Ethics for the Information Age 9th edition Quinn Test Bank

SKU: 9780138238506-TEST-BANK

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9th Edition

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6 September 2023

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Multiple-choice Questions

For each of the following questions, choose the letter of the one best response.

Chapter 1

The two principal catalysts for the Information Age have been
a) books and pamphlets.
b) computers and communication networks. <
c) radio and television.
d) newspapers and magazines.
e) smartphones and cable television networks.

Which of the following was not a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic?
a) Billions of people around the world experienced lockdown.
b) Students living in homes without high-speed Internet access were disadvantaged.
c) Millions of people began working from home for the first time.
d) Concerns about governmental overreach led to the invention of cryptocurrencies. <
e) Meeting through Zoom became much more popular.

Which statement best supports the conclusion that society can control whether to adopt a new technology?
a) About half of all email messages are spam.
b) Despite decades of research, fusion power is an elusive goal.
c) People do not have to listen to Howard Stern if they do not want to.
d) Some new technologies are simply too expensive to even consider adopting.
e) After the accident at Three Mile Island, 67 nuclear reactor construction projects were canceled. <

Tablets, abacuses, and manual tables
a) are no longer used, because of the proliferation of calculators and computers.
b) are examples of aids to manual calculating. <
c) were developed in Western Europe in the late Middle Ages.
d) replaced Hindu-Arabic numerals as the preferred way to do calculations.
e) All of the above

The mechanical adding machines of Pascal and Leibniz were not widely adopted because
a) they were too expensive.
b) there were unreliable. <
c) they were too difficult to program.
d) they could not handle fractions.
e) bookkeepers successfully lobbied the King, and he made the machines illegal.

The calculating machine of Georg and Edvard Sheutz
a) computed the values of polynomial functions.
b) typeset the results of its computations.
c) performed calculations faster than they could be done manually.
d) performed calculations more reliably than could be done manually.
e) All of the above. <

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Which of the following phrases does not describe the Gilded Age in the United States?
a) Rapid industrialization
b) Economic expansion
c) Widespread electrification <
d) Concentration of corporate power
e) Corporate mergers

Which of the following was not a result of the adoption of mechanical calculators?
a) Less demand for "superstars" who could rapidly compute sums by hand
b) Higher productivity of bookkeepers
c) Higher salaries of bookkeepers <
d) Proliferation of companies making calculators
e) Feminization of bookkeeping

Which of the following was not a feature of cash registers in the early 1900s?
a) Ability to compute total of purchases
b) Ability to print itemized receipts for customers
c) Ability to print log of transactions for owners
d) Ability to compute amount of change to give customer <
e) Ability to ring a bell every time cash drawer is opened

Punched card tabulation was invented by Herman Hollerith when he was an employee of
a) the Pennsylvania Railroad.
b) the Census Bureau. <
c) the Pennsylvania Steel Company.
d) the Burroughs Adding Machine Company.
e) IBM.

Which of the following phrases best describes a machine that inputs data, performs one or more calculations, and produces output data?
a) Manual calculator
b) Digital computer
c) Data-processing system <
d) Difference engine
e) Cash register

The first commercial electronic digital computers were produced just after
a) the Spanish-American War.
b) World War I.
c) World War II. <
d) the Korean War.
e) the Vietnam War.

Programming languages were developed in order to
a) make it possible to program computers in English.
b) make programming faster and less error prone. <
c) speed translations between English and Russian during the Cold War.
d) improve the computation speed of computers, which were very expensive.
e) All of the above

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Programming languages FORTRAN and COBOL became international standards, meaning
a) they were approved by the United Nations.
b) the United States and other members of NATO agreed to share the designs.
c) the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to share the designs.
d) they were supported by every computer manufacturer. <
e) they were based on the metric system.

Software that allows multiple users to edit and run their programs simultaneously on the same computer is called
a) a data-processing system.
b) an intranet.
c) a microprocessor.
d) a programming language.
e) a time-sharing system. <

A semiconductor device containing transistors, capacitors, and resistors is called
a) a difference engine.
b) a diode.
c) an integrated circuit. <
d) a logic gate.
e) a transformer.

Which Cold War program played an important role in advancing integrated circuit technology?
a) B-52 bomber
b) Hydrogen bomb
c) Mark 37 torpedo
d) Minuteman II ballistic missile <
e) NORAD radar network

Which company produced the System/360, a family of 19 compatible mainframe computers?
a) Fujitsu
b) Hewlett-Packard
c) IBM <
d) Intel
e) Texas Instruments

The company that invented the microprocessor is
a) Fujitsu
b) Hewlett-Packard
c) IBM
d) Intel <
e) Texas Instruments

Which of the following was <u>not</u> an activity of the People's Computer Company, a not-for-profit corporation in the San Francisco area?
a) Publishing a newspaper containing the source code to programs
b) Allowing people to rent time on a time-shared computer
c) Hosting Friday-evening game-playing sessions
d) Promoting a culture in which computer enthusiasts freely shared software
e) Developing the world's first graphical user interface <

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Who wrote “An Open Letter to Hobbyists,” complaining about software theft?
a) Stewart Brand
b) Bob Frankston
c) Bill Gates <
d) Steve Jobs
e) Steve Wozniak

A key application that first made personal computers more attractive to business was
a) the spreadsheet program. <
b) the World Wide Web.
c) desktop publishing.
d) video editing.
e) email.

The software company that provided IBM with the operating system for its PC was
a) Apple.
b) Boeing.
c) Microsoft. <
d) Novell.
e) Tandy.

The first electronic networking technology widely used in the United States was the
a) Internet.
b) radio.
c) telegraph. <
d) telephone.
e) television.

The Pony Express went out of business when
a) the Mexican War ended in 1846.
b) the Civil War began in 1861.
c) the transcontinental telegraph was completed. <
d) AT&T completed the national telephone network.
e) the radio was invented.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the harmonic or musical telegraph, which enabled
a) more than one message to be sent over a single telegraph wire at the same time. <
b) human speech to be sent over a telegraph wire.
c) music to be sent over a telegraph wire.
d) b and c
e) None of the above

Most early telephones were installed in businesses, because
a) most people thought telephones were dangerous.
b) people thought that the government was using telephones as eavesdropping devices.
c) only men were allowed to use a telephone.
d) most homes did not have electricity.
e) leasing a telephone was expensive. <

A typewriter that prints a message transmitted over a telegraph line is called a
a) computer.
b) monitor.
c) teletype. <
d) terminal.
e) transponder.

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Guglielmo Marconi originally conceived of the radio as a way to
a) transmit telegraph messages without wires. <
b) transmit electricity without wires.
c) transmit votes in national elections.
d) transmit light without wires.
e) All of the above

The power of radio as a medium of mass communication was demonstrated in 1938 when Orson Welles put on a dramatization of
a) War of the Worlds. <
b) Hamlet.
c) Homer's Odyssey.
d) the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.
e) 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea.

ARPA Director J.C.R. Licklider conceived of a Galactic Network that would
a) control weapons from space.
b) guide spacecraft to distant planets.
c) become the world's most powerful number-crunching machine.
d) facilitate the exchange of programs and data. <
e) All of the above

One of the first and most important applications of the ARPANET was
a) email. <
b) voice mail.
c) spreading computer viruses.
d) disseminating anti-Communist propaganda to American citizens.
e) stealing secrets from the Soviet Union.

What term is used to describe a high-speed Internet connection?
a) broadband <
b) hypertext
c) Internet2
d) the Matrix
e) World Wide Web

A common name for a wireless Internet access point is
a) broadband hub.
b) hotspot. <
c) Internet access-ory.
d) Internet café.
e) WIAP.

The utilization of remote computing resources over the Internet is called
a) cloud computing. <
b) distributed computing.
c) lend-leasing.
d) parallel computing.
e) WiFi.

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