Fluency with Information Technology 7th edition Snyder Test Bank

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Exam

Name_____

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1) Feedback is an indication that either the computer is still working fine or has completed a request. 1) _____

2) When a computer operation can predict approximately how much time it will need to complete that operation, applications typically show an hourglass icon. 2) _____

3) One way product developers minimize learning time for users is to create controls that match the user's expectations, such as using sliders and dials. 3) _____

4) When an operation is processing a series of inputs, the *completion count* gives the tally of the completed instances or, equivalently, the number of instances remaining. 4) _____

5) Applications, especially those from the same vendor such as Microsoft, Google, or Apple, are normally consistent. 5) _____

6) The primary reason for consistency across computer applications is that certain operations are fundamental to processing information, regardless of the specific application. 6) _____

7) All digital information is grouped into types based on the number of binary digits needed to represent the information. 7) _____

8) Finding errors in software is much easier than diagnosing the cause of those errors. 8) _____

9) When you install a new app, you should immediate and intuitively perform two activities which are *clicking around* and *blazing away*. 9) _____

10) Relying on 0s and 1s in representing digital information results in a great disadvantage in creating reproductions. 10) _____

11) Perfect reproduction is a property of analog information. 11) _____

12) The placeholder technique is used to protect part of the text that you don't want to tamper with when using Find/ReplaceAll (F/RA). 12) _____

13) Many desktop applications, regardless of vendor, share some basic features, such as a *File* menu and an *Edit* menu, and the items within these menus normally include the same operations. 13) _____

14) The Alto personal computer, created by the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center (PARC) was the first computer with a Graphical User Interface (GUI). 14) _____

15) Because Xerox's Alto was targeted for office workers, the metaphor that PARC researchers chose for the GUI was a desktop. 15) _____

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16) Following the introduction of the Apple Macintosh and Microsoft Windows, the desktop metaphor became the universal way most people thought of using a computer. 16) _____

17) Apple invented the mouse and the Macintosh first introduced mouse technology to the public. 17) _____

18) The placeholder technique is a two–step process: hide and restore. 18) _____

19) Metaphors are essential to computer usage because they guide us as we learn and use software. 19) _____

20) Mobile devices have abandoned the desktop metaphor in favor of the contact metaphor. 20) _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

21) Using only 1s and 0s means the information can be perfectly 21) _____
A) consistent B) converted to any home appliance
C) converted to a placeholder D) reproduced

22) Exiting and relaunching an application after making a mistake is called 22) _____
A) a system interrupt B) a shutdown
C) a fatal abort D) getting out and getting back in

23) Perfect reproduction is a property of 23) _____
A) target information B) analog information
C) digital information D) source information

24) Placeholders can be inserted throughout your work for long, commonly occurring phrases, and the placeholders can later be changed easily by using 24) _____
A) Copy/Paste (C/P) B) metaphors
C) Copy/Paste/Edit (C/P/E) D) Find/ReplaceAll (F/RA)

25) A structure without any properties or content is 25) _____
A) an instance B) a record C) information D) a shortcut

26) Which of the following GUI metaphors features file cabinets and wastebaskets as typical components? 26) _____
A) the touch metaphor B) the Windows metaphor
C) the office metaphor D) the desktop metaphor

27) The mouse was invented by 27) _____
A) Bill Gates at Microsoft
B) Aung San Suu Kyi in Burma
C) Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak at Apple
D) Douglas Engelbart and others at the Stanford Research Institute

28) A familiar example of the touch metaphor is 28) _____
A) a standard keyboard entry B) the Cover Flow mechanism
C) a mouse click selection D) All of these

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29) The gesture described as a quick sweep with the finger leaving the surface is known as a 29) _____
A) drag B) sweep or swipe C) tab D) flick

30) The gesture that is typically used to launch an application is a 30) _____
A) two–finger sweep B) double tap
C) flick D) drag

31) Which of the following is NOT an advantage of using Copy/Paste/Edit? 31) _____
A) It allows the user to recreate the formatting from scratch.
B) It is fast.
C) It works well if the copied content is mostly similar to the desired final content.
D) It is more accurate.

32) In relation to Copy/Paste/Edit, which of the following terms refers to information before it is transformed or edited? 32) _____
A) source value B) target value C) final value D) original value

33) In relation to Copy/Paste/Edit, which of the following terms refers to the intended result of transforming or editing information? 33) _____
A) source value B) original value C) target value D) final value

34) The *New* and *Open* commands are normally located on the 34) _____
A) Shortcut menu B) Edit menu C) Main menu D) File menu

35) When editing, which method allows the user to reproduce content from another location? 35) _____
A) Copy/Paste (C/P) B) Go To
C) typing or drawing the content D) Find/ReplaceAll (F/RA)

36) The first successful personal computer with a GUI was the 36) _____
A) Apple iPhone B) Apple Macintosh
C) Xerox PARC D) PC running Microsoft Windows

37) Which of the following can accurately complete the sentence shown below? 37) _____
The touch metaphor is truly a new metaphor because it
A) represents the screen differently with content moved around
B) enables simple navigation techniques
C) replaces the mouse with a touch–sensitive screen
D) means different things to different people

38) Select all that apply. Which of the following is(are) TRUE about applying the placeholder technique? 38) _____
A) You replace the placeholder with the original text.
B) You use F/RA to make corrections.
C) You replace all correct text sequences with a placeholder.
D) You must use the hashtag symbol (#) to mark all text that you want to correct.

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39) Select all that apply. Which of the following is an example of the computer providing feedback to the user? 39) _____

A) The cursor changes to indicate an operation is in progress.
B) Editing changes become visible on the screen.
C) The user uses a keyboard shortcut like CTRL–S.
D) A progress bar shows how much of the work is done.

40) Select all that apply. Which of the following can accurately complete the sentence shown below? The placeholder technique 40) _____

A) begins by identifying all uppercase letters in a document
B) requires the use of the hashtag (#)
C) uses a unique token as the placeholder
D) involves a triple substitution using Find/Replace

41) Select all that apply. Which of the following can accurately complete the sentence shown below? Various programs running on the same computer have consistent commands and interface behavior 41) _____

A) because PCs are limited by the number of commands that can be used in a program
B) because software companies tend to reuse the code
C) so what you learn about one application can be reused in another
D) because of the limited functions a PC can perform

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

42) _____ is information encoded as a sequence of the binary digits, 0 and 1. 42) _____

43) _____ information comes from or is stored on a continuously variable medium. 43) _____

44) _____ refers to exploring the user interface in order to learn more about it. 44) _____

45) Trying out new or unfamiliar features without a clear idea of what they will do is called _____. 45) _____

46) Digital recordings can be reproduced completely without _____. 46) _____

47) Any piece of information of a particular type is called a(n) _____ of that type. 47) _____

48) With _____ information, encoding required that all original work had to be kept as a *master* from which copies were made for the public. 48) _____

49) The _____ is a searching algorithm in which blocks of text are temporarily replaced with a special character or characters to protect them from change by other substitution commands. 49) _____

50) When using Windows applications, Ctrl+C (^C) is the shortcut for the _____ command. 50) _____

51) A(n) _____ is an icon, image, or concept used to represent or symbolize a computation. 51) _____

52) The _____ metaphor imagines moving information by pushing it with a finger. 52) _____

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53) The _____ command will create a blank instance. 53) _____

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1) TRUE
2) FALSE
3) TRUE
4) TRUE
5) TRUE
6) TRUE
7) FALSE
8) TRUE
9) TRUE
10) FALSE
11) FALSE
12) TRUE
13) TRUE
14) TRUE
15) TRUE
16) TRUE
17) FALSE
18) FALSE
19) TRUE
20) FALSE
21) D
22) D
23) C
24) D
25) A
26) D
27) D
28) B
29) D
30) B
31) A
32) A
33) C
34) D
35) A
36) B
37) A
38) A, B, C
39) A, B, D
40) C, D
41) B, C
42) Digital information
43) Analog
44) Clicking around
45) blazing away
46) error
47) instance
48) analog
49) placeholder technique
50) copy

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51) metaphor
52) touch
53) New

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