Overview

This event provides recognition for FBLA members who understand the basic principles involved in computer technology.

This is an individual objective test and is only for grades 9 and 10.

Competencies and Task Lists

http://www.fbla-pbl.org/docs/ct/FBLA/INTRODUCTIONTOTECHNOLOGYCONCEPTS.pdf

INTRODUCTION TO TECHNOLOGY CONCEPTS SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. The _____ unit is the case that holds the main circuit boards, microprocessor, power supply, and storage devices.
   a. house
   b. main
   c. system
   d. abode

2. The technology in which a message is divided into several parcels that can be routed independently to their destination is called:
   a. handshaking
   b. circuit switching
   c. protocol
   d. packet switching

3. A file _____ is defined as the arrangement of data in a file and the coding scheme that is used to represent the data.
   a. schema
   b. type
   c. native
   d. format

4. You can use a _____ utility to rearrange the files on a disk so that they are stored in contiguous clusters.
   a. compress
   b. decompress
   c. compact
   d. defragmentation

5. Data _____ makes it possible to convert letters, sounds, and images into electrical signals.
   a. representation
   b. remastering
   c. processing
   d. management

6. A(n) _____ device works with continuous data.
   a. binary
   b. digital
   c. streaming
   d. analog

7. A _____ contains the smallest unit of meaningful information in a database.
   a. field
   b. record
   c. structure
   d. definition

8. The _____ database model remains in use today for storing data characterized by fairly simple relationships and routine, predictable requirements.
   a. object-oriented
   b. hierarchical
   c. network
   d. relational

9. In a _____ database, the database is stored on different computers, on different networks, or in different locations.
   a. client-based
   b. server
   c. distributed
   d. geographical

10. A field _____ rule is a specification that the database designer sets up to filter the data entered into a particular field.
    a. validation
    b. filter
    c. cardinality
    d. structure

11. Software _____ refers to a program development process in which mathematical, engineering, and management techniques are applied to reduce the cost and complexity of a computer program while increasing its reliability and modifiability.
    a. analysis
    b. coding
    c. engineering
    d. programming

12. The _____ performs arithmetic operations, such as addition and subtraction.
    a. ATA
    b. register
    c. ALU
    d. control unit

13. In terms of data storage, each 1 or 0 is called a(n):
    a. byte
    b. bit
    c. analog
    d. log

14. Executing a _____ command directs the computer to a different section of the program.
    a. GOSUB
    b. MOVE
    c. NEWSECT
    d. THEN

15. In a hierarchical database, a record type is referred to as a(n):
    a. node
    b. parent
    c. order
    d. mode

16. The _____ database model allows many-to-many relationships, in addition to one-to-many relationships.
    a. parent-child
    b. hierarchical
    c. network
    d. all of the above

17. _____ automatically appear on the screen when a certain action is performed.
    a. Toolbars
    b. File names
    c. Smart tags
    d. Tracking changes

18. What do electronic kiosks often have?
    a. light pens
    b. touch screens
    c. trackballs
    d. touchpads

19. PDAs ship with a basic _____, which is the primary input device.
    a. stylus
    b. light pen
    c. keyboard
    d. touch screen

20. The speed of an ink-jet printer is measured by the number of _____ it can print.
    a. characters per minute (cpm)
    b. pages per second (pps)
    c. characters per second (cps)
    d. pages per minute (ppm)

21. ____ is a type of high-speed memory that a processor can access more rapidly than RAM.
    a. Read only memory
    b. SDRAM
    c. Cache memory
    d. BEDO-RAM

22. _____ has been adopted as a network standard for Internet communications.
    a. 802.11
    b. token ring
    c. Ethernet
    d. TCP/IP

23. Generally, users change records in a file:
    a. to update old data with new data and when a record no longer is needed
    b. when they obtain new data and to correct inaccurate data
    c. to correct inaccurate data and to update old data with new data
    d. whenever errors are present

24. A _____ is a program that copies itself repeatedly in memory or on a network, using up resources and possibly shutting down the computer or network.
    a. utility software
    b. computer virus
    c. Trojan horse
    d. worm

25. When customers make a purchase with a credit card, they are interacting with a(n):
    a. MIS
    b. OIS
    c. DSS
    d. TPS

26. Publishing entities, such as news services, use _____ to keep Web sites up to date.
    a. VPN tunnels
    b. HTML tags
    c. CMS
    d. RAID

27. Internet telephony:
    a. uses the public switched telephone network
    b. is it not very common
    c. uses a slow speed dial-up connection
    d. also is called Voice over IP

28. The COM port (short for communications port) on the system unit is one type of:
    a. MPEG port
    b. serial port
    c. parallel port
    d. printer port

29. To start up, a computer locates:
    a. application software in storage and loads it into memory
    b. an operating system in memory and loads it onto storage
    c. application software in memory and loads it onto storage
    d. an operating system on the hard drive and loads it into RAM

30. The Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) is:
    a. a bus that eliminates the need to install cards into expansion slots
    b. a bus designed to improve the speed with which 3-D graphics and video transmit
    c. the most common and slowest expansion bus
    d. a bus designed to decrease the speed of graphic transmission