

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

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**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

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

ANS: B

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

ANS: D

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3. ENIAC is an acronym for:
- a. Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator
  - b. Electronic Numerical Integrator for Additional Calculations
  - c. Electronic Numerical Ideas And Computations
  - d. none of these

ANS: A

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

ANS: C

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

ANS: B

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6. The co-founders of the Apple Corporation were:
- a. Bill Gates and Steven Jobs
  - b. Steven Jobs and Charles Babbage
  - c. Stephen Wozniak and Bill Gates
  - d. Stephen Wozniak and Steven Jobs

ANS: D

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7. The brain of a computer is its:
- a. hard drive
  - b. central processing unit
  - c. system unit
  - d. RAM

ANS: B

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8. Memory in a computer is measured in:
- a. hertz
  - b. bytes
  - c. characters
  - d. meters

ANS: B

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9. Floppy disks, CD-ROM disks, and flash drives are all types of:
- a. internal memory
  - b. processors
  - c. external memory
  - d. programs

ANS: C

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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

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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

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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

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14. Which was the first high-level language developed?

- a. Assembly language
- b. BASIC
- c. FORTRAN
- d. COBOL

ANS: C

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13. Which of the following do you need 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

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**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: The most powerful computers in the world today are called mainframes.

ANS: F

6. True/False: The basic unit of memory in a computer is a byte.

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: Laser printers are better than ink-jet printers for color printing because color laser printers are much cheaper than ink-jet printers.

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 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 a high-level language; the name stands for Common Business Object Language.

ANS: F

**SHORT ANSWER**

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

ANS: list, instructions

2. The two most widely used features of the Internet are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: E-mail, the World Wide Web

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. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ translates a program into machine language.

ANS: compiler, interpreter