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INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE PENANG (507232-U)
LAUREATE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

FINAL
Examination Paper

(COVER PAGE)

Session	:	AUGUST 2016
Programme	:	FOUNDATION IN BUSINESS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
Course	:	CSC1208: BASIC COMPUTING
Date of Examination	:	5 December 2016 (Monday)
Time	:	8:00am - 10:00am Reading Time : Nil
Duration	:	2 Hours
Special Instructions	:	

This paper consists of **THREE (3)** sections:

Section A: Answer **ALL** questions in the OMR sheet provided.

Section B: Answer any **TWO (2)** questions in the answer booklet provided.

Section C: Answer **ONE (1)** compulsory question in the answer booklet provided

Materials permitted :

Nil

Materials provided :

Nil

Examiner(s)	:	**Koagella Utandy**
Moderator	:	**Dr. Vincent Khoo**

This paper consists of 8 printed pages, including the cover page.

INTI INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE PENANG

FOUNDATION IN BUSINESS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (CFPI)
CSC1208: BASIC COMPUTING
FINAL EXAMINATION: AUGUST 2016 SESSION

SECTION A (25 marks)
Instructions: This section consists of **TWENTY FIVE (25)** multiple-choice questions. Answer **ALL** questions in the OMR sheet provided. All questions carry equal marks.

1. A chip is called a _____.
   (a) Silicon chip, processor, or system clock
   (b) Semiconductor, silicon chip, or expansion card
   (c) Processor, smart card, or integrated circuit
   (d) Semiconductor, main board, or processor
   (e) Silicon chip, semiconductor, or integrated circuit

2. ASCII, EBCDIC, and Unicode are examples of _____.
   (a) Two-state systems
   (b) Integrated circuits
   (c) Binary coding schemes
   (d) Adapter cards
   (e) All of the above

3. Microcomputers process data and instructions in _____.
   (a) Milliseconds
   (b) Microseconds
   (c) Nanoseconds
   (d) Picoseconds
   (e) All of the above

4. Random-access memory (RAM) is a kind of _____ storage.
   (a) Permanent
   (b) Temporary
   (c) Flash
   (d) Smart
   (e) Expansion

5. Type of RAM that is NOT temporary is _____.
   (a) Virtual memory
   (b) Flash ram
   (c) Cache memory
   (d) Virtual and cache memory
   (e) None of the above

6. _____ is a set of hardware and software standards that allows expansion boards and other devices to install themselves.
   (a) Plug and play
   (b) Unicode
   (c) System unit
   (d) Industry Standard Architecture
   (e) None of the above

7. A (n) _____, also called a data bus, connects the parts of the CPU together.
   (a) Adapter card
   (b) Parallel port
   (c) Serial port
   (d) Connector
   (e) Bus line

8. A (n) _____ chip provides flexibility and expandability for a computer system; it contains essential Information that is required every time the computer system is turned on.
   (a) ROM
   (b) RAM
   (c) TCP/IP
   (d) CMOS
   (e) ALU

9. The processes of starting or restarting a computer system by loading instructions from a secondary storage device into the completer memory is called _____.
   (a) Duping
   (b) Booting
   (c) Padding
   (d) Remoting
   (e) All of above

10. A storage area used to store data to compensate for the difference in speed at which the different units can handle data is _____.
   (a) Memory
   (b) Buffer
   (c) Accumulator
   (d) Address
   (e) All of above

11. The difference between memory and storage is that the memory is _____ and storage is _____.
   (a) Temporary , Permanent
   (b) Permanent, Temporary
   (c) Slow, Fast
   (d) Permanent, Fast
   (e) Temporary, Slow

12. An output device that uses words or messages recorded on a magnetic medium to produce audio response is _____.
    (a) Magnetic tape
    (b) Voice response unit
    (c) Voice recognition unit
    (d) Voice band
    (e) Plotter

13. The central processing unit (CPU) consists of _____.
    (a) Input, output and processing
    (b) Control unit, primary storage, and secondary storage
    (c) Control unit, arithmetic-logic unit and primary storage
    (d) Control unit, processing, and primary storage
    (e) Input, processing, output

14. A technique used by codes to convert an analog signal into a digital bit stream is known as _____.
    (a) Pulse code modulation
    (b) Pulse stretcher
    (c) Query processing
    (d) Queue management
    (e) Signal management

15. Multi user systems provided cost savings for small business because they use a single processing unit to link with several devices, called as _____.
    (a) Personal computers
    (b) Workstations
    (c) Dumb terminals
    (d) Mainframes
    (e) Laptop

16. Which of the following does not affect the resolution of a video display image?
    (a) Bandwidth
    (b) Raster scan rage
    (c) Vertical and horizontal lines of resolution
    (d) Screen size
    (e) Image size

17. Which protocol provides e-mail facility among different hosts?
    (a) FTP
    (b) SMTP
    (c) TELNET
    (d) SNMP
    (e) None of these

18. GUI stands for _____.
    (a) Graph Use Interface
    (b) Graphical Universal Interface
    (c) Graphical User Interface
    (d) Graphical Unique Interface
    (e) None of these

19. The memory sizes in mainframe computers and advanced technology microcomputers are expressed as _____.
    (a) Bytes
    (b) Kilobytes
    (c) Bits
    (d) Megabytes
    (e) Gigabytes

20. Where does your PC store your programs when the power is off?
    (a) DRAM
    (b) Cache
    (c) ROM
    (d) Hard Disk Drive
    (e) RAM

21. What language does a browser typically interpret to display information from the World Wide Web?
    (a) Machine Code
    (b) Assembly Language
    (c) HTML
    (d) C++
    (e) VB

22. How are data organized in a spreadsheet?
    (a) Lines and spaces
    (b) Layers and panes
    (c) Height and Weight
    (d) Row and Column
    (e) None of these

23. _____is the science that attempts to produce machines that display the same type of intelligence that humans do.
    (a) Nano science
    (b) Nano technology
    (c) Stimulation
    (d) Artificial Intelligence (AI)
    (e) Management Information System (MIS)

24. Office LANs that are spread geographically apart on a large scale can be connected using a corporate _____.
    (a) MAN
    (b) LAN
    (c) DAN
    (d) WAN
    (e) TAN

25. Personal logs or journal entries posted on the Web are known as:
    (a) Blogs
    (b) Twitter
    (c) Webcasts
    (d) Listservs
    (e) Chat

SECTION B (50 Marks)
Instructions: This section consists of **THREE (3)** questions. Answer any **TWO (2)** questions in the answer booklet provided. All questions carry equal marks.

Question 1

(a) What is a ***system***? Identify the **FOUR (4)** components of a system. (8 marks)

(b) Describe **THREE (3)** communication and collaboration tools of internet. (6 marks)

(c) Identify **FIVE (5)** types of basic components on the motherboard. (5 marks)

(d) Describe diagrammatically **FOUR (4)** basic operational processes of Machine Cycle. (6 marks)

Question 2

(a) Differentiate between ***primary storage*** and ***secondary storage***. Give an example for each of the storages. (4 marks)

(b) Distinguish between ***impact*** and ***non-impact printers***. Give an example for each of the printers. (6 marks)

(c) Describe **THREE (3)** basic types of memory in computers. (9 marks)

(d) Identify **SIX (6)** functions of an operating system. (6 marks)

Question 3

(a) Describe **THREE (3)** techniques used by anti-virus software to identify the viruses. (6 marks)

(b) Identify **FOUR (4)** steps of public key encryption. (4 marks)

(c) Describe **FOUR (4)** computer crimes. (8 marks)

(d) Identify **SEVEN (7)** ways to prevent viruses from infecting your computer. (7 marks)

SECTION C (25 Marks): Compulsory Question
Instructions: This section consists of ONE **(1)** questions. Answer **ONE (1)** compulsory question in the answer booklet provided.

Question 1

(a) Describe **FIVE (5)** characteristics of information systems. (10 marks)

(b) Expand the following ***acronyms***: (9 marks)

Types of Business Information System	
Acronym	Expended Form
BIS	Business Information System (example)
TPS	
OLTP	
MIS	
MRS	
DSS	
GSS	
EIS	
AI	
MRP	

(c) By using a diagram, explain the program development life cycle in the correct sequence. (6 marks)

THE END