***Fluency with Information Technology, 6e* (Snyder)**

Chapter 1 Defining Information Technology: Terms of Endearment

1.1 True/False Questions

1) Software is a collective term for programs; the instructions computers perform to implement applications.
Answer: TRUE

2) ARM, which stands for Advanced RISC Machine, is a standard processor that is often used as a component of consumer devices.
Answer: TRUE

3) The computer first digitized the census data in 1980.
Answer: FALSE

4) The camera of a smart phone would be classified as an input device.
Answer: TRUE

5) The early computer ENIAC weighted 30 tons.
Answer: TRUE

6) Transistors helped advance computing because they complicated the assembly process.
Answer: FALSE

7) Writing software is the job of programmers and software developers.
Answer: TRUE

8) Something can't be considered a computer unless it has a keyboard attached to it.
Answer: FALSE

9) In software, the agent is anything that can follow instructions.
Answer: TRUE

10) In computing, data is represented numbers, whether stored in memory, on the hard disk, or in the cloud, or anywhere else.

Answer: TRUE

11) Most of the information today is delivered by Libraries.
Answer: FALSE

12) Describing a technical problem using the right words helps facilitate a speedy and helpful answer from tech support.
Answer: TRUE

13) Nearly every computational task has only a single way of being solved.
Answer: FALSE

14) Only a computer can use digital information
Answer: FALSE

15) An integrated circuit contains transistors (among other things).
Answer: TRUE

1.2 Multiple-Choice Questions

1) A precise, systematic method for producing a specified result is a(n):
A) abacus
B) algorithm
C) computation
D) agent
Answer: B

2) Booting a computer means to:
A) restart the computer
B) run a program from the hard disk
C) start the computer
D) none of the above
Answer: C
Explanation: C) Booting the computer is the process where the computer gets itself running.

3) In the story of the tortoise and the hare, the abstraction is:
A) slow and steady wins the race
B) the tortoise
C) the hare
D) speed is deceiving
Answer: A
Explanation: A) The meaning beyond the story is that steady progress will accomplish a goal.

4) Understanding how the pedals on your bike transfer power to the wheels:
A) is a generalization
B) makes you operationally attuned
C) is an abstraction

D) is an algorithm
Answer: B
Explanation: B) Understanding how a system works makes you operationally attuned.

5) Using ROY G BIV to remember, in order, the colors of the rainbow as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet is an example of a(n):
A) generalization
B) algorithm
C) abstraction
D) mnemonic
Answer: D
Explanation: D) Remembering the order of the colors in the rainbow by using ROY G BIV is a good example of a mnemonic.

6) The central idea or concept removed from a situation is called:
A) generalization
B) abstraction
C) information
D) interaction
Answer: B

7) A simpler way to say, "The ability to apply what we know about how a device or system works to simplify its use" is:
A) abstraction
B) operationally Attuned
C) generalize
D) mnemonic
Answer: C

8) Rebooting a computer means to:
A) restart the computer
B) run a program from the hard disk
C) start the computer
D) none of the above
Answer: A

9) The Basic Input/Output System (BIOS) and are stored on a microchip called the:
A) kernel
B) ARM processor
C) flash memory package
D) Boot ROM
Answer: D

10) Which is an advantage of transistors over vacuum tubes?
A) Lower power
B) More reliable
C) Smaller
D) All of the above
Answer: D

11) When an integrated circuit is manufactured,
A) many small parts are assembled together by firing them onto silicon chip.
B) the parts are created consecutively by type, first the operational units, then connections, then the rest.
C) a complicated circuit is created as a unit, with all parts created together.
D) the circuit is cut into a silicon chip by a microscopic drill bit.
Answer: C

12) In the 50s and 60s, before integrated circuits, memory was made
A) by stringing tiny magnetic "donuts" onto a grid of wire threads.
B) by creating a standing wave on a tightened electrical wire.
C) by a process of printing bits, something like film photography.
D) using single transistors.
Answer: A

13) The first production application of digital information was
A) the use of vacuum tubes for calculations needed by the US army.
B) the invention of the transistor at Bell Labs.
C) the ENIAC computer.
D) punched card tabulation for the 1890 US census.
Answer: D

14) The ARM is a
A) type of software.
B) type of processor.
C) brand of microwave oven.
D) variety of boot ROM.
Answer: B

1.3 Short Answer Questions

1) _____is the physical implementation of a computer, usually electronic, which includes the processor, memory, and typically its peripheral devices.
Answer: Hardware

2) In *tech speak*, processor is a synonym for_____.
Answer: computer

3) A(n)_____is a series of layers of programs that support user applications.
Answer: software stack

4) Computers can be found_____.
Answer: everywhere

5) _____are algorithms that have been specialized to a specific set of conditions and assumptions, and (usually) written in a specific programming language.

Answer: Programs

6) To apply your knowledge of how a device works as an aid to simplifying its use is to be _____.
Answer: operationally attuned

7) The agent which runs an algorithm may not be a computer, often it is a(n)_____instead.
Answer: person

8) A(n)_____is a block of silicon in which active and connective parts are fabricated together.
Answer: integrated circuit

9) The replacement of hardware with software, integrated circuits, and layered software are all techniques to_____.
Answer: reduce the impact of complexity

10) _____is the collective term for programs.
Answer: Software