Class #1 Pretest/Posttest Questions

Multiple Choice Section: (1 point each)

1. _____ A computer language composed of 0’s and 1’s (binary digits) and used directly by a computer without translation. The binary digits represented computer instructions and information.
   a. Machine language
   b. High-Level language
   c. Assembly language
   d. BASIC

2. _____ General purpose programming language developed by Dartmouth College in the 1960s to teach students how to use computers.
   a. Machine language
   b. High-Level language
   c. Assembly language
   d. BASIC

3. _____ A computer language designed for a specific machine and specific microprocessor. Mnemonics are used in place of 0’s and 1’s to aid in the programming process. The mnemonic corresponds to a machine operation (load, sum) and assigns addresses and storage locations.
   a. Machine language
   b. High-Level language
   c. Assembly language
   d. BASIC

4. _____ A programming language using sentence-like statements that will generate multiple statements when it is translated into a machine language.
   a. Machine language
   b. High-Level language
   c. Assembly language
   d. BASIC

5. _____ Computers using vacuum tubes.
   a. First generation electronic computers
   b. Second generation electronic computers
   c. Third generation electronic computers
   d. Fourth generation electronic computers

6. _____ Computers using transistors.
   a. First generation electronic computers
   b. Second generation electronic computers
c. Third generation electronic computers
d. Fourth generation electronic computers

7. _____ Computers using integrated circuits.
a. First generation electronic computers
b. Second generation electronic computers
c. Third generation electronic computers
d. Fourth generation electronic computers

8. _____ Computers using microprocessors.
a. First generation electronic computers
b. Second generation electronic computers
c. Third generation electronic computers
d. Fourth generation electronic computers

9. _____ Used 0’s and 1’s meaning either an on or off state or positive charge of negative charge understood by the computer. The language was computer dependent and called machine language.
   a. First-generation computer language
   b. Second-generation computer language
c. Third-generation computer language (3GL)
d. Fourth-generation computer language (4GL)

10. _____ Used a low-level language consisting of mnemonic, which are abbreviations for program instructions. The language used is called assembly language and is machine-dependent.
   a. First-generation computer language
   b. Second-generation computer language
c. Third-generation computer language (3GL)
d. Fourth-generation computer language (4GL)

11. _____ Used procedure languages with English like statements (Print, Display) to create programs without having to understand specific details on how the computer processed the data.
   a. First-generation computer language
   b. Second-generation computer language
c. Third-generation computer language (3GL)
d. Fourth-generation computer language (4GL)

12. _____ Used nonprocedural language to develop software applications with little or no technical assistance. Nonprocedural languages specify what has to be accomplished rather than to do it.
   a. First-generation computer language
   b. Second-generation computer language
c. Third-generation computer language (3GL)
d. Fourth-generation computer language (4GL)

13. ___ A large capacity computer that can cost millions of dollars with massive amounts of memory and rapid processing power used for large business, military and scientific applications.
a. Mainframe  
b. Microcomputer  
c. Minicomputer  
d. Supercomputer  
e. Workstation

14. ___ Most commonly purchased by the general public and usually referred to as a personal computer (PC).
a. Mainframe  
b. Microcomputer  
c. Minicomputer  
d. Supercomputer  
e. Workstation

15. ___ A mid-range computer is not as fast as a mainframe and has smaller storage capacities used by offices, universities, and research laboratories.
a. Mainframe  
b. Microcomputer  
c. Minicomputer  
d. Supercomputer  
e. Workstation

16. ___ An extremely powerful computer used for tasks requiring complex calculations with hundreds of thousands of variables.
a. Mainframe  
b. Microcomputer  
c. Minicomputer  
d. Supercomputer  
e. Workstation

17. ___ Used in engineering and other application requiring powerful graphics and mathematical capabilities.
a. Mainframe  
b. Microcomputer  
c. Minicomputer  
d. Supercomputer  
e. Workstation
True/False Section: (1 point each)

18. _____ Assembler translates source code into machine language.
   a. True
   b. False

19. ___ Source code refers to program instructions that need to be translated into the machine language before it is executed by the computer.
   a. True
   b. False

20. ____ Compiler are used to translate source code into machine code called object code.
   a. True
   b. False

21. ____ An interpreter translates each source code statement one at a time into machine code before executing it.
   a. True
   b. False

22. ___ Procedure languages are a classification of computer languages that provide instructions on what to do and how to do it and are generally referred to as high-level languages.
   a. True
   b. False

23. ----- RAM is non-volatile memory that can only be read from and cannot be written to. ROM chips are usually created by the manufacturer with dedicated programs already burned in or stored. The program is not lost when the power is turned off on the computer.
   a. True
   b. False

24. ___ Peripherals are hardware items attached to the computer that include devices such as a monitor, keyboard, printer and other components.
   a. True
   b. False

25. ___ The ALU is the component within the computer where manipulation of data takes place and controls the other parts of the computer system.
   a. True
   b. False