



Global Information Systems

Please choose the most appropriate answer for each sentence.								
Q1	An information system can be defined as a set of interrelated components working together to collect, store,, process, and disseminate information for the purpose of facilitating planning, control, coordination, and decision making in businesses and other organisations (Laudon & Laudon, 1993).							
Α	recollect	B resort	C restore	D retrieve				
Q2	2 Therefore, a global information system is an expansion of an information system that operates across geographi time							
Α	aspects	B boundaries	C factors	D limits				
Q3	In addition, Palvia et al. have also defined the global information system as "a computerised system which the business strategy of a multinational organisation and deals with components of the international market as a single market and not as individual markets" (Palvia et al., 1992).							
Α	designs	B displays	C supports	D sustains				
Q4	Q4 In a traditional business information system, the set of interrelated components are usually referred to as hardware, software, data, processes, and people (Shelly, 2001); however, it is necessary to consider a few additional components that are significant to information systems in the global							
Α	context	B hypertext	C pretext	D subtext				
Q5	Q5 Functional architecture all business functions covered in a global information system and defines important concepts and relationships among the components (Treese & Stewart, 1998); it is needed to allow flexibility for development of the system in the future.							
Α	refines	B reviews	C specializes	D specifies				
Q6	Q6 In a global environment, computer systems no longer consist of a single large computer servicing an organisation's needs; instead, multiple computers are used to manage and process information, and ideally, the various computers should function and be managed as a single system with the processing distributed the computers.							
Α	across	B along	C through	D within				
Q7 The essential components of network architecture are compatible hardware and software; by with the telephone system - for two households to communicate, they must use telephones that operate on the same electrical principles, with the same cabling system (hardware), and speaking the same language (software).								
Α	alignment	B analogy	C comparison	D contrast				
Q8 The design of any network architecture is often based upon the OSI (Open Systems Interconnect) seven-layer network model (Day and Zimmermann, 1983) that was by the International Standards Organisation.								
Α	amplified	B codified	C ratified	D signified				
Q9 Groupware technology is technology designed to the work of groups; this technology can be applied to communicate, cooperate, coordinate, solve problems,compete, or negotiate.								
Α	ameliorate	B delegate	C escalate	D facilitate				



Q10 Although management seems to be a political perspective, the organisation could be in trouble if there is no proper management scheme that oversees the operation of the GIS; global information system management can be seen as the for closing the gaps between the global information system and the global business strategy.

Α	bridge	B gate	C plank	D thread
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Q1

ANSWERS: Global Information Systems

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in businesses and other organisations (Laudon & Laudon, 1993).

process, and disseminate information for the purpose of facilitating planning, control, coordination, and decision making

D retrieve **Q2** Therefore, a global information system is an expansion of an information system that operates across geographical and time **B** boundaries In addition, Palvia et al. have also defined the global information system as "a computerised system which the Q3 business strategy of a multinational organisation and deals with components of the international market as a single market and not as individual markets" (Palvia et al., 1992). C supports In a traditional business information system, the set of interrelated components are usually referred to as hardware, 04 software, data, processes, and people (Shelly, 2001); however, it is necessary to consider a few additional components that are significant to information systems in the global A context Functional architecture all business functions covered in a global information system and defines important Q5 concepts and relationships among the components (Treese & Stewart, 1998); it is needed to allow flexibility for the development of the system in the future. D specifies In a global environment, computer systems no longer consist of a single large computer servicing an organisation's **Q6** needs; instead, multiple computers are used to manage and process information, and ideally, the various computers should function and be managed as a single system with the processing distributed the computers. A across The essential components of network architecture are compatible hardware and software; by with the telephone Q7 system - for two households to communicate, they must use telephones that operate on the same electrical principles, with the same cabling system (hardware), and speaking the same language (software).

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A bridge