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| **How Computers Work** | **Date:** |
| **Name:** | **Period:** |

1. In Computer Science, \_\_\_\_ means *on* and \_\_\_\_ means *off*.
2. The number system humans use is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number system or base-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. What does every digit in a *base-10* number represent?
4. Is it possible to count in other *bases* besides *base-10*?
5. The number system used by computers is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number system or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. What does every digit in a *base-2* number represent?
7. What does *ASCII* stand for?
8. What is the ASCII code for capital letter **D**?
9. Which ASCII codes are used for the *standard* set of characters?
10. How many bytes does *ASCII* use to store one character?
11. Refer to the previous question. How many different characters are possible with *ASCII*?
12. What is a *bit*?
13. How many *bits* are in a *byte*?
14. Early computers used vacuum tubes. How much information did one vacuum tube store?
15. What eventually replaced the vacuum tubes?
16. What is the main board in a computer, with all the primary computer components, called?
17. What are computer chips made out of?
18. When a metal is a *semiconductor*, that means it allows you to precisely control the flow of what?
19. What kind of chip stores permanent information for the computer?
20. What does *ROM* stand for?
21. What kind of chip stores temporary information for the computer?
22. What does *RAM* stand for?
23. Exactly how many bytes are in a kilobyte?
24. Which has more information, gigabytes or terabytes?
25. What does CPU stand for?
26. The CPU is essentially the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the computer.
27. *Iron Oxide* is the technical term for something we use to store information on an old *floppy disk*.   
    What is the more common term?
28. What secondary storage device is coded with areas that reflect and absorb laser light?
29. What type of device measures in a *continuous* fashion?
30. What type of information allows you to make a precise copy of the original?