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QUESTIONS

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TOPIC: BASIC PROGRAMMING

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. BASIC Language was developed at _____ College.

A. Enugu

B. Dartmouth

C. Abuja

D. Birmingham

2. The following BASIC program is written to do _____ .

10 INPUT LENGTH; A

20 INPUT WIDTH; B

30 LET C = A*B

40 PRINT C

50 END

A. Multiply two numbers A and B

B. Multiply two numbers A and C

C. Multiply three numbers A, B and C

D. Add two numbers A and B

3. Which of the following is a concatenation operator?

A. +

B. –

C. /

D. *

4. What is the function of this program?

REM "PROGRAM TO PRINT THE NAME OF SCHOOL AND ADDRESS"

LET A$ = "CINFORES SCHOOLS"

LET B$ = "ROAD 1 CINFORES CLOSE, PORT HARCOURT".

PRINT A$

PRINT B$

END

 A. To print the name of school and address.

 B. To print the address of school.

 C. To print the name of the area of the school

 D. To print the location and zone of the building.

5. Which one is the definition of a program terminator?

 A. A program terminator starts a program.

 B. A program terminator specifies the end point in a BASIC program.

 C. A program terminator crashes a BASIC program.

 D. A program terminator underlines a BASIC program.

6. What is the function of this program?

INPUT "LENGTH", L

INPUT "WIDTH", W

LET A = L * W

PRINT "AREA =", A

END

 A. To calculate the area of a circle

 B. To calculate the area of a parallelogram

 C. To calculate the area of a square

 D. To calculate the area of a triangle

7. BASIC programming is in the family of _____ .

 A. Low level language

 B. Machine language

 C. High level language

 D. System level language

8. The statements that used to transfer control from one part of a BASIC program to another is called _____ .

 A. Conditional If Statement

 B. Unconditional Statement

 C. For To NEXT statement

 D. Logical statement

9. BASIC programming language was designed by _____ and _____ .

 A. John Osebien, Thomas Eugene

 B. John G Kemeny, Thomas E Kurtz

 C. John Travolta, Thomas Muller

 D. John Bravo, Tom Cat

10. The result of a comparison operator in BASIC programming is a _____ .

 A. binary value

 B. boolean value

 C. addition value

 D. subtraction value

11. _____ is the name given to represent a quantity or some quantities.

 A. String

 B. Character

C. Variable

D. Integers

12. In BASIC programming _____ statements allows a value or character string to be typed into the computer through the keyboard

 A. OUTPUT

 B. INPUT

 C. TERMINAL

 D. KEY

13. BASIC language was designed in _____.

 A. 1984

 B. 1966

 C. 1964

 D. 1974

14. BASIC statements begins with a _____ .

 A. number

 B. symbol

 C. letter

 D. number alphabet

15. What is the full meaning of BEDMAS in BASIC Programming language?

 A. Bracket, Exponentiation, Division, Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction

 B. Boolean, Exponentiation, Division, Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction

 C. Boolean, Expanding, Division, Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction

 D. Boolean, Exponentiation, Divisor, Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction

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16. BASIC is an acronym for _____.

A. All Beginners All Purpose Symbolic Code

B. Beginners All Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code

C. Beginners All Purpose Symbolic Intrusion Code

D. Beginners All Purpose Symetric Introduction Code

17. The following is a program to _____ .

INPUT LENGTH; A

INPUT WIDTH; B

LET C = A* B

PRINT C

END

A. Multiply two numbers

B. Add two numbers

C. Subtract two numbers

D. Divide two number

18. In BASIC multiplication is done using _____ .

A. asterisk(*)

B. addition(+)

C. subtraction(-)

D. division(/)

19. Which of the following is an example of concatenation?

A. Corporate Time = "The Corporate Time is "+" Time Now

B. Corporate Time = "The Corporate Time is "+ Time Now

C. Corporate Time = "The Corporate Time is "/" Time Now

D. Corporate Time = "The Corporate Time is "*" Time Now

TOPIC: CLASSIFICATION OF COMPUTERS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The computers capable of handling variety of tasks are classified as _____.

 A. super computers

 B. general purpose computers

 C. special purpose computers

 D. None of the above

2. Lotus 1-2-3 is an example of a _____.

 A. Word Processing software

 B. Spreadsheet software

 C. Operating system

 D. None of the above

3. Desktops, laptops and palm tops are example of _____.

 A. mini computers

 B. micro computers

 C. super computer

 D. general computer

4. _____ generation of computers used vacuum tubes.

 A. First generation

 B. Second generation

 C. Fifth generation

 D. Sixth generation

5. _____ is a computer designed from scratch to perform a specific function.

 A. Mainframe

 B. Special purpose computers

 C. Micro computers

 D. Laptops

6. There are _____ types of system software.

 A. 1

 B. 2

 C. 3

 D. 4

7. IBM 360 is an example of _____ generation of computers.

 A. third

 B. second

 C. fourth

 D. seventh

8. Anti-virus is a _____ software.

 A. system

 B. application

 C. utility

 D. operating system

9. _____ software represents programs that allow the hardware to run properly.

 A. Application

 B. Malware

 C. System

 D. Firefox

10. _____ computers accept digital and analog data.

A. Digital

B. Analog

C. Hybrid

D. Hybridge

11. _____ generation of computers used integrated chips.

A. First

B. Second

C. Sixth

D. Third

12. _____ is used for mathematical purposes.

A. MS-Word

B. Spreadsheet

C. PowerPoint

D. CorelDraw

13. In binary system 0 represents _____ and 1 represents _____.

A. off, on

B. switch, off

C. on, switch

D. off, switch

14. Which of the following is a software?

A. Trackball

B. Scanner

C. windows vista

D. Keyboard

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15 .The second generation computer came into existence between _____.

A. 1956 – 1963

B. 1980 – 1991

C. 1973 – 1980

D. 1950 – 1963

16. An ultra sound machine is an example of a _____ computer.

A. special purpose

B. general purpose

C. laptop

D. ipad

17. The O's and 1's in number bases are referred to as _____.

A. binary digits

B. machine compiler

C. number base system

D. None of the above

18. Which of the following is a computer software?

A. Mouse

B. VDU

C. Windows 2000

D. Tower

19. The first generation computers existed between _____.

A. 1950 – 1960

B. 1940 – 1956

C. 1913 – 1930

D. 1991 – 1996

20. The generations of computer are up to _____ generations.

A. 6

B. 7

C. 5

D. 4

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TOPIC: GRAPHIC PACKAGES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which one of the following cannot be found in the tool box?

 A. Magnifier

 B. Airbrush

 C. Text tool

 D. Ruler tool

2. The paint tool that can be used to enlarge a picture or an image is referred to as _____ .

 A. select tool

 B. magnifier

 C. Brush

 D. eraser

3. Examples of Graphic packages include all of the following except?

 A. Paint

 B. Corel draw

 C. Photo shop

 D. MS word

4. Where is the application programme name displayed?

 A. Title bar

 B. Task bar

 C. Menu bar

 D. Colour palette

5. Features of graphic packages include the following except?

A. Title Bar

B. Menu Bar

C. Tool Box

D. Command Line

6. _____ is used to select an object or picture.

A. Pie tool

B. Air brush

C. Rectangle

D. Select tool

7. _____ tool can be used to draw object with free-hand.

A. Pencil tool

B. Line tool

C. Ruler tool

D. Drawing tool

8. Havard graphics, Instant artists, logo graphics are examples of _____ .

A. Graphic package

B. Graphic house

C. Graphic tool box

D. Intel

9. File, Edit, View, Image and Colours can be found in which bar in a graphic package?

A. Menu bar

B. Task bar

C. Tool bar

D. Tool box

10. _____ can be used to draw a polygon.

A. Pencil tool

B. Polygon tool

C. Air-brush tool

D. None of the above

11. A graphic tool which can be used to create simple or complex drawings is known as _____ .

A. command prompt

B. paint

C. ms excel

D. ms word

12. _____ is used for drawing straight lines.

A. Pencil tool

B. Ruler tool

C. Line tool

D. Drawing board

13. In a graphical package, _____ comprises of different colours for drawing.

A. colour palette

B. paintable area

C. tool box

D. colour detector

14. In graphic packages, what is the text tool used for?

A. To draw straight lines

B. To draw pictures

C. To type text or characters

D. To paint drawings

15. A _____ is an application that can be used to create and manipulate images on a computer

A. Text package

B. Graphic package

C. Video package

D. Editing package

TOPIC: ICT INFRASTRUCTURE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The GSM network is usually divided into how many segments?

 A. 3

 B. 6

 C. 9

 D. 12

2. Which of the following is not a use of telephone?

 A. Make phone calls

 B. Send text messages

 C. Fighting

 D. Receiving information

3. GSM is an abbreviation for _____ .

 A. Global System for Computing

 B. Global System for Mobile Communications

 C. General System for communication

 D. General System for Computing

4. Which of the following is the short form for FACSIMLE?

 A. FCS

 B. FAQ

 C. FAX

 D. FSM

5. _____ consists of an optical scanner for printing images on paper, a telephone for making connection and a printer.

 A. An Iphone 5

 B. FAX

 C. A complex computer

 D. An office

6. ICT gadgets include the following except _____ .

 A. computer

 B. television

 C. internet

 D. oven

7. Which of the following is not a benefit of ICT?

 A. Increase in speed of transaction

 B. Access to information and research are cheaper and timely

 C. Useful in medical and scientific industries

 D. It can lead to loss of jobs as a result of computerization

8. The feature whereby an operator blocks a phone thus allowing it to use one single SIM is called _____ .

 A. Phone locking

 B. Network locking

 C. SIM blocking

 D. SIM locking

9. Which of the following is a disadvantage of ICT?

 A. Some software can be difficult for some people to use.

B. Provides employment opportunities.

C. Helps in creating interaction amongst people.

D. It facilitates E-learning

10 ICT can include the following except _____ .

A. Telephones

B. Computers

C. Fax machines

D. Cars

11. The CDMA protocol is mainly popular in which region?

A. Asia

B. Africa

C. Australia

D. North America

12. _____ is a detachable smart card that contains user subscription and phone book

A. GSM

B. SIM

C. ICT

D. Memory Card

13. What is the full meaning of SIM?

A. Subscriber Identity Mode

B. Subscriber International Mode

C. Subscriber Identity Module

D. Subscriber Individual Module

14. Which of these is a device that can receive and transmit sound?

A. Keyboard

B. Speaker

C. Mouse

D. Telephone

15. What is the full meaning of CDMA?

A. Code Dynamic Multipoint Access

B. Code Division Multiple Access

C. Code Division Multipoint Access

D. Code Dynamic Multiple Account

16. The most popular standard for mobile communication system in the world is _____ .

A. Facebook

B. CDMA

C. GSM

D. Twitter

17. ICT stands for _____.

A. Information and Communication Technology

B. Information Commerce and Technology

C. Inform communicating Technology

D. Information and Dynamic Technology

TOPIC: NUMBER BASES

1. Subtract 1111_2 from 10001_2

 A. 1001_2

 B. 1111_2

 C. 110_2

 D. 10_2

2. Convert 727_8 to decimal.

 A. 571

 B. 671

 C. 471

 D. 871

3. Hexadecimal number system can be referred to as _____

 A. Base 8

 B. Base 12

 C. Base 10

 D. Base 16

4. Convert 5247_8 to decimal.

 A. 20200

 B. 21790

 C. 22791

 D. 21791

5. Convert 1111 to decimal.

 A. 16

 B. 17

 C. 15

 D. 14

6. Multiply 1111_2 by 111_2

 A. 11010010_2

 B. 10101010_2

 C. 11110000_2

 D. 01101110_2

7. _____ involves absolute numbers ranging from zero through seven.

 A. Binary

 B. Octal

 C. Sixal

 D. Decimal

8. Convert 15 to binary.

 A. 1011_2

 B. 1001_2

 C. 1111_2

 D. 1110_2

9. Convert 400_{10} to base $_8$

 A. 026_8

 B. 027_8

 C. 620_8

 D. 720_8

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10. Convert 600 to base 8.

A. 1140_8

B. 0411_8

C. 1130_8

D. 0311_8

11. _____ refers to zeros' and ones'.

A. Primary

B. Binary

C. Decimal

D. Hexadecimal

12. Add 111_2 to 100_2.

A. 11101_2

B. 1011_2

C. 1110_2

D. 0101_2

13. _____ number base system indicates the digits fo zero through nine.

A. Decimal

B. Ninal

C. Octal

D. Binary

14. Convert 3C5 to decimal.

A. 865

B. 965

C. 1065

D. 765

15. _____ indicates how many values are used in a numbering system.

A. Absolute Value

B. Base

C. Positional Value

D. String value

16. Binary number system consists of how many digits?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 5

D. 1

17. The hexadecimal representation of the decimal figure 15 is _____.

A. A

B. F

C. D

D. C

18. The hexadecimal representation of the decimal figure 10 is _____.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

19. Which of the following is a computer machine Language?

A. Hexadecimal

B. Binary

C. Octal

D. Decimal

TOPIC: OPERATING SYSTEMS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. What is the full meaning of MS DOS?

 A. Microsoft Data Operating System

 B. Microsoft Disk Operating System

 C. Microfinance Disk Operating System

 D. Microsoft dynamic Operating System

2. PC DOS, LINUX and XENIX are all types of _____.

 A. Desktops

 B. Computers

 C. Operating System

 D. Antivirus

3. Which of these is the oldest Windows Operating System?

 A. Windows VISTA

 B. Windows Xp

 C. Windows 98

 D. Windows 7

4. XENIX is a _____.

 A. Computer system

 B. Operating System

 C. Laptop

 D. Printer

5. Which of the following is a function of an Operating System?

A. Computer size

B. Input/Output management

C. Computer Speed

D. Bandwidth

TOPIC: PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ is the writing or coding of program in a particular program language.

 A. Program coding

 B. Planning the solution

 C. Network configuration

 D. Program documentation

2. A _____ is used as a language translator for high level source program into machine code at once

 A. Interpreter

 B. Compiler

 C. Assembler

 D. Translator

3. _____ involves writing a detailed description about the programme.

 A. Problem definition

 B. Programme discussion

 C. Program dissertation

 D. Programme documentation

4. _____ is a type of programming language

 A. BASIC

 B. BASIS

 C. ADE

 D. PASCAL

5. When a program is written in high level programming language it must first of all be converted into _____ language before it is executed.

 A. machine language

 B. high level language

 C. low level language

 D. monitor

6. _____, _____ and _____ are the three major types of programming language.

 A. Machine, Low-level, High-level

 B. SQL, C#,HTML

 C. Visual-basic, MS word, MS Power-point

 D. MS Access, MS excel, Ms office

7. Major steps taken before a program is written include the following except _____ .

 A. Problem definition

 B. Planning and solution

 C. Program coding

 D. Program selling

8. In program planning, at what stage is the code or program tested for errors?

 A. Planning the solution

 B. Program testing

 C. Problem definition

 D. Design and management

9. FORTRAN stands for _____ .

 A. Formula translator

 B. Forged translator

C. Frequency on Radio translator

D. First oriented translator

10. BASIC FORTRAN, COBOL are all examples of _____ .

A. machine language

B. low-level language

C. high-level language

D. o-level language

11. Low level languages are translated into machine language using a/an _____ .

A. Interpreter

B. Assembler

C. Speaker

D. Compiler

12. A/an _____ translates a source program every time it is executed.

A. compiler

B. assembler

C. interpreter

D. hacker

13. _____ is when a written program is tested and corrected to make sure it works.

A. Program coding

B. Program testing

C. Planning the solution

D. Design and maintenance

AUTHOR:www.teststreams.com

14. A computer programmer is _____ .

 A. a person who writes computer programs

 B. a person who reads code

 C. an instructor

 D. a queue of instruction

15. What does BASIC stand for?

 A. Beginner Assistant satisfactory Instruction Code.

 B. Beginner All purpose Symbolic Instruction code.

 C. Basic Assisted Symbolic Instruction Code.

 D. Beneficiary All purpose Symbolic Instruction Code.

16._____ is called micro-programming

 A. Low level language programming

 B. Elementary programming with C#

 C. Programming in machine language

 D. High level language programming

17. _____ is the act of writing sequence of codes in order to solve a particular problem

 A. Hacking

 B. Programming

 C. Designing

 D. Lecturing

18. _____ is the full meaning of COBOL

 A. Codes of Basic Orientation Language

 B. Communication of Business Orientation Language

C. Common Business Oriented Language

D. Common Business Official Language

19. _____ is a sequence of instructions written to perform a specified task for a computer

A. A computer programme

B. A computer hardware

C. Computer instruction

D. Data processing

TOPIC: THE COMPUTER SYSTEM

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ is an example of a system software.

 A. Operating system

 B. Video games

 C. Application software

 D. People ware

2. The part of the CPU that handles all the arithmetic and logic operations is called _____.

 A. Control Unit

 B. Arithmetic and Logic Geometric

 C. Central Processing Unit

 D. Arithmetic and Logic Unit

3. _____ is the physical part of the computer that can be touched or seen.

 A. Hardware

 B. Software

 C. Programs

 D. Instructions

4. Which of the following is a device that a data should pass through before it can be processed?

 A. Output device

 B. Storage device

 C. Input device

 D. Advanced device

5. The part of the CPU that directs other parts of the system to execute instructions is the _____

 A. Control Unit

 B. Random Access Memory

 C. Read Only Memory

 D. Central Processing Unit

6. _____ is an example of a computer hardware.

 A. Instructions

 B. Programs

 C. Keyboards

 D. Printouts

7. The software written for specific purposes is referred to as _____.

 A. system software

 B. application software

 C. peopleware

 D. All of the above

8. External storage devices used in a computer system is referred to as _____.

 A. primary storage

 B. secondary storage

 C. device storage

 D. tertiary storage

9. _____ is an example of a computer hardware?

 A. Mouse

 B. Programs

C. Instructions

D. Print outs

10. The Random Access Memory is volatile because

A. its data/content is lost when power goes off

B. its data is permanent

C. it has no data to secure

D. None of the above

11. _____ is responsible for the processing of data and instructions.

A. Monitor

B. Central Processing Unit

C. Outer processor

D. Input processor

12. _____ is an example of an application software

A. Windows 7

B. Windows XP

C. Microsoft Word

D. Ubuntu

13. The three sub-systems in a computer system are _____.

A. input, storage and output

B. input, processing and output

C. retrieve, input and output

D. collection, retrieval, output

14. _____ is an example of external storage devices.

 A. Mouse

 B. Joystick

 C. Magnetic tape

 D. Keyboard

15. _____ is a collection of instructions that enables the hardware to function effectively.

 A. Hardware

 B. Peopleware

 C. Malware

 D. Software

TOPIC: UNITS OF STORAGE IN COMPUTER

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A terabyte is equal to _____ bytes

A. a trillion

B. a billion

C. a million

D. A thousand

2. 8bits is equal to _____ .

A. 15 bytes

B. 10bytes

C. 1byte

D. 4bytes

3. Two octets is equal _____ bytes.

A. 16

B. 4

C. 8

D. 2

4. _____ can be called devices and recording media that can be used to keep digital data.

A. Storage

B. Disk

C. Drive

D. Monitor

5. Which of the following is not a unit of storage?

A. Bit

B. Nibble

C. Ribbles

D. Byte

6. A bit can hold only _____ .

A. one value

B. two values

C. three values

D. no values

7. A _____ is equal to half of an octet.

A. bytes

B. bits

C. megabytes

D. nibble

8. A byte is equal to _____ .

A. 2bits

B. 10bits

C. 2nibbles

D. megabytes

9. A gigabyte is equal to _____ bytes.

A. a trillion

B. a billion

C. a million

D. a thousand

AUTHOR:www.teststreams.com

10. RAM means _____ .

 A. Read Only Memory

 B. Random Access Memory

 C. Read Access Memory

 D. Random Active Memory

11. The size of a computer memory is determined by _____ .

 A. bits

 B. bytes

 C. nibbles

 D. rubbles

12. Which of the following is correct?

 A. 8 bits = 1 nibble

 B. 1024bytes = 1Kilobytes

 C. 1024bytes = 1Megabytes

 D. 1024bytes = 1Gigabytes

13. A megabyte is equal to _____ byte.

 A. a trillion

 B. a billion

 C. a million

 D. a thousand

14. A _____ is a unit of storage

 A. ribble

 B. megahertz

 C. decimal

 D. bit

15. _____ is the smallest unit of data.

A. Bytes

B. Bits

C. Megabytes

D. Gigabytes

16. An electrically charged state is represented by_____.

A. 0

B. 1

C. 3

D. 1/0

17. Which of the following can be used to measure memory space?

A. Kilometre

B. Metre

C. Mile

D. Kilobyte

18. A _____ is equal to four bits.

A. ribble

B. fibbles

C. nibbles

D. bits

19. ROM means _____ .

A. Read Access Memory

B. Read Only Memory

C. Redistribute Only Memory

D. Random Only Memory

20. An electrically discharged state in the computer is represented by a _____.

 A. 0

 B. 1

 C. 2

 D. 0/1

ANSWERS

TOPIC: BASIC PROGRAMMING

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. BASIC Language was developed at _____ College.

 A. Enugu

 B. Dartmouth

 C. Abuja

 D. Birmingham

The correct answer is option [B]

2. The following BASIC program is written to do _____ .

10 INPUT LENGTH; A

20 INPUT WIDTH; B

30 LET C = A*B

40 PRINT C

50 END

 A. Multiply two numbers A and B

 B. Multiply two numbers A and C

 C. Multiply three numbers A, B and C

 D. Add two numbers A and B

The correct answer is option [A]

3 Which of the following is a concatenation operator?

 A. +

 B. –

 C. /

 D. *

The correct answer is option [A]

4. What is the function of this program?

REM "PROGRAM TO PRINT THE NAME OF SCHOOL AND ADDRESS"

LET A$ = "CINFORES SCHOOLS"

LET B$ = "ROAD 1 CINFORES CLOSE, PORT HARCOURT".

PRINT A$

PRINT B$

END

 A. To print the name of school and address.

 B. To print the address of school.

 C. To print the name of the area of the school

 D. To print the location and zone of the building.

The correct answer is option [A]

5. Which one is the definition of a program terminator?

 A. A program terminator starts a program.

 B. A program terminator specifies the end point in a BASIC program.

 C. A program terminator crashes a BASIC program.

 D. A program terminator underlines a BASIC program.

The correct answer is option [B]

6. What is the function of this program?

INPUT "LENGTH", L

INPUT "WIDTH", W

LET A = L * W

PRINT "AREA =", A

END

 A. To calculate the area of a circle

 B. To calculate the area of a parallelogram

C. To calculate the area of a square

D. To calculate the area of a triangle

The correct answer is option [B]

7. BASIC programming is in the family of _____ .

A. Low level language

B. Machine language

C. High level language

D. System level language

The correct answer is option [C]

8. The statements that used to transfer control from one part of a BASIC program to another is called _____ .

A. Conditional If Statement

B. Unconditional Statement

C. For To NEXT statement

D. Logical statement

The correct answer is option [B]

9. BASIC programming language was designed by _____ and _____ .

A. John Osebien, Thomas Eugene

B. John G Kemeny, Thomas E Kurtz

C. John Travolta, Thomas Muller

D. John Bravo, Tom Cat

The correct answer is option [B]

10. The result of a comparison operator in BASIC programming is a _____ .

A. binary value

B. boolean value

C. addition value

D. subtraction value

The correct answer is option [B]

11. _____ is the name given to represent a quantity or some quantities.

 A. String

 B. Character

 C. Variable

 D. Integers

The correct answer is option [C]

12. In BASIC programming _____ statements allows a value or character string to be typed into the computer through the keyboard

 A. OUTPUT

 B. INPUT

 C. TERMINAL

 D. KEY

The correct answer is option [C]

13. BASIC language was designed in _____.

 A. 1984

 B. 1966

 C. 1964

 D. 1974

The correct answer is option [C]

14. BASIC statements begins with a _____ .

 A. number

 B. symbol

 C. letter

 D. number alphabet

The correct answer is option [C]

15. What is the full meaning of BEDMAS in BASIC Programming language?

 A. Bracket, Exponentiation, Division, Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction

 B. Boolean, Exponentiation, Division, Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction

 C. Boolean, Expanding, Division, Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction

 D. Boolean, Exponentiation, Divisor, Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction

The correct answer is option [A]

16. BASIC is an acronym for _____.

 A. All Beginners All Purpose Symbolic Code

 B. Beginners All Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code

 C. Beginners All Purpose Symbolic Intrusion Code

 D. Beginners All Purpose Symetric Introduction Code

The correct answer is option [B]

17. The following is a program to _____ .

INPUT LENGTH; A

INPUT WIDTH; B

LET C = A* B

PRINT C

END

 A. Multiply two numbers

B. Add two numbers

C. Subtract two numbers

D. Divide two number

The correct answer is option [A]

18. In BASIC multiplication is done using _____ .

A. asterisk(*)

B. addition(+)

C. subtraction(-)

D. division(/)

The correct answer is option [A]

19. Which of the following is an example of concatenation?

A. Corporate Time = "The Corporate Time is "+" Time Now

B. Corporate Time = "The Corporate Time is "+ Time Now

C. Corporate Time = "The Corporate Time is "/" Time Now

D. Corporate Time = "The Corporate Time is "*" Time Now

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: CLASSIFICATION OF COMPUTERS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The computers capable of handling variety of tasks are classified as _____.

 A. super computers

 B. general purpose computers

 C. special purpose computers

 D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

2. Lotus 1-2-3 is an example of a _____.

 A. Word Processing software

 B. Spreadsheet software

 C. Operating system

 D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

3. Desktops, laptops and palm tops are example of _____.

 A. mini computers

 B. micro computers

 C. super computer

 D. general computer

The correct answer is option [B]

4. _____ generation of computers used vacuum tubes.

 A. First generation

 B. Second generation

 C. Fifth generation

D. Sixth generation

The correct answer is option [A]

5. _____ is a computer designed from scratch to perform a specific function.

A. Mainframe

B. Special purpose computers

C. Micro computers

D. Laptops

The correct answer is option [B]

6. There are _____ types of system software.

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

The correct answer is option [B]

7. IBM 360 is an example of _____ generation of computers.

A. third

B. second

C. fourth

D. seventh

The correct answer is option [A]

8. Anti-virus is a _____ software.

A. system

B. application

C. utility

D. operating system

The correct answer is option [C]

9. _____ software represents programs that allow the hardware to run properly.

 A. Application

 B. Malware

 C. System

 D. Firefox

The correct answer is option [C]

10. _____ computers accept digital and analog data.

 A. Digital

 B. Analog

 C. Hybrid

 D. Hybridge

The correct answer is option [C]

11. _____ generation of computers used integrated chips.

 A. First

 B. Second

 C. Sixth

 D. Third

The correct answer is option [D]

12. _____ is used for mathematical purposes.

 A. MS-Word

 B. Spreadsheet

 C. PowerPoint

D. CorelDraw

The correct answer is option [B]

13. In binary system 0 represents _____ and 1 represents _____.

 A. off, on

 B. switch, off

 C. on, switch

 D. off, switch

The correct answer is option [A]

14. Which of the following is a software?

 A. Trackball

 B. Scanner

 C. windows vista

 D. Keyboard

The correct answer is option [C]

15 .The second generation computer came into existence between _____.

 A. 1956 – 1963

 B. 1980 – 1991

 C. 1973 – 1980

 D. 1950 – 1963

The correct answer is option [A]

16. An ultra sound machine is an example of a _____ computer.

 A. special purpose

 B. general purpose

 C. laptop

D. ipad

The correct answer is option [A]

17. The 0's and 1's in number bases are referred to as _____.

A. binary digits

B. machine compiler

C. number base system

D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

18. Which of the following is a computer software?

A. Mouse

B. VDU

C. Windows 2000

D. Tower

The correct answer is option [C]

19. The first generation computers existed between _____.

A. 1950 – 1960

B. 1940 – 1956

C. 1913 – 1930

D. 1991 – 1996

The correct answer is option [B]

20. The generations of computer are up to _____ generations.

A. 6

B. 7

C. 5

D. 4

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: GRAPHIC PACKAGES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which one of the following cannot be found in the tool box?

 A. Magnifier

 B. Airbrush

 C. Text tool

 D. Ruler tool

The correct answer is option [D]

2. The paint tool that can be used to enlarge a picture or an image is referred to as _____ .

 A. select tool

 B. magnifier

 C. Brush

 D. eraser

The correct answer is option [B]

3. Examples of Graphic packages include all of the following except?

 A. Paint

 B. Corel draw

 C. Photo shop

 D. MS word

The correct answer is option [D]

4. Where is the application programme name displayed?

 A. Title bar

 B. Task bar

C. Menu bar

D. Colour palette

The correct answer is option [A]

5. Features of graphic packages include the following except?

A. Title Bar

B. Menu Bar

C. Tool Box

D. Command Line

The correct answer is option [D]

6. _____ is used to select an object or picture.

A. Pie tool

B. Air brush

C. Rectangle

D. Select tool

The correct answer is option [D]

7. _____ tool can be used to draw object with free-hand.

A. Pencil tool

B. Line tool

C. Ruler tool

D. Drawing tool

The correct answer is option [A]

8. Havard graphics, Instant artists, logo graphics are examples of _____ .

A. Graphic package

B. Graphic house

C. Graphic tool box

D. Intel

The correct answer is option [A]

9. File, Edit, View, Image and Colours can be found in which bar in a graphic package?

A. Menu bar

B. Task bar

C. Tool bar

D. Tool box

The correct answer is option [C]

10. _____ can be used to draw a polygon.

A. Pencil tool

B. Polygon tool

C. Air-brush tool

D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

11. A graphic tool which can be used to create simple or complex drawings is known as _____ .

A. command prompt

B. paint

C. ms excel

D. ms word

The correct answer is option [B]

12. _____ is used for drawing straight lines.

 A. Pencil tool

 B. Ruler tool

 C. Line tool

 D. Drawing board

The correct answer is option [C]

13. In a graphical package, _____ comprises of different colours for drawing.

 A. colour palette

 B. paintable area

 C. tool box

 D. colour detector

The correct answer is option [A]

14. In graphic packages, what is the text tool used for?

 A. To draw straight lines

 B. To draw pictures

 C. To type text or characters

 D. To paint drawings

The correct answer is option [C]

15. A _____ is an application that can be used to create and manipulate images on a computer

 A. Text package

 B. Graphic package

 C. Video package

 D. Editing package

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: ICT INFRASTRUCTURE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The GSM network is usually divided into how many segments?

 A. 3

 B. 6

 C. 9

 D. 12

The correct answer is option [A]

2. Which of the following is not a use of telephone?

 A. Make phone calls

 B. Send text messages

 C. Fighting

 D. Receiving information

The correct answer is option [C]

3. GSM is an abbreviation for _____ .

 A. Global System for Computing

 B. Global System for Mobile Communications

 C. General System for communication

 D. General System for Computing

The correct answer is option [B]

4. Which of the following is the short form for FACSIMLE?

 A. FCS

 B. FAQ

 C. FAX

D. FSM

The correct answer is option [C]

5. _____ consists of an optical scanner for printing images on paper, a telephone for making connection and a printer.

 A. An Iphone 5

 B. FAX

 C. A complex computer

 D. An office

The correct answer is option [B]

6. ICT gadgets include the following except _____ .

 A. computer

 B. television

 C. internet

 D. oven

The correct answer is option [D]

7. Which of the following is not a benefit of ICT?

 A. Increase in speed of transaction

 B. Access to information and research are cheaper and timely

 C. Useful in medical and scientific industries

 D. It can lead to loss of jobs as a result of computerization

The correct answer is option [D]

8. The feature whereby an operator blocks a phone thus allowing it to use one single SIM is called _____ .

 A. Phone locking

B. Network locking

C. SIM blocking

D. SIM locking

The correct answer is option [D]

9. Which of the following is a disadvantage of ICT?

A. Some software can be difficult for some people to use.

B. Provides employment opportunities.

C. Helps in creating interaction amongst people.

D. It facilitates E-learning

The correct answer is option [A]

10 ICT can include the following except _____ .

A. Telephones

B. Computers

C. Fax machines

D. Cars

The correct answer is option [D]

11. The CDMA protocol is mainly popular in which region?

A. Asia

B. Africa

C. Australia

D. North America

The correct answer is option [D]

12. _____ is a detachable smart card that contains user subscription and phone book

 A. GSM

 B. SIM

 C. ICT

 D. Memory Card

The correct answer is option [B]

13. What is the full meaning of SIM?

 A. Subscriber Identity Mode

 B. Subscriber International Mode

 C. Subscriber Identity Module

 D. Subscriber Individual Module

The correct answer is option [C]

14. Which of these is a device that can receive and transmit sound?

 A. Keyboard

 B. Speaker

 C. Mouse

 D. Telephone

The correct answer is option [D]

15. What is the full meaning of CDMA?

 A. Code Dynamic Multipoint Access

 B. Code Division Multiple Access

 C. Code Division Multipoint Access

 D. Code Dynamic Multiple Account

The correct answer is option [B]

16. The most popular standard for mobile communication system in the world is
_____ .

 A. Facebook

 B. CDMA

 C. GSM

 D. Twitter

The correct answer is option [C]

17. ICT stands for _____.

 A. Information and Communication Technology

 B. Information Commerce and Technology

 C. Inform communicating Technology

 D. Information and Dynamic Technology

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: NUMBER BASES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Subtract 1111_2 from 10001_2

 A. 1001_2

 B. 1111_2

 C. 110_2

 D. 10_2

The correct answer is option [D]

2. Convert 727_8 to decimal.

 A. 571

 B. 671

 C. 471

 D. 871

The correct answer is option [C]

3. Hexadecimal number system can be referred to as _____

 A. Base 8

 B. Base 12

 C. Base 10

 D. Base 16

The correct answer is option [D]

4. Convert 5247_8 to decimal.

 A. 20200

 B. 21790

 C. 22791

D. 21791

The correct answer is option [D]

5 Convert 1111 to decimal.

 A. 16

 B. 17

 C. 15

 D. 14

The correct answer is option [C]

6. Multiply 1111_2 by 111_2

 A. 11010010_2

 B. 10101010_2

 C. 11110000_2

 D. 01101110_2

The correct answer is option [A]

7. _____ involves absolute numbers ranging from zero through seven.

 A. Binary

 B. Octal

 C. Sixal

 D. Decimal

The correct answer is option [B]

8. Convert 15 to binary.

 A. 1011_2

 B. 1001_2

 C. 1111_2

D. 1110_2

The correct answer is option [C]

9. Convert 400_{10} to base $_8$

A. 026_8

B. 027_8

C. 620_8

D. 720_8

The correct answer is option [B]

10. Convert 600 to base 8.

A. 1140_8

B. 0411_8

C. 1130_8

D. 0311_8

The correct answer is option [C]

11. _____ refers to zeros' and ones'.

A. Primary

B. Binary

C. Decimal

D. Hexadecimal

The correct answer is option [B]

12. Add 111_2 to 100_2.

A. 11101_2

B. 1011_2

C. 1110_2

D. 0101_2

The correct answer is option [B]

13. _____ number base system indicates the digits fo zero through nine.

A. Decimal

B. Ninal

C. Octal

D. Binary

The correct answer is option [A]

14. Convert 3C5 to decimal.

A. 865

B. 965

C. 1065

D. 765

The correct answer is option [B]

15. _____ indicates how many values are used in a numbering system.

A. Absolute Value

B. Base

C. Positional Value

D. String value

The correct answer is option [B]

16. Binary number system consists of how many digits?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 5

D. 1

The correct answer is option [A]

17. The hexadecimal representation of the decimal figure 15 is _____.

 A. A

 B. F

 C. D

 D. C

The correct answer is option [B]

18. The hexadecimal representation of the decimal figure 10 is _____.

 A. A

 B. B

 C. C

 D. D

The correct answer is option [A]

19. Which of the following is a computer machine Language?

 A. Hexadecimal

 B. Binary

 C. Octal

 D. Decimal

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: OPERATING SYSTEMS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. What is the full meaning of MS DOS?

 A. Microsoft Data Operating System

 B. Microsoft Disk Operating System

 C. Microfinance Disk Operating System

 D. Microsoft dynamic Operating System

The correct answer is option [B]

2. PC DOS, LINUX and XENIX are all types of _____.

 A. Desktops

 B. Computers

 C. Operating System

 D. Antivirus

The correct answer is option [C]

3. Which of these is the oldest Windows Operating System?

 A. Windows VISTA

 B. Windows Xp

 C. Windows 98

 D. Windows 7

The correct answer is option [C]

4. XENIX is a _____.

 A. Computer system

 B. Operating System

 C. Laptop

D. Printer

The correct answer is option [B]

5. Which of the following is a function of an Operating System?

A. Computer size

B. Input/Output management

C. Computer Speed

D. Bandwidth

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ is the writing or coding of program in a particular program language.

 A. Program coding

 B. Planning the solution

 C. Network configuration

 D. Program documentation

The correct answer is option [A]

2. A _____ is used as a language translator for high level source program into machine code at once

 A. Interpreter

 B. Compiler

 C. Assembler

 D. Translator

The correct answer is option [B]

3. _____ involves writing a detailed description about the programme.

 A. Problem definition

 B. Programme discussion

 C. Program dissertation

 D. Programme documentation

The correct answer is option [D]

4. _____ is a type of programming language

 A. BASIC

 B. BASIS

C. ADE

D. PASCAL

The correct answer is option [A]

5. When a program is written in high level programming language it must first of all be converted into _____ language before it is executed.

 A. machine language

 B. high level language

 C. low level language

 D. monitor

The correct answer is option [A]

6. _____, _____ and _____ are the three major types of programming language.

 A. Machine, Low-level, High-level

 B. SQL, C#,HTML

 C. Visual-basic, MS word, MS Power-point

 D. MS Access, MS excel, Ms office

The correct answer is option [A]

7. Major steps taken before a program is written include the following except _____ .

 A. Problem definition

 B. Planning and solution

 C. Program coding

 D. Program selling

The correct answer is option [D]

8. In program planning, at what stage is the code or program tested for errors?

 A. Planning the solution

B. Program testing

C. Problem definition

D. Design and management

The correct answer is option [B]

9. FORTRAN stands for _____ .

A. Formula translator

B. Forged translator

C. Frequency on Radio translator

D. First oriented translator

The correct answer is option [A]

10. BASIC FORTRAN, COBOL are all examples of _____ .

A. machine language

B. low-level language

C. high-level language

D. o-level language

The correct answer is option [C]

11. Low level languages are translated into machine language using a/an _____ .

A. Interpreter

B. Assembler

C. Speaker

D. Compiler

The correct answer is option [B]

12. A/an ____ translates a source program every time it is executed.

A. compiler

B. assembler

C. interpreter

D. hacker

The correct answer is option [C]

13. _____ is when a written program is tested and corrected to make sure it works.

A. Program coding

B. Program testing

C. Planning the solution

D. Design and maintenance

The correct answer is option [B]

14. A computer programmer is _____ .

A. a person who writes computer programs

B. a person who reads code

C. an instructor

D. a queue of instruction

The correct answer is option [A]

15. What does BASIC stand for?

A. Beginner Assistant satisfactory Instruction Code.

B. Beginner All purpose Symbolic Instruction code.

C. Basic Assisted Symbolic Instruction Code.

D. Beneficiary All purpose Symbolic Instruction Code.

The correct answer is option [B]

16._____ is called micro-programming

A. Low level language programming

B. Elementary programming with C#

C. Programming in machine language

D. High level language programming

The correct answer is option [C]

17. _____ is the act of writing sequence of codes in order to solve a particular problem

A. Hacking

B. Programming

C. Designing

D. Lecturing

The correct answer is option [B]

18. _____ is the full meaning of COBOL

A. Codes of Basic Orientation Language

B. Communication of Business Orientation Language

C. Common Business Oriented Language

D. Common Business Official Language

The correct answer is option [C]

19. _____ is a sequence of instructions written to perform a specified task for a computer

A. A computer programme

B. A computer hardware

C. Computer instruction

D. Data processing

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: THE COMPUTER SYSTEM

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ is an example of a system software.

 A. Operating system

 B. Video games

 C. Application software

 D. People ware

The correct answer is option [A]

2. The part of the CPU that handles all the arithmetic and logic operations is called _____.

 A. Control Unit

 B. Arithmetic and Logic Geometric

 C. Central Processing Unit

 D. Arithmetic and Logic Unit

The correct answer is option [D]

3. _____ is the physical part of the computer that can be touched or seen.

 A. Hardware

 B. Software

 C. Programs

 D. Instructions

The correct answer is option [A]

4. Which of the following is a device that a data should pass through before it can be processed?

 A. Output device

B. Storage device

C. Input device

D. Advanced device

The correct answer is option [C]

5. The part of the CPU that directs other parts of the system to execute instructions is the _____

A. Control Unit

B. Random Access Memory

C. Read Only Memory

D. Central Processing Unit

The correct answer is option [A]

6. _____ is an example of a computer hardware.

A. Instructions

B. Programs

C. Keyboards

D. Printouts

The correct answer is option [C]

7. The software written for specific purposes is referred to as _____.

A. system software

B. application software

C. peopleware

D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

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8. External storage devices used in a computer system is referred to as _____.

A. primary storage

B. secondary storage

C. device storage

D. tertiary storage

The correct answer is option [B]

9. _____ is an example of a computer hardware?

A. Mouse

B. Programs

C. Instructions

D. Print outs

The correct answer is option [A]

10. The Random Access Memory is volatile because

A. its data/content is lost when power goes off

B. its data is permanent

C. it has no data to secure

D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

11. _____ is responsible for the processing of data and instructions.

A. Monitor

B. Central Processing Unit

C. Outer processor

D. Input processor

The correct answer is option [B]

12. _____ is an example of an application software

 A. Windows 7

 B. Windows XP

 C. Microsoft Word

 D. Ubuntu

The correct answer is option [C]

13. The three sub-systems in a computer system are _____.

 A. input, storage and output

 B. input, processing and output

 C. retrieve, input and output

 D. collection, retrieval, output

The correct answer is option [B]

14. _____ is an example of external storage devices.

 A. Mouse

 B. Joystick

 C. Magnetic tape

 D. Keyboard

The correct answer is option [C]

15. _____ is a collection of instructions that enables the hardware to function effectively.

 A. Hardware

 B. Peopleware

 C. Malware

 D. Software

The correct answer is option [D]

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TOPIC: UNITS OF STORAGE IN COMPUTER

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A terabyte is equal to _____ bytes

 A. a trillion

 B. a billion

 C. a million

 D. A thousand

The correct answer is option [A]

2. 8bits is equal to _____ .

 A. 15 bytes

 B. 10bytes

 C. 1byte

 D. 4bytes

The correct answer is option [C]

3. Two octets is equal _____ bytes.

 A. 16

 B. 4

 C. 8

 D. 2

The correct answer is option [D]

4. _____ can be called devices and recording media that can be used to keep digital data.

 A. Storage

 B. Disk

C. Drive

D. Monitor

The correct answer is option [A]

5. Which of the following is not a unit of storage?

A. Bit

B. Nibble

C. Ribbles

D. Byte

The correct answer is option [C]

6. A bit can hold only _____ .

A. one value

B. two values

C. three values

D. no values

The correct answer is option [A]

7. A _____ is equal to half of an octet.

A. bytes

B. bits

C. megabytes

D. nibble

The correct answer is option [D]

8. A byte is equal to _____ .

A. 2bits

B. 10bits

C. 2nibbles

D. megabytes

The correct answer is option [C]

9. A gigabyte is equal to _____ bytes.

A. a trillion

B. a billion

C. a million

D. a thousand

The correct answer is option [B]

10. RAM means ____ .

A. Read Only Memory

B. Random Access Memory

C. Read Access Memory

D. Random Active Memory

The correct answer is option [B]

11. The size of a computer memory is determined by _____ .

A. bits

B. bytes

C. nibbles

D. rubbles

The correct answer is option [B]

12. Which of the following is correct?

A. 8 bits = 1 nibble

B. 1024bytes = 1Kilobytes

C. 1024bytes = 1Megabytes

D. 1024bytes = 1Gigabytes

The correct answer is option [B]

13. A megabyte is equal to _____ byte.

A. a trillion

B. a billion

C. a million

D. a thousand

The correct answer is option [C]

14. A ____ is a unit of storage

A. ribble

B. megahertz

C. decimal

D. bit

The correct answer is option [C]

15. _____ is the smallest unit of data.

A. Bytes

B. Bits

C. Megabytes

D. Gigabytes

The correct answer is option [B]

16. An electrically charged state is represented by_____.

A. O

B. 1

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C. 3

D. 1/0

The correct answer is option [B]

17. Which of the following can be used to measure memory space?

A. Kilometre

B. Metre

C. Mile

D. Kilobyte

18. A _____ is equal to four bits.

A. ribble

B. fibbles

C. nibbles

D. bits

The correct answer is option [C]

19. ROM means _____ .

A. Read Access Memory

B. Read Only Memory

C. Redistribute Only Memory

D. Random Only Memory

The correct answer is option [B]

20. An electrically discharged state in the computer is represented by a _____.

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 0/1

The correct answer is option [A]