INTI INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

FOUNDATION IN BUSINESS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (CFPI)
FOUNDATION IN SCIENCE (CFSI)
FOUNDATION IN ARTS (CFAI)
CSC 1208: BASIC COMPUTING
FINAL EXAMINATION: JANUARY 2014 SESSION

Section A (25%)

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

1) The two kinds of main memory are_____.
   (A) Primary and secondary
   (B) Direct and indirect
   (C) Random and sequential
   (D) Read Only Memory (ROM) and Random Access Memory (RAM)
   (E) None of the above

2) The brain of any computer system is _____.
   (A) Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)
   (B) Memory
   (C) Central Processing Unit (CPU)
   (D) Control unit
   (E) cache

3) ASCII and EBCDIC are the popular character coding systems. What does EBCDIC stand for?
   (A) Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
   (B) Extended Binary Case Decimal Interchange Code
   (C) Extended Bit Case Decimal Interchange Code
   (D) Extended Bit Code Decimal Interchange Code
   (E) Extended Bit Code Decimal Information Code

4) What is the main difference between a mainframe and a super computer?
   (A) Super computer is much larger than mainframe computers
   (B) Super computers are much smaller than mainframe computers
   (C) Supercomputers are focused to execute few programs as fast as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute as many programs concurrently
   (D) Supercomputers are focused to execute as many programs as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute few programs as fast as possible
   (E) None of the above

5) A name or number used to identify a storage location device?
   (A) A byte
   (B) A record
   (C) An address
   (D) A sector
   (E) All of above

6) A computer programmer _____.
   (A) does all the thinking for a computer
   (B) can enter input data quickly
   (C) can operate all types of computer equipment
   (D) can draw only flowchart
   (E) All of the above

7) The translator program used in assembly language is called _____.
   (A) Compiler
   (B) Silent killer
   (C) Assembler
   (D) Translator
   (E) Interpreter

8) Plotter accuracy is measured in terms of repeatability and _____.
   (A) buffer size
   (B) resolution
   (C) vertical dimension
   (D) intelligence
   (E) cheap

9) The two basic types of record-access methods are _____.
   (A) Sequential and random
   (B) Sequential and indexed
   (C) Direct and immediate
   (D) On-line and real time
   (E) On-line and off-line

10) What is the term for a utility program that is used to make a copy of all the files on disk?
   (A) Backup
   (B) Defragmenter
   (C) Cleanup
   (D) Formatter
   (E) Translator

11) Which of the following is **NOT** an example of real security and privacy risk?
   (A) Hackers
   (B) Spam
   (C) Virus
   (D) Identity Theft
   (E) Malware

12) Which of the following devices can be used to directly input printed text?
   (A) Optical Character Recognition (OCR)
   (B) Optical Mark Recognition (OMR)
   (C) Magnetic-Ink Character Recognition (MICR)
   (D) Optical Scanner
   (E) All of the above

13) Two major components of system software are _____.
(A) the operating system and system utilities
(B) application software and system utilities
(C) primary memory and storage
(D) the operating system and application software
(E) operating system and utility application

14) Input, process, output and storage are collectively referred to as _____.
(A) system unit
(B) Information Processing Cycle
(C) system cycle
(D) life cycle
(E) no cycle

15) Which of the following is the most frequently used input device?
(A) Touch screen
(B) Microphone
(C) Scanner
(D) Keyboard
(E) All of the above

16) Virus is _____.
(A) a hardware device
(B) a program
(C) a type of keyboard
(D) a diskette
(E) a device

17) Pointing systems are categorized under _____.
(A) input system
(B) output system
(C) input/ output system
(D) general devices
(E) device that can be both input and output

18) A (n) _____ is a collection of files.
(A) bit
(B) byte
(C) record
(D) file
(E) database

19) After starting the solution to a problem in pseudocode, the next step would be _____.
(A) testing a program
(B) documenting the program
(C) translating the program
(D) compiling the program
(E) coding the program

20) Level 2 (L2) cache, or external cache, _____.
(A) always has been built directly into the processor chip
(B) usually has a very small capacity, ranging from 8KB to 64KB
(C) was not part of the processor chip on older computers
(D) is slightly faster than L1 cache but has a smaller capacity
(E) All of the above

21) Which hierarchy of data is correct?
(A) Field → File → Record → Database
(B) Field → Record → File → Database
(C) Database → Record → Field → File
(D) File → Record → File → Database
(E) Record → File → Field → Database

22) A kilobyte of memory is equal to exactly _____.
(A) 1, 000 bytes
(B) 1, 024 bytes
(C) 1, 042 bytes
(D) 1, 200 bytes
(E) 1, 204 bytes

23) A Personal Information Manager (PIM) includes a (n) _____ that allows activities for a particular day and time to be scheduled.
(A) appointment calendar
(B) address book
(C) cellular phone
(D) clip gallery
(E) notepad

24) _____ is real-time communications service that notifies users when one or more people are online and then allows them to exchange messages or files.
(A) Electronic mail (e-mail)
(B) Web browser
(C) File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
(D) Chat room
(E) Instant Messaging

25) The _____ is a small symbol on the screen that moves when the mouse is moved.
(A) command
(B) pointer
(C) menu
(D) virus
(E) desktop

Section B (75%)

Instructions: This section consists of **FOUR (4)** questions. Answer any **THREE (3)** questions in the answer booklet provided. All questions carry equal marks.

Question 1

(a) State **FIVE (5)** reasons why the computer is regarded as a powerful system.

(5 marks)

(b) Name **THREE (3)** types of operations performed by ALU.

(3 marks)

(c) List and explain **TWO (2)** types of memory.

(4 marks)

(d) What do you understand with the term 'User Interface'? Name **TWO (2)** types of user interface used in operating systems.

(4 marks)

(e) Draw a diagram to show the flow of data, instruction and information within a computer, the diagram should include the correct component.

(9 marks)

Question 2

(a) Define the term "instruction". State **THREE (3)** forms of instruction that can be entered into the computer.

(5 marks)

(b) Define the term "terminals". State **TWO (2)** widely used special terminal-purpose terminals.

(4 marks)

(c) List **FOUR (4)** basic categories of output.

(4 marks)

(d) List any **SIX (6)** factors we need to consider before buying a printer.

(6 marks)

(e) Explain the term "physical biometric device" and list any **FOUR (4)** types of biometric devices.

(6 marks)

Question 3

(a) Differentiate between direct access and sequential access. Provide **ONE (1)** example for each of them.

(6 marks)

(b) An operating system performs a number of basic functions that enable the user and the application software to interact with the computer.

Name any **FOUR (4)** functions of an operating system.

(4 marks)

(c) List **FIVE (5)** examples network operating system.

(5 marks)

(d) Define the term "green computing". List any **TWO (2)** suggestions in helping the campaign.

(4 marks)

(e) Briefly explain the following terms:-

(i) Virus

(2 marks)

(ii) Trojan horse

(2 marks)

(iii) Worm

(2 marks)

Question 4

(a) List any **TWO (2)** examples of data type.

(2 mark)

(b) To assist with decision making, the information must have value. List **SEVEN (7)** values of information.

(7 marks)

(c) Explain **THREE (3)** procedures to keep data up-to-date in a database.

(3 marks)

(d) Name the first phase in **Program Development Life Cycle** (**PDLC**) and describe the **THREE (3)** major tasks to be performed in this phase.

(4 marks)

(e) A control structure is a design that controls the logical order in which program instructions are executed so that actions take place.

Explain the **THREE (3)** types of control structure. Use flowchart to visual your explanation with the correct symbol.

(9 marks)

--THE END--

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