

# Homework Information technology, the Internet, and You

Pages( 23-24)

Name:

ID:

## Multiple Choice:

- 1) The keyboard, mouse, monitor, and system unit are:  
**A. hardware**  
B. output devices  
C. storage devices  
D. software
- 2) Programs that coordinate computer resources, provide an interface, and run applications are known as:  
**B. operating systems**  
A. application programs  
C. storage systems  
D. utility programs
- 3) A browser is an example of a:  
**A. general purpose application**  
B. specialized program  
C. system application  
D. utility program
- 4) Although not as powerful as a supercomputer, this type of computer is capable of great processing speeds and data storage.  
**A. mainframe**  
B. midrange  
C. notebook  
D. tablet
- 5) The smallest type of microcomputer:  
**A. handheld**  
B. notebook  
C. midrange  
D. tablet
- 6) RAM is a type of:  
**B. memory**  
A. computer  
C. network  
D. secondary storage

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7) Unlike memory, this type of storage holds data and programs even after electrical power to the computer system has been turned off.

- A. primary
- B. RAM
- C. ROM
- D. secondary

8) The type of file created by word processors to save, for example, memos, term papers, and letters.

- A. database
- B. document
- C. presentation
- D. worksheet

9) Uses the Internet and the Web to shift many computer activities from a user's computer to computers on the Internet.

- A. cloud computing
- B. high definition
- C. network
- D. USB

10) The largest network in the world is [the]:

- A. Facebook
- B. Internet
- C. Web
- D. USB

### Choice:

1) Raw, unprocessed facts, including text, numbers, images, and sounds. **program**

2) Another name for a program. **software**

3) Enables the application software to interact with the computer hardware. **system software**

4) Type of computer that is small enough to fit on top of or alongside a desk yet is too big to carry around. **desktop**

5) A container that houses most of the electronic components that make up a computer system. **system unit**

6) Devices that translate the processed information from the computer into a form that humans can understand. **output**

7) Unlike hard disks, this type of storage does not have any moving parts, is more reliable, and requires less power. **solid-state**

8) The most widely used communication device. **modem**

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9) A type of a file that might contain, for example, audience handouts, speaker notes, and electronic slides. **presentation**

10) A communications system connecting two or more computers. **network**

### Open-Ended:

1) Explain the five parts of an information system. What part do people in this system?

**Procedures:** The rules or guidelines for people to follow when using software and hardware

**Software:** a program consists of the step by step instructions that tell the computer how to do its work

**Data:** the raw , unprocessed facts ,including text , numbers image

**Connectivity:** uses the internet and allows users to greatly expand the capability and usefulness of their information systems

**Hardware:** the equipment that process the data to create information, includes keyboard, mouse, monitor, system unit

The part do people play in this system (**connectivity** )

2) What is system software? What kinds of programs are included in system software?

**System software** enable application software to interact with computers hardware, operating system , utility , Device drivers

3) Define and compare general-purpose, specialized, and mobile application software. Describe some different types of general-purpose applications. Describe some types of specialized applications.

**General Purpose Application means:** Applications that everyone uses for example, Microsoft Word, Excel, Access and PowerPoint.

**Specialized Application means:** A much narrow focus on specific disciplines and occupations, such as graphics and Web authoring.

**Mobile Apps:** designed for mobile devices or tablets for social networking, games, music, and video.

4) Describe the different types of computer. What the most common type? What are the types of microcomputer?

There are four types of computers: **Super Computers meaning:** The most powerful; special high-capacity computers used in very large corporations.

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**Mainframe Computer meaning:** are capable of great processing speed and data storage; occupy specially wired, air-conditioned rooms; insurance companies use to process information about millions of policyholders.

**Midrange computers meaning:** known as servers (key term), are computers with processing capabilities less powerful than a mainframe computer yet more powerful than a personal computer. Today they are used to support or serve end users for specific needs such as retrieving data from a database or supplying access to application software.

There are four (4) types of microcomputer. Which are **Desktop, Laptop, Tablets and Handheld/Smartphones.**

5) **What is connectivity? What are wireless devices and the wireless revolution ? what is a computer network? What are the internet and the web ? what is cloud computing?**

**Connectivity** the computers that have difficulty linking in to a network (many laptop computers, for example) have poor connectivity

**Wireless Revolution** the wireless revolution means almost every thing you own can be connected to the internet

**Computer network** a computer network is a group of computer systems and other computing hardware devices that are linked together through communication channels to facilitate communication and resource-sharing among a wide range of users

Networks are commonly categorized based on their characteristics

**Internet and Web** the Internet, linking your computer to other computers around the world, is a way of transporting content

the Web is software that lets you use that content ..or contribute your own. the web, running on the mostly invisible internet, is what you see and click on in your computer's

**cloud computing**

Web - scale problems

large data centers

different models of computing

highly - interactive web applications

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