

Question Bank ITC

Introduction to Information Technology

1. A(n)_____ is an electronic machine that accepts data and processes it into information. .
2. The _____ is a worldwide network that connects hundreds of thousands of smaller networks.
3. _____ refers to information presented in nontextual forms such as video, sound, and graphics.
4. The general term for all the machinery and equipment in a computer system is _____ .
5. Browsing for products in stores but buying them from an online rival and frequently at a lower price is called _____ .
6. What does online mean?
7. What is the difference between system software and application software?
8. Briefly define cyberspace.
9. What is the difference between software and hardware?
10. What is a local area network?
11. What is multimedia?
12. What is the difference between microcomputers and supercomputers?
13. What is the function of RAM?
14. What does downloading mean?
15. What is meant by connectivity?
16. Describe some ways that information technology can be used to help people find jobs and to help jobs find people.
17. Compare the use of email to the use of the telephone and of conventional letters sent via the postal system. Which kinds of communications are best suited for which medium?
18. What is the basic meaning of cloud computing?

Internet and the World Wide Web

1. A company that connects you through your communications connection to its server, which connects you to the Internet, is a(n) _____ .
2. A(n) _____ is software that enables users to view web pages and to jump from one page to another.
3. A(n) _____ comprises the communications rules that allow browsers to connect with web servers.
4. The kind of spyware that can record each character you type and transmit that information to someone else on the Internet, making it possible for strangers to learn your passwords and other information is called a(n) _____ .
5. Name three methods of data transmission that are faster than a dial-up connection.

6. What is netiquette, and why is it important?
7. Briefly define bandwidth.
8. Many web documents are "linked." What does that mean?
9. Compare and contrast a cable modem service to a DSL service.
10. Explain the basics of how the Internet works.
11. What expanded functions does IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol) have?
12. Briefly explain what TCP/IP does.
13. Why was ICANN established?
14. What's the difference between a dynamic IP address and a static IP address?
15. Explain what a blog is.
16. State your answer to a person who asks you the question, "Who owns the Internet?"
17. What are the different types of e-commerce?
18. List and briefly describe three kinds of spyware.

Software

1. Software or hardware that is _____ means that it is privately owned and controlled by a company.
2. Linux is _____ software - meaning any programmer can download it from the Internet for free and modify it with suggested improvements.
3. Name four editing features offered by word processing programs:
_____, _____, _____, _____.
4. In a spreadsheet, the place where a row and a column intersect is called a(n) _____.
5. _____ involves mixing text and graphics to produce high quality output for commercial printing.
6. Briefly define booting.
7. What is a device driver?
8. What is a utility program?
9. What are the three components of system software? What is the basic function of each?
10. What is an embedded operating system?
11. What are the following types of application software used for? a. project management software b. desktop-publishing software c. database software d. spreadsheet software e. word processing software
12. Explain what computer-aided design (CAD) programs do.

Hardware: CPU & Storage

1. The electrical data roadways through which bits are transmitted are called _____.
2. A(n) _____ is an expansion card plugged into a slot on the motherboard that allows the transmission of data over a cabled (wired) network.
3. The specialized processor used to manipulate 3-D graphics is the _____.

4. The most widely used hardware interface for attaching peripherals to a computer is _____.
5. What is ASCII, and what do the letters stand for?
6. Why should measures of capacity matter to computer users?
7. What is a motherboard? Name at least four components of a motherboard.
8. What are the most convenient forms of backup storage? Why?
9. What is Unicode?
10. What is Blu-ray used for?

Hardware: Input & Output

1. The two main categories of printer are _____ and _____.
2. _____ consists of devices that translate information processed by the computer into a form that humans can understand.
3. An input device that collects specific data directly from the environment and transmits it to a computer is called a(n) _____.
4. LCD is short for _____.
5. What characteristics determine the clarity of a computer screen?
6. Discuss the different types of printers and their features.
7. What is OCR used for?
8. Describe two situations in which scanning is useful.
9. What is a common use of dumb terminals?

Networks

1. A(n) _____ converts digital signals into analog signals for transmission over phone lines.
2. A(n) _____ network covers a wide geographic area, such as a state or a country.
3. The most commonly used wired connection standard for local area networks is _____.
4. Any device that is attached to a network is called a(n) _____.
5. In a(n) _____ network topology, messages sent to the destination can take any possible shortest, easiest route to reach its destination; the Internet uses this topology.
6. What is the difference between an intranet and an extranet?
7. What is the difference between a LAN and a WAN?
8. Why is bandwidth a factor in data transmission?
9. Explain the differences between ring, bus, and star networks.
10. What do 2G, 3G, and 4G mean?

Software Development & Programming

1. The comprises six phases of examining an _____ information system and improving it.
2. The basic language of the computer, 0s and 1s is called _____.
3. _____ is a method of creating programs in which the programmer makes connections between objects by drawing, pointing, and clicking on diagrams and icons and by interacting with flowcharts.
4. A(n)_____ is a formula or a set of steps for solving a particular problem.
5. What are the five steps in the programming process?
6. What are the six phases of the SDLC?
7. What is a software bug?