1) The theoretical concepts underlying the computer were first developed in the 1950s.

a) True	b) False

2) Input devices transform data into a form that can be read by people.

a) True	b) false

3) Computer programs called operating systems terminate a program when its work is finished and then ready the computerfor the next program.

a) True	b) false

4) Read only memory (ROM) loses its data when power is shut off.

a) True	b) false

5) Input for a computer can come from

I. satellite cameras
II. environmental sensors
III. disk storage

a) II only	b) III only
c) I and II only	d) I, II and III

6) Which of the following are components of the central processing unit?

I. arithmetic logic unit
II. memory unit
III. CRT terminal

a) I only	b) II only
c) I, II and III	d) All of the above

7) They direct the computer to compare two data elements to determine if they are equal.

a) GOTO instructions	b) IF instructions
c) Computational instructions	d) Input instructions

8) It is a set of instructions that specifies the steps the computer is to perform.

a) Algorithm	b) Program
c) Flowchart	d) Problem

9) They direct the computer to compare two data elements to determine if they are equal.

a) GOTO instructions	b) IF instructions
c) Computational instructions	d) Input instructions

10) It is typically sold to the consumer with the programs and data-built in.

a) RAM	b) ROM
c) HD	d) None of the above

11) It is machine oriented rather than problem oriented.

a) Machine Language	b) Assembly Language
c) High Level Language	d) Assembler

12) It is one of the first high-level languages and was widely used for business programs.

a) COBOL	b) FORTRAN
c) PASCAL	d) BASIC

13) It translates a high-level program into machine language one statement at a time.

a) An interpreter	b) A compiler
c) The machine language	d) An assembler

14) Aset ofproceduresarrangedlogicallyfor solvinga specific problem–can be called:

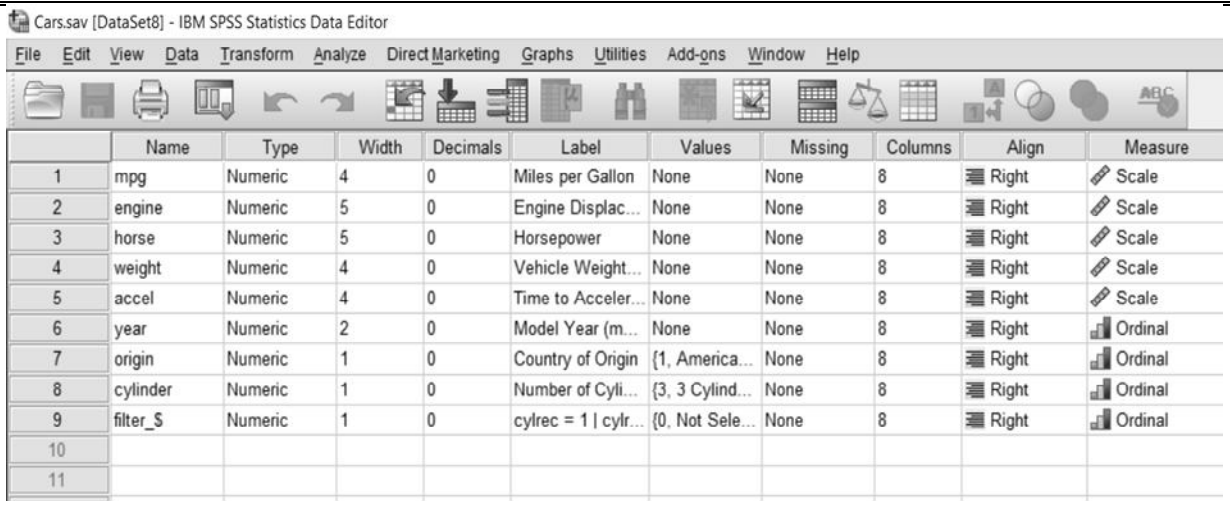
a) algorithm	b) programtesting
c) problem	d) None of the above

15) Makingsure that the programis free oferrors–can be called:

a) programtesting	b) programdocumentation
c) algorithm	d) flowchart

16) Writingdownallthe stepstaken to solve a problemerrors–can be called:

a) programdocumentation	b) programtesting
c) flowcharts	d) programing



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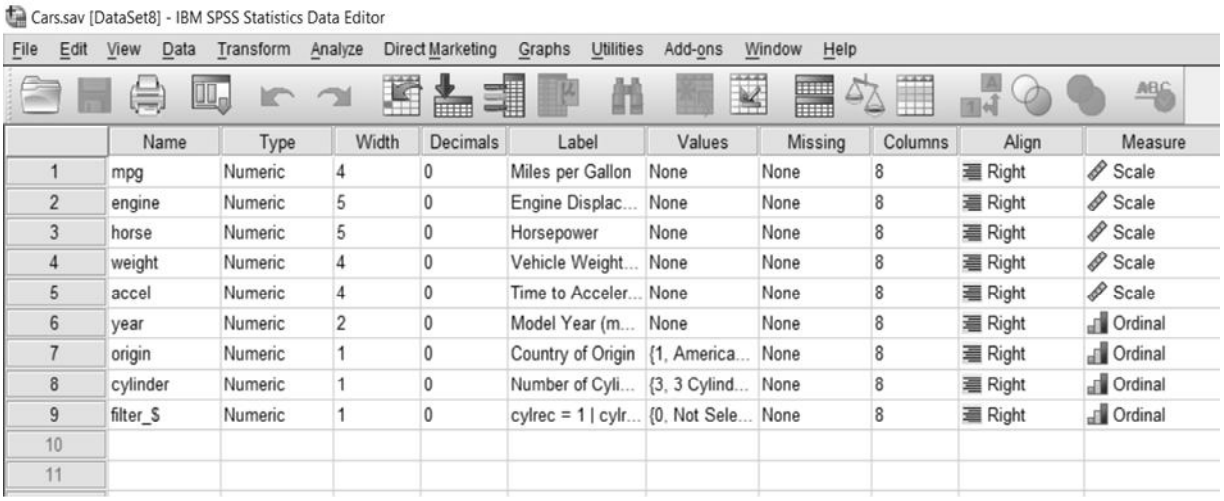
2	engine	Numeric	5	0	Engine Displac...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
3	horse	Numeric	5	0	Horsepower	None	None	8	Right	Scale
4	weight	Numeric	4	0	Vehicle Weight...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
5	accel	Numeric	4	0	Time to Acceler...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
6	year	Numeric	2	0	Model Year (m...	None	None	8	Right	Ordinal
7	origin	Numeric	1	0	Country of Origin	{1, America...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
8	cylinder	Numeric	1	0	Number of Cyli...	{3, 3 Cylind...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
9	filter_$	Numeric	1	0	cylrec = 1 | cylr...	{0, Not Sele...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
10										
11										

17) This graph is for

a) SPSS output	b) SPSS data view
c) SPSS variable view	d) another program



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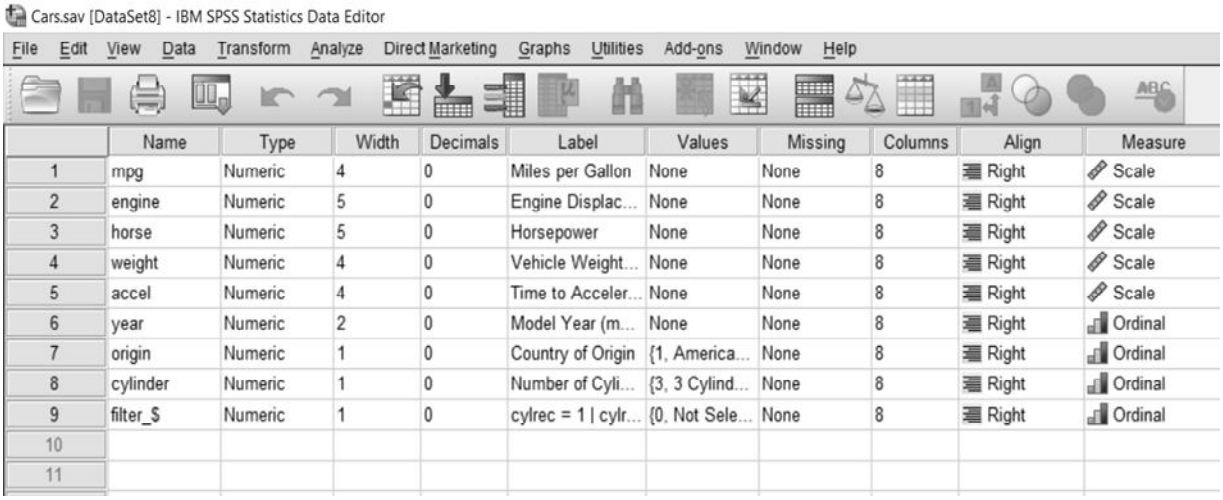
3	horse	Numeric	5	0	Horsepower	None	None	8	Right	Scale
4	weight	Numeric	4	0	Vehicle Weight...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
5	accel	Numeric	4	0	Time to Acceler...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
6	year	Numeric	2	0	Model Year (m...	None	None	8	Right	Ordinal
7	origin	Numeric	1	0	Country of Origin	{1, America...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
8	cylinder	Numeric	1	0	Number of Cyli...	{3, 3 Cylind...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
9	filter_$	Numeric	1	0	cylrec = 1 | cylr...	{0, Not Sele...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
10										
11										

18) In this data set we have number of variables equals

a) 9	b) 10
c) 8	d) 5



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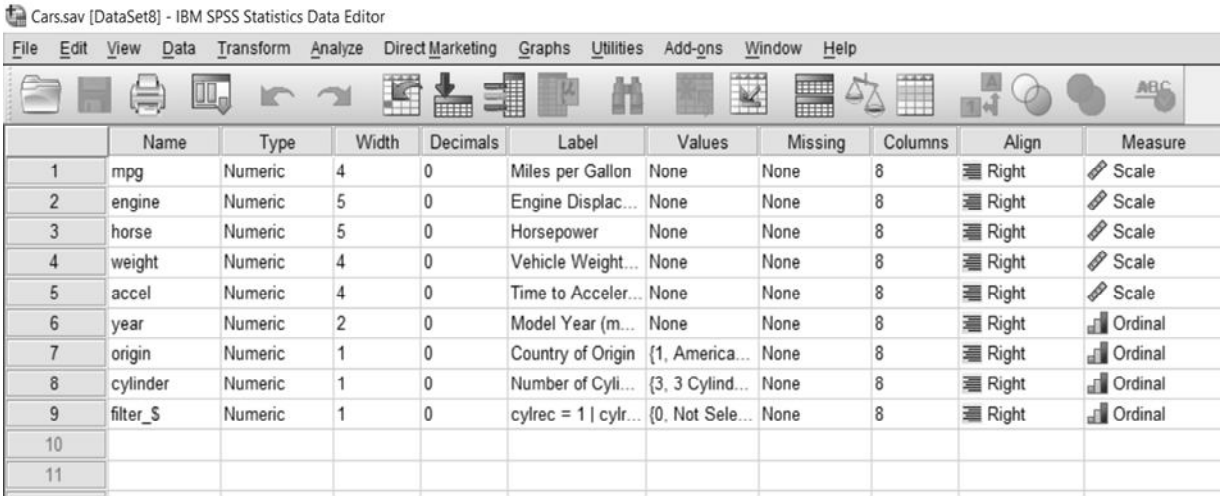
4	weight	Numeric	4	0	Vehicle Weight...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
5	accel	Numeric	4	0	Time to Acceler...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
6	year	Numeric	2	0	Model Year (m...	None	None	8	Right	Ordinal
7	origin	Numeric	1	0	Country of Origin	{1, America...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
8	cylinder	Numeric	1	0	Number of Cyli...	{3, 3 Cylind...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
9	filter_$	Numeric	1	0	cylrec = 1 | cylr...	{0, Not Sele...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
10										
11										

19) The name of the first variable is

a) Miles per Gallon	b) numeric
c) Name	d) mpg



	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure
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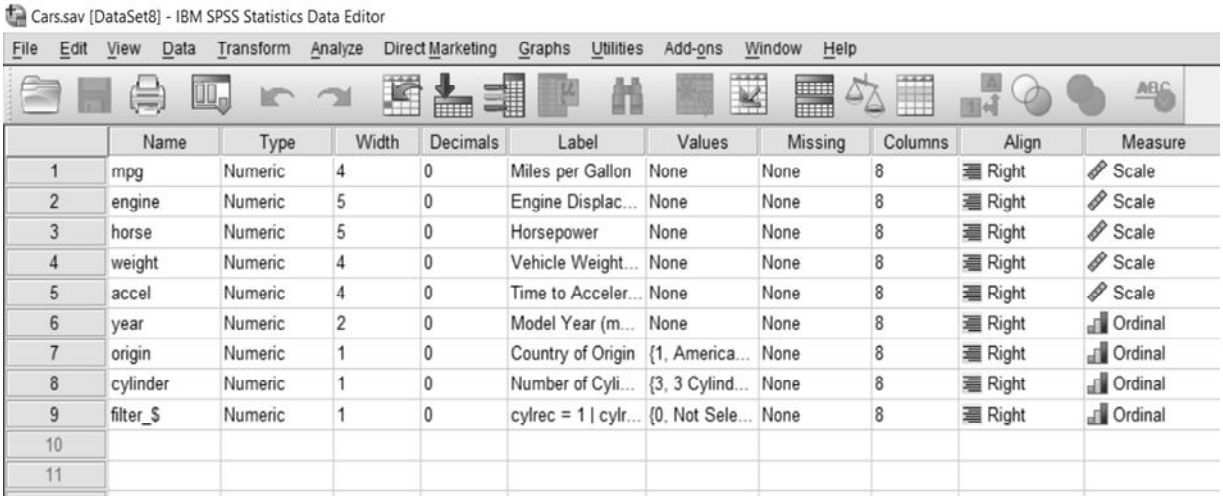
2	engine	Numeric	5	0	Engine Displac...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
3	horse	Numeric	5	0	Horsepower	None	None	8	Right	Scale
4	weight	Numeric	4	0	Vehicle Weight...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
5	accel	Numeric	4	0	Time to Acceler...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
6	year	Numeric	2	0	Model Year (m...	None	None	8	Right	Ordinal
7	origin	Numeric	1	0	Country of Origin	{1, America...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
8	cylinder	Numeric	1	0	Number of Cyli...	{3, 3 Cylind...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
9	filter_$	Numeric	1	0	cylrec = 1 | cylr...	{0, Not Sele...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
10										
11										

20) The second variable measurement scale is

a) scale	b) nominal
c) ordinal	d) can't determine



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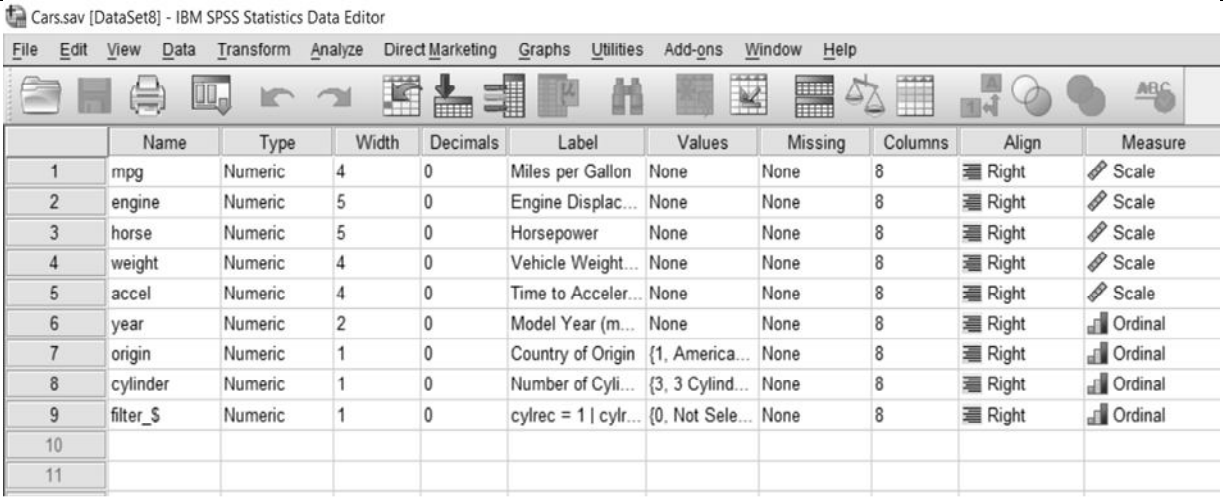
2	engine	Numeric	5	0	Engine Displac...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
3	horse	Numeric	5	0	Horsepower	None	None	8	Right	Scale
4	weight	Numeric	4	0	Vehicle Weight...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
5	accel	Numeric	4	0	Time to Acceler...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
6	year	Numeric	2	0	Model Year (m...	None	None	8	Right	Ordinal
7	origin	Numeric	1	0	Country of Origin	{1, America...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
8	cylinder	Numeric	1	0	Number of Cyli...	{3, 3 Cylind...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
9	filter_$	Numeric	1	0	cylrec = 1 | cylr...	{0, Not Sele...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
10										
11										

21) The third variable appears in the output with title

a) horse	b) Horsepower
c) Numeric	d) a and b



	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure
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2	engine	Numeric	5	0	Engine Displac...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
3	horse	Numeric	5	0	Horsepower	None	None	8	Right	Scale
4	weight	Numeric	4	0	Vehicle Weight...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
5	accel	Numeric	4	0	Time to Acceler...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
6	year	Numeric	2	0	Model Year (m...	None	None	8	Right	Ordinal
7	origin	Numeric	1	0	Country of Origin	{1, America...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
8	cylinder	Numeric	1	0	Number of Cyli...	{3, 3 Cylind...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
9	filter_$	Numeric	1	0	cylrec = 1 | cylr...	{0, Not Sele...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
10										
11										

22) The sixth variable measurement level is

a) scale	b) nominal
c) ordinal	d) can't determine

Cars.sav [DataSet8] - IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor

File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Direct Marketing Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure
1	mpg	Numeric	4	0	Miles per Gallon	None	None	8	Right	Scale
2	engine	Numeric	5	0	Engine Displac...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
3	horse	Numeric	5	0	Horsepower	None	None	8	Right	Scale
4	weight	Numeric	4	0	Vehicle Weight...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
5	accel	Numeric	4	0	Time to Acceler...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
6	year	Numeric	2	0	Model Year (m...	None	None	8	Right	Ordinal
7	origin	Numeric	1	0	Country of Origin	{1, America...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
8	cylinder	Numeric	1	0	Number of Cyli...	{3, 3 Cylind...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
9	filter_$	Numeric	1	0	cylrec = 1 | cylr...	{0, Not Sele...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
10										
11										

23) The sixth variable type is

a) numeric	b) string
c) date	d) none of the above

Cars.sav [DataSet8] - IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor

File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Direct Marketing Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure
1	mpg	Numeric	4	0	Miles per Gallon	None	None	8	Right	Scale
2	engine	Numeric	5	0	Engine Displac...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
3	horse	Numeric	5	0	Horsepower	None	None	8	Right	Scale
4	weight	Numeric	4	0	Vehicle Weight...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
5	accel	Numeric	4	0	Time to Acceler...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
6	year	Numeric	2	0	Model Year (m...	None	None	8	Right	Ordinal
7	origin	Numeric	1	0	Country of Origin	{1, America...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
8	cylinder	Numeric	1	0	Number of Cyli...	{3, 3 Cylind...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
9	filter_$	Numeric	1	0	cylrec = 1 | cylr...	{0, Not Sele...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
10										
11										

24) If the value of the variable origin equals one then this value appears in the output as

a) Country of Origin	b) American
c) origin	d) All of the above

Cars.sav [DataSet8] - IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor

File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Direct Marketing Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure
1	mpg	Numeric	4	0	Miles per Gallon	None	None	8	Right	Scale
2	engine	Numeric	5	0	Engine Displac...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
3	horse	Numeric	5	0	Horsepower	None	None	8	Right	Scale
4	weight	Numeric	4	0	Vehicle Weight...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
5	accel	Numeric	4	0	Time to Acceler...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
6	year	Numeric	2	0	Model Year (m...	None	None	8	Right	Ordinal
7	origin	Numeric	1	0	Country of Origin	{1, America...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
8	cylinder	Numeric	1	0	Number of Cyli...	{3, 3 Cylind...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
9	filter_$	Numeric	1	0	cylrec = 1 | cylr...	{0, Not Sele...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
10										
11										

25) Which one of these values can be found in the first variable

a) 9.7	b) 9
c) 20093	d) All of the above

Cars.sav [DataSet8] - IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor

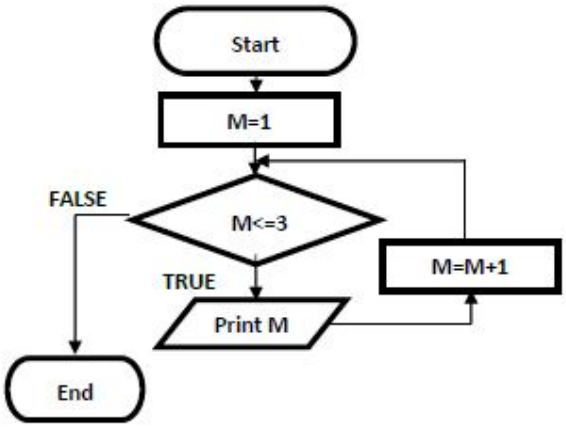
File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Direct Marketing Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals	Label	Values	Missing	Columns	Align	Measure
1	mpg	Numeric	4	0	Miles per Gallon	None	None	8	Right	Scale
2	engine	Numeric	5	0	Engine Displac...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
3	horse	Numeric	5	0	Horsepower	None	None	8	Right	Scale
4	weight	Numeric	4	0	Vehicle Weight...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
5	accel	Numeric	4	0	Time to Acceler...	None	None	8	Right	Scale
6	year	Numeric	2	0	Model Year (m...	None	None	8	Right	Ordinal
7	origin	Numeric	1	0	Country of Origin	{1, America...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
8	cylinder	Numeric	1	0	Number of Cyli...	{3, 3 Cylind...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
9	filter_$	Numeric	1	0	cylrec = 1 | cylr...	{0, Not Sele...	None	8	Right	Ordinal
10										
11										

26) One of the following values can’t be found in the seventh variable

a) 8	b) 9
c) 10	d) 0

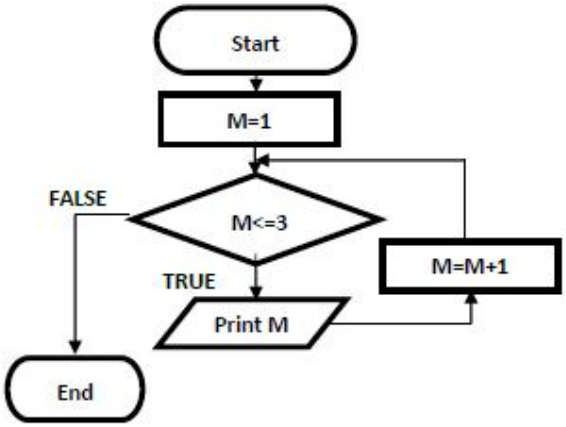
In thefollowingflowchart:



27) The starting value of Mis:

a) 1	b) 2
c) 4	d) 6

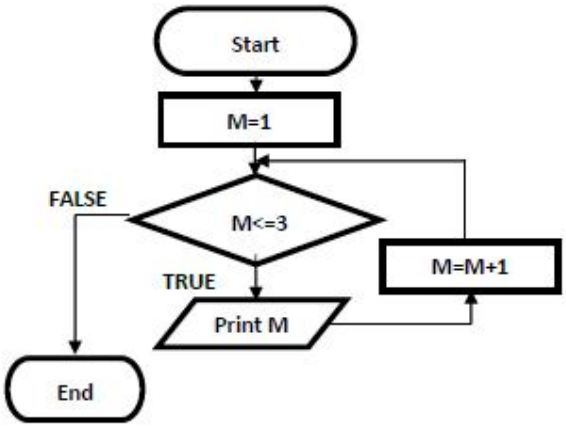
In thefollowingflowchart:



28) the number of iterations(print the value of M) is:

a) 3	b) 4
c) 5	d) 6

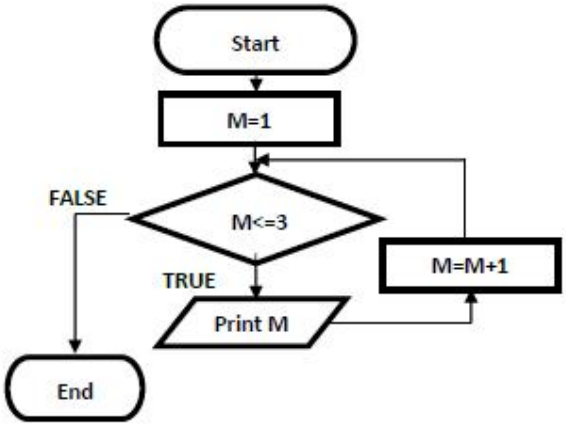
In thefollowingflowchart:



29) The second value of Mis:

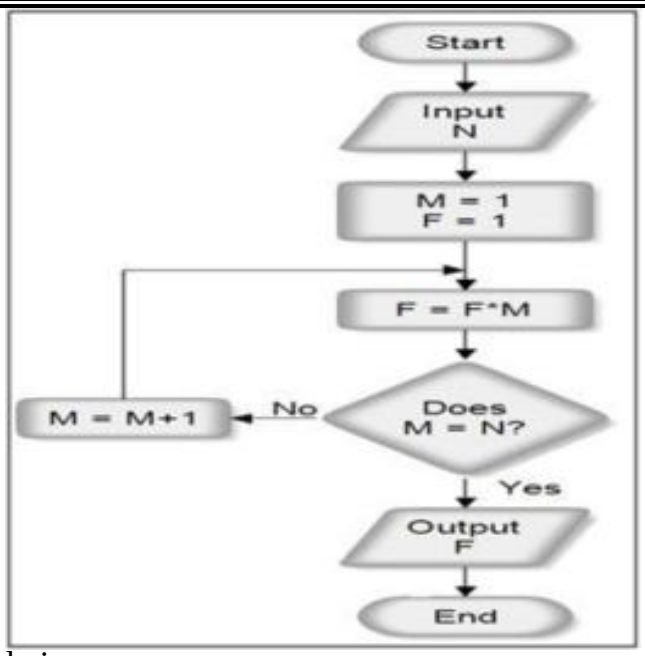
a) 1	b) 2
c) 3	d) 4

In thefollowingflowchart:



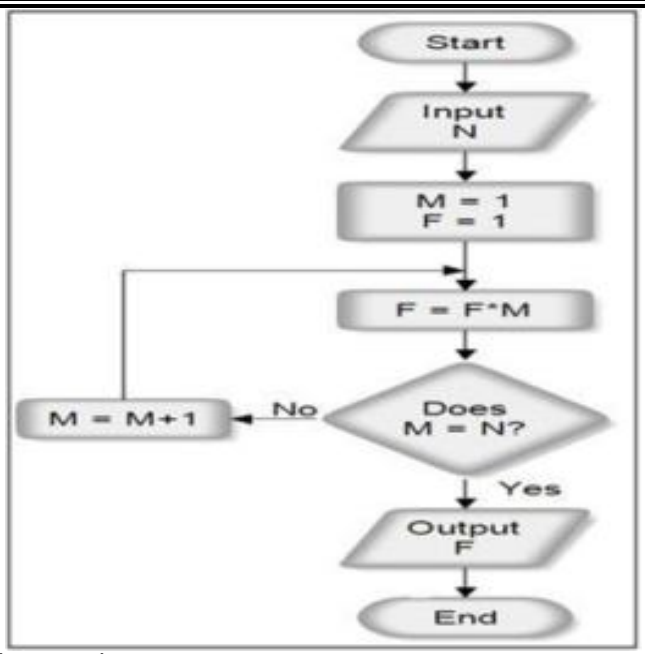
30) thevalueofMaftertheendoftheiterative loop equals:

a) 3	b) 4
c) 5	d) 6



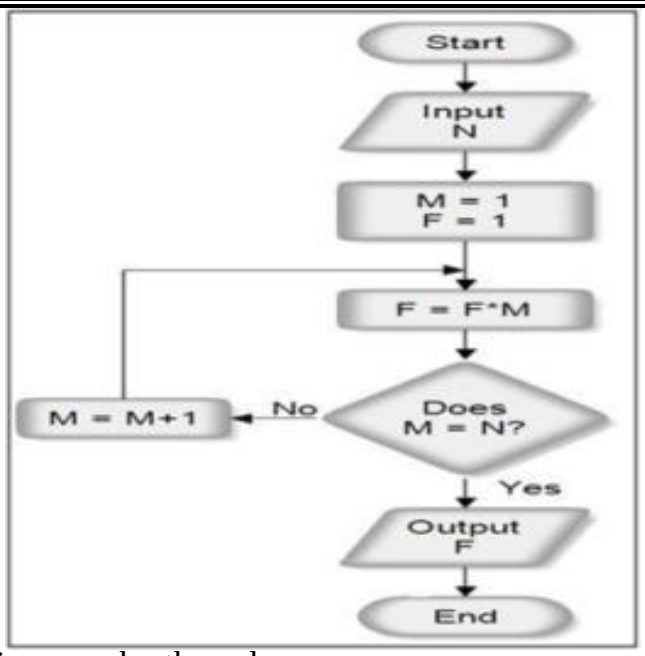
31) The output variable is

a) N	b) M
c) F	d) All of the above



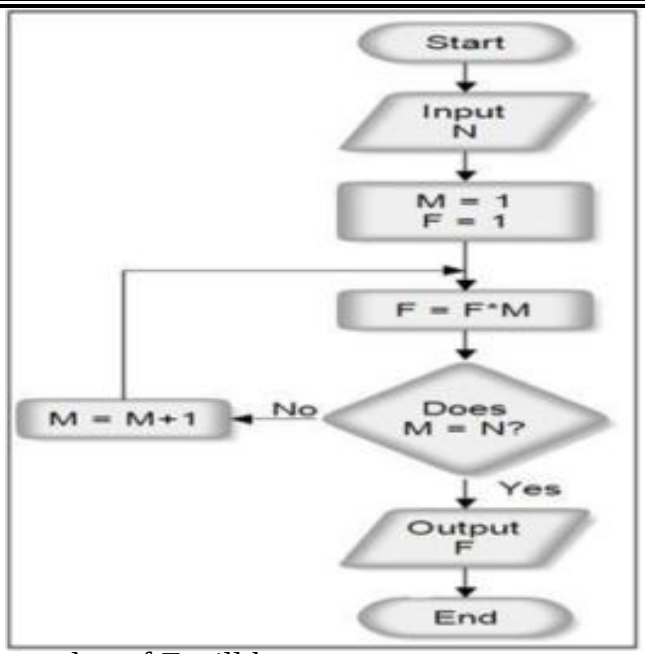
32) The counter in this case is

a) N	b) M
c) F	d) All of the above



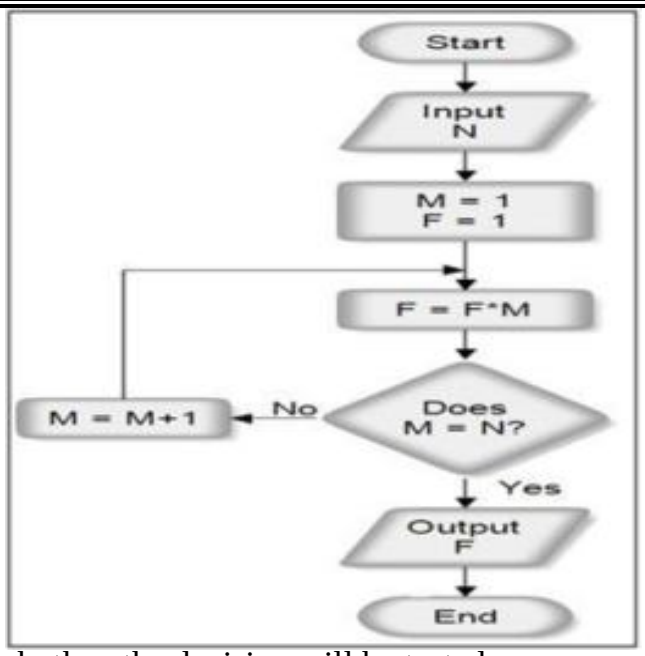
33) The counter will increase by the value

a) 1	b) 2
c) 3	d) 4



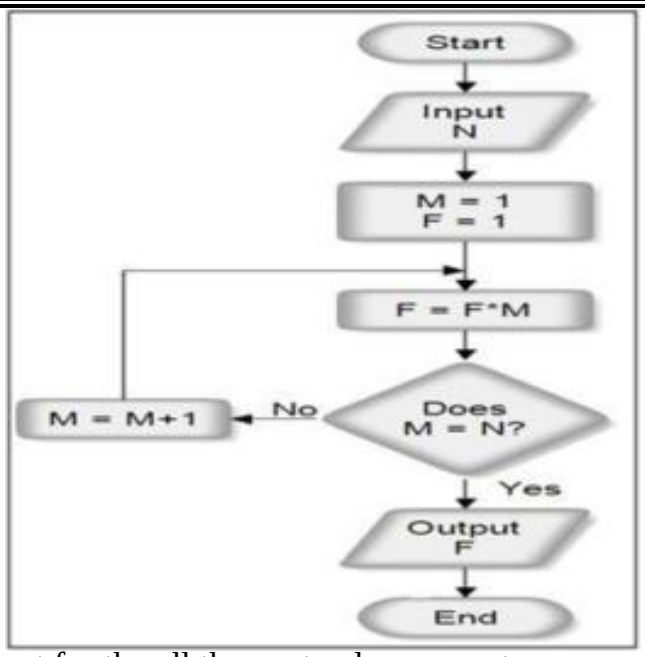
34) If N=3 then the last value of F will be

a) 3	b) 4
c) 5	d) 6



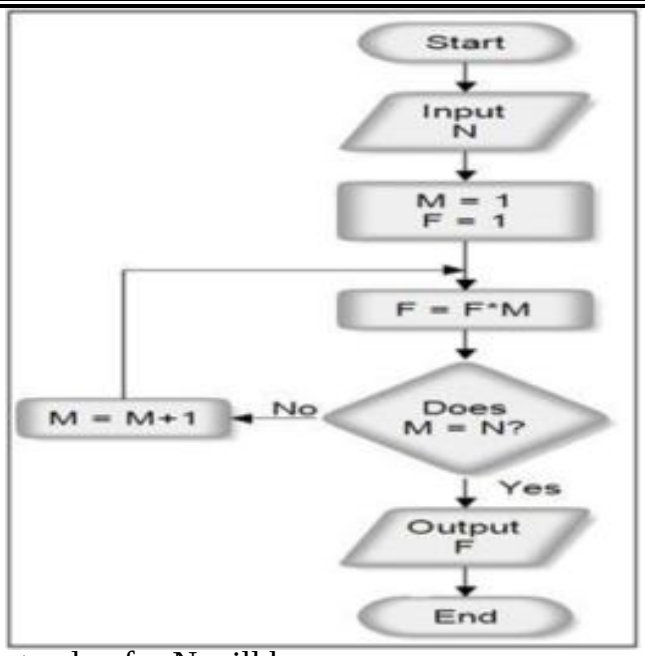
35) If N=3 in this graph, then the decision will be tested

a) 2 times	b) 3 times
c) 4 times	d) None of the above



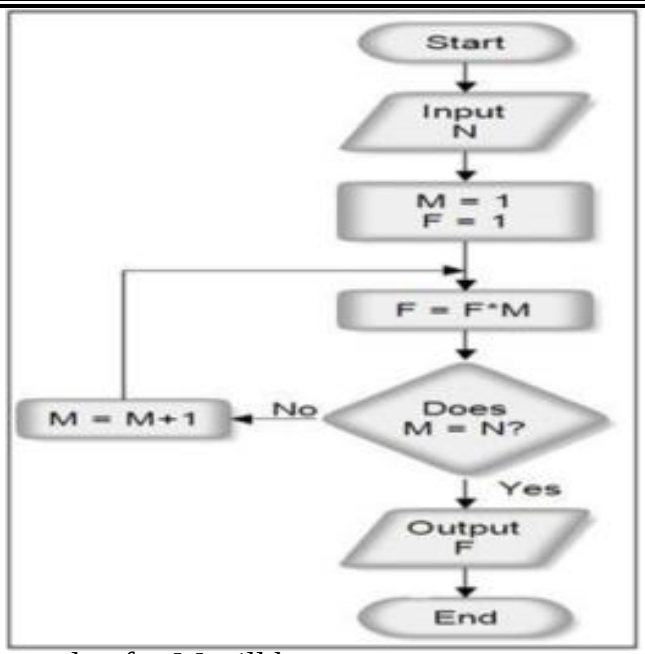
36) This graph is correct for the all the next values except

a) 0	b) 1
c) 1000	d) 1000000



37) If N=4 then the last value for N will be

a) 5	b) 4
c) 3	d) 6



38) If N=4 then the last value for M will be

a) 5	b) 4
c) 3	d) 6

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[a]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method

1	Horsepower, Engine Displacement (cu. inches)[b]	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Miles per Gallon
b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.802[a]	.644	.642	4.670

a. Predictors: (Constant), Horsepower, Engine Displacement (cu. inches)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	37.534	.755		49.687	.000
	Engine Displacement (cu. inches)	-.037	.005	-.498	-7.315	.000
	Horsepower	-.066	.014	-.325	-4.769	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Miles per Gallon

Consider the above shape (for Q11 to Q17)

39) The name of this analysis is

a) Correlation b) Regression
c) Frequency d) Graph

40) The dependent variable is

a) Miles per Gallon b) Horsepower
c) Engine Displacement d) All of the above

41) We can get this analysis from SPSS menu

a) Analyze b) Data
c) Graph d) files

42) The coefficient of determination in this case is

a) .802 b) 0.644
c) -.498 d) .642

43) In the equation of regression line, the coefficient of the Horsepower is

a) -.066 b) .066
c) -.014 d) -.325

44)	The value of the line intercept is	
	a) -.037	b) 37.534
	c) .802	d) .642
45)	The relation between Horsepower and Miles per Gallon is	
	a) Positive	b) Negative
	c) Strong	d) Can't determine

	In the Visual Basic answer Q18 to Q22	
46)	Windows that you create for user interface	
	a) Controls	b) Forms
	c) Properties	d) Methods
47)	In the design mode we have number of windows equal	
	a) 4	b) 5
	c) 6	d) 0
48)	It is the selection menu for controls used in your application.	
	a) The Form	b) The Properties
	c) The Toolbox	d) The Form Layout
49)	The variable named X% is	
	a) A string variable	b) A date variable
	c) An integer variable	d) All of the above
50)	The first programmer wrote first Basic Language for a microcomputer was	
	a) Bill Gates	b) Paul Allen
	c) a and c	d) none of the above

	Let X=100, Y=20, Z=2 for Q 23 to Q25	
51)	X/Y/Z =	
	a) 10	b) 2.5
	c) 5	d) None of the above
52)	The result for (X/Y>Z or Z<>2) is	
	a) true	b) false
	c) true then false	d) false then true

53) The statement output for the following will be

Rem X= Int(1001 * Rnd) + 1000

a) generate a random number between 1000 and 2000	b) generate a random number between 100 and 200
c) change the background color of the form	d) do nothing

Consider A=400, B=100 and C=2. We have the following commands statements in Q26 TO Q28. Find the results for each command

54) IF A/B > C THEN PRINT "YOU"

a) ME	b) YOU
c) 4	d) TRUE

55) IF (A-B)/150 <> C THEN

PRINT "AGAIN"
ELSE
PRINT "NO"

a) AGAIN	b) YOU
c) NO	d) ELSE

56) IF (A/B)^(1/2) < 2 THEN

PRINT 4
ELSEIF (A/B)^(1/2)>2 THEN
PRINT 2
ELSE
PRINT 0
END IF

a) 4	b) 2
c) 0	d) 1

```
If Age = 5 Then
  Category = "Five Year Old"
ElseIf Age >= 13 and Age <= 19 Then
  Category = "Teenager"
ElseIf (Age >= 20 and Age <= 35) Or Age = 50 Or (Age >= 60 and Age <= 65)
Then
  Category = "Special Adult"
ElseIf Age > 65 Then
  Category = "Senior Citizen"
Else
  Category = "Everyone Else"
End If
```

Consider the above program and determine the result of it for each value for Age in Q29 to Q32.

57)	If Age = 70 then Category will be	
	a) Senior Citizen	b) 70
	c) Five Year old	d) None of the above
58)	If Age =16 then Category will be	
	a) Five Year Old	b) 16
	c) Everyone Else	d) None of the above
59)	When Age= 63 then Category will be	
	a) Senior Citizen	b) 63
	c) Special Adult	d) None of the above
60)	Age = 55 will lead Category to be	
	a) Special Adult	b) Senior Citizen
	c) Everyone Else	d) None of the above

With Best Wishes