**Lesson 6A – Using Operating Systems – Multiple Choice**

1. In a GUI, the window that is currently in use is called the -----
   1. top
   2. **active**
   3. biggest
   4. framed
2. A list of command choices in an operating system or application is called ---
   1. Command line
   2. Check box
   3. Drop-down list
   4. **Menu**
3. DOS and some versions of UNIX are examples of ----- interfaces
   1. Old-fashioned
   2. GUI
   3. **Command-line**
   4. Parallel
4. To remove data from one document and place it in another, you can use the ---- and --- commands
   1. **Cut, paste**
   2. Copy, paste
   3. File, open
   4. Delete, paste
5. In many GUI based programs, a ----- displays buttons that let you issued commands quickly
   1. Command bar
   2. Scroll-bar
   3. Menu bar
   4. **Toolbar**
6. Select the Operating System that may be used in computerized heart-monitor
   1. Multi-user/multitasking
   2. **Real-time**
   3. Single-user/single tasking
   4. Single-user-multitasking
7. Which of the following is not **a type** utility software
   1. Customization tools
   2. Disk and file management
   3. **Tabbed dialog box**
   4. Internet security
8. The operating system is the intermediary between programs and -----
   1. User interface
   2. Utilities
   3. Ether
   4. **Hardware**
9. An operating system keeps track of which programs have access to which hardware devices and uses------- to help the CPU coordinate processes
   1. **Interrupt requests (IRQs)**
   2. Disk drives
   3. Multitasking
   4. User
10. What type of operating system allows multiple users to connect over the network to a special server and work with their programs in separate sessions, and allows each user to run multiple programs?
    1. **Multi-user/multitasking**
    2. Real-time
    3. Single-user/single tasking
    4. Single-user-multitasking
11. A single-operating system is an ---- operating system which allows single user to perform just one tasks at a time
    1. **Single Tasking**
    2. Time
    3. Job
    4. Duty
12. A ------ menu provides quick access to commonly used commands related to the item you have right-clicked.
    1. **Context**
    2. Short
    3. File
    4. Edit
13. A ------- is used for viewing the parts of a program or file that do not fit in the window
    1. Toolbar
    2. Task bar
    3. Menu bar
    4. **Scroll bar**
14. The window which is currently in use is called the ---------- window
    1. Actual
    2. **active**
    3. dynamic
    4. live
15. The process of moving from one open window to another is called task-------
    1. Changing
    2. **Switching**
    3. Shifting
    4. Transferring

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**Lesson 6B – Survey of PC and Network Operating Systems - Multiple Choice**

1. The acronym DOS stands for------
   1. Distributed operating system
   2. Driver operating system
   3. **Disk operating system**
   4. Diskless operating system
2. Windows NT was released as a -------bit operating system in 1993
   1. 8
   2. 16
   3. **32**
   4. 64
3. One reason for the popularity of Windows95 was its ability to run applications that were developed for -------- this Operating system
   1. **DOS**
   2. Unix
   3. Linux
   4. Mac OS
4. Windows95 was the first version of Windows to support the -------standard for connecting new hardware
   1. GUI
   2. **Plug and Play**
   3. Enterprise Directory
   4. OS
5. Which feature of Windows98 enables users to integrate Internet resources directly on the Windows Desktop
   1. Plug and Play
   2. Internet Explorer
   3. START button
   4. **Active Desktop**
6. Which version of Windows 2000 are intended for use on desktop computers
   1. **Professional**
   2. Server
   3. Enterprise Edition
   4. Data Center Server
7. Microsoft has created 64-bit version of this operating system, for use with AMD’s Opteron and Athlon 64 CPUs
   1. MS-UNIX
   2. LINUX
   3. **Windows XP**
   4. DOS
8. The current version of the Macintosh Operating system is called ----
   1. Max OS System I
   2. **Max OS System X**
   3. Max OS System Y
   4. Max OS System N
9. How many processors are supported by the Data Center Server edition of Windows Server 2003?
   1. 8
   2. 16
   3. **32**
   4. 64
10. Which network operating system has long been the OS of choice for the most critical servers of the Internet, such as those that maintain the lists of Internet domain names?
    1. DOS
    2. **UNIX**
    3. Windows NT Professional
    4. Mac OS
11. Windows NT was originally designed as a replacement for -------
    1. UNIX
    2. LINUX
    3. Windows98
    4. **DOS**
12. The main non-technical difference between UNIX and LINUX is-----
    1. Environment
    2. **Price**
    3. Power
    4. Enhancements
13. Windows XP ----- is one of the miniaturized OSs which can run on small computing devices, like handheld computers
    1. **Embedded**
    2. Inserted
    3. Included
    4. Instilled
14. The term -------------is used to refer any member of the closely related threesome-Windows95, Windows98 and Windows Me
    1. Windows 9a
    2. Windows 9b
    3. Windows Mx
    4. **Windows 9x**
15. **-----------**released in 2001, marked the end of Microsoft’s consumer-grade operating system
    1. Windows XP
    2. Windows NT
    3. Windows Me
    4. Windows 98

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**Lesson 7A – Networking Basics - Multiple Choice**

1. Companies store data on a network server because it is -------
   1. **Easier to track changes made to important data**
   2. Less convenient for the user to access the data from Home
   3. Easier to download or retrieve large video files
   4. More difficult for users to access programs
2. In a ---------network, all devices are connected to a device called a hub and communicate through it
   1. Bus
   2. **Star**
   3. Ring
   4. Mesh
3. A solution that connects users’ computers to a central network server that enables them to share programs is called------
   1. Single-user version programs
   2. PC license programs
   3. Site license programs
   4. **Network version programs**
4. When software is stored and run from a centralized location, the computer containing such software is called a(n)-----
   1. File server
   2. Print server
   3. **Application server**
   4. CD server
5. A----is an agreed-upon format for transmitting data between two devices
   1. Protopology
   2. Protoplasm
   3. Prototype
   4. **Protocol**
6. ----------means any kind of multiway communication carried out in real time using telecommunications or computer network equipment
   1. Videoconferencing
   2. Data-conferencing
   3. **Teleconferencing**
   4. Serial-conferencing
7. A------- is two or more LANs connected together, generally across a large geographical area
   1. **WAN**
   2. SAN
   3. CAN
   4. HAN
8. An extranet is like an intranet except that it allows company employees access to corporate Web sites from the --------
   1. Employee’s desktop PC
   2. Supervisor’s PC
   3. Employee’s fax/printer device
   4. **Internet**
9. A----is a type of network usually found where students and school administrators have a need to share files across several buildings
   1. Wide Area Network (WAN)
   2. Metropolitan area network (MAN)
   3. **Campus area network (CAN)**
   4. Local area network (LAN)
10. An agreement where user accounts are centralized on a server and PCs gain access to network resources by accessing this server is called----
    1. **client/server network**
    2. peer-to-peer network
    3. Server-to-server network
    4. Client/client network
11. A central computer with a large storage device and other resources which can be shared by all users is called a ---- server
    1. Printer
    2. File
    3. **Network**
    4. Resource
12. in data-conferencing, participants can share a ------ where they can draw, write, or import images
    1. blackboard
    2. smartboard
    3. **whiteboard**
    4. databoard
13. POTS ------ allow phone calls to jump the gap present between the POTS and the internet
    1. Network
    2. Router
    3. Hub
    4. **Gateways**
14. -----------is an example of hybrid network
    1. LAN
    2. **HAN**
    3. WAN
    4. TAN
15. A-------is a processing location which can be a PC or some other device such as a networked printer
    1. **Node**
    2. Hub
    3. router
    4. bridge

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**Lesson 7B – Data Communications – Multiple Choice Questions**

1. You should consider ------- when purchasing a modem.
   1. Transmission speed and data length
   2. **Error correction and transmission speed**
   3. Fastest error correction method
   4. Bus speed of PC
2. the abbreviation ***bps*** stands for-----
   1. bytes per second
   2. **bits per second**
   3. bandwidth per second
   4. baudrate per second
3. A(n) ----------enables a modem to determine whether data has been corrupted and to request that it be retransmitted
   1. TCP protocol
   2. File transfer protocol
   3. Internet protocol
   4. **Error-protection protocol**
4. ----------------service offers a total of 44.736 Mbps of bandwidth
   1. ATM
   2. T1
   3. T2
   4. **T3**
5. In a cable network, the ----- is where the cable TV network connects to the Internet
   1. **Head end**
   2. Switching station
   3. Cable modem
   4. RJ45 jack
6. If you want to connect to a remote network or the Internet using a modem, you need to connect the modem to a(n)
   1. **Analog telephone line**
   2. Digital telephone line
   3. Teleconferencing line
   4. ATM line
7. The expression *Mbps* stands for------
   1. Ten thousand bits per second
   2. Megabits per second
   3. Gigabits per second
   4. Microbits per second
8. the basic rate ISDN service provides-------------
   1. one 256 Kbps data channel and one 64 Kbps error-checking channel
   2. **two 64 Kbps data channels and one 19 Kbps error-checking channel**
   3. 13 communication channels
   4. Two 13 communication channels
9. -----possible through a network or telephone lines
   1. Cellular data transfer
   2. Internet access and file transfer
   3. Analog file updating
   4. Digital signaling
10. A modem converts the computer’s digital data into analog signals in the ----phase of its operation
    1. Modularization
    2. Modulification
    3. **Modulation**
    4. Modularization
11. A computer’s signal is digital; it consists of on/off pulses representing-----
    1. Yes and no
    2. True and false
    3. **1s and 0s**
    4. 10s and 100s
12. Data communications usually take place over media that are specifically set up for the network and are know as ----------media.
    1. Committed
    2. Devoted
    3. Constant
    4. **Dedicated**
13. An ------- is a circuit board which can be plugged into one of the computer’s expansion slots.
    1. **Internal modem**
    2. External modem
    3. Hub
    4. Bridge
14. if file is sent from your computer to another person’s computer, you are ----------the file.
    1. Downloading
    2. Sharing
    3. **Uploading**
    4. Transferring
15. Digital --------------- line is a very popular telephone service, especially with home users.
    1. **Subscriber**
    2. Network
    3. Connected
    4. Modem

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**Lesson 9A – Connecting to the Internet – Multiple Choice**

1. This type of Internet connection might be compared to a regular telephone call, in terms of its duration.
   1. Satellite
   2. Broadband
   3. **Dial-up**
   4. Dish
2. Many homes and small businesses connect to the Internet by using a telephone line and this.
   1. A 5.6 Kbps modem
   2. **A 56 Kbps modem**
   3. A 560 Kbps modem
   4. A 5,600 Kbps modem
3. High-speed Internet connections are sometimes called ------- connections.
   1. **Broadband**
   2. Highband
   3. Bigband
   4. Wideband
4. A broadband connection may provide a home computer user with data transfer speeds that are --------------- times faster than a standard 56K modem link’
   1. 10000
   2. 1000
   3. 100
   4. **10**
5. Which high-speed service is now dropping out of favour, because higher-performance services are becoming increasingly available.
   1. T1
   2. Dial-up
   3. **ISDN**
   4. ADSL
6. Several different versions of this service are available, each offering a different level of performance
   1. ISDN
   2. **DSL**
   3. cable modem
   4. satellite
7. Which abbreviation is used to refer to DSL service in general ?
   1. aDSL
   2. **xDSL**
   3. yDSL
   4. nDSL
8. Sockets and Winsock are examples of this type of software.
   1. VCR
   2. DSL
   3. IPX
   4. **API**
9. Which of the following is network that extends over a large geographical area.
   1. WLAN
   2. **WWAN**
   3. WEP
   4. WSAT
10. Wi-Fi Protected Access was created as a replacement for this encryption standard.
    1. **WEP**
    2. WPA
    3. WLAN
    4. WWAN
11. ISDN service can transmit data up to -----using a standard phone line.
    1. 128 Mbps
    2. 148 Kbps
    3. **128 Kbps**
    4. 148 Mbps
12. ISDN stands for ---------------------services digital network
    1. **Integrated**
    2. Internet
    3. Inner
    4. Incorporated
13. Cable television systems transmit data over ------- cable
    1. Fiber optic
    2. **Coaxial**
    3. Twisted pair
    4. Laser optic
14. ---------is a generic name given for the station that is installed, when an organization contracts with an ISP
    1. SATV
    2. TASV
    3. **VSAT**
    4. ASTV
15. Wi-Fi stands for Wireless-----
    1. **Fidelity**
    2. Final
    3. Fiel
    4. Field

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**Lesson 10A – Productivity Software – Multiple Choice**

1. A word processing program or an e-mail program is an example of a ----program.
   1. System
   2. Spreadsheet
   3. Template
   4. **Stand-alone**
2. Most word processors feature one or more -----,which provide buttons that issue commands.
   1. Menu bars
   2. **Toolbars**
   3. Status bars
   4. Scroll bars
3. In a word processor, you ------ text to mark it for editing or formatting
   1. Block
   2. Delete
   3. Move
   4. **Select**
4. To navigate a worksheet, you should understand its system of -----.
   1. **Cell addresses**
   2. Spreadsheets
   3. Formulas
   4. Labels
5. --------- can help you make sense of a worksheet’s contents.
   1. Cell pointers
   2. **Labels**
   3. Cell references
   4. Values
6. In a spreadsheet program, a -------- is a set of worksheets in the same file
   1. Formula
   2. Label
   3. **Workbook**
   4. Value
7. In a worksheet, a ------------- is the intersection of a row and a column
   1. Formula bar
   2. **Cell**
   3. Ruler
   4. Frame
8. To create a chart in a slide, you enter data in a separate window called a --------.
   1. **Datasheet**
   2. Spreadsheet
   3. Worksheet
   4. Rapsheet
9. A ---- is designed to keep track of many different kinds of contact information, for many different people
   1. Workbook
   2. Program
   3. **PIM**
   4. Stand-alone program
10. In a personal information manager, a contact list may be called a --------.
    1. Black book
    2. Contact book
    3. **Address book**
    4. Contact point
11. Spreadsheet programs are used to create --------------- based document, such as budgets.
    1. Alphabetic
    2. Alphanumeric
    3. **Numeric**
    4. Image
12. Spreadsheets work with four basic kinds of data—labels,numbers,date and ------.
    1. **Formula**
    2. Logical
    3. Boolean
    4. Image
13. PIM stands for ---------Information Manager.
    1. Principle
    2. Practical
    3. **Personal**
    4. Primary
14. In MS-Word, a paragraph mark can be created on pressing the ------.
    1. **Enter**
    2. Tab
    3. End
    4. ctrl
15. Any software which is available to the public for free is known as a -----
    1. Openware
    2. **Free ware**
    3. Shareware
    4. Complimentaryware

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**Lesson 10B – Graphics and Multimedia – Multiple Choice**

1. A(n) ------------- image is defined as a grid whose cells are filled with color.
   1. **Bitmap**
   2. Vector
   3. Printed
   4. Interactive
2. A ------------- image consists of mathematical equations describing the size, shape, thickness, position, color.
   1. Raster
   2. Large
   3. **Vector**
   4. Complex
3. Graphics ----------------- can be proprietary or universal.
   1. Images
   2. **File formats**
   3. Bitmaps
   4. Programs
4. A ----- can convert a printed image into digital format.
   1. Photocopier
   2. Digital camera
   3. **Scanner**
   4. Computer
5. The ------ graphics file format was defined for use on Macintosh computers.
   1. JPEG
   2. TIFF
   3. IGES
   4. **PICT**
6. If a program and file format cannot work together, they are said to be -----.
   1. Incompatible
   2. Compatible
   3. Universal
   4. Proprietary
7. You can use a paint program to change every -----in an image from one color to another color.
   1. Frame
   2. Pixel
   3. CAD
   4. format
8. ----------- is the computerized version of the hand-drafting process.
   1. Multimedia
   2. Interactivity
   3. CAD
   4. Painting
9. The term *media* is the plural form of ----
   1. Medium
   2. Multimedia
   3. Mutimedium
   4. Multimedicore
10. Although television is an example of multimedia, it is not ------.
    1. Plural
    2. Interactive
    3. Active
    4. Passive
11. -------------- is a common file format that exists for vector graphics
    1. IEGS
    2. IGES
    3. ISGE
    4. EGIS
12. TIFF stands for -----------------Image File Foramt.
    1. Tagged
    2. Template
    3. Temporary
    4. Time
13. GIF images are often found on WWW pages, they contain only ----- or fewer colors.
    1. 556
    2. 456
    3. 356
    4. 256
14. Programs can read and save files in specific formats such as RTF by using-----.
    1. Spreadsheet
    2. Presentation
    3. Word processing
    4. Database
15. Computer-generated ----- has changed the world of animation in numerous ways.
    1. Imaging
    2. Figures
    3. Characters
    4. Illustrations

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**Lesson 11A – Database Management System – Multiple Choice**

1. A --------------- is an example of a database.
   1. **Telephone book**
   2. Form
   3. Field
   4. Report
2. A -------- is a complete collection of records.
   1. **Table**
   2. Field
   3. DBMS
   4. Row
3. A ----------- databases is made up of a set of tables where a common field in any two tables create a relation between the tables
   1. Flat-file
   2. Large
   3. **Relational**
   4. DBMS
4. A ----------- can store an object, such as a picture, rather than text or numeric data.
   1. Counter field
   2. **Binary field**
   3. Logical field
   4. Numeric field
5. A ------------- tells the DBMS to display records that satisfy a condition while hiding those that do not.
   1. Form
   2. Column
   3. **Filter**
   4. Report
6. Clerks or other data entry personnel fill in a ---------------.
   1. Filter
   2. Report
   3. SQL
   4. **Form**
7. You use a(n) -------------sort order to arrange records alphabetically, from A to Z
   1. Rising
   2. Falling
   3. **Ascending**
   4. Descending
8. A unique numeric value that the DBMS assigns to each record is called a ---------
   1. **Counter field**
   2. Query
   3. Binary field
   4. Time field
9. A ---- field can hold only one of two values, such as Yes or NO.
   1. Two-way
   2. Binary
   3. **Logical**
   4. Counter
10. Characters that are not used in calculations are usually stored in a -------.
    1. Database
    2. **Text field**
    3. Date field
    4. Binary field
11. The fields which typically include automatic error checking features are ------.
    1. Date and time
    2. Binary
    3. Numeric
    4. **Text**
12. A ---------- is a software tool that enables users to add, view and work with the data in a database.
    1. Spreadsheet
    2. Word processor
    3. **DBMS**
    4. Presentation
13. The user-generated sets of data usually printed as a document are called -----.
    1. Forms
    2. Queries
    3. wizards
    4. **reports**
14. ---------- databases are two-dimensional tables of fields and records that do not form relationships with other tables.
    1. Relational
    2. Hierarchical
    3. **Flat-file**
    4. Structured file
15. SQL stands for Structured ------ Language
    1. Question
    2. **Query**
    3. Quotient
    4. Quiet

\*\*\*\*

**Lesson 11B – Survey of Database systems – Multiple choice Questions**

1. Applications that can handle high volume of traffic---------
   1. N-tier
   2. SQL
   3. Enterprise
   4. DBMS
2. An application’s ability to successfully manage changes in scale is known as-------
   1. Scalability
   2. Durability
   3. Efficiency
   4. Robustness
3. -------is the most popular enterprise DBMS for the “open source” community
   1. SQL Server
   2. Oracle
   3. DB2
   4. MySQL
4. If a distributed application is divided among more than three machines, it is called a(n) -----application
   1. Multi-tier
   2. X-tier
   3. N-tier
   4. Y-tier
5. The internet can be seen as one huge-----
   1. Google
   2. Database
   3. Enterprise
   4. Application
6. When a user ‘checks out” a disconnected dataset, the connection to the database is-----
   1. Maintained
   2. Reversed
   3. Sped up
   4. Broken
7. Today’s three most popular enterprise DBMSs are DB2, Oracle, and----------
   1. SQL Server
   2. MySQl
   3. Access
   4. EDM
8. Database programs often provide --------that resemble familiar paper forms.
   1. Tables
   2. Interfaces
   3. Filters
   4. Filters
   5. Datasets
9. --------- is a type of database utility designed to analyze data and report back with useful information.
   1. Knowledge discovery
   2. Expert discovery
   3. Answer discovery
   4. Solution discovery
10. Many commercial websites access a ------
    1. Mainframe computer
    2. Macro
    3. Disconnected dataset
    4. Database
11. If the job of managing a database between two computers is divided, it is called a --------application
    1. Two tier
    2. Two step
    3. Data mining
    4. Data locating
12. ----------is one type of knowledge discovery where a program searches a database, discovering hidden information
    1. Data searching
    2. Data finding
    3. Data mining
    4. Data locating
13. --------------continually look for new Web pages and send their addresses back to the search engine’s database.
    1. Robots
    2. Crawlers
    3. Turtles
    4. Snakes
14. The dominant database system in the 1980’s was ---------------.
    1. sBASE
    2. Dbase
    3. fBase
    4. qBase
15. Like Oracle and Microsoft, IBM offers a family of DBMS software called DB2 ---------database.
    1. General
    2. Entire
    3. Worldwide
    4. Universal

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**Lesson 13A – Understanding the Need for Security Measures**

**Multiple choice**

Burglars, viruses, and earthquakes are all examples of ------ because they can harm a computer or its data.

* 1. Countermeasures
  2. Threats
  3. Vulnerabilities
  4. Cybercrimes

1. It’s important to realize that threats, and the harm they can cause, are a matter of ---------------
   1. Degree
   2. Trust
   3. Time
   4. Fact
2. If you regularly back up your data, this against the threat of data loss.
   1. Firewall
   2. Class
   3. Security
   4. Countermeasure
3. In the right-setting, a thief can try -----information by listening in while the victim gives credit card or the personal information to a legitimate agent.
   1. Sniffing
   2. Spoofing
   3. Snagging
   4. Slipping
4. Because of the attention paid to the protection of ------, social engineering and low-tech swindles are the predominant sources of identity theft.
   1. Garbage
   2. Transmitted data
   3. Personal information
   4. Hackers
5. Anytime you use a ‘store loyalty’ card to rent movies or buy groceries, the purchases are logged in a -------
   1. Spam
   2. Transaction
   3. Directory
   4. Database
6. The use of data about your web-surfing habits is called ------.
   1. Online profiling
   2. IP profiling
   3. User profiling
   4. Surfer profiling
7. A -------- is a small text file that a Web server can place on your computer
   1. Cupcake
   2. Cookie
   3. Brownie
   4. Twinkle
8. A-----protects your computer system against voltage spikes.
   1. Plug
   2. Line drive
   3. Battery backup
   4. Surge suppressor
9. A------ is someone who uses a computer and a network or Internet connection to intrude into another computer or system to perform an illegal act.
   1. Hacker
   2. Programmer
   3. Terrorist
   4. Spammer
10. A ---- is a step taken to protect data and systems from damage or any kind of threat.
    1. Protectmeasure
    2. Countermeasure
    3. Safetymeasure
    4. Security measure
11. ------is unwanted e-mail messages that are usually commercial in nature.
    1. Cookies
    2. Spam
    3. Web bug
    4. Virus
12. A(n) ------ can obtain documents and conduct business transactions in the vicitim’s name
    1. ID Thief
    2. Spammer
    3. Programmer
    4. Administrator
13. ---------is a form of warfare which is used by the cyber terrorists to harm or gain control of important computer systems.
    1. Cyberhacking
    2. Cybertapping
    3. Cybercrime
    4. Cyberterrorism
14. --------------refers to finding a user’s password by sharing, guessing or by capturing.
    1. Sniffing
    2. Spamming
    3. Smelling
    4. Spoofing

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 13B – Taking Protective Measures – Multiple Choice Questions**

1. From the moment they enter your mailbox until they reach the landfill, many of your most valuable documents are ------
   1. Yours
   2. Vulnerable
   3. Missing
   4. Shredded
2. Before discarding the, you should ---------any document that contains sensitive information such as your Social Security number , account numbers, or passwords.
   1. Read
   2. Hide
   3. Throw away
   4. Shred
3. A bank or legitimate business will never ask for your account number by -----------
   1. Law
   2. Itself
   3. E-mail
   4. Any means
4. You should check your ---------at least once a year
   1. Credit report
   2. E-mail filters
   3. Shredder
   4. Privacy laws
5. If a company asks you to complete a form on its Web site, you should first check the company’s ---------
   1. URL
   2. Private Policy
   3. Security settings
   4. Warranty
6. Most web browsers feature built-in settings that give you some control over----------
   1. Web bugs
   2. Cookies
   3. Ads
   4. Spyware
7. If the Web site you are viewing places a cookie on your system, the cookie is called a --------cookie.
   1. Session
   2. Third-party
   3. First-party
   4. Expired
8. A key to avoiding ----------is to be careful about downloading files and programs form the Internet
   1. Spam
   2. Cookies
   3. Spyware
   4. Pop-ups
9. An e-mail program’s filters also may called -------------
   1. Spams
   2. Blockers
   3. Accounts
   4. Rules
10. --------occurs when magnetic media is close enough to a magnetic source to erase its contents
    1. Desensitizing
    2. Demagnetizing
    3. Defragmenting
    4. Degaussing
11. You should always be keep a floppy disk away from -----------------
    1. Programmers
    2. System administrators
    3. Sources of magnetism
    4. Web designers
12. A ------- management utility offers may options for identifying and removing unwanted cookies from your PC
    1. Anti-virus
    2. Email
    3. Cookie
    4. Web bug
13. Banner ads are example of ----------cookies
    1. Session
    2. Persistent
    3. First-party
    4. Third-party
14. Anti-spyware utilities can detect the spyware and ------------------programs
    1. Web bug
    2. Viruses
    3. Net bug
    4. Programs bug
15. ----------are small utilities in your PC which prevent secondary browser windows from appearing when you are on the Web
    1. Pop-up blocker
    2. Anti pop-up
    3. Block pop-up
    4. Pop-up stopper

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