INTRODUCTION TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

1)	have allowed microcomputers and similar devices to be general use rather than specialized devices.
	A) Software programs
	B) Output devices
	C) Peripherals
	D) Hardware inputs
2)	is the assignment of a letter to a network server drive.
	A) Detailing
	B) Mapping
	C) Tracking
	D) Labeling
3)	A computer's ability to use text, graphics, sound, animation and video.
	A) Multimedia
	B) Vector implementation
	C) Production
	D) Media management
4)	The disk computer utility attempts to organize and place file segments on a hard disk close to one another in order to optimize the computers ability to retrieve the data.
	A) compression
	B) defragmentation
	C) cleanse
	D) management
5)	A number assigned by Windows to signal attention is needed by the processor.
	A) IRQ
	B) IP
	C) IRN
	D) IQ

6)	The oldest, most stable, and most robust operating system running on non-proprietary system is		
	A) WIN		
	B) OS		
	C) DOTORG		
	D) MS-DOS		
7)	The IP address interfaces and connects to a network.		
	A) well		
	B) static		
	C) home		
	D) gateway		
8)	Pressing the function key opens the search box in browsers.		
	A) F8		
	B) F1		
	C) F5		
	D) F3		
9)	An example of modifier keys would be the		
	A) 1 and 3		
	B) { and }		
	C) * and #		
	D) ALT and CTRL		
10)	Within Information Technology, the URL refers to the		
	A) United Research Laboratories		
	B) Unilateral Relocation List		
	C) Universal Resource Locator		
	D) Umbrella Reading Labor		

11)	11)	Repetitive information such as titles, dates, and page numbers displayed at the top or bottom of a document.
		A) header and footer
		B) cliff notes
		C) auto formats
		D) top and bottom
	12)	A standardized blueprint that includes all of the document's formatting, graphics, or color.
		A) Scan
		B) Template
		C) Copy
		D) Pattern
	13)	Identify which option will change the color and background of a chart in a spreadsheet.
		A) Formatting
		B) Highlighting
		C) Coloring
		D) Coding
	14)	A logo can be added to all slides of a presentation by using the
		A) notes master
		B) handout insert
		C) slide master
		D) logo insert
	15)	Frequency modulation (FM) is the
		A) power of the waves in a single cycle
		B) number of waves used to represent a single cycle
		C) distance between two waves in a single cycle
		D) peak of the waves used to represent a single cycle

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) A
- 4) B
- 5) A
- 6) D
- 7) D
- 8) D
- 9) D
- 10) C
- 11) A
- 12) B
- 13) A
- 14) C
- 15) B