Digital Planet: Tomorrow's Technology and You, Complete, 10e **(Beekman / Beekman)**
Chapter 2 Hardware Basics: Inside the Box

1) Processing information involves
A) accepting information from the outside world.
B) communication with another computer.
C) performing arithmetic or logical operations on information that is input.
D) All of these answers are forms of processing information.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Reference: What Computers Do

2) Producing output involves
A) accepting information from the outside world.
B) communication with another computer.
C) moving and storing information.
D) communicating information to the outside world.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Reference: What Computers Do

3) Hardware components are
A) physical parts of a computer system.
B) fully functional without computer software.
C) impossible to add on after the initial purchase of a computer.
D) the intangible parts of a computer system.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Reference: What Computers Do

4) The most common input devices include
A) monitors and keyboards.
B) monitors and mice.
C) mice and keyboards.
D) printer and mice.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Reference: What Computers Do

5) Which two factors are important to a casual computer user when you choose a computer?
A) speed and design
B) monitor size and resolution
C) compatibility and performance
D) compatibility and peripherals
Answer: C
Diff: 1

Reference: The CPU: The Real Computer
6) What character/number does ASCII binary code 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 translate to?
A) 6
B) 10
C) 100
D) 8
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Reference: Bit Basics

7) The primary output device for computers is a
A) video monitor.
B) printer.
C) keyboard.
D) mouse.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Reference: What Computers Do

8) The hardware device commonly referred to as the "brain" of the computer is the
A) RAM chip.
B) printer.
C) CPU.
D) secondary storage.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Reference: What Computers Do

9) CPU stands for
A) central production unit.
B) central processing unit.
C) computer processing unit.
D) central printing unit.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Reference: What Computers Do

10) The CPU is also known as the
A) microprocessor.
B) random access memory.
C) primary storage.
D) microunit.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Reference: What Computers Do

11) The primary difference between RAM and secondary storage devices is
A) the length of time data is stored.
B) RAM is permanent, and secondary storage is temporary.
C) RAM accepts input; secondary storage devices do not.
D) the type of data that is stored in them.
Answer: A
Diff: 3
Reference: What Computers Do

12) Primary storage is more commonly referred to as
A) ROM.
B) CPU
C) Digital
D) RAM
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Reference: What Computers Do

13) If a user needs information instantly available to the CPU, it should be stored
A) in the CPU.
B) in RAM.
C) in secondary storage.
D) on a USB device.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Reference: What Computers Do

14) Storage devices include all of the following EXCEPT:
A) a recordable CD/DVD.
B) RAM.
C) a hard drive.
D) USB device.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Reference: What Computers Do

15) Input, output, and storage devices are known as
A) peripherals.
B) secondary storage.
C) firmware.
D) hardware drivers.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Reference: What Computers Do

16) Information is made up of discrete, countable units called _____, so it can be subdivided.
A) digits.
B) analog units.
C) input.
D) bytes.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Reference: Bit Basics

17) The smallest unit of information a computer can understand and process is known as a
A) digit.
B) byte.
C) bit.
D) kilobyte.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Reference: Bit Basics

18) A bit can have two values:
A) bit and byte.
B) 0 and 1.
C) 2 and 4.
D) 1 and 2.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Reference: Bit Basics

19) Binary means
A) there are two possibilities, on and off.
B) the same as a byte, 8 bits.
C) there are three options; 0, 1, and 2.
D) that computers really need to have three or more options.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Reference: Bit Basics

20) A group of 8 bits is known as a
A) kilobyte.
B) binary digit.
C) byte.
D) megabit.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Reference: Bit Basics

21) The binary system uses the power of
A) 10.
B) 4.
C) 256.
D) 2.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Reference: How It Works: Binary Arithmetic

22) A byte can represent any number between 0 and
A) 2.
B) 255.
C) 256.
D) 1,024.
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Reference: How It Works: Binary Arithmetic

23) The most widely used code that represents each character as a unique 8-bit code is
A) ASCII.
B) Unicode.
C) binary numbering system.
D) EBCDIC.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Reference: Bits as Codes

24) ASCII stands for
A) American Standard Code for Information Interface.
B) American Standard Computer Interface Internet.
C) American Standard Code for Information Interchange.
D) Advanced Standard Code for Interface Interchange.
Answer: C
Diff: 3
Reference: Bits as Codes

25) In ASCII, _____ characters can be created.
A) 255
B) 1,024
C) 256
D) 128
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Reference: Bits as Codes

26) An advanced coding scheme that incorporates Arabic, Chinese, Hebrew, and Japanese is known as
A) ASCII.
B) World Wide Interchange (WWI).
C) Worldcode.
D) Unicode.
Answer: D
Diff: 3
Reference: Bits as Codes

27) To represent values larger than 255, processor designers combine bytes. Two bytes, with 16 bits, can represent all the numbers from 0 to _____.
A) 100,000
B) 65,535
C) 256
D) 1,000,000
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Reference: How It Works: Binary Arithmetic

28) Approximately 1,000 megabytes is a
A) terabyte.
B) kilobyte.
C) petabyte.
D) gigabyte.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Reference: Bits, Bytes, and Buzzwords

29) The term for the largest storage value is
A) kilobytes.
B) terabytes.
C) gigabytes.
D) petabytes.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Reference: Bits, Bytes, and Buzzwords

30) You measure data transfer speed or memory size in
A) gigabits.
B) terabits.
C) megabits.
D) kilobits.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Reference: Bits, Bytes, and Buzzwords

31) The motherboard is the
A) circuit board that contains a CPU and other chips.
B) circuit board that houses peripheral devices.
C) same as the CPU chip.
D) the first chip that is accessed when the computer is turned on.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Reference: The CPU: The Real Computer

32) Backward compatibility means that
A) a Core i7 chip can handle processing previously done by a Core 2 Duo.
B) all hardware will work with other hardware.
C) a mouse will work with more advanced hardware that comes out after the date the mouse was produced.
D) all software will work on all other computer systems.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Reference: Compatibility

33) Linux is a(n)
A) computer system.
B) operating system.
C) piece of application software.
D) type of CPU device.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Reference: Compatibility

34) The internal clock of a computer system is the
A) software that shows the time on the taskbar.
B) timing device that processes all instructions input into the computer.
C) timing device that produces electrical pulses to synchronize the computer's operations.
D) device that is the newest and most modern in a computer system.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Reference: Performance

35) A computer's clock speed is measured in
A) gigabytes.
B) bits.
C) megahertz.
D) gigahertz.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Reference: Performance

36) The word size of a typical PC's CPU is
A) 1 or 2 bytes.
B) 32 or 64 bits.
C) 32 or 64 bytes.
D) 8 or 16 bits.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Reference: Performance

37) _____ produced the first 64-bit processor.
A) Pentium
B) Microsoft
C) AMD
D) Apple
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Reference: Performance

38) When two processors are employed in a computer, it is known as
A) double processing.
B) parallel processing.
C) multi-tasking.
D) twin processing.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Reference: From Multicore to Cluster

39) By putting multiple CPUs on a single chip, chip makers have created
A) parallel processors.
B) multicore processors.
C) CPU-duplicate processors.
D) clusters.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Reference: Performance

40) The design that determines how individual components of the CPU are put together and work together on the chip is called the
A) construction.
B) detailed plan.
C) motherboard.
D) architecture.
Answer: D
Diff: 3
Reference: Performance

41) The CPU's ALU contains
A) RAM spaces.
B) registers.
C) byte spaces.
D) secondary storage space.
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Reference: How It Works: The CPU

42) The part of the CPU that instructs the bus unit to read instructions stored at a certain memory address is known as the
A) bus device.
B) prefetch unit.
C) decode unit.
D) writeback.
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Reference: How It Works: The CPU

43) The Intel Core 2 processor is used in
A) PCs and servers
B) high-end network controllers
C) Game machines
D) MP3 players
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Reference: How It Works: The CPU

44) The storage area for the next likely data or instruction to be processed, preventing bottlenecks and slowing of the system, is known as
A) cache.
B) the register.
C) RAM.
D) the CPU.
Answer: A
Diff: 3
Reference: How It Works: The CPU

45) Which of the following tips help to minimize your computer's impact on the environment?
A) Use a laptop.
B) Take advantage of energy-saving features.
C) Avoid moving parts by saving to flash drives instead of a hard drive.
D) All of the above.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Reference: Working Wisdom: Green Computing

46) Information stored in RAM is considered volatile, which means it is
A) stored there permanently.
B) not held permanently, only temporarily.
C) stored when the electricity is shut off.
D) stored permanently in the CPU device.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Reference: The Computer's Memory

47) Optical computing is sometimes called photonic computing because it uses _____ instead of electrons to transmit bits.
A) light wands
B) electrons
C) photons
D) superconductors
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Reference: Inventing the Future: Microtechnology, Nanotechnology, and the Future of Processors

48) The memory that stores the computer's date, time, and calendar is the
A) RAM.
B) flash memory.
C) register.
D) CMOS.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Reference: The Computer's Memory

49) The time for the processor to retrieve data from memory is measured in
A) megabits.
B) nanoseconds.
C) milliseconds.
D) terabytes.
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Reference: The Computer's Memory

50) RAM chips are usually grouped on small circuit boards called
A) CMOS.
B) ROM.
C) DIMMs.
D) RAM boards.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Reference: How It Works: Memory

51) The permanently etched program that automatically begins executing the computer's instructions is stored in:
A) TRANSDUCER.
B) ROM.
C) CMOS.
D) RAM.
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Reference: The Computer's Memory

52) A special low-energy kind of RAM that can store small amounts of data for long periods of time on battery power is known as
A) CPU.
B) system clock.
C) system buses.
D) CMOS.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Reference: The Computer's Memory

53) Expansion cards are inserted into
A) slots inside the computer's housing.
B) peripheral devices.
C) the CPU.
D) the back of the computer.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Reference: Buses, Ports, and Peripherals

54) External devices such as printers and keyboards are known as
A) add-on devices.
B) peripherals.
C) extra hardware devices.
D) PC expansion slot add-ons.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Reference: Buses, Ports, and Peripherals

55) Which of the following is NOT an output device?
A) printer
B) speakers
C) trackball
D) monitor
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Reference: What Computers Do

56) The four basic computer functions are
A) receive the kernel, process information, produce output, and store CMOS.
B) receive input, process information, produce output, and store information.
C) gather data, access memory, print, and store information.
D) receive input, process information, produce terabytes, and store information.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Reference: What Computers Do

57) The following are considered basic components of a computer:
A) analog and digital signals.
B) motherboard, circuits, ports.
C) bits and bytes.
D) input devices, output devices, processors, memory, and storage devices.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Reference: What Computers Do

58) Given that the presence of an electrical charge is a positive and the absence of an electrical charge is a negative, this is an example of
A) digital.
B) hexadecimal code.
C) a binary choice.
D) information overload.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Reference: Bit Basics

59) This is used to represent one character on a computer:
A) byte.
B) bit.
C) digit.
D) kilobyte.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Reference: Bits, Bytes, and Buzzwords

60) A logical group of 8 bits is also known as a(an)
A) hexadecimal code.
B) octet.
C) port.
D) unique.
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Reference: Bits, Bytes, and Buzzwords

61) For computers, adding binary numbers is simpler than adding decimal numbers because
A) there are fewer rules to remember.
B) you must have a calculator to do it.
C) all numeric values can be represented in two digits.
D) binary numbers are longer.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Reference: How It Works: Binary Arithmetic

62) Program instructions are represented in binary notation through the use of
A) buzzwords.
B) pacts.
C) sets.
D) codes.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Reference: Bits as Instructions in Programs

63) ASCII is a subset of this larger coding scheme:
A) ASCII 2..
B) lingo.
C) EBCDIC.
D) Unicode.
Answer: D
Diff: 3
Reference: Bits as Codes

64) The following term could be used to quantify the size of a computer file:
A) Megabyte.
B) RAM.
C) ROM.
D) CMOS.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Reference: Bits, Bytes, and Buzzwords

65) An Mbit is equal to
A) one million bytes.
B) 8 megabytes.
C) one million bits.
D) one million petabytes.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Reference: Bits, Bytes, and Buzzwords

66) This type of computer uses less energy than a desktop computer:
A) notebook.
B) supercomputer.
C) mainframe.
D) Blu-ray.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Reference: Working Wisdom: Green Computing

67) To save energy you can set your laptop computer to go to
A) death mode.
B) garbage collection mode.
C) sleep.
D) overclock mode.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Reference: Working Wisdom: Green Computing

68) The circuit board that contains a computer's CPU is called the
A) motherboard.
B) wafer.
C) memory chip.
D) daughter board.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Reference: The CPU: The Real Computer

69) When newer processors can process all of the instructions handled by earlier models, the processor is considered
A) Core 2 Duo.
B) backward compatible.
C) Motorola.
D) Apple.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Reference: Compatibility

70) A computer's overall performance is determined by
A) Level 1 and Level 2 cache.
B) CMOS and cache memory.
C) peripheral and internal devices.
D) clock speed, architecture, and wordsize.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Reference: Performance

71) Increasing the clock speed of CPUs creates a negative side effect of
A) loss of digits.
B) slower performance.
C) incompatibility.
D) heat.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Reference: Performance

72) One billion clock cycles per second is
A) gigahertz.
B) hertz.
C) Mbits.
D) megahertz.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Reference: Performance

73) Putting multiple CPUs on a single chip is defined as
A) clustering.
B) multitasking.
C) a multicore processor.
D) heat sinking.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Reference: Performance

74) To speed up processing, CPUs obtain data that is likely to be used next from
A) cache.
B) CMOS.
C) hard drive.
D) USB port.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Reference: How It Works: The CPU

75) This type of memory is located in the CPU and is used to store data that is likely to be used next:
A) flash memory.
B) Level 1 cache.
C) Level 2 cache.
D) virtual storage.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Reference: How It Works: The CPU

76) The CPU and main memory are housed in _____ chips on the motherboard and other circuit boards inside the computer.
A) storage
B) silicon
C) plastic
D) peripheral
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Reference: The Computer's Memory

77) The typical CPU is divided into these functional units:
A) control, arithmetic logic, decode, bus, and prefetch.
B) presort, sort, process, export, and save.
C) fetch, decode, execute, and shred.
D) registers, prefetch, decode, and store.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Reference: How It Works: The CPU

78) The actual execution of instructions is usually carried out by the
A) prefetch unit.
B) decode unit.
C) control unit.
D) arithmetic logic unit.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Reference: How It Works: The CPU

79) This unit of the CPU translates instructions for the CPU processing:
A) prefetch unit.
B) decode unit.
C) ALU.
D) Bus Interface Unit.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Reference: How It Works: The CPU

80) When information is sent from the CPU to memory or some other device this is considered
A) backflow.
B) garbage collection.
C) writeback.
D) communication.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Reference: How It Works: The CPU

81) This is an open area in the system unit used to hold a disk drive:
A) bay.
B) port.
C) sack.
D) transducer.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Reference: Buses, Ports, and Peripherals

82) Information travels between components on the motherboard through _____.
A) buses
B) transistors
C) chips
D) microprocessors
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Reference: Buses, Ports, and Peripherals

83) CMOS stands for
A) computer mouse operating system.
B) cost per minute of semiconductor.
C) conducting memory of systems.
D) complementary metal-oxide semiconductor.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Reference: The Computer's Memory

84) Ron White, in *How Computers Work*, states that "The microprocessor that makes up your personal computer's central processing unit, or CPU, is the ultimate computer brain, messenger, ringmaster, and boss."
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Reference: The Computer's Core: CPU and Memory

85) ALU stands for arithmetic logistical unit.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Reference: How It Works: The CPU

86) Storage devices serve as short-term repositories for data.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 3
Reference: What Computers Do

87) To make words, sentences, and paragraphs fit into the computer's binary only circuitry, programmers have devised codes that represent each letter, digit, and special character as a unique string of bits.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 3
Reference: Bits as Codes
88) Not all software is compatible with every CPU.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
Reference: Compatibility

89) Screen savers do not save energy or money.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
Reference: Working Wisdom: Green Computing

90) A file is an organized collection of information, such as a term paper or a set of names and addresses, stored in a computer-readable form.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Reference: Bits, Bytes, and Buzzwords

91) The operating system is loaded from the hard disk onto ROM when the computer is starting up.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Reference: How It Works: Memory

92) A computer doesn't understand words, numbers, pictures, musical notes, or even letters of the alphabet.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
Reference: Bit Basics

93) Flash memory chips, like RAM chips, can be written and erased rapidly and repeatedly.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
Reference: The Computer's Memory

94) The most common input devices include a keyboard and mouse. One less common input device tat requires voice use is a _____.
Answer: microphone
Diff: 1
Reference: What Computers Do

95) A computer's overall performance is determined in part by the speed of its microprocessor's internal _____.
Answer: clock
Diff: 1
Reference: Performance

96) The typical CPU is divided into several functional units: control, arithmetic logic, decode, _____, and prefetch.
Answer: bus
Diff: 2
Reference: How It Works: The CPU
97) The physical components of a computer system are known as _____.
Answer: hardware
Diff: 1
Reference: What Computers Do

98) A printer and a monitor are the most common _____ devices.
Answer: output
Diff: 1
Reference: What Computers Do

99) Removable media devices are examples of secondary storage, otherwise known as _____ storage.
Answer: permanent
Diff: 2
Reference: What Computers Do

100) The _____ was the first smart phone to truly capture the imagination of consumers and software developers.
Answer: iPhone
Diff: 2
Reference: Steve Wozniak, Steve Jobs, and the Garage that Grew Apples

101) Windows and Mac OS X systems have advanced energy-saver control panels that can be used to switch the monitor, hard drive, and CPU to lower-power _____ modes automatically after specified periods of inactivity.
Answer: power sleep
Diff: 2
Reference: Working Wisdom: Green Computing

102) A computer system is not complete without _____, which tells the hardware what to do.
Answer: software
Diff: 2
Reference: What Computers Do

103) A(n) _____ is a binary digit.
Answer: bit
Diff: 2
Reference: Bit Basics

104) Programs written for _____, a popular operating system cannot run on Windows.
Answer: Linux
Diff: 2
Reference: Compatibility

105) Eight bits are called an octet or a _____.
Answer: byte
Diff: 1
Reference: Bits, Bytes, and Buzzwords

106) The most widely used code for computer programming is _____ (an abbreviation) and represents each character as a unique 8-bit code.
Answer: ASCII
Diff: 2
Reference: Bits as Codes

107) The abbreviation, TB, stands for _____ when referring to computer storage.
Answer: terabyte
Diff: 1
Reference: Bits, Bytes, and Buzzwords

108) Data transfer speed is measured in _____, or Mb, per second.
Answer: megabits
Diff: 3
Reference: Bits, Bytes, and Buzzwords

109) The CPU, all additional chips, and the electronic circuitry are all housed on the _____.
Answer: motherboard
Diff: 2
Reference: The CPU: The Real Computer

110) Gigahertz is a measure of the computer's clock speed and is a measure of _____ of clock cycles per second.
Answer: billions
Diff: 3
Reference: Performance

111) The number of bits a CPU can process simultaneously is the CPU's _____ size.
Answer: word
Diff: 3
Reference: Performance

112) Computer memory or primary memory is also known by the acronym _____.
Answer: RAM
Diff: 1
Reference: The Computer's Memory

113) _____ memory is nonvolatile and often used in digital cameras and cell phones.
Answer: Flash
Diff: 3
Reference: The Computer's Memory

114) In modern integrated circuits, high and low electrical charges represent bits, but these circuits work as if they were really made up of tiny _____.
Answer: switches
Diff: 3
Reference: Bit Basics

115) The wire groups that transfer data between components on the motherboard are known as the _____ buses.
Answer: internal
Diff: 2
Reference: Buses, Ports, and Peripherals

116) Slots and _____ enable the CPU to communicate with the outside world via peripheral devices.
Answer: ports
Diff: 2
Reference: Buses, Ports, and Peripherals

117) The microprocessor, also known by the acronym _____ is considered the "brain" of the computer.
Answer: CPU
Diff: 2
Reference: What Computers Do

118) Information on computers is _____, which means it can be made up of two values.
Answer: binary
Diff: 2
Reference: Bit Basics

119) The _____ number system is a system that denotes all numbers with combinations of two digits.
Answer: binary
Diff: 2
Reference: Bits as Numbers

120) _____ is a coding scheme that supports 100,000 unique characters—more than enough for all major world languages.
Answer: Unicode
Diff: 2
Reference: Bits as Codes

121) A _____ CPU can (with the right software) divide the work load between processors, assigning multiple cores to labor-intensive tasks such as photo or video editing.
Answer: multicore
Diff: 2
Reference: From Multicore to Cluster

122) A _____, also known as a PB, is the astronomical value that is equivalent to 1,024 terabytes, or 1 quadrillion bytes.
Answer: petabyte
Diff: 2
Reference: Bits, Bytes, and Buzzwords

123) When computer software developed for one processor does not work on another processor, it is not _____.
Answer: compatible
Diff: 2
Reference: Compatibility
124) Think of memory as millions of tiny storage _____, each of which can contain a single byte of information.
Answer: cells
Diff: 2
Reference: How It Works: Memory

125) _____ Corp. is responsible for manufacturing the Pentium family of processors.
Answer: Intel
Diff: 2
Reference: Performance

126) Computers store important start-up information on chips that are commonly known by the acronym _____.
Answer: ROM
Diff: 2
Reference: The Computer's Memory

127) The time it takes a processor to retrieve data from memory is called _____ time.
Answer: access
Diff: 2
Reference: The Computer's Memory

128) The access time for most memory is
measured in _____ (billionths of a second).
Answer: nanoseconds
Diff: 2
Reference: The Computer's Memory

129) Computer users can customize their computers by inserting special-purpose circuit boards called _____ cards.
Answer: expansion
Diff: 2
Reference: Buses, Ports, and Peripherals

Match the term on the left to its corresponding definition on the right.

A) printer, scanner, or mouse, for example
B) low-energy, battery powered memory
C) memory chips on small circuit boards
D) similar to RAM but nonvolatile
E) unchangeable information that serves as reference material for the CPU
F) socket on the outside of the computer
G) contained on the CPU to perform a variety of simple tasks
H) adds an additional feature to a computer system
I) area in the computer box for disk drives or other devices
J) wires that move data from one component to another
K) temporary storage area

130) bus
Diff: 2
Reference: Buses, Ports, and Peripherals

131) bay
Diff: 2
Reference: Buses, Ports, and Peripherals

132) expansion card
Diff: 2
Reference: Buses, Ports, and Peripherals

133) port
Diff: 2
Reference: Buses, Ports, and Peripherals

134) peripheral
Diff: 2
Reference: Buses, Ports, and Peripherals

135) RAM
Diff: 2
Reference: The Computer's Memory

136) CMOS
Diff: 2
Reference: The Computer's Memory

137) DIMMs
Diff: 2
Reference: How It Works: Memory

138) ROM
Diff: 2
Reference: The Computer's Memory

139) flash memory
Diff: 2
Reference: The Computer's Memory

140) instructions
Diff: 2
Reference: The Computer's Memory

Answers: 130) J 131) I 132) H 133) F 134) A 135) K 136) B 137) C 138) E 139) D 140) G

Match the term on the left to its corresponding definition on the right.

A) 32 or 64 bit storage for the ALU
B) memory that is faster than RAM
C) part of the CPU where instructions are performed
D) timing device
E) translates an instruction into a form suitable for the CPU's internal processing
F) the final phase of execution for a CPU

141) ALU
Diff: 2
Reference: How It Works: The CPU

142) register
Diff: 2
Reference: How It Works: The CPU

143) writeback
Diff: 2
Reference: How It Works: The CPU

144) cache
Diff: 2
Reference: How It Works: The CPU

145) decode unit
Diff: 2
Reference: How It Works: The CPU

146) clock
Diff: 2
Reference: Performance

Answers: 141) C 142) A 143) F 144) B 145) E 146) D