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Computer Science Exam Questions and Answers Pack

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Published in 2019 by Teststreams Nigeria.

BN: 1-0041-6232-6

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QUESTIONS

TOPIC: BASIC PROGRAMMING

i. DASIC Lan	Juage was de	veloped at	College.
A. Enugu			
B. Dartmouth			
C. Abuja			
D. Birmingha	n		
2. The following	ng BASIC prog	gram is writte	n to do
10 INPUT LEN	IGTH; A		
20 INPUT WIL	OTH; B		
30 LET C = A	*B		
40 PRINT C			
50 END			
A. Multiply tw	o numbers A	and B	
B. Multiply tw	o numbers A	and C	
C. Multiply th	ree numbers /	A, B and C	
D. Add two n	umbers A and	В	
3. Which of th	e following is	a concatena	tion 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 fami	ily of	
A. Low level language		
B. Machine language		
C. High level language		
D. System level language		
8. The statements that used to transanother is called	sfer control from one part of a BASIC program t	0
A. Conditional If Statement		
B. Unconditional Statement		
C. For To NEXT statement		
D. Logical statement		
9. BASIC programming language wa	as 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 oper	ator 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 be typed into the compute		ue or character string to
A. OUTPUT		
B. INPUT		
C. TERMINAL		
D. KEY		
13. BASIC language was de	esigned in	
A. 1984		
B. 1966		
C. 1964		
D. 1974		
14. BASIC statements begin	ns with a	
A. number	100 pt	
B. symbol		
C. letter		
D. number alphabet		
15. What is the full meaning	g of BEDMAS in BASIC Programr	ning language?
A. Bracket, Exponentiation	, Division, Multiplication, Addition	n and Subtraction
B. Boolean, Exponentiation	n, Division, Multiplication, Additio	n and Subtraction
C. Boolean, Expanding, Div	vision, Multiplication, Addition an	d Subtraction
D. Boolean, Exponentiation	n, Divisor, Multiplication, Additior	and Subtraction

16. BASIC is an acronym for		
A. All Beginners All Purpose	e Symbolic Code	
B. Beginners All Purpose Sy	ymbolic Instruction Code	
C. Beginners All Purpose Sy	ymbolic Intrusion Code	
D. Beginners All Purpose Sy	ymetric Introduction Code	
17. The following is a program	m 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	s done using	
A. asterisk(*)		
B. addition(+)		
C. subtraction(-)		
D. division(/)		
19. Which of the following is	an example of concatenation?	
A. Corporate Time = "The C	Corporate Time is "+" Time Now	
B. Corporate Time = "The C	Corporate Time is "+ Time Now	
C. Corporate Time = "The C	Corporate Time is "/" Time Now	
D. Corporate Time = "The C	Corporate Time is "*" Time Now	

TOPIC: CLASSIFICATION OF COMPUTERS

1. The computers capable of ha	ndling 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 t	ops are example of
A. mini computers	
B. micro computers	
C. super computer	
D. general computer	
4 generation of comp	uters used vacuum tubes.
A. First generation	
B. Second generation	
C. Fifth generation	
D. Sixth generation	

5 is a comp	outer designed fro	m scratch to pe	rform a specific	function.
A. Mainframe				
B. Special purpose	e computers			
C. Micro computer	rs			
D. Laptops				
6. There are	_ types of system s	software.		
A. 1				
B. 2				
C. 3				
D. 4				
7. IBM 360 is an ex	cample of	generation of co	omputers.	
A. third				
B. second				
C. fourth				
D. seventh				
	-6			
8. Anti-virus is a	software.			
A. system				
B. application				
C. utility				
D. operating syste	m 🧬			
9 software r	epresents progran	ns that allow the	e hardware to rur	n properly.
A. Application				
B. Malware				
C. System				
D Firefox				

10 computers accept di	gital and analog data.
A. Digital	
B. Analog	
C. Hybrid	
D. Hybridge	
11 generation of compu	iters used integrated chips.
A. First	
B. Second	
C. Sixth	
D. Third	
12 is used for mathematic	cal purposes.
A. MS-Word	
B. Spreadsheet	
C. PowerPoint	
D. CorelDraw	
	LOST CONTRACTOR NO.
13. In binary system O represent	ts and 1 represents
A. off, on	
B. switch, off	
C. on, switch	
D. off, switch	
14. Which of the following is a se	oftware?
A. Trackball	
B. Scanner	
C. windows vista	
D. Keyboard	

15 .The second generation	n computer came into existence between	
A. 1956 - 1963		
B. 1980 - 1991		
C. 1973 - 1980		
D. 1950 - 1963		
16. An ultra sound machi	ne is an example of a computer.	
A. special purpose		
B. general purpose		
C. laptop		
D. ipad		
17. The O's and 1's in num	ber bases are referred to as	
A. binary digits		
B. machine compiler		
C. number base system		
D. None of the above		
	10° 10° 10° 10° 10° 10° 10° 10° 10° 10°	
18. Which of the following	is a computer software?	
A. Mouse		
B. VDU		
C. Windows 2000		
D. Tower		
19. The first generation co	omputers 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

TOPIC: GRAPHIC PACKAGES

I. Which one of the following	lowing cannot be	e tound in the to	DOI DOX?	
A. Magnifier				
B. Airbrush				
C. Text tool				
D. Ruler tool				
2. The paint tool that ca	an be used to er	nlarge a picture	or an image is ref	erred to as
A. select tool				
B. magnifier				
C. Brush				
D. eraser				
3. Examples of Graphic	nackages inclu	de all of the follo	owing except?	
A. Paint	packages melac		owing except.	
B. Corel draw				
C. Photo shop				
D. MS word				
4. Where is the applica	tion programme	name displayed	d?	
A. Title bar				
B. Task bar				
C. Menu bar				
D. Colour palette				

5. Features of graphic	packages include t	he following ex	cept?	
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 objec	t with free-han	d.	
A. Pencil tool				
B. Line tool				
C. Ruler tool				
D. Drawing tool				
8. Havard graphics, Ins	stant artists, logo gra	aphics are exar	mples of	·
A. Graphic package				
B. Graphic house				
C. Graphic tool box				
D. Intel				
9. File, Edit, View, Imag package?	e and Colours can l	be found in wh	ich bar in a g	graphic
A. Menu bar				
B. Task bar				

C. Tool bar			
D. Tool box			
10 can be used to	o draw a polygon.		
A. Pencil tool			
B. Polygon tool			
C. Air-brush tool			
D. None of the above			
11. A graphic tool which c as	an be used to create sir	nple or complex draw	vings is known
A. command prompt			
B. paint			
C. ms excel			
D. ms word			
12 is used for dr	awing straight lines.		
A. Pencil tool			
B. Ruler tool			
C. Line tool			
D. Drawing board			
13. In a graphical package	e, comprises of	different colours for o	drawing.
A. colour palette			
B. paintable area			
C. tool box			
D. colour detector			

14. In graphic packages, what is the te	ext 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 ca a computer	an be used to create and manip	oulate images on
A. Text package		
B. Graphic package		
C. Video package		
D. Editing package		

TOPIC: ICT INFRASTRUCTURE

I. 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 for making connection		r for printing images on p	paper, a telephone
A. An Iphone 5	·		
B. FAX			
C. A complex comp	uter		
D. An office			
6. ICT gadgets inclu	de the following exc	ept	
A. computer			
B. television			
C. internet			
D. oven			
7. Which of the follow	wing is not a benefit	of ICT?	
A. Increase in speed	d of transaction		
B. Access to informa	ation and research a	are cheaper and timely	
C. Useful in medical	and scientific indus	stries	
D. It can lead to loss	s of jobs as a result	of computerization	
8. The feature where SIM is called		cks a phone thus allowing	it to use one single
A. Phone locking			
B. Network locking			
C. SIM blocking			
D. SIM locking			
9. Which of the follo	wing is a disadvanta	ge of ICT?	
A. Some software ca	an be difficult for so	me people to use.	

B. Provides employment opportur	nities.	
C. Helps in creating interaction an	nongst people.	
D. It facilitates E-learning		
10 ICT can include the following ex	xcept	
A. Telephones		
B. Computers		
C. Fax machines		
D. Cars		
11. The CDMA protocol is mainly po	opular in which region?	
A. Asia		
B. Africa		
C. Australia		
D. North America		
12 is a detachable smart	t card that contains user subscrip	tion and phone
A. GSM		
B. SIM		
C. ICT		
D. Memory Card		
13. What is the full meaning of SIM	л?	
A. Subscriber Identity Mode		
B. Subscriber International Mode		
C. Subscriber Identity Module		
D Subscriber Individual Module		

14. Which of these is a device that car	receive and transmit sound?
A. Keyboard	
B. Speaker	
C. Mouse	
D. Telephone	
15. What is the full meaning of CDMA?	III
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 mol	oile communication system in the world is
A. Facebook	
B. CDMA	
C. GSM	
D. Twitter	
ASCO.	
17. ICT stands for	
A. Information and Communication Te	echnology
B. Information Commerce and Techno	ology
C. Inform communicating Technology	altis.
D. Information and Dynamic Technological	pgy

TOPIC: NUMBER BASES

1. Subtract 111	1 ₂ from 10001 ₂			
A. 1001 ₂				
B. 1111 ₂				
C. 11O ₂				
D. 10 ₂				
2. Convert 72	7 ₈ to decimal.			
A. 571				
B. 671				
C. 471				
D. 871				
3. Hexadecima	al number systen	n can be refer	rred to as	_
A. Base 8		15110		
B. Base 12				
C. Base 10				
D. Base 16				
4. Convert 52	47 ₈ to decimal.			
A. 20200				
B. 21790				
C. 22791				
D. 21791				

5. Convert 1111 to decima	al.			
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. O11O111O ₂				
7 involves absolu	ute numbers rang	ging from zero	through seve	n.
A. Binary				
B. Octal				
C. Sixal				
D. Decimal				
	25.5			
8. Convert 15 to binary.				
A. 1011 ₂				
B. 1001 ₂				
C. 1111 ₂				
D. 111O ₂				
9. Convert 400 ₁₀ to base	e ₈			
A. 026 ₈				
B. O27 ₈				
C. 620 ₈				
D. 72O ₈				

10. Convert 600 to base 8	8.	
A. 114O ₈		
B. O411 ₈		
C. 1130 ₈		
D. O311 ₈		
11 refers to zeros' a	and ones'.	
A. Primary		
B. Binary		
C. Decimal		
D. Hexadecimal		
12. Add 111 ₂ to 100 ₂ .		
A. 11101 ₂		
B. 1011 ₂		
C. 111O ₂		
D. 0101 ₂		
13 number base sy	ystem indicates the digits fo zero thro	ough nine.
A. Decimal		
B. Ninal		
C. Octal		
D. Binary		
	Kegy, Step	
14. Convert 3C5 to decima	al.	
A. 865		
B. 965		
C. 1065		
D. 765		

45 Calledon Company		
	alues are used in a numbering system	
A. Absolute Value		
B. Base		
C. Positional Value		
D. String value		
16. Binary number system consi	ists of how many digits?	
A. 2	algito.	
B. 3		
C. 5		
D. 1		
	ation of the decimal figure 15 is	Α.
A. A		
B. F		
C. D		
D. C		
	-05 ²	
18. The hexadecimal representa	ation of the decimal figure 10 is	
A. A		
B. B		
C. C		
D. D		
19. Which of the following is a c	omputer machine Language?	
A. Hexadecimal		
B. Binary		
C. Octal		
D. Decimal		

TOPIC: OPERATING SYSTEMS

i. What is the	run meaning c	INIO DOO:	
A. Microsoft	Data Operatin	g System	
B. Microsoft	Disk Operating	g System	
C. Microfina	nce Disk Opera	ating System	
D. Microsoft	dynamic Oper	ating System	
2. PC DOS, L	INUX and XEN	IX are all types o	of
A. Desktops			
B. Compute	rs		
C. Operating	g System		
D. Antivirus			
3. Which of t	hese is the old	est Windows Op	perating System?
A. Windows	VISTA	1510	
B. Windows	Хр		
C. Windows	98		
D. Windows	7		
4. XENIX is a			
A. Compute	r system		
B. Operating	g 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

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 languag machine code at once	ge translator for high level source program into
A. Interpreter	
B. Compiler	
C. Assembler	
D. Translator	
3 involves writing a det	ailed description about the programme.
A. Problem definition	
B. Programme discussion	
C. Program dissertation	
D. Programme documentation	
4 is a type of programm	ing language
A. BASIC	
B. BASIS	
C. ADE	
D. PASCAL	

5. When a program is written in high I converted into language before		guage it must first of all be
A. machine language		
B. high level language		
C. low level language		
D. monitor		
6, and are the th	ree major types of pro	gramming 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 progra	m is written include the	e 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 prograi	n 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 translato	r MST		
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 transl	ated into machine lang	uage 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 progra	am is tested and correc	cted to make sure it works	3.
A. Program coding			
B. Program testing			
C. Planning the solution			
D. Design and maintenance			

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 particula problem	r
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

1 is an example of a sy	rstem software.	
A. Operating system		
B. Video games		
C. Application software		
D. People ware		
2. The part of the CPU that har	ndles all the arithmetic and I	ogic operations is called
A. Control Unit		
B. Arithmetic and Logic Geom	etric	
C. Central Processing Unit		
D. Arithmetic and Logic Unit		
3 is the physical part of	the computer that can be to	ouched or seen.
A. Hardware	-05.00°	
B. Software		
C. Programs		
D. Instructions		
4. Which of the following is a deprocessed?	evice that a data should pas	s through before it can be
A. Output device		
B. Storage device		
C. ProgramsD. Instructions4. Which of the following is a deprocessed?	evice that a data should pas	ss through before it can be

5. The part of the CPU that directs is the	other parts of the system to execute instructions
A. Control Unit	
B. Random Access Memory	
C. Read Only Memory	
D. Central Processing Unit	
6 is an example of a comp	outer 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 compu	iter hardware?
A. Mouse	
B. Programs	

50,		
C. Instructions		
D. Print outs		
10. The Random Access Mem	ory is volatile because	
A. its data/content is lost who	en 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	e processing of data and instr	ructions.
A. Monitor		
B. Central Processing Unit		
C. Outer processor		
D. Input processor		
Co.		
12 is an example of a	n application software	
A. Windows 7		
B. Windows XP		
C. Microsoft Word		
D. Ubuntu		
13. The three sub-systems in	a computer system are	- 500,
A. input, storage and output	M.S. Allis.	
B. input, processing and outp	out	
C. retrieve, input and output		
D collection retrieval output	†	

14 is an example of ex	xternal storage devices.	
A. Mouse		
B. Joystick		
C. Magnetic tape		
D. Keyboard		
15 is a collection of inseffectively.	structions that enables the har	dware to function
A. Hardware		
B. Peopleware		
C. Malware		
D. Software		

TOPIC: UNITS OF STORAGE IN COMPUTER

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	1811		
B. 4			
C. 8			
D. 2			
data		ording media tha	
A. Storage			
B. Disk			
C. Drive			
D. Monitor			

5. Which of the following	is not a unit o	f 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 ha	If of an octet.		
A. bytes			
B. bits			
C. megabytes			
D. nibble			
	9515		
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			

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 de	etermined 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		
a stell		
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	f data.	
A. Bytes		
B. Bits		
C. Megabytes		
D. Gigabytes		
16. An electrically charged state	e is represented by	
A. O		
B. 1		
C. 3		
D. 1/O		
17. Which of the following can b	e used to measure memory	/ space?
A. Kilometre		
B. Metre		
C. Mile		
D. Kilobyte		
	A STONE	
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 electrical	y discharged state ir	the computer is re	presented by a
-------------------	-----------------------	--------------------	----------------

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. O/1

ANSWERS

TOPIC: BASIC PROGRAMMING

1. BASIC Lan	guage was developed at _	College.	
A. Enugu			
B. Dartmouth	١		
C. Abuja			
D. Birmingha	m xsill		
The correct a	answer is option [B]		
2. The followi	ng BASIC program is writte	n to do	
10 INPUT LE	NGTH; A		
20 INPUT WI	DTH; B		
30 LET C = A	*B		
40 PRINT C			
50 END			
A. Multiply tv	vo numbers A and B		
B. Multiply tv	vo numbers A and C		
C. Multiply th	nree numbers A, B and C		
D. Add two n	umbers A and B		
The correct a	answer is option [A]		
3 Which of th	ne following is a concatenat	ion operator?	
A. +			
B			
C. /			
D. *			
The correct a	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 canother is called	ontrol from one part of a BASIC program to
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 des	signed 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	n 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 be typed into the computer through	statements allows a value or character string to the keyboard
A. OUTPUT	
B. INPUT	
C. TERMINAL	
D. KEY	
The correct answer is option [C]	
13. BASIC language was designed in	1
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

1. The computers capable of handling	y 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]	
XX	
3. Desktops, laptops and palm tops a	re 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 speci	fic function.
A. Mainframe		
B. Special purpose computers		
C. Micro computers		
D. Laptops		
The correct answer is option [B]		
6. There are types of syste	em 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 pr	ograms that allow the hardware to	run properly.
A. Application		
B. Malware		
C. System		
D. Firefox		
The correct answer is option [C		
10 computers accept di	igital and analog data.	
A. Digital		
B. Analog		
C. Hybrid		
D. Hybridge		
The correct answer is option [C		
	"Selection	
11 generation of compu	iters used integrated chips.	
A. First		
B. Second		
C. Sixth		
D. Third		
The correct answer is option [D]	15.0 am5.	
The co.	"Sile"	
12 is used for mathematic	cal purposes.	
A. MS-Word		
B. Spreadsheet		
C. Dawer Daint		

D. CorelDraw				
The correct answer is	option [B]			
13. In binary system O	represents	and 1 represen	ts	
A. off, on				
B. switch, off				
C. on, switch				
D. off, switch				
The correct answer is	option [A]			
14. Which of the follow	ving is a softwa	re?		
A. Trackball				
B. Scanner				
C. windows vista				
D. Keyboard				
The correct answer is	option [C]			
	×			
15 .The second genera	ation computer	came into existen	ce between	X
A. 1956 - 1963				
B. 1980 - 1991				
C. 1973 - 1980				
D. 1950 - 1963				
The correct answer is	option [A]			
16. An ultra sound ma	achine is an exa	ample of a co	omputer.	
A. special purpose				
B. general purpose				
C. lanton				

20)					
D. ipad					
The correct answ	er is option [A	\]			
17. The O's and 1's	s in number ba	ases are re	eferred to as	3	
A. binary digits					
B. machine comp	oiler				
C. number base	system				
D. None of the al	bove				
The correct answ	er is option [A	AL STATE			
18. Which of the f	ollowing is a c	computers	software?		
A. Mouse					
B. VDU					
C. Windows 200	0				
D. Tower					
The correct answ	er is option [C	C]			
19. The first gene	ration comput	ers existe	d between _		
A. 1950 - 1960					
B. 1940 - 1956					
C. 1913 - 1930					
D. 1991 - 1996					
The correct answ	er is option [E	3]			
20. The generation	ons of comput	er are up	to ge	nerations.	
A. 6					
B. 7					
C. 5					
D. 4					

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: GRAPHIC PACKAGES

1. Which one of t	the following cannot be	e found in the tool	box?	
A. Magnifier				
B. Airbrush				
C. Text tool				
D. Ruler tool				
The correct answ	ver is option [D]			
2. The paint tool	that can be used to er	nlarge a picture or	an image is re	ferred to as
1 300				
A. select tool				
B. magnifier				
C. Brush				
D. eraser				
The correct answ	ver is option [B]			
3. Examples of G	raphic packages includ	de all of the followi	ng except?	
A. Paint				
B. Corel draw				
C. Photo shop				
D. MS word				
The correct answ	ver is option [D]			
4. Where is the a	pplication 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 package?	can be found in which bar in a graphic
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 poly	ygon.
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 t as	to create simple or complex drawings is known
A. command prompt	
B. paint	
C. ms excel	
D. ms word	
The correct answer is option [B]	

12 is used for drawing strai	ight 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 of	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

1. The GSM netwo	rk is usually divided into	how many segments?	
A. 3			
B. 6			
C. 9			
D. 12			
The correct answer	er is option [A]		
2. Which of the fol	llowing is not a use of te	elephone?	
A. Make phone ca	alls		
B. Send text mess	sages		
C. Fighting			
D. Receiving infor	mation		
The correct answe	er is option [C]		
3. GSM is an abbr	eviation for		
A. Global System	for Computing		
B. Global System	for Mobile Communicat	tions	
C. General Syster	m for communication		
D. General Syster	m for Computing		
The correct answe	er is option [B]		
4. Which of the fol	llowing is the short form	for FACSIMLE?	
A. FCS			
B. FAQ			
C FAV			

D. FSM				
The correct answer is opti	on [C]			
5 consists of an of for making connection and	-	for printing im	nages on pape	er, a telephone
A. An Iphone 5				
B. FAX				
C. A complex computer				
D. An office				
The correct answer is opti	on [B]			
6. ICT gadgets include the	following exce	pt		
A. computer				
B. television				
C. internet				
D. oven				
The correct answer is opti	on [D]			
7. Which of the following is	s not a benefit o	of ICT?		
A. Increase in speed of tra	ansaction			
B. Access to information a	and research ar	e cheaper an	d timely	
C. Useful in medical and s	cientific indust	ries		
D. It can lead to loss of jo	bs as a result o	f computeriza	ition	
The correct answer is opti	on [D]			
8. The feature whereby an SIM is called	operator block	s a phone thu	us allowing it to	o use one single
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 disa	advantage of ICT?
A. Some software can be difficul	t for some people to use.
B. Provides employment opportu	unities.
C. Helps in creating interaction a	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 p	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 the book	hat contains user subscription	and phone
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 red	ceive 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
<u></u> .		
A. Facebook		
B. CDMA		
C. GSM		
D. Twitter		
The correct answer is option [C]		
17. ICT stands for		
A. Information and Communication Tech	inology	
B. Information Commerce and Technolog	gy	
C. Inform communicating Technology		
D. Information and Dynamic Technology		
The correct answer is option [A]		

TOPIC: NUMBER BASES

1. Subtract 1111 ₂ from 10001 ₂	
A. 1001 ₂	
B. 1111 ₂	
C. 11O 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 nun	nbers ranging from zero through seven.
A. Binary	
B. Octal	
C. Sixal	
D. Decimal	
The correct answer is option [B	3]
8. Convert 15 to binary.	
A. 1011 ₂	
B. 1001 ₂	
C. 1111 ₂	

D. 111O ₂	
The correct answer is option [C]	
9. Convert 400 ₁₀ to base 8	
A. O26 ₈	
B. O27 ₈	
C. 620 ₈	
D. 720 ₈	
The correct answer is option [B]	
10. Convert 600 to base 8.	
A. 114O ₈	
B. O411 ₈	
C. 113O ₈	
D. O311 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. 111O ₂	

D. O1O1 ₂				
The correct answer is	option [B]			
13 number bas	e system indicate	es the digits fo ze	ro through nine	· Contraction
A. Decimal				
B. Ninal				
C. Octal				
D. Binary				
The correct answer is	option [A]			
14. Convert 3C5 to de	cimal.			
A. 865				
B. 965				
C. 1065				
D. 765				
The correct answer is	option [B]			
15 indicates ho	w many values ar	re used in a numbe	ering system.	
A. Absolute Value				
B. Base				
C. Positional Value				
D. String value				
The correct answer is	option [B]			
16. Binary number syst	tem consists of h	ow many digits?		
A. 2				
B. 3				
C E				

D. 1	
The correct answer is option [A]	
17. The hexadecimal representation	n of the decimal figure 15 is
A. A	
B. F	
C. D	
D. C	
The correct answer is option [B]	
18. The hexadecimal representation	n 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 com	iputer machine Language?
A. Hexadecimal	
B. Binary	
C. Octal	
D. Decimal	
The correct answer is option [B]	

TOPIC: OPERATING SYSTEMS

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]	
ALST VE	
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	

 Р	r_{11}	^ +	\sim

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

1 is the wr	iting or coding of	program in a parti	icular program la	nguage.
A. Program cod	ding			
B. Planning the	solution			
C. Network cor	nfiguration			
D. Program doo	cumentation			
The correct ans	swer is option [A]			
2. A is use	ed as a language t at once	translator for high	level source pro	ogram into
A. Interpreter				
B. Compiler				
C. Assembler				
D. Translator				
The correct ans	swer is option [B]	-SISTIE'		
3 involv	es writing a detaile	ed description abo	out the programi	ne.
A. Problem def	inition			
B. Programme	discussion			
C. Program dis	sertation			
D. Programme	documentation			
The correct ans	swer is option [D]			
4 is a typ	e of programming	g language		
A. BASIC				
B. BASIS				

C. ADE	
D. PASCAL	
The correct answer is option [A]	
5. When a program is written in high level converted into language before it	programming language it must first of all be 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 i	major types of programming language.
A. Machine, Low-level, High-level	
B. SQL, C#,HTML	
C. Visual-basic, MS word, MS Power-poin	nt
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	ne code or program tested for errors?
A. Planning the solution	

B. Program testing			
C. Problem definition	ı		
D. Design and manag	gement		
The correct answer is	option [B]		
9. FORTRAN stands f	or		
A. Formula translator	as s		
B. Forged translator			
C. Frequency on Rac	dio translator		
D. First oriented tran	slator		
The correct answer is	option [A]		
10. BASIC FORTRAN,	COBOL are all exa	amples of	
A. machine language			
B. low-level language	Э		
C. high-level languag	је		
D. o-level language	,5 ⁵		
The correct answer is	option [C]		
11. Low level language	es are translated ir	nto machine language	using a/an
A. Interpreter			
B. Assembler			
C. Speaker			
D. Compiler			
The correct answer is	option [B]		
12. A/an translat	tes a source progr	ram every time it is exe	ecuted.
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 p problem	articular
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 computer	task for a
A. A computer programme	
B. A computer hardware	
C. Computer instruction	
D. Data processing	
The correct answer is option [A]	

TOPIC: THE COMPUTER SYSTEM

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 lo	gic 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 too	uched 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 processed?	through before it can be
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 oth is the	er parts of the system to execute instructions
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 compute	r hardware.
A. Instructions	
B. Programs	
C. Keyboards	
D. Printouts	
The correct answer is option [C]	
7. The software written for specific pur	poses is referred to as
A. system software	
B. application software	
C. peopleware	
D. All of the above	
The correct answer is option [B]	

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 ins	structions.
A. Monitor	
B. Central Processing Unit	
C. Outer processor	
D. Input processor	
The correct answer is option [B]	

12 is an example of an applic	cation 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 comp	outer system are	-0
A. input, storage and output	20	
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 s	storage devices.	
A. Mouse		
B. Joystick		
C. Magnetic tape		
D. Keyboard		
The correct answer is option [C]		
15 is a collection of instruction	ns that anables the bard	lwara to function
effectively.	is that enables the halo	iware to function
A. Hardware		
B. Peopleware		
C. Malware		
D. Software		
The correct answer is option [D]		

TOPIC: UNITS OF STORAGE IN COMPUTER

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 data.	recording media that can b	e used to keep digita
A. Storage		
B. Disk		
D. DIOI(

C. Drive		
D. Monitor		
The correct answer is option [A]		
5. Which of the following is not a unit of stor	age?	
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 o	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 = 1M	legabytes			
D. 1024bytes = 1G	igabytes			
The correct answe	r is option [B]			
13. A megabyte is e	equal to byte	э.		
A. a trillion				
B. a billion				
C. a million				
D. a thousand				
The correct answe	r is option [C]			
14. A is a unit	t of storage			
A. ribble				
B. megahertz				
C. decimal				
D. bit				
The correct answe	r is option [C]			
15 is the sn	nallest unit of data			
A. Bytes				
B. Bits				
C. Megabytes				
D. Gigabytes				
The correct answe	r is option [B]			
16. An electrically c	charged state is re	nresented by		
A. O	5.1a.goa 3tato 13 16	produited by		
B. 1				

C. 3				
D. 1/0				
	swer is option [B]			
17. Which of the	e following can be use	ed to measure me	mory space?	
A. Kilometre				
B. Metre				
C. Mile				
D. Kilobyte				
18. A is e	qual to four bits.			
A. ribble				
B. fibbles				
C. nibbles				
D. bits				
The correct ans	swer is option [C]			
19. ROM means	S			
A. Read Acces	s Memory			
B. Read Only M	Memory			
C. Redistribute	Only Memory			
D. Random On	ly Memory			
The correct ans	swer is option [B]			
20. An electrica	ally discharged state	in the computer is	represented by	a <u></u>
A. O				
B. 1				
C. 2				
D. 0/1				
The correct ans	swer is option [A]			