Lotus Organizer and Corel Central are examples of A. analytical	_software.
B. database	
C. presentation	
D. PIM	
Answer: D	
2. For which of the following tasks would PIM software be most use	ful?
A. Drafting a memo	
B. Maintaining a schedule	
C. Calculating a budget	
D. Keeping track of recipes	
Answer: B	
3. The smallest unit of information in a database is called a:	
A. byte.	
B. record.	
C. field.	
D. cell.	
Answer: C	
4. In a database of employees, all the information about a particular	r person would constitute a:
A. file.	
B. record.	
C. field.	
D. table.	
Answer: B	
5. A table is a collection of:	
A. files.	
B. worksheets.	
C. fields.	
D. records.	
Answer: D	

6. A is a small program that helps to automate a frequently used series of commands in most productivity software tools. A. template B. macro C. utility D. wizard Answer: B	
 7. If you are using a template in a productivity software application, you are most likely tryito: A. assign a basic theme or structure to the file with which you are working. B. perform a series of steps in a time-efficient manner. C. gain assistance in performing complicated tasks. D. combine different documents together to form a single integrated whole. Answer: A 	ing
 8. Software providers who develop many productivity tools may also provide stripped-dow versions that combine the simpler features of these tools bundled together into a(n): A. software suite. B. personal information manager. C. integrated software application. D. limited software edition. Answer: C 	'n
 9. Microsoft Office is an example of a(n): A. software suite. B. open-source product. C. integrated software application. D. business-management application. Answer: A 10. When talking to a speech recognition program, the program divides each second of you speech into 100 separate: A. phonemes. B. codes. C. samples. D. words. Answer: C 	ır

11. A speech recognition system's codebook values are matched against a database of _____ as an early step in word construction.

A. phonemes

B. codes

C. samples

D. words

Answer: A

12. Quicken and TurboTax are both personal financial products developed by:

A. Microsoft.

B. Corel.

C. Intuit.

D. Adobe.

Answer: C

13. Individuals who want software to assist in automated checkbook balancing and bill paying for their personal bank and credit card accounts will likely use which of the following software products?

A. Microsoft Project

B. QuickBooks

C. Acrobat

D. Quicken

Answer: D

114. Small business owners who want software to assist in managing accounts payable and receivable will likely use which of the following software products?

A. QuickBooks

B. Business Plan Pro

C. Quicken

D. Microsoft Project

Answer: A

15. If you want software to assist in estimating the time it takes for a sequence of tasks to be accomplished and to track the progress of people working on these tasks, which of the following software products would you use?

A. Microsoft Project

B. Front Page

C. Business Plan Pro

D. Visio Answer: A

- 16. Which of the following software products is most appropriate for plotting out your company's corporate strategy?
- A. Microsoft Project
- B. Front Page
- C. Business Plan Pro
- D. Visio

Answer: C

- 17. The category of software most appropriate for controlling the design and layout of complex documents like newsletters and brochures is:
- A. word processing.
- B. computer-aided design.
- C. Web page authoring.
- D. desktop publishing.

Answer: D

- 18. Which of the following software products would you use in order to enhance the quality of a photograph that you have recently imported from your digital camera, and would likely have been included with the digital camera when you bought it?
- A. ArcSoft
- B. Visio
- C. Dreamweaver
- D. TurboCad

Answer: A

- 19. Drawing flow charts, block diagrams, and other technical graphics is best accomplished using which of the following software products?
- A. Jasc Paint Shop Pro
- B. Microsoft Visio
- C. Macromedia Dreamweaver
- D. Adobe Illustrator

Answer: B

- 20. CAD software is most likely to be used by:
- A. Web designers.
- B. engineers.
- C. project managers.

D. magazine editors. Answer: B
 21. All of the following are tasks performed by the operating system EXCEPT: A. managing hardware on the computer. B. controlling the access that application programs have to the CPU. C. performing housekeeping tasks like file compression and disk defragmentation. D. providing an interface for users to interact with the computer. Answer: C
22. The category of operating system that you most likely have running on your desktop or laptop computer at home is a operating system. A. real-time B. single-user, single-task C. single-user, multi-task D. multi-user, multi-task Answer: C
23. The category of operating system that you most likely have running on your PDA computer is a operating system. A. real-time B. single-user, single-task C. single-user, multi-task D. multi-user, multi-task Answer: B 24. Which of the following is an example of a real-time operating system? A. Lynx B. MS DOS C. Windows XP D. Symbian Answer: A
25. A real-time operating system is most likely to be used for which of the following tasks? A. Controlling access to a shared printer in a network B. Ensuring that the system clock works correctly on a server C. Managing the access to system files in a laptop computer D. Controlling the fuel injection system of an automobile engine Answer: D

26. An essential difference between the operating system that runs a typical desktop computer and the operating system that runs a typical PDA is that:
A. the desktop OS has a graphical user interface whereas the PDA OS does not.
B. the desktop OS can run several programs simultaneously whereas the PDA OS cannot. C. the desktop OS manages hardware resources whereas the PDA OS does not.
D. the desktop computer has an OS whereas a PDA does not.
Answer: B 27. The MS-DOS operating system is a: A. graphical user interface, single-tasking operating system.
B. graphical user interface, multi-tasking operating system.C. command-driven interface, single-tasking operating system.D. command-driven interface, multi-tasking operating system.
Answer: C
28. Which of the following was an early desktop operating system that included an integrated graphic user interface with point-and-click features? A. MS-DOS B. Mac OS
C. Unix
D. Gnome
Answer: B
29. The most recent version of the Mac OS is based on the operating system.
A. Windows
B. Linux
C. Unix
D. CMOS
Answer: C
30. The operating system was initially created in the early 1970s at AT&T's Bell
Labs.
A. Linux
B. DOS
C. Unix
D. GNU
Answer: C

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31. The essential difference between an operating system like Linux and one like Windows is

A. Windows can run with an Intel processor, whereas Linux cannot.

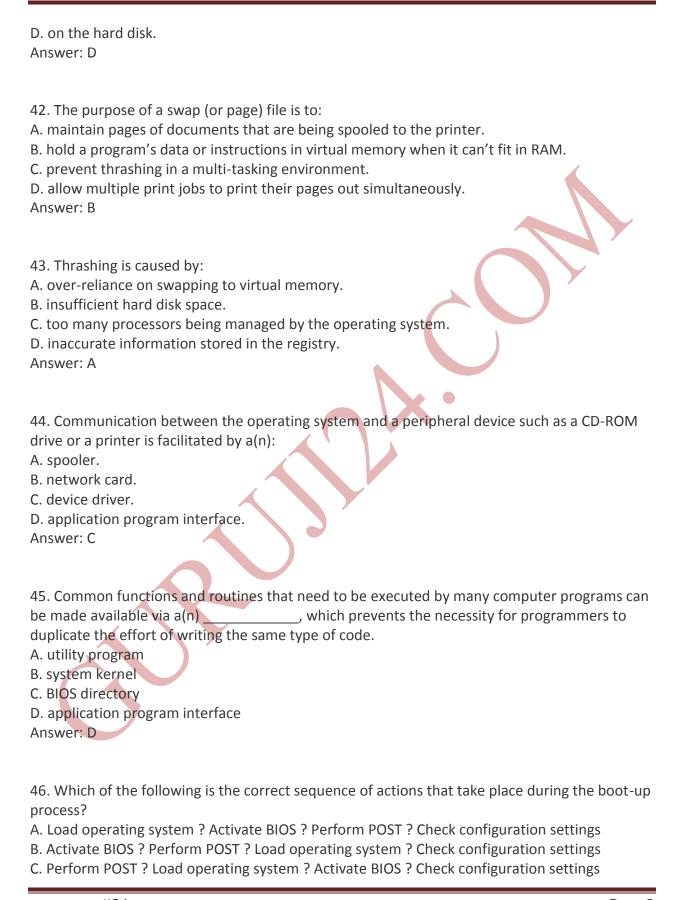
that:

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36. The operating system controls access to the CPU by assigning a(n) to each task requiring CPU utilization.
D. multi-paging. Answer: A
C. multi-operating.
B. multi-processing.
A. multitasking.
35. The ability of an operating system to control the activities of multiple programs at the same time is called:
Allowel. C
D. menu-driven Answer: C
C. graphical-user
B. windows-oriented
34. Use of icons and windows are characteristic of a interface. A. command-driven
24. Her of increased windows are always to interfere
D. Ability to modify code Answer: B
C. Availability of source code
B. Availability of technical support
A. Free use and distribution
33. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of open-source operating systems over proprietary versions?
22. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of open source operating systems over
Answer: A
D. Novell ? Linux
B. AT&T ? MS DOS C. Microsoft ? Unix
A. Redhat ? Linux
32. Which of the following is a correct association between a vendor and an operating system?
Answer: C
D. there are multiple versions of Linux, but only one version of Windows.
C. any programmer can modify Linux code, which is not permitted with Windows.
B. Linux is proprietary, whereas Windows is not.

A. interrupt handler B. slices of time C. stack D. event Answer: B
37. When a peripheral device needs immediate attention from the operating system, it generates a(n): A. interrupt. B. spool. C. stack. D. page file. Answer: A
38. User actions such as keystrokes or mouse clicks are referred to as: A. interrupts. B. tasks. C. events. D. processes. Answer: C
 39. An interrupt handler is a: A. location in memory that keeps track of recently generated interrupts. B. hardware device that manages the interrupts generated by peripheral units. C. utility program that communicates interrupts to the operating system. D. special numeric code that indicates the priority of an interrupt. Answer: D
 40. A spooler is a: A. location in memory that maintains the contents of a document until it prints out. B. queue of print jobs that are waiting to print. C. program that coordinates the print jobs that are waiting to process. D. message sent from the printer to the operating system when a print job is completed. Answer: C
41. Virtual memory is typically located:

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A. in RAM.
B. in the CPU.
C. in a flash card.



D. Activate BIOS ? Check configuration settings ? Perform POST ? Load operating system Answer: B

47. The program that is responsible for loading the operating system into RAM is the:

A. BIOS.

B. bootstrap program.

C. device driver.

D. supervisor program.

Answer: A

48. The Basic Input/Output system resides in:

A. RAM.

B. ROM.

C. the CPU.

D. memory cache.

Answer: B

- 49. When you start up the computer, the boot-up stage at which the BIOS version, manufacturer, and data are displayed on the monitor is called:
- A. bootstrap.
- B. power-on self test.
- C. system configuration.
- D. kernel loading.

Answer: B

- 50. Part of the POST process is to ensure that the test of essential peripheral devices coincides with the hardware configurations that are stored in:
- A. ROM.
- B. the hard drive.
- C. CMOS.
- D. cache memory.

Answer: C