

Office Systems & Technology
Chapter 2 – B

1. I - Desktop PC
2. K - Front-end processor
3. A - Microcomputer
4. G - Network Computers
5. F - Notebook Computers
6. C - PDA
7. B - RISC
8. J - Server
9. D - Server Farms
10. E - Supercomputer
11. H - Workstations

- A. Digital computer that uses a microprocessor, an internal storage chip, an input/output chip and any additional chips required by the system.
- B. Enhances the speed of microprocessors by embedding the most frequently used instructions on a chip.
- C. Hand held computers.
- D. Large groups of servers maintained by the organization or a commercial vendor selling the services to an organization.
- E. Largest, fastest, most powerful and most expensive computer used by government agencies.
- F. Microcomputers small enough to fit into a briefcase, offering the same processing power and storage capabilities as a desktop PC.
- G. Processing power is minimal.
- H. Provides a high level of mathematic and graphic capabilities for scientific, engineering and financial applications.
- I. Quite versatile in handling specific business operations in accounting, word processing, statistical analysis, what-if analysis and other applications.
- J. Smaller mid-range computer that typically supports computer networks or e-commerce activities.
- K. Special-purpose computer to manage communications traffic between the CPU of the main computer and peripheral devices in a telecommunications system.

Matching: A- Mainframe Computers B – Midrange Computers or C – Microcomputers

12. A - Can support several thousands of online computers throughout an organization.
13. A - Includes airline reservation systems, corporate payroll and University grade reporting.
14. C - Often called personal computers or PCs
15. A - Provides processing services for extensive computing applications that are accessed by thousands of users.
16. C - Sometimes referred to as “the CPU on a chip”.
17. B - Supports computing needs for small to medium-size organizations.
18. B - Two types are minicomputers and servers.
19. A - Used as superservers for very large client/server networks.
20. C - Workstation, desktop, network computers, notebooks and PDA