



قائمة الاسئلة

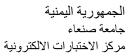
تطبيقات الحاسوب في علوم الاشعه - المستوى الثالث -قسم التصوير التشخيصي الطبي - لكلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - الفترة - درجة الامتحان (70) د/ عمار شرف الدين

- 1)the physical components of the computer, including the computer itself and matched peripherals.
 - 1) Information
 - 2) Data
 - 3) Software
 - 4) + Hardware
- 2)can represent 256

states of information, for example, numbers or a combination of numbers and letters.

- 1) kilobyte
- 2) Binary system
- 3) + Byte
- 4) Bit
- 3)displaying the information.
 - 1) Input
 - 2) Processing
 - 3) + Output
 - 4) Gigabyte
- 4)refers to any program that tells the computer system what to do.
 - 1) word processing
 - 2) Application software
 - 3) + system software
 - 4) Platform
- 5) One of the types of computer based mechanism
 - 1) Super computer
 - 2) Desktop
 - 3) + Hybrid
 - 4) Special purpose
- 6) The CPU small chip found on the motherboard
 - 1) + Central processing unit
 - 2) control part unit
 - 3) Arithmetic logic unit
 - 4) conversion processor unit
- 7) What is the DAC?
 - 1) Data Application Computer
 - 2) + Digital Analog Conversion
 - 3) Digital Arithmetic Conversion
 - 4) Data And Communication
- 8) Provides for temporary storage of data.
 - 1) + RAM
 - 2) ROM
 - 3) REGISTERS
 - 4) BUS LINE
- 9) The movement of data among other ALU components, it provides a path for the flow of electrical signals between units.

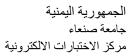
4 / 1 الصفحة





- 1) RAM
- 2) ROM
- 3) REGISTERS
- 4) + BUS LINE
- 10) are connectors on the PC that link adapter cards, drives, printers, scanners, keyboards and mice, and other peripherals.
 - 1) REGISTERS
 - 2) BUS LINES
 - 3) Quantizers
 - 4) + PORTS
- 11)anything connected to the network, usually a computer, but it could be a printer or a scanner
 - 1) Segment
 - 2) + Node
 - 3) Topology
 - 4) Backbone
- 12)The way each node is physically connected to the network.
 - 1) Bus
 - 2) Ring
 - 3) A Star
 - 4) + Topology
- 13)inner/outer space; satellite.
 - 1) + Wireless
 - 2) Medium
 - 3) Conductive
 - 4) Electromagnetic
- 14) is the physical path between transmitter and receiver in a data transmission system
 - 1) Wireless
 - 2) + Medium
 - 3) Conductive
 - 4) Electromagnetic
- 15) any portion of a network that is separated by a switch, bridge or a router from another part of a network.
 - 1) + Segment
 - 2) Node
 - 3) Topology
 - 4) Backbone
- 16) uses direct or indirect flat panel detectors or charge coupled devices.
 - 1) CR
 - 2) PSP plate
 - 3) FS
 - 4) + DDR
- 17) a medical imaging technology used for storing, retrieving, presenting and sharing images produced by various medical hardware modalities, such as X-ray, CT scan, MRI and ultrasound machines.
 - 1) HIS
 - 2) + PACS
 - 3) DICOM
 - 4) RIS
- 18)the main cabling of a network that all of the segment connect to. Usually, the

2 / 2 الصفحة

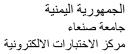




backbone is capable of carrying more information than the individual segments.

- 1) Segment
- 2) Node
- 3) Topology
- 4) + Backbone
- 19)A group of standards for defining a local area network that includes standards in cabling and the structure of the data sent over those cables as well as the hardware that connects those cables.
 - 1) Gateway
 - 2) Router
 - 3) Bridge
 - 4) + Ethernet
- 20) device to interconnect DISSIMILAR protocols and servers, and Macintosh and IBM LANs and equipment
 - 1) Metropolitan
 - 2) + Gateway
 - 3) Router
 - 4) Bridge
- 21) it is an international standard related to the exchange, storage and communication of digital medical images and other related digital data.
 - 1) HIS
 - 2) PACS
 - 3) + DICOM
 - 4) RIS
- 22) device to interconnect SIMILAR networks, e.g. similar protocols and workstations and servers.
 - 1) Metropolitan
 - 2) Gateway
 - 3) + Router
 - 4) Bridge
- 23) Metropolitan Area Networks
 - 1) LAN
 - 2) + MAN
 - 3) WAN
 - 4) WWW
- 24) What is the DICOM?
 - 1) Data Input and Communication System
 - 2) + Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine
 - 3) Direct Imaging company of Medicine
 - 4) Detectors Imaging charge coupled of Medicine
- 25)device to interconnect two LANs that use the SAME logical link control protocol but may use different medium access control protocols.
 - 1) Metropolitan
 - 2) Gateway
 - 3) Router
 - 4) + Bridge
- 26) Are facts, or unorganized raw materials, which can be made up of words, numbers, images or sounds.
 - 1) Information

4 / 3 الصفحة





- 2) + Data
- 3) Software
- 4) Hardware
- 27)The smallest unit of data the computer uses.
 - 1) kilobyte
 - 2) Binary system
 - 3) Byte
 - 4) + Bit
- 28)is defined by a processor and an operating system.
 - 1) word processing
 - 2) Application software
 - 3) system software
 - 4) + Platform
- 29) What is the PACS?
 - 1) Platform Application software and Communication System
 - 2) protocols Archiving and Communication in Medicine
 - 3) Processing Imaging and COmmunications System
 - 4) + Picture Archiving and Communication System
- 30) Advantages of digital radiography
 - 1) X-ray image enhancement
 - 2) Enhanced X-ray image quality
 - 3) No more lost images
 - 4) + All above
- 31) Characteristics Direct digital radiography (DDR):
 - 1) no cassette
 - 2) uses direct or indirect flat panel detectors or charge coupled devices
 - 3) can be indirect or direct
 - 4) + All above
- 32)uses photostimulable phosphor plates (PSP) in cassettes
 - 1) + CR
 - 2) PSP plate
 - 3) FS
 - 4) DDR
- 33) One of the types of computer based on size.....
 - 1) Digital computer
 - 2) + Desktop
 - 3) Hybrid
 - 4) Special purpose
- 34) A network of computers that are in the same general physical location, within a building or a campus.
 - 1) + LAN
 - 2) MAN
 - 3) WAN
 - 4) WWW
- 35) deals with the specifics of how a certain task will be done.
 - 1) Connectivity
 - 2) Standard
 - 3) + Protocols
 - 4) HL-7

4 / 4 الصفحة