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 Managing Information And Change In A Connected World

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| **1.** Coding schemes | **A.** Laptop Computer |
| **2.** Is a part of the CPU that carries out the instructions and performs the actual arithmetic and logical operations on the data. | **B.** Moore’s Law |
| **3.** is used mainly on mainframe computers | **C.** Network |
| **4.** Turning data into usable information is the essential job of the computer. | **D.** EBCDIC |
| **5.** The control unit performs four basic operations. | **E.** Hypertext Markup Language |
| **6.** All of the physical components that comprise. | **F.** Input |
| **7.** One billion bytes | **G.** Hard disk drive |
| **8.** Examples of permanent storage devices | **H.** ALU |
| **9.** Represented on the computer screen by highlighted or underlined text. | **I.** Main memory |
| **10.**  is data that is organized to be meaningful and potentially useful. | **J.** Information processing cycle |
| **11.** Data entered into a computer | **K.** Modem |
| **12.** Holds instructions currently being executed | **L.** Machine cycle |
| **13.** World Computing Network | **M.** Information |
| **14.** also called notebook computer can, fit comfortably on one’s lap | **N.** Instruction register |
| **15.** computers contain various types of internal storage components. | **O.** ASCII |
| **16.**  One million bytes | **P.** Hardware  |
| **17.** Smaller sized computer | **Q.** Megabyte |
| **18.** Show components of a typical personal computer system. | **R.** Internet |
| **19.** Named after Gordon Moore, cofounder of intel | **S.** Gigabyte |
| **20.** A group of two or more computers plus software and other devices. | **T.** Minicomputer |