequently accessed items such as data, instructions, and information.
   a. ROM
   b. Flash memory
   c. Disk cache
   d. RAM

6. A(n) ____ is a device that reads and writes data, instructions, and information stored on memory cards.
   a. SSD
   b. memory cartridge
   c. card reader/writer
   d. memory drive

7. Items on a storage medium remain intact even when power is removed from the computer. Thus, a storage medium is __
   a. cloudy
   b. volatile
   c. free
   d. nonvolatile

8. Storage media are also called ____.
   a. primary storage
   b. storage drives
   c. secondary storage
   d. RAM
9. Many personal computers today include a CD-RW drive as a standard feature so users can ____ their own discs.
   
a. raid  
b. fetch  
c. scan  
d. burn

10. A ____ is an erasable multisession disc you can write on multiple times.
   
a. CD-ROM  
b. CD-R  
c. CD-RW  
d. DVD-ROM

11. Flash memory is a type of ____ memory that can be erased electronically and rewritten.
   
a. RAM  
b. volatile  
c. sequential  
d. nonvolatile

12. Manufacturers measure all optical disc drives relative to original CD-ROM drives. They use an X to denote the original transfer rate of ____ KBps.
   
a. 16  
b. 50  
c. 150  
d. 180

13. When storage devices ____ from storage media, they function as a source of input.
   
a. fetch  
b. read  
c. burn  
d. write

14. ____ is a hard disk interface that uses parallel signals to transfer data, instructions, and information.
   
a. SATA  
b. EIDE  
c. SAS  
d. Super ATA

15. ____ is the number of bytes (characters) a storage medium can hold.
   
a. Capacity  
b. Access time  
c. Transfer rate  
d. Density

16. Optical discs store items by using microscopic ____ and lands that are in the middle layer of the disc.
   
a. sectors  
b. pits  
c. clusters  
d. tracks
17. ____ contain a processor and have input, process, output, and storage capabilities.
   a. Magnetic stripe cards
   b. CompactFlash cards
   c. Smart cards
   d. Memory sticks

18. The ____ hard disk interface uses serial signals to transfer data, instructions, and information.
   a. SATA
   b. EIDE
   c. SCSI
   d. both b and c

19. Experts estimate that ____ using perpendicular recording will provide storage capacities about 10 times greater than those that use longitudinal recording.
   a. flash memory cards
   b. tapes
   c. CD-ROMs
   d. hard disks

20. ____ is the process of dividing the disk into tracks and sectors, so that the operating system can store and locate data and information on the disk.
   a. Fetching
   b. Decoding
   c. Formatting
   d. Burning

21. Which of the following media has the highest life expectancy.
   a. Magnetic disks
   b. Optical discs
   c. Solid state drives
   d. Microfilm

22. A(n) ____ is a type of storage media that consists of a flat, round, portable disc made of metal, plastic, and lacquer that is written and read by a laser.
   a. light disc
   b. optical disc
   c. Zip disk
   d. RAID disk

23. In their personal computer advertisements, vendors usually state the type of hard disk interface supported by the ____.
   a. hard disk cache
   b. SATA
   c. hard disk controller
   d. EIDE
24. A standard CD-ROM is called a ____ because manufacturers write all items on the disc at one time.
   a. fixed disc
   b. single-session disc
   c. multiread disc
   d. read-only disc

25. Some ____ contain write-protect switches, which prevent users from accidentally erasing photos and other items stored on the flash memory chips.
   a. SSDs
   b. CD-ROMs
   c. smart cards
   d. memory cards

26. Advantages of SAS over parallel ____ include thinner, longer cables; reduced interference; less expensive; support for many more connected devices at once; and faster speeds.
   a. EIDE
   b. SCSI
   c. SATA
   d. Ultra ATA

27. A typical hard disk has multiple ____ stacked on top of one another.
   a. clusters
   b. platters
   c. tracks
   d. sectors

28. Which of the following is not a magnetic media
   a. hard disk
   b. flash drive
   c. floppy disk
   d. tape

29. The process of copying audio and/or video data from a purchased disc and saving it on digital media is called
   a. defragmentation
   b. ripping
   c. burning
   d. synchronization

30. A ____ is a vertical section of a track that passes through all platters.
   a. sector
   b. track
   c. cylinder
   d. cluster

31. A ____ is a narrow recording band that forms a full circle on the surface of the disk
   a. sector
   b. track
   c. cylinder
   d. cluster
32. A ____ is the smallest unit of disk space that stores data and information and consists of 2 – 8 sectors.
   a. sector
   b. track
   c. cylinder
   d. cluster

33. A _____ occurs when a read/write head touches the surface of a hard disk platter, usually resulting in a loss of data and sometimes loss of the entire drive.
   a. disk crash
   b. drive crash
   c. head crash
   d. data crash

34. A disk with a higher density has _____ storage capacity.
   a. more bits in an area and thus a smaller
   b. fewer bits in an area and thus a smaller
   c. more bits in an area and thus a larger
   d. fewer bits in an area and thus a larger

35. If a hard disk has 4 platters, then it usually has ___ read write heads
   a. 4
   b. 8
   c. 16
   d. 32

36. ____ is next generation of PC cards and provides additional functionalities such as memory, storage, multimedia, communications, security etc.
   a. ExpressCard
   b. memory card
   c. smart card
   d. graphics card

37. 1 Terabyte (TB) = ______ Kilobytes (KB).
   a. 1024
   b. 1024 x 1024
   c. 1024 x 1024 x 1024
   d. 1024 x 1024 x 1024 x 1024

38. Blu-ray Disc (BD) drives and players ____ DVD and CD formats.
   a. are slower than
   b. are backward compatible with
   c. have less storage capacity than
   d. are incompatible with
Chapter 8: Operating Systems and Utility Programs

1. Some of the functions that a(n) ____ performs are displaying a list of files on a storage medium; organizing files in folders; copying, renaming, deleting, moving, and sorting files and folders; and creating shortcuts.
   a. uninstaller
   b. disk defragmenter
   c. file manager
   d. search utility

2. ____ , developed by Apple, is an operating system for the iPhone and iPod touch.
   a. iPhone OS
   b. Graffiti
   c. IrDA
   d. Palm.Talk

3. The ____ executes a series of tests to make sure the computer hardware is connected properly and operating correctly.
   a. BIOS
   b. POST
   c. kernel
   d. CMOS

4. The series of tests performed by BIOS is called ____
   a. cold boot
   b. POST
   c. kernel
   d. CMOS

5. ____ , version of UNIX developed by Sun Microsystems, is a server operating system designed specifically for e-commerce applications.
   a. Linux
   b. NetWare
   c. Solaris
   d. Windows .NET Server

6. When you install new software or update existing software, often an on-screen prompt instructs you to restart the computer. In this case, a ____ is appropriate.
   a. warm boot
   b. new boot
   c. cold boot
   d. POST

7. When you purchase a personal computer, it usually has ____ installed on its hard disk.
   a. case software
   b. system software
   c. financial software
   d. development software
8. PKZIP and winzip are examples of stand-alone ____.
   a. antivirus utilities
   b. personal firewall
   c. file compression utilities
   d. spam utilities

9. ____ is a multitasking operating system developed in the early 1970s by scientists at Bell Labs.
   a. Mac OS
   b. OS/2
   c. UNIX
   d. NetWare

10. With a(n) ____, users can see images without having to open them in a paint or image editing program.
    a. file manager
    b. search utility
    c. screen saver
    d. image viewer

11. ____ constantly monitor all transmissions to and from a computer.
    a. Disk defragmenters
    b. File managers
    c. Backup utilities
    d. Personal firewalls

12. Reorganizing the disk, so the files are stored in contiguous sectors, is known as ____.
    a. scanning
    b. reformatting
    c. defragmenting
    d. compressing

13. ____ include receiving data from an input device, processing instructions, sending information to an output device, and transferring items from storage to memory and from memory to storage.
    a. Buffers
    b. Tasks
    c. Queues
    d. Pages

14. An antivirus program protects a computer against viruses by identifying and removing any computer viruses found in ____ on storage media, or on incoming files.
    a. memory
    b. the personal firewall
    c. the file compression utility
    d. the maintenance utility

15. Each device on a computer, such as the mouse, keyboard, monitor, printer, card reader/writer, and scanner, has its own specialized set of commands and thus requires its own specific ____.
    a. driver
    b. buffer
    c. IRQ
    d. swap file
16. ____ is an example of a currently used stand-alone operating system.

a. Mac OS X  
b. Symbian OS  
c. NetWare  
d. Palm OS

17. With ____ compression, because the quality of a file decreases slightly each time the file is compressed, you will be unable to restore the file to its exact original state.

a. zip  
b. lossless  
c. lossy  
d. pkzip

18. A ____ properly closes any running processes and programs.

a. cold boot  
b. restore  
c. startup  
d. warm boot

19. If application software, such as a Web browser, has stopped responding and the hard disk's LED blinks repeatedly, the operating system probably is ____.

a. defragmenting  
b. queuing  
c. thrashing  
d. spooling

20. Each user account typically consists of a user name and ____.

a. encryption key  
b. password  
c. secret question  
d. security code

21. Windows constantly accesses the ____ during the computer's operation for information such as installed hardware and software devices and individual user preferences for mouse speed, passwords, and other information.

a. boot drive  
b. platform  
c. CMOS  
d. registry

22. In most cases, the operating system is installed and resides on the computer's ____.

a. CMOS  
b. BIOS  
c. RAM  
d. hard disk

23. Search utilities typically use a(n) ____ to assist with locating files quickly.

a. queue  
b. page  
c. spool  
d. index
24. Windows Mobile is an operating system based on ____.
   a. Windows Embedded CE  
   b. Nokia Communicator  
   c. Palm Pilot  
   d. Symbian OS

25. In addition to being a stand-alone operating system, UNIX also is a(n) ____.
   a. Web service  
   b. embedded operating system  
   c. utility program  
   d. server operating system

26. A(n) ____ program is one that runs the same on multiple operating systems.
   a. stand-alone  
   b. cross-platform  
   c. open software  
   d. diagnostic tool

27. The ____ deletes files and folders from the hard disk, as well as removes program entries from the system files.
   a. image viewer  
   b. defragmenter  
   c. uninstaller  
   d. disk cleanup

28. The ____ uses the server operating system to add and remove users, computers, and other devices to and from the network.
   a. desktop support specialist  
   b. IT director  
   c. network administrator  
   d. programmer

29. Some stand-alone operating systems are called ____ because they also work in conjunction with a server operating system.
   a. embedded operating systems  
   b. open source operating systems  
   c. multitasking operating systems  
   d. client operating systems

30. Screen savers originally were developed to prevent a problem called ____.
   a. thrashing  
   b. ghosting  
   c. compressing  
   d. paging

31. A ____ operating system allows only one user to run one program at a time.
   a. single user/multitasking  
   b. single user/single tasking  
   c. single user/multiprocessing  
   d. single user/background processing
32. ____ serves as the interface between the user, the application software, and the computer's hardware.
   a. Productivity software  
   b. Development software  
   c. System software  
   d. Business software

33. ____ involves the coordinated processing of programs by more than one processor.
   a. Multitasking  
   b. Multiprocessing  
   c. Multiuser operating  
   d. Coprocessing

34. Home and small office users easily can set up a network and secure it from hackers with ____.
   a. Windows Millennium  
   b. Windows Firewall  
   c. Windows XP  
   d. Windows NT

35. Some operating systems use ____ to prevent any one process from monopolizing the computer's resources.
   a. multiprocessing  
   b. multitasking  
   c. preemptive multitasking  
   d. paging

36. Boot disks are also known as ____.
   a. boot drives  
   b. system files  
   c. recovery disks  
   d. kernels

37. A competing operating system to Windows Mobile is ____, which runs on smart phones and PDAs.
   a. Pocket PC  
   b. UNIX  
   c. Solaris  
   d. Palm OS

38. In a ____ , a user types commands or presses special keys on the keyboard to enter data and instructions.
   a. menu-driven interface  
   b. command-line interface  
   c. multipurpose interface  
   d. graphical user interface (GUI)

39. Windows Mobile, iPhone OS, BlackBerry OS Symbian OS are examples of
   a. embedded operating systems  
   b. server operating systems  
   c. standalone operating systems  
   d. none of the above
40. Which of the followings are open source operating systems?
   a. Linux  
   b. Ubuntu  
   c. Embedded Linux  
   d. all of the above

41. The kernel
   a. is memory resident  
   b. is core of an operating system  
   c. manages memory, devices, computer's clock etc.  
   d. all of the above

42. The area of the hard disk used for virtual memory is called a
   a. swap file  
   b. kernel  
   c. BIOS  
   d. buffer

43. A ___ is the amount of data swapped between the virtual memory and the main memory at a time
   a. page  
   b. kernel  
   c. system file  
   d. swap file

44. A ____ is a segment of memory or storage in which items are placed while waiting to be transferred from an input device or to an output device.
   a. RAM  
   b. buffer  
   c. CMOS  
   d. kernel

45. A worm is a malicious software that
   a. need a host file and can replicate itself  
   b. does not need a host file and can replicate itself  
   c. does not need a host file and cannot replicate itself  
   d. need a host file and cannot replicate itself

46. A virus is a malicious software that
   a. need a host file and can replicate itself  
   b. does not need a host file and can replicate itself  
   c. does not need a host file and cannot replicate itself  
   d. need a host file and cannot replicate itself
key

Chapter 07

ababc
cdcde
dcbba
beadc
dbebd
bbbbc
bdccb
acb

Chapter 08

caabc
abccd
dcbaa
acdeb
dddad
becdb
bcbcb
cdbad
daabb
a