TEST BANK

to accompany

technology in action introductory 15th edition by evans

Technology in Action, Sound Bytes, 15e **(Evans et al.)**
Chapter 2 Sound Bytes: Smartphones Are Really Smart

1) The two major mobile operating systems on the market are _____ and Android.
A) PrimOS
B) Windows
C) iOS
D) Palm
Answer: C
Diff: 3

2) The Android smartphone operating system was developed by _____.
A) Samsung
B) Apple
C) Intel
D) Google
Answer: D
Diff: 2

3) Smartphones store their operating system software in _____.
A) ROM
B) RAM
C) SD cards
D) micro SD cards
Answer: A
Diff: 2

4) Smartphones include all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A) a CPU
B) a mouse
C) storage capabilities
D) ports
Answer: B
Diff: 1

5) Some smartphones support additional memory through _____.
A) micro SD flash cards
B) operating system swap files
C) Global Positioning System (GPS)
D) Bluetooth connectivity
Answer: A
Diff: 2

6) _____ measure the amount of movement in any direction to detect shaking and rotation.
A) Synchronizers
B) Accelerometers
C) Proximity sensors
D) GPS
Answer: B
Diff: 2

7) Who built and operates the Global Positioning System?
A) NASA
B) UN
C) U.S. Department of Defense
D) DARPA
Answer: C
Diff: 3

8) Many full-featured smartphones support additional memory through micro _____ flash cards.
Answer: SD
Diff: 2

9) Using _____, a smartphone can connect to an automobile audio/control system.
Answer: Bluetooth
Diff: 1

10) Google Assistant and Apple's Siri use _____ to assist smartphone users.
Answer: voice recognition
Diff: 2

11) A(n) _____ measures the amount of movement in any direction so that they can detect shaking or rotation.
Answer: accelerometer
Diff: 2

12) Smartphones come with _____ screens in a variety of resolutions.
Answer: OLED
Diff: 2

13) Smartphones are small fully functional computers.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1

14) Android devices do NOT support voice recognition.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1

15) Apple's iPhone series does NOT allow you to add any memory.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2

16) Match each of the following terms to its description:

I. OLED
II. 4G
III. GPS
IV. stylus
V. Siri

A. powerful navigational system
B. cellular network
C. screen type used by smartphones
D. Apple's artificial intelligent assistant
E. pointing device
Answer: C, B, A, E, D
Diff: 3

Technology in Action, Complete, 15e **(Evans et al.)**
Chapter 2 Looking at Computers: Understanding the Parts

1) What is the difference between data and information?
A) Data represents a fact. Information is data that has been organized.
B) They are essentially the same thing.
C) Data is numbers. Information is words.
D) Data represents a process. Information is the stored data.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Objective: 2.01 Describe the four main functions of a computer system and how they interact with data and information.

2) Computers use a _____ language consisting of 0s and 1s.
A) symbol
B) binary
C) byte
D) system
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Objective: 2.02 Define bits and bytes, and describe how they are measured, used, and processed.

3) In binary language, each letter of the alphabet, each number, and each special symbol is made up of a unique combination of eight _____.
A) bytes
B) kilobytes
C) characters
D) bits
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.02 Define bits and bytes, and describe how they are measured, used, and processed.

4) Which of the following is the smallest unit of measure?
A) Megabyte
B) Gigabyte
C) Petabyte
D) Terabyte
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.02 Define bits and bytes, and describe how they are measured, used, and processed.

5) Apple's macOS and Microsoft Windows are examples of _____ software.
A) utility
B) application
C) operating system
D) communication
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.02 Define bits and bytes, and describe how they are measured, used, and processed.

6) An Apple iPad and an Amazon Fire are examples of _____ computers.
A) tablet
B) netbook
C) desktop
D) laptop
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Objective: 2.03 List common types of computers, and discuss their main features.

7) Which of the following computers is large, expensive, and is designed to execute a few programs as fast as possible?
A) Desktop computer
B) Supercomputer
C) Mainframe computer
D) Embedded computer
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.03 List common types of computers, and discuss their main features.

8) _____ computers are specially designed computer chips that reside inside other devices, such as a car.
A) Tablet
B) Desktop
C) Embedded
D) Netbook
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.03 List common types of computers, and discuss their main features.

9) A keyboard and touch screen are the most common of _____ devices.
A) output
B) processing
C) input
D) storage
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Objective: 2.04 Identify the main types of keyboards and touch screens.

10) A(n) _____ is an input device that looks like a pen.
A) joystick
B) e-rod
C) pointer
D) stylus
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Objective: 2.04 Identify the main types of keyboards and touch screens.

11) Each of these is a basic type of a touch screen, EXCEPT _____.
A) resistive
B) reflective
C) capacitive
D) surface acoustic wave
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Objective: 2.04 Identify the main types of keyboards and touch screens.

12) The number of pixels displayed on the screen is known as _____.
A) contrast ratio
B) aspect ratio
C) brightness resolution
D) screen resolution
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.07 Describe options for outputting images and audio from computing devices.

13) The most common type of monitor for laptops and desktop computers is a(n) _____.
A) liquid crystal display (LCD)
B) light-emitting diode (LED)
C) organic light-emitting diode (OLED)
D) cathode ray tube (CRT)
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.07 Describe options for outputting images and audio from computing devices.

14) The two main categories of home and office printers are _____ and laser printers.
A) inkjet
B) large format
C) cloud-based
D) thermal
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.08 Describe various types of printers, and explain when you would use them.

15) _____ printers use static electricity, toner, and heat to set an image on a page very quickly.
A) Inkjet
B) Thermal
C) Nonimpact
D) Laser
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Objective: 2.08 Describe various types of printers, and explain when you would use them.

16) The _____ contains the central electronic components of the computer.
A) motherboard
B) arithmetic/logic unit
C) peripheral unit
D) input unit
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Objective: 2.09 Describe the functions of the motherboard and RAM.

17) A _____ enables your computer to connect to other computers or to the Internet.
A) video card
B) network interface card (NIC)
C) sound card
D) controller card
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.09 Describe the functions of the motherboard and RAM.

18) The computer stores currently used programs and data in _____.
A) ROM
B) CPU
C) RAM
D) USB
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.09 Describe the functions of the motherboard and RAM.

19) RAM is a _____ storage location.
A) permanent
B) peripheral
C) volatile
D) nonvolatile
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.09 Describe the functions of the motherboard and RAM.

20) The area that holds all the startup instructions the computer needs to start is _____.
A) RAM
B) ROM
C) USB
D) CPU
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.09 Describe the functions of the motherboard and RAM.

21) A(n) _____ CPU has two processing paths, allowing it to process more than one instruction at a time.
A) all-in-one
B) bimodal
C) dual-core
D) dual-mode
Answer: C
Diff: 3
Objective: 2.10 Explain the main functions of the CPU.

22) Which of the following is NOT an example of nonvolatile storage?
A) Hard drive
B) DVD
C) RAM
D) Flash drive
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.11 Describe the various means of storing data and information with computing devices.

23) Dropbox is an example of _____.
A) SSD technology
B) cloud storage
C) optical storage
D) Bluetooth technology
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.11 Describe the various means of storing data and information with computing devices.

24) Flash drives plug into a(n) _____.
A) USB port
B) serial port
C) expansion slot
D) drive bay
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.11 Describe the various means of storing data and information with computing devices.

25) Which of the following optical storage media has the greatest storage capacity?
A) DVD DL
B) DVD
C) CD
D) Blu-ray
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.11 Describe the various means of storing data and information with computing devices.

26) Which port is the most common port used to connect input and output devices to a computer?
A) Universal serial bus (USB)
B) Parallel
C) FireWire
D) Ethernet
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.12 Describe common types of ports used today.

27) To connect a peripheral device to a computer to exchange data, find the appropriate _____ for the device.
A) port
B) drive
C) slot
D) expansion bus
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.12 Describe common types of ports used today.

28) Which computer port transmits audio and video without the need for compression?
A) VGA
B) USB
C) HDMI
D) RGA
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.12 Describe common types of ports used today.

29) Which of the following is NOT a goal of green IT?
A) Cleaning waterways with repurposed computers
B) Reduce use of electricity
C) Use technology to reduce travel
D) Use technology as long as possible
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.11 Describe the various means of storing data and information with computing devices.

30) All of the following are ways to avoid injuries when working on computers EXCEPT _____.
A) placing a monitor at least 12" from the eyes
B) purchasing an adjustable chair
C) ensuring proper lighting
D) taking breaks
Answer: A
Diff: 3
Objective: 2.14 Define ergonomics, and discuss the ideal physical setup for using computing devices.

31) The _____ is the biggest power consumer on a computing device.
A) display
B) hard drive
C) memory module
D) CPU
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Objective: 2.13 Describe how to manage power consumption on computing devices.

32) _____ is concerned with the design and arrangement of machines and furniture to avoid uncomfortable or unsafe experiences.
A) Ergonomics
B) Positioning
C) Occupational safety
D) Repetitive strain prevention
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.14 Define ergonomics, and discuss the ideal physical setup for using computing devices.

33) _____ is a representation of a fact, a figure, or an idea and can be a number, a word, a picture, or even a recording of sound.
Answer: Data
Diff: 1
Objective: 2.01 Describe the four main functions of a computer system and how they interact with data and information.

34) _____ is the set of computer programs that allows the hardware to perform different tasks.
Answer: Software
Diff: 1
Objective: 2.02 Define bits and bytes, and describe how they are measured, used, and processed.

35) A(n) _____ is a computer that is designed to execute a few programs extremely rapidly.
Answer: supercomputer
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.03 List common types of computers, and discuss their main features.

36) A(n) _____ device is a component, such as a keyboard, that connects to the computer.
Answer: peripheral
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.03 List common types of computers, and discuss their main features.

37) A _____ is approximately 1000 bytes.
Answer: kilobyte; KB
Diff: 3
Objective: 2.02 Define bits and bytes, and describe how they are measured, used, and processed.

38) Microphones and scanners are examples of _____ devices.
Answer: input; peripheral
Diff: 1
Objective: 2.06 Explain how images, sounds, and sensor data are input into computing devices.

39) _____ is a wireless transmission standard that lets you connect mobile computing devices to peripheral devices over short distances.
Answer: Bluetooth; Bluetooth technology; WiFi; wireless; wi-fi; wi fi
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.04 Identify the main types of keyboards and touch screens.

40) Display screens that respond to commands initiated with your finger or a stylus are called _____ screens.
Answer: touch
Diff: 1
Objective: 2.04 Identify the main types of keyboards and touch screens.

41) A desktop computer's _____ is the case that houses the main components of the computer and where peripheral devices connect.
Answer: system unit; tower
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.03 List common types of computers, and discuss their main features.

42) The _____ keyboard layout gets its name from the first six letters in the top-left row of alphabetic keys on the keyboard and is the most common English-language keyboard layout.
Answer: QWERTY
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.04 Identify the main types of keyboards and touch screens.

43) Joysticks and steering wheels are examples of _____ controllers.
Answer: game
Diff: 1
Objective: 2.05 Describe the main types of mice and pointing devices.

44) A(n) _____ is a small video camera that sits on top of a monitor or is built into a computing device and can be used to transmit live video.
Answer: webcam
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.06 Explain how images, sounds, and sensor data are input into computing devices.

45) A(n) _____ microphone picks up sounds coming from all directions at once and is well suited for conference calls.
Answer: omnidirectional
Diff: 3
Objective: 2.06 Explain how images, sounds, and sensor data are input into computing devices.

46) The width-to-height proportion of a monitor is known as the _____.
Answer: aspect ratio
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.07 Describe options for outputting images and audio from computing devices.

47) Monitors display images by using a grid made up of millions of tiny dots, called _____.
Answer: pixels
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.07 Describe options for outputting images and audio from computing devices.

48) The length of time it takes for a processor to request, locate, open and deliver information stored in RAM is measured in _____.
Answer: nanoseconds; billionths of a second
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.09 Describe the functions of the motherboard and RAM.

49) Each pixel on the newest 4K resolution TVs and monitors is actually made up of four yellow, red, blue, and green _____.
Answer: subpixels; sub pixels; sub-pixels
Diff: 3
Objective: 2.07 Describe options for outputting images and audio from computing devices.

50) A(n) _____ is a device that combines the functions of a printer, scanner, copier, and fax machine into one unit.
Answer: all-in-one printer; all in one printer
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.08 Describe various types of printers, and explain when you would use them.

51) The "brains" of the computer is the _____.
Answer: CPU; central processing unit; processor; microprocessor
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.10 Explain the main functions of the CPU.

52) An SD card is an example of a(n) _____ card.
Answer: flash memory; memory; secure digital
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.11 Describe the various means of storing data and information with computing devices.

53) CDs, DVDs, and _____ discs are examples of optical storage.
Answer: Blu-ray; BD; bluray
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.11 Describe the various means of storing data and information with computing devices.

54) _____ is a technology most frequently used for credit and debit card processing
Answer: Near field communication; NFC
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.07 Describe options for outputting images and audio from computing devices.

55) _____ mode puts the computer in low power usage, but keeps programs in RAM.
Answer: Sleep
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.13 Describe how to manage power consumption on computing devices.

56) _____ is a power-saving mode that stores data to a computer's hard drive instead of to its memory.
Answer: Hibernate
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.13 Describe how to manage power consumption on computing devices.

57) Information is data that has been organized or presented in a meaningful fashion.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.01 Describe the four main functions of a computer system and how they interact with data and information.

58) A smartphone is a type of computer.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Objective: 2.03 List common types of computers, and discuss their main features.

59) The operating system controls how your computer functions.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Objective: 2.02 Define bits and bytes, and describe how they are measured, used, and processed.

60) The terms *data* and *information* can be used interchangeably.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Objective: 2.01 Describe the four main functions of a computer system and how they interact with data and information.

61) Processing is manipulating, calculating, or organizing data into information.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.01 Describe the four main functions of a computer system and how they interact with data and information.

62) On a keyboard, Num Lock and Caps Lock are both toggle keys.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Objective: 2.04 Identify the main types of keyboards and touch screens.

63) Laser printers are usually faster at printing in black and white than inkjet printers.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 3
Objective: 2.08 Describe various types of printers, and explain when you would use them.

64) All printers can print from smartphones and tablets.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 3
Objective: 2.08 Describe various types of printers, and explain when you would use them.

65) Game controllers are output devices.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Objective: 2.05 Describe the main types of mice and pointing devices.

66) Keyboards that display on-screen when text input is required are known as virtual keyboards.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.04 Identify the main types of keyboards and touch screens.

67) Starting a computer when it is powered off is called a warm boot.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.13 Describe how to manage power consumption on computing devices.

68) The area that holds all of the instructions the computer needs to start up is called RAM.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.09 Describe the functions of the motherboard and RAM.

69) Today's CPUs run at speeds measured in kilohertz.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.10 Explain the main functions of the CPU.

70) Match each of the following terms to its meaning:

I. CPU
II. OLED
III. QWERTY
IV. ROM
V. RAM

A. holds start up instructions needed when the computer is powered on
B. standard keyboard layout
C. processes commands issued by software instructions
D. more energy efficient than LCD monitors
E. stores programs and data the computer is currently using
Answer: C, D, B, A, E
Diff: 2
Objective: Multiple Objectives in the Chapter

71) Match each of the following terms to its meaning:

I. data
II. processing
III. information
IV. software
V. hardware

A. represents a fact, figure, or idea
B. data organized in a meaningful way
C. physical components of a computer
D. turning data into information
E. computer programs
Answer: A, D, B, E, C
Diff: 2
Objective: Multiple Objectives in the Chapter

72) Rank the following from smallest capacity to largest capacity:

I. terabyte
II. gigabyte
III. kilobyte
IV. megabyte
V. petabyte

A. largest
B. second largest
C. third largest
D. fourth largest
E. fifth largest
Answer: B, C, E, D, A
Diff: 2
Objective: 2.02 Define bits and bytes, and describe how they are measured, used, and processed.

73) Match each of the following terms to its meaning:

I. input device
II. peripheral device
III. output device
IV. motherboard
V. system unit

A. case that houses the electronic components, power source, and storage devices of a desktop computer
B. main circuit board containing the central electronic components of a computer
C. used to enter data
D. external device that exchanges data with the computer through ports
E. displays processed data
Answer: C, D, E, B, A
Diff: 2
Objective: Multiple Objectives in the Chapter

74) Match each of the following terms to its meaning:

I. pixel
II. hertz
III. bit
IV. ppm
V. dpi

A. measurement of printing speed
B. unit of measure for processor speed
C. tiny dot that creates an image on the computer monitor
D. measurement of printer resolution
E. 0 or 1
Answer: C, B, E, A, D
Diff: 3
Objective: Multiple Objectives in the Chapter

Technology in Action, Helpdesk, 15e **(Evans et al.)**
Chapter 2 Helpdesk: Understanding Bits and Bytes

1) One byte is equal to _____.
A) 8 characters
B) 1 word
C) 8 bits of data
D) 100 bits of data
Answer: C
Diff: 2

2) A bit consists of a _____.
A) single letter such as *R* and *B*
B) *0* or a *1*
C) number such a *2* or *9*
D) series of 0s and 1s such as *101*
Answer: B
Diff: 2

3) Which of the following CANNOT be represented by a single byte?
A) A letter of the alphabet such as *Y*
B) A word such as *Tom*
C) A number such as *45*
D) A special character such as @
Answer: B
Diff: 2

4) *Bit* is short for _____.
A) binary digit
B) byte
C) kilobyte
D) megabyte
Answer: A
Diff: 1

5) Computers work only with _____.
A) letters and symbols
B) binary numbers
C) hexadecimal numbers
D) decimal numbers
Answer: B
Diff: 2

6) A kilobyte contains approximately one _____ bytes of data.
A) hundred
B) thousand
C) million
D) billion
Answer: B
Diff: 2

7) A megabyte holds approximately _____ bytes of data.
A) 1,000,000
B) 1,000,000,000
C) 1,000,000,000,000
D) 1,000,000,000,000,000
Answer: A
Diff: 2

8) Eight binary digits is equal to _____.
A) 1 word
B) 1 byte
C) 1 bit
D) 100 bytes
Answer: B
Diff: 2

9) Which of the following statements is FALSE?
A) Everything a computer does is broken down into a series of 0s and 1s.
B) When referring to computers, every number, letter, or special character consists of a unique combination of 8 bits.
C) Bit is short for binary digit.
D) A single bit can represent a single letter.
Answer: D
Diff: 3

10) A kilobyte holds _____ bytes of data.
A) 256
B) 1,024
C) 16
D) 1,048,576
Answer: B
Diff: 3

11) Which of the following is the smallest unit of measure?
A) Gigabyte
B) Megabyte
C) Petabyte
D) Terabyte
Answer: B
Diff: 2

12) Which of the following is the largest unit of measure?
A) Terabyte
B) Megabyte
C) Petabyte
D) Kilobyte
Answer: C
Diff: 2

13) How many bits does it take to spell the word *yes*?
A) 3
B) 8
C) 24
D) 30
Answer: C
Diff: 3

14) Which of the following is NOT an example of data?
A) A sound
B) A word
C) A report
D) A picture
Answer: C
Diff: 3

15) The representation of a fact, figure, or idea is called _____.
A) information
B) byte
C) data
D) input
Answer: C
Diff: 2

16) Data that has been organized is called _____.
A) binary digits
B) information
C) bytes
D) output
Answer: B
Diff: 2

17) Computers use _____ language to process data at the most basic level.
A) computer
B) English
C) C++
D) binary
Answer: D
Diff: 2

18) In reference to units of measurement, KB stands for _____.
Answer: kilobyte
Diff: 2

19) In reference to units of measurement, GB stands for _____.
Answer: gigabyte
Diff: 2

20) Processor speeds are measured in units of _____.
Answer: hertz; Hz; megahertz; MHz
Diff: 2

21) Match each of the following terms to its definition:

I. bit
II. byte
III. hertz
IV. megabyte
V. terabyte

A. 8 binary digits
B. greater than a kilobyte, smaller than a gigabyte
C. machine cycles per second
D. 0 or 1
E. more than one trillion bytes
Answer: D, A, C, B, E
Diff: 3

Technology in Action, Helpdesk, 15e **(Evans et al.)**
Chapter 2 Helpdesk: Exploring Storage Devices and Ports

1) _____ usually have the largest storage capacity of any storage device inside the computer.
A) DVD drives
B) Blu-ray drives
C) Hard drives
D) Flash memory cards
Answer: C
Diff: 2

2) Which of the following statements about your computer's primary hard drives is FALSE?
A) Some hard drives hold up to 8 TB of information.
B) Hard drives are nonvolatile storage devices.
C) Internal hard drives use a laser to read and write data.
D) Internal hard drives are enclosed in the system unit.
Answer: C
Diff: 3

3) Which of the following is NOT an optical storage device?
A) CD
B) Flash drive
C) Blu-ray
D) DVD
Answer: B
Diff: 2

4) Which of the following *optical* storage devices holds the most high-definition video?
A) DVD
B) BD
C) CD
D) Hard drive
Answer: B
Diff: 2

5) You can increase the number of USB ports on your computer by adding a(n) _____.
A) jump drive
B) repeater
C) expansion hub
D) gateway
Answer: C
Diff: 1

6) Which of the following ports do you need to use with a home theater system?
A) DVI
B) FireWire
C) SVGA
D) HDMI
Answer: D
Diff: 2

7) Which of the following ports has the fastest data transfer rate?
A) SVGA
B) FireWire 800
C) USB 3.0
D) DVI
Answer: C
Diff: 2

8) Which of the following storage devices has the most capacity?
A) CD
B) Cache
C) BD
D) DVD
Answer: C
Diff: 2

9) Which of the following statements about flash memory is FALSE?
A) Flash memory cards are often used in smartphones.
B) Some flash memory cards can store 256 GB of data.
C) A flash drive is needed to read a flash memory card.
D) Some flash memory can be plugged directly into a USB port.
Answer: C
Diff: 3

10) _____ are the places that peripheral devices attach to the computer.
A) Hubs
B) Repeaters
C) Ports
D) Gateways
Answer: C
Diff: 1

11) Which of the following ports are used to connect a computer to a cable modem or to a network?
A) FireWire
B) Ethernet
C) DVI
D) HDMI
Answer: B
Diff: 2

12) _____ memory cards are removable storage devices that let you transfer digital data to a computer.
Answer: Flash
Diff: 3

13) A high-capacity _____ hard drive is a viable, portable option for backing up the data on your computer's primary hard drive.
Answer: external
Diff: 3

14) Flash drives plug into a(n) _____ port on a computer.
Answer: Universal Serial Bus (USB)
Diff: 1

15) Blu-ray and DVDs are referred to as _____ media.
Answer: optical; storage
Diff: 1

16) The most common ports used to connect input and output devices are _____ ports.
Answer: Universal Serial Bus (USB)
Diff: 2

17) _____ services allow you to keep your files on the Internet so you can access your files from any computer.
Answer: Cloud storage; Cloud
Diff: 2

18) A(n) _____ is also referred to as a jump drive, USB drive, or flash drive.
Answer: thumb drive
Diff: 2

19) Match each of the following ports to its most common use:

I. USB
II. Ethernet
III. DVI
IV. VGA
V. HDMI

A. used for home theater systems
B. commonly used for connecting input and output devices
C. commonly used to connect CRT monitors in older systems
D. used to connect a computer to a network
E. commonly used to connect projectors to a computer system
Answer: B, D, E, C, A
Diff: 2

Technology in Action, Sound Bytes, 15e **(Evans et al.)**
Chapter 2 Sound Bytes: Binary Numbers Interactive

1) A binary digit is referred to as a _____.
A) bit
B) byte
C) microbit
D) character
Answer: A
Diff: 1

2) Which of the following numbering systems is ordinarily used by people?
A) Binary
B) Octal
C) Decimal
D) Hexadecimal
Answer: C
Diff: 1

3) Hexadecimal represents numbers using which base?
A) 2
B) 8
C) 10
D) 16
Answer: D
Diff: 2

4) In the RGB system, when all three component colors are set to zero, what is the result?
A) The light for each color is turned on.
B) The decimal and hexadecimal values differ.
C) The resulting color is pitch black.
D) The resulting color is white.
Answer: C
Diff: 3

5) How many colors are used in the RGB system?
A) 2
B) 3
C) 16
D) 255
Answer: B
Diff: 2

6) A single hexadecimal number is represented by _____ digits in the binary numbering system.
A) 2
B) 4
C) 8
D) 16
Answer: B
Diff: 3

7) The _____ numbering system uses base 2.
Answer: binary
Diff: 1

8) When storing information in a computer, the binary numbering system uses a(n) _____ to represent an on switch.
Answer: 1, one
Diff: 1

9) When storing information in a computer, the binary numbering system uses a(n) _____ to represent an off switch.
Answer: 0, zero
Diff: 1

10) For each numbering base system, the far right always has a place value of _____.
Answer: 1, one, ones
Diff: 1

11) _____ numbers are used in place of binary numbers because binary numbers are difficult to read.
Answer: Hexadecimal, Decimal
Diff: 2

12) In the RGB system, each color can have a value from 0 to _____.
Answer: 255, two hundred fifty-five
Diff: 3

13) In the hexadecimal numbering system, each place value digit is _____ times greater than the digit to its right.
Answer: 16, sixteen
Diff: 2

14) In the binary numbering system, each place value digit can have _____ possible values.
Answer: 2, two
Diff: 1

15) In the _____ numbering system, each place value digit is ten times greater than the digit to its right.
Answer: decimal
Diff: 1

16) Computers store information in _____ (Base 2), which is difficult, if not impossible for humans to read.
Answer: binary
Diff: 1

17) The _____ system uses combinations of red, green and blue light to display a full spectrum of colors.
Answer: RGB
Diff: 1

18) Match the following terms to their meaning:

I. binary
II. hexadecimal
III. decimal
IV. RGB
V. base

A. number that represents the value of each digit
B. numbering system that uses 0s and 1s
C. coding system for displaying colors on a computer screen
D. people normally use this numbering system
E. numbering system that uses base 16
Answer: B, E, D, C, A
Diff: 2