

*Test Bank for Essentials of Computer
Organization and Architecture 6th
Edition by Null*

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1. Many desktop computers use the _____ bus standard in which the system augments its main bus with dedicated I/O buses using expansion slots.

- A) enhanced integrated bus
- B) serial advanced technology attachment
- C) universal serial bus
- D) peripheral component interconnect

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: An Example System: Wading Through the Jargon

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction

2. Which organization sets standards for photographic film and the pitch of screw threads, in addition to matters concerning computers?

- A) ISO
- B) IEEE
- C) CCITT
- D) ANSI

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Standards Organizations

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction

3. The first general-purpose programmable electronic computer was the:

- A) ENIAC.
- B) IBM 650.
- C) Atanasoff-Berry computer.
- D) DEC PDP-1.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Historical Development

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction

4. We study computer _____ to become familiar with how circuits and signals collaborate to create working computer systems.

- A) architecture
- B) organization
- C) layers
- D) programming

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Overview

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction

5. There are _____ kilobytes in an exabyte.

- A) 2^{20}
- B) 2^{30}
- C) 2^{40}
- D) 2^{50}

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: An Example System: Wading Through the Jargon

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction

6. The first supercomputer, the CDC 6600, had a memory size of:

- A) 128 kilowords.
- B) 256 megawords.
- C) 128 gigawords.
- D) 256 terawords.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Historical Development

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction

7. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) replaces the _____ of the computer hierarchy with an Internet-based infrastructure.

- A) digital logic level through user levels
- B) digital logic level through high-level language levels
- C) system software level through high-level language levels
- D) digital logic level through machine levels

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Cloud Computing: Computing as a Service

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction

8. There are _____ gigabytes in a terabyte.

- A) 2^{10}
- B) 2^{20}
- C) 2^{30}
- D) 2^{40}

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: An Example System: Wading Through the Jargon

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction

True/False

1. True or False? Computer architecture encompasses all physical aspects of computer systems.

Ans: False

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Overview

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction

2. True or False? There are one billion microseconds in a second.

Ans: False

3. True or False? Hot plugging means the same thing as Plug-and-Play.

Ans: False

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: An Example System: Wading Through the Jargon

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction

4. True or False? A control unit consists of a central processing unit (CPU) with an arithmetic logic unit (ALU) and registers.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The von Neumann Architecture

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction

Fill-in-the-Blank

1. Expressed as a power of two, there are _____ kilobytes in a megabyte.

Ans: 2^{10}

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Overview

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction

2. Expressed as a power of two, there are _____ megabytes in a terabyte.

Ans: 2^{20}

Complexity: Moderate

3. The statement, “The cost of capital equipment to build semiconductors will double every four years,” is known as _____.

Ans: Rock’s Law

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Historical Development

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction

4. A kilobyte represents what power of two?

Ans: 10, Ten

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: An Example System: Wading Through the Jargon

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction

5. Computers designed using the _____ architecture have two buses: one for data and one for instructions.

Ans: Harvard

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Non–von Neumann Models

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction

6. At the most basic level, a computer is a device consisting of three pieces: a processor, an I/O mechanism, and a(n) _____.

Ans: memory

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Overview

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction

7. There are _____ nanoseconds in a millisecond.

Ans: 1,000,000

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: An Example System: Wading Through the Jargon

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction