


- 0 out of 1 points

The basic commands that a computer performs are ____, and performance of arithmetic and logical operations.

Selected Answer:  [None Given]

Answers: input, file



input, output, storage


output, folder

storage, directory

- **Question 2**

0 out of 1 points

Main memory is called ____.

Selected Answer:  [None Given]

Answers:



random access memory

random read only memory


read and write memory

read only memory

- **Question 3**

0 out of 1 points

The ____ is the brain of the computer and the single most expensive piece of hardware in your personal computer.

Selected Answer:  [None Given]

Answers: MM



CPU


ROM


RAM

- **Question 4**

0 out of 1 points

The ____ carries out all arithmetic and logical operations.


Selected Answer:  [None Given]


- Answers:
- IR
 - PC
 -  ALU
 - CU

- **Question 5**

0 out of 1 points

The ____ holds the instruction currently being executed.


Selected Answer:  [None Given]


- Answers:
- CU
 -  IR
 - ALU
 - PC

- **Question 6**

0 out of 1 points

Main memory is an ordered sequence of items, called ____.


Selected Answer:  [None Given]

- Answers:
- pixels
 - addresses
 -  memory cells
 - registers

- **Question 7**

0 out of 1 points

The devices that feed data and programs into computers are called ____ devices.

Selected Answer:  [None Given]

Answers:



input

secondary


output

entry

- **Question 8**

0 out of 1 points

The devices that the computer uses to display results are called ____ devices.

Selected Answer:  [None Given]

Answers:

entry



output


input

exit

- **Question 9**

0 out of 1 points

When the power is switched off, everything in ____ is lost.

Selected Answer:  [None Given]

Answers:



main memory

hard disks


secondary storage

floppy disks

- **Question 10**

0 out of 1 points

___ programs perform a specific task.

Selected Answer:  [None Given]

Answers: Operating



Application


System

Service

- **Question 11**

0 out of 1 points

The ___ monitors the overall activity of the computer and provides services.

Selected Answer:  [None Given]

Answers: arithmetic logic unit



operating system


Central Processing Unit

control unit

- **Question 12**

0 out of 1 points

Which of the following is NOT an output device?

Selected Answer:  [None Given]

Answers: monitor

printer




CPU

secondary storage

- **Question 13**

0 out of 1 points

____ represent information with a sequence of 0s and 1s.

Selected Answer:  [None Given]

Answers:



Digital signals

Analog signals


System programs

Application programs

- **Question 14**

0 out of 1 points

A sequence of eight bits is called a ____.

Selected Answer:  [None Given]

Answers:

double

character




byte

binary digit

- **Question 15**

0 out of 1 points

The digit 0 or 1 is called a binary digit, or ____.

Selected Answer:  [None Given]

Answers:

hexcode

Unicode




bit

bytecode

- **Question 16**

0 out of 1 points

The term GB refers to ____.

Selected Answer:  [None Given]

Answers:



gigabyte

giant byte


group byte

great byte

- **Question 17**

0 out of 1 points

A program called a(n) ____ translates instructions written in high-level languages into machine code.

Selected Answer:  [None Given]

Answers:

decoder

assembler

linker




compiler

- **Question 18**

0 out of 1 points

A program called a(n) ____ combines the object program with the programs from libraries.

Selected Answer:  [None Given]

Answers:

assembler

compiler

decoder



linker

- **Question 19**


0 out of 1 points


Consider the following C++ program.

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;  
int main()  
{  
    cout << "Hello World "  
    return 0;  
}
```

In the cout statement, the missing semicolon in the code above will be caught by the ____.


Selected Answer:  [None Given]


- Answers:
- editor
 - assembler
 -  compiler
 - control unit

- **Question 20**

0 out of 1 points

A program that loads an executable program into main memory is called a(n) ____.

Selected Answer:  [None Given]


- Answers:
- linker
 -  loader
 - compiler
 - assembler


- **Question 21**

0 out of 1 points

A step-by-step problem-solving process in which a solution is arrived at in a finite amount of

time is called a(n) ____.


Selected Answer:  [None Given]


- Answers:
- design
 - linker
 -  algorithm
 - analysis

- **Question 22**

0 out of 1 points

To develop a program to solve a problem, you start by ____.


Selected Answer:  [None Given]


- Answers:
-  analyzing the problem
 - designing the algorithm
 - implementing the solution in C++
 - entering the solution into a computer system

- **Question 23**

0 out of 1 points

Dividing a problem into smaller subproblems is called ____ design.


Selected Answer:  [None Given]


- Answers:
- OOD
 - analog
 - top-down refinement
 -  structured

- **Question 24**

0 out of 1 points

A(n) ____ consists of data and the operations on those data.


Selected Answer:  [None Given]


- Answers:
- compiler
 - disk
 - interpreter
 -  object

• **Question 25**

0 out of 1 points

In C++, the mechanism that allows you to combine data and operations on the data into a single unit is called a(n) ____.


Selected Answer:  [None Given]


- Answers:
- algorithm
 - object
 - function
 -  class

• **Question 26**

0 out of 1 points

The programming language C++ evolved from ____.

Selected Answer:  [None Given]

- Answers:
- BASIC
 - assembly
 - C+
 -  C