|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Computer Scavenger Hunt** by Cindy O'Hora  Searching this computer hunt could make you more knowledgeable about the computer than your teacher. Go for it!  Use the links to go to a site that has the answer. If a link is broken, use your online searching skills to find information that will help you answer the question. |  |
| 1. **Describe** the [4 components all computers have in common](http://educate.intel.com/en/TheJourneyInside/ExploreTheCurriculum/EC_IntroductionToComputers/ICLesson2/).      2. What is a [dingbat](http://www.maran.com/dictionary/d/dingbat/index.html)?    stop sign dingbatGive an example of a use for these special font characters.    3. [How do you enter](http://word.mvps.org/faqs/general/InsertSpecChars.htm) a © (copyright symbol) in a Word document?    4. What is a [handshake](http://www.maran.com/dictionary/h/handsha/index.html)?    5. What is a [home page](http://www.maran.com/dictionary/h/homepag/index.html)?    b. What is the home page address (URL) of your school.    6. What [handles](http://www.maran.com/dictionary/h/handles/index.html) can you not hold in your hand?    7. What was [ENIAC](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aso/databank/entries/dt45en.html)?    8. What contribution did [Ada Byron](http://www.cs.yale.edu/homes/tap/Files/ada-bio.html) make to computing?  9. What kind of [wafers](http://www.intel.com/museum/online/funfacts.htm) are used at Intel to make computer chips? Be specific!  10. What do they call the [suit](http://www.intel.com/about/companyinfo/museum/exhibits/sandtocircuits/facts.htm) that cleanroom technicians must wear while making computer chips?    b. Why is the special clothing necessary?  11. What does [modem](http://www.webopedia.com/) stand for anyway? (Search the Webopedia site)    b. What does a modem do?    12. What is a [bit](http://kb.iu.edu/data/ackw.html)?  [How many bits are in a byte](http://kb.iu.edu/data/ackw.html)?  Use the database [Free On-Line Dictionary of Computing](http://foldoc.org/) to learn ...  How many nibbles are in a byte?  What is a byte?  What is a kilobyte?  What is a megabyte?  What is a gigabyte?  What is a terabyte?  13. The ARPANET 's development began in 1966. It was an experiment to connect universities so they could share information. [What do we call this network of computers today](http://www.anderbergfamily.net/ant/history/)?    14. In what year was the [first World-Wide Web software](http://www.zakon.org/robert/internet/timeline/) created by Tim Berners-Lee? (Hint: Use the Find command to making searching this page easier. Go Edit ...Find.  Enter a keyword for what you are looking for (a name, or the word "web" for example).  Click Find. To repeat the process go Edit ... Find again.)  b. Which is older? You or the World Wide Web?  15. Project Gutenberg puts on the Internet public domain literature and information. What was the [first document](http://www.gutenberg.org/wiki/Gutenberg%3AThe_History_and_Philosophy_of_Project_Gutenberg_by_Michael_Hart) posted?    16. [USB flash drives](http://www.allmemorycards.com/usb-flash-drive.htm) have replaced floppy disks. What is a USB flash drive?    17. How many [megabytes](http://www.cd-info.com/) of data can a factory made audio CD hold?  b. Which can hold more information - a CD, a DVD, a USB thumb drive, a portable media player?    18. Douglas Engelbart was a computer visionary of the 1960's.  [What did he invent](http://web.mit.edu/invent/iow/engelbart.html) that you find handy?      19. What is a [computer virus](http://www.faqs.org/faqs/computer-virus/new-users/)?    20. Name three [computer peripherals](http://www.maran.com/dictionary/p/periph/index.html).    21. What does [GUI](http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/0,289893,sid9_gci213989,00.html) (pronounced "goo-ey") mean?    22. What is an advantage of the [Dvorak keyboard?](http://www.mwbrooks.com/dvorak/)    23. How did [Marcian Hoff's](http://web.mit.edu/invent/i-search.html) invention change computers? Look him up using Inventor Search.    24. Do all computers include one of his inventions?    25. Apple Computer's G4 is a supercomputer because its operations can be measured in gigaflops. [What is a gigaflop](http://education.yahoo.com/reference/dictionary/entries/18/g0121850.html)?        EC: This [teacher's web page](http://studentweb.usq.edu.au/home/w0042836/mybttweb/1assign.htm) is an example of: |