

Spring 98

CSCI 107 TEST II

Multiple choice -- 3 points each -- Circle the most appropriate answer

1. Which of the following do banks use to sort checks?
 - A. Bar code reader
 - B. Magnetic-ink-recognition device
 - C. Fax machine
 - D. Imaging system
2. Intel is the largest producer of these
 - A. CPU chips
 - B. Memory chips
 - C. BIOS chips
 - D. ROM chips
3. Which of the following was not started during the lecture on the process of making a microprocessor chip?
 - A. The main reason chips are defective is that they are not completely clean
 - B. About 10% of the chips created are defective.
 - C. Very toxic chemicals are used to etch the patterns in the circuits.
 - D. The current Intel Pentium II chips contains over 9 Million transistors.
4. Bus lines on a mother board are
 - A. Data lines that transmit data one bit at a time sequentially
 - B. An electrical pathway along which data is transmitted between objects on a motherboard
 - C. A major transportation line between Microsoft and Apple computers
 - D. The cords that connect the mother board to printers
5. The resolution of a computer monitor screen is the
 - A. Size of the screen
 - B. The maximum number of text lines shown on a screen
 - C. The number of pixels displayed
 - D. The number of times the screen is refreshed
6. An integrated circuit is
 - A. Another name for a motherboard
 - B. A port that can be used as either parallel or serial
 - C. A silicon chip containing millions of transistors
 - D. A SCSI interface that connects several peripherals
7. Which of the following is used mainly for saving still pictures to a file.
 - A. JPEG standard
 - B. MPEG standard
 - C. DVD standard
 - D. JAVA standard
8. The difference between a 100 MHz computer and a 233 MHz computer is its
 - A. Disk storage capacity.
 - B. Processing speed
 - C. Memory capacity.
 - D. None of the above
9. The time required to position the head of a disk drive to a new track is about
 - A. 10 seconds.
 - B. 10 milliseconds
 - C. 10 microseconds.
 - D. 10 nanoseconds.
10. The time required to read a word from the RAM on modern PC's is about
 - A. 50 seconds.
 - B. 50 milliseconds
 - C. 50 microseconds.
 - D. 50 nanoseconds.

11. Choose **twelve (12)** of the following **fifteen** acronyms and explain their function in computers or communication. The first twelve that you answer will be graded. (4 points each)

CD-ROM (compact disk -- read only memory)

CPU (central processing unit)

DVD (digital video disk)

HDTV (high definition TV)

ISDN (integrated services data network)

JPEG (joint photographers expert group)

LCD (liquid-crystal display)

MPEG (motion pictures extert group)

MOS (metal oxide silicon)

NTSC (national television systems committee)

PCMCIA (personal computer memory card internal association)

RAID (redundant array of possibly disks)

RAM (random access memory)

SIMM (single inline memory module)

VGA (video graphics adapter)

The following short answer questions count 3 points each

12. Use one of the methods discussed in class by Mr. Massey to encode the following string in compressed format:
- SAMbbbbbbbbbbbbJONESbbbbbbbbbbbbbb
13. If the seven bit sequence 1001001 is to be transmitted using odd parity, what bit is added to the string? If you have any doubts, explain your answer.
14. Name three kinds of expansion boards that can fit into the expansion slots of a mother board
- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
15. Name three kinds of input devices other than the standard keyboard and mouse
- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
16. Choose **two** of the following **three** pairs of terms and list some significant differences between the elements of the pairs. (5 points each)

Dynamic RAM vs Static RAM

Lossy compression vs lossless compression

Phonemes vs characters