Senior Secondary School

COMPUTER SCIENCE

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Practice Questions and Answers

QUESTIONS

TOPIC: ALGORITHMS AND FLOWCHART

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The space factor when determining the efficiency of an algorithm is measured by?

A. Counting the maximum memory needed by the algorithm

B. Counting the minimum memory needed by the algorithm

C. Counting the average memory needed by the algorithm

D. Counting the max disk space needed by the algorithm

2. Algorithms are written in English and some few _____ notations.

A. chemical

B. yoruba

C. french

D. mathematical

3. Which one is not a characteristic of an algorithm?

A. The end symbol signifies the end of a program

B. They are written in sequence

C. They are written in English like statements

D. It should be unambiguous and consistent

4. The quick sort algorithm exploits _____ design technique.

A. greedy

B. dynamic running

C. divide and conquer

D. back tracking

5. Two main reasons for the efficiency of an algorithm are?

A. Processor and memory

B. Complexity and capacity

C. Time and space

D. Data and space

6. The _____ signifies the end of a program

A. flow lines

B. squares

C. circles

D. end symbol

7. _____ is the step by step procedure of solving a particular problem

A. Flowchart

B. Algorithm

C. Sequence

D. Waterfall

TOPIC: BASIC PROGRAMMING II

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. What is the use of ABS(X) in basic programming?

 A. Finds the square root of a positive number

 B. Displays the absolute value of a given number

 C. Find the integer of a real number

 D. Finds the tangent of an angle

2. What is the use of LOG(X) in basic programming?

 A. Find the tangent of an angle

 B. Finds the integer of a real number

 C. Using natural logarithms

 D. Find the logistics of a number

3. What is the use of EXP(X) in basic programming?

 A. Finds the exponential of a value

 B. Finds the natural logarithm

 C. Finds the integer of a real number

 D. Finds the cube root of a number

4. What is the use of "TAN" in basic programming?

 A. Finds the sine of an angle

 B. Using natural algorithms

 C. Finds the tangent of an angle

 D. Finds the exponential of an angle

5. Which is a common BASIC function?

A. END

B. CLS

C. PRINT

D. RND ()

6. What is the use of SIN(X) in basic programming?

A. Finds the tangent of an angle

B. Finds the cosine of angle

C. Finds the integer of a real number

D. Finds the sine of an angle

7. What is the use of INT(X) in basic programming?

A. Finds the integer of a real number

B. Finds the square root of a value

C. Finds the cosine of an angle

D. Finds the tangent of an angle

8. What is the use of COS(X) in basic programming?

A. Finds the sine of an angle

B. Finds the tangent of angle

C. All of the above

D. Find the COSINE of an angle

9. What is the use of SQR(X) in basic programming?

A. Finds the cosine of an angle

B. Finds the square root of a positive number/value

C. Finds the cube root of a positive value

D. Finds the square of a positive number

10. Which is not a common BASIC function?

A. CLASS

B. SIN

C. COS()

D. TAN()

TOPIC: CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A/An _____ is a digital circuit that performs arithmetic and logical operation.

 A. Arithmetic Logic Unit

 B. Control Unit

 C. Keyboard

 D. Mother board

.

2. The machine cycle of the central processing unit consists of?

 A. The Arithmetic Unit,Logical Unit, Execution, Storing result

 B. Fetch, arithmetic calculation, execution, storing results

 C. storing results, execution, decodes instruction, fetch instruction

 D. addition, subtraction, logical operation and execution

3. Where is the hard drive normally located?

 A. Underneath the monitor

 B. Inside the system based unit

 C. On top of the CD-ROM

 D. It plugs into the back of the computer

4. The two main units of the CPU are:

 A. ALU and CU

 B. PU and ALU

 C. CLU and AU

 D. ALC and CU

5. The RAM/ROM of a computer is measured in _____ .

A. Bits

B. Mega bits

C. Bites

D. Mega bytes

6. The control unit performs the following basic instructions except?

A. Decode Instructions

B. Execution

C. Storing Results

D. Arithmetic Calculations

7. How much data can a zip drive store?

A. up to 250 MB

B. up to 150 MB

C. up to a Mega byte

D. Up to a Giga byte

8. The CPU stands for _____ .

A. Control Processing Unit

B. Central Power Unit

C. Central Processing Unit

D. Control Power Unit

9. The _____ acts like a supervisor of the computer.

A. CMOS battery

B. Control Unit

C. ALU

D. Logic unit

10. The _____ is the portion of the computer system that executes the instruction of a computer program.

 A. Monitor

 B. Motherboard

 C. Control Unit

 D. Central Processing Unit

TOPIC: COMPUTER DATA CONVERSION

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ is a fast storage that is directly accessible by the CPU and has the capacity to allow data to be read and written.

A. BUS

B. Register

C. Address

D. Main memory

2. _____ is the temporary storage in the CPU that holds the data the processor is currently working on.

A. BUS

B. Main memory

C. Register

D. RAM

3. Once data has been captured and processed the following activities may be carried out.

A. Sorting and storing

B. Storing and retrieving

C. Calculating and retrieving

D. Summarizing and sorting

4. Which is not a factor that affects the speed of data transfer.

A. BUS speed

B. BUS width

C. Collection

D. Medium of storage

5. Which one is not an operating procedure of computer data processing?

A. Collection

B. Conversion

C. Manipulation

D. Decode the instruction

6. Which of the following is not a function of (MDR) Memory Data Register.

A. It is used to hold the memory address that contains the next piece of data or an instruction that is to be used.

B. Acts like a buffer and holds data that is transferred from the memory to the processor

C. It is used whenever data is being transferred between central processing unit and main memory.

D. It is the register, usually in the control unit, that contains the instruction that is being executed by the CPU

7. The computer data processing operating procedure known as "MANIPULATION" consists of how many activities.

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

8. A/an _____ is used to reference a storage location in main memory.

A. Address

B. Register

C. Bus

D. Flash drive

9. Which of the following is not part of the data-fetch-execute cycle.

A. Storage

B. Fetch the instruction

C. Decode the instruction

D. Execute the instruction

10. There are how many types of register?

A. Two

B. Four

C. Six

D. None of the above

11. A _____ is a collection of wires through which data is transmitted from one part of a computer to another.

A. cable box

B. register

C. address

D. BUS

12. The types of registers are _____ and _____ .

A. main data register, current instruction register

B. memory data register, current instruction register

C. main memory register, current instruction register

D. mobile data register, converted instructions register

13. The computer data processing operating procedure known as "MANIPULATION" consists of the following activities except?

A. Sorting

B. Execute the instruction

C. Calculating

D. Summarizing

14. _____ is a special high speed storage area within the CPU.

A. Address

B. Bus

C. Register

D. Car

TOPIC: CONCEPT OF COMPUTER FILES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ is not a type of data item

 A. Field

 B. Numeric

 C. Alphabet

 D. Alphanumeric

2. A/an _____ file organisation is one in which the records have been stored in the order in which they have arisen.

 A. random

 B. indexed

 C. sequential

 D. serial

3. A/an _____ organisation contains reference numbers, like employee numbers, that identify a record in relation to other records.

 A. indexed

 B. sequential

 C. random files

 D. serial

4. Which of the following is not a file accessing method?

 A. Transaction file

 B. Serial files

 C. Random files

 D. Sequential files

5. Which is the correct representation of a file structure?

A. File>Record>Field>Data

B. Data>Record>Field> File

C. Data>Field>Record>File

D. Record>File>Field>Data

6. Which one of the following method is not a file organisation method.

A. Indexed

B. Serial files

C. Sequential

D. Random

7. Generally speaking the method of accessing random files is _____.

A. serial

B. indexed

C. random

D. sequential

8. Which one of the following is not a class of computer files?

A. Reference file

B. Transaction file

C. Master file

D. Random files

9. A _____ is a collection of related data items or field.

A. record

B. computer files

C. field

D. data item

10. Which one of the following is not a criteria for classifying computer files?

 A. by nature of content

 B. by organisation method

 C. by storage medium

 D. by cost

11. Arithmetic manipulation of data is called _____

 A. summarizing

 B. calculating

 C. sorting

 D. comparing

12. The type of data item that consists of a combination of alphabetic and numeric characters is known as _____.

 A. alphabet

 B. numeric

 C. Alphanumeric

 D. Special keys

13. In a _____ file organisation, records are organised in the sequence by which they were added.

 A. serial

 B. random

 C. master

 D. sequential

14. _____ is the smallest unit of information stored in the computer file.

 A. Computer files

 B. Records

 C. Field

 D. Data item

15. Data items are physically arranged as _____ in a computer file.

A. computer files

B. records

C. fields

D. data items

16. _____ are the most basic unit of data that users can store on a disk

A. Record

B. Computer files

C. Field

D. Data item

TOPIC: ELECTRONIC MAIL SERVICES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A/an _____ is a unique address used to identify the email box of its users

 A. facebook address

 B. email address

 C. home address

 D. address bar

2. Which of these is not a service of the electronic mail?

 A. phone calls

 B. chat

 C. send mails

 D. receive mails

3. _____ is the process of simultaneous communication between internet users through instant messages that are not stored.

 A. Messaging

 B. Browsing

 C. Tweeting

 D. Chatting

4. _____ is not an instant messaging software.

 A. Facebook

 B. Google talk

 C. Yahoo messenger

 D. MSN messenger

5. Which of these websites do not offer free email services?

A. Hotmail

B. Gmail

C. yahoo

D. twitter

6. Which one of the following is not a feature of an email address?

A. The username

B. The name of the website

C. The picture

D. The website extension

7. The _____ sign is used to link the username, the website that owns it.

A. . (Dot)

B. – (hyphen)

C. @ (at)

D. _ (underscore)

8. _____ is the first part of an email address.

A. The website extension

B. The username

C. The @ sign

D. The name of the website

9. _____ is a method of exchanging digital messages from one source to many destinations through the internet.

A. Electronic mail

B. Post mail

C. Personal mail

D. None of the above

TOPIC: HANDLING COMPUTER FILES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ refers to the unforeseen loss of data or information

A. Data loss

B. Overwriting

C. Back up

D. Antivirus

2. Copying a created file to either an external or an in built storage device is called _____.

A. copy

B. update

C. retrieve

D. delete

3. Which one of the following is not a method for file security?

A. Antivirus

B. Backup

C. Password

D. Code

4. The basic operation of creating the file, with a given name is called _____ .

A. create

B. open

C. view

D. close

5. Which of the following is not a limitation of computerized file system

A. Cheap to set it up

B. Data are often duplicated

C. Incompatible data files

D. Vulnerable to virus attacks

6. The basic operation of reading or updating the contents is known as _____ .

A. close

B. copy

C. retrieve

D. update

7. The basic operation of viewing a created file or granting privilege is known as _____.

A. open

B. view

C. retrieve

D. update

8. _____ refers to making copies of files so that these additional copies may be used to restore the original after a data loss event

A. Antivirus

B. Copy

C. Back up

D. Move

9. _____ is a user chosen secret string of characters that allows access to a computer, interface, or files

A. Secret string

B. Password

C. Antivirus code

D. Programme code

10. A/an _____ program protects a computer file from malicious viruses attack, detects and heals files that have been attacked

A. data protector

B. firewall

C. backup

D. antivirus

11. The basic operation of deleting an unwanted file is called _____ .

A. create

B. delete

C. copy

D. close

12. The basic operation of closing the file, thereby losing access until it is opened again is called _____.

A. update

B. view

C. close

D. open

13. The basic operation of retrieving a lost file is known is called _____ .

A. restore

B. delete

C. retrieve

D. move

14. An occurrence of data loss can be called a _____.

A. data loss catastrophe

B. data loss event

C. backup time

D. system crash

TOPIC: INTERNET

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A/an _____ is a html document or resource of information in a website that is presented as a page.

A. website

B. internet

C. HTTP

D. web page

2. HTTP stands for _____.

A. High text transfer protocol

B. Hyper transfer tools protocols

C. Hypertext markup language

D. Hypertext transfer protocol

3. _____ is the term used to refer the process of accessing and viewing web pages on the internet.

A. Browsing

B. Gambling

C. Google

D. Safari

4. The _____ and its icons are displayed at the top of the browser window underneath the menu bar.

A. tool bar

B. menu bar

C. title bar

D. address bar

5. Which one is not a benefit of the internet to the society?

 A. E-banking

 B. Pornography

 C. E-registration

 D. E-banking

6. What does ISP stand for?

 A. Internet service protocol

 B. Internet section protocol

 C. Internet service provider

 D. None of the above

7. _____ is a computer language with some sets of markup symbols and codes that are used for building a website.

 A. HTTP

 B. HTML

 C. C++

 D. C#

8. _____ is the standard or set of rules by which computers communicate over the network.

 A. Protocol

 B. Webpage

 C. Website

 D. Download

9. A _____ is the start page of any website.

 A. start up page

 B. home page

 C. login page

 D. beginners

10. _____ is a software that is used to access and view web pages in the internet.

A. Chat rooms

B. Internet

C. Intranet

D. Browser

11. The _____ is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use a standard protocol suite to serve billions

A. Ethernet

B. Internet

C. Intranet

D. MAN

12. Which of the following is not an internet service that we use?

A. Telnet

B. Email

C. Entertainment

D. www

13. _____ is the term used to describe internet networks and world wide web.

A. Web page

B. HTTP

C. Cyber space

D. Website

14. Which of these websites can be said to be an examination body?

A. www.waeconline.org.ng

B. www.ndlea.gov.ng

C. www.rosecox.net

D. www.cpn.gov.ng

TOPIC: MEMORY UNIT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The _____ is the storage locations where data, programs and information are stored.

 A. mobile memory

 B. main memory

 C. auxilary memory

 D. computer memory

2. 1024 kilobytes is equivalent to _____ .

 A. 1 gigabyte

 B. 10 kilobytes

 C. 1 tera byte

 D. 1 megabyte

3. The _____ is a removable storage media made with similarities to the technology of a radio casette.

 A. Hard disk

 B. Flash drive

 C. Compact disk

 D. Floppy disk

4. _____ is a small, portable kind of disk used for backing up data.

 A. Flash drive(USB)

 B. Compact disk

 C. Hard disk

 D. Soft drive

5. The _____ represents the core or internal storage area of the computer system.

A. secondary storage

B. primary storage

C. ROM

D. PROM

6. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of primary storage?

A. Not connected directly to the processor

B. Low storage capacity

C. Fast storage and access

D. Expensive to purchase and maintain

7. There are _____ main types of optical disks.

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

8. The following are common types of auxilary storage devices except?

A. EPROM

B. Flash drive

C. Optical disk

D. Floppy disk

9. _____ are secondary storage media that can store massive amount of data such as text, pictures, sounds and video in highly compact form

A. Hard disks

B. Optical disks

C. Flash drives

D. Floppy disks

10. A gigabyte is equal to _____ megabytes.

A. 1024

B. 256

C. 512

D. 2048

11. One terabyte is equivalent to _____

A. 1,099,511 bytes

B. 1,099,511,627,776 bytes

C. 1,042 gigabytes

D. 1,000,000,024 mb

12. The_____ magnetic disk has the capability to store more data and is faster than the floppy disk in terms of access time.

A. new floppy disk

B. digital video disk

C. hard disk

D. flash drive

13. _____ is any storage device that is used to store data, information and programs outside the primary memory.

A. Auxiliary storage

B. PROM

C. ROM

D. RAM

14. There are how many types of memory?

A. two

B. four

C. one

D. three

15. _____ is a small and portable memory connected to the computer through the USB port.

A. Flash drive

B. Optical disk

C. Hard drive

D. Compact disk

16. _____ is a non-volatile memory that retains data stored on it even after the computer is powered off.

A. RAM

B. ROM

C. Floppy disk

D. Hard disk

17. The _____ is the part of the primary memory that holds the data and programs that the CPU is processing.

A. PROM

B. EEPROM

C. RAM

D. Hard disk

18. The two main types of memory are _____ and _____

A. hard drive,RAM

B. ROM,RAM

C. Primary Storage,Secondary Storage

D. Main memory, Primary storage

.

TOPIC: LOGIC CIRCUITS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The _____ on the logic symbol is used in digital circuit diagrams to indicate an inverted input or output.

 A. small circle

 B. great square

 C. triangle

 D. rectangle

2. _____ is a table that contains the list of the value of the output for every combination inputs.

 A. Logic tables

 B. Truth tables

 C. Real table

 D. Ordinary tble

3. The alphabetic letters of the inputs of alternative logic gates are connected using _____.

 A. logic operations

 B. flash memory

 C. truth tables

 D. all of the above

4. All logic gates have _____ types of signal(s)

 A. four

 B. three

 C. two

 D. one

5. There are _____ basic types of logic gates.

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four

6. The truth table for the alternative logic gates can be constructed from the _____ gates

A. complex

B. simple

C. complicated

D. dynamic

7. Mathematically, AND gate means _____ .

A. multiplication

B. subtraction

C. division

D. addition

8. _____ gives an output of 1 only when all of its inpput are one.

A. Or gate

B. AND gate

C. Not gate

D. Else gate

9. The _____ gate is an AND gate with a reserved or invered output.

A. NOR

B. XNOR

C. NAND

D. XOR

10. The two alternative logic gates we have are _____ and _____

A. NOR,OR

B. NAND,AND

C. XOR,OR

D. NAND,NOR

11. The alternative logic gates generate their signals based on the _____ types of signal.

A. four

B. three

C. two

D. one

12. A _____ is a table that describes the behaviour and functions of a logic state.

A. Logic table

B. Real table

C. Crystl table

D. Truth tables

13. Mathematically, NOR gates means _____

A. inverted subtraction

B. inverted addition

C. inverted division

D. inverted multiplication

14. There are how many types of alternative logic gate?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

15. Which of the following is not a use of logic gates.

A. Electronics

B. NOR gate

C. Decision making

D. Alarms

16. _____ gives an output of logic 1 if either or both of the input is 1

A. NOT gate

B. Logic gates

C. OR gates

D. AND gates

17. The _____ gate is an OR gate with an inverted output.

A. NOR

B. XOR

C. XNOR

D. OR

18. Apart from general uses of logic gates, the alternative logic gates have a special application in _____.

A. flash memory

B. hard memory

C. digital comparators

D. none of the above

19. Complex logic gates include the following except?

A. AND gates

B. NAND gates

C. NOR gate

D. XOR gate

20. Mathematically, NAND gate means _____ .

A. multiplication

B. addition

C. reversed subtraction

D. reversed multiplication

21. Which of the following is not a way of representing Logic gates?

A. Logic equation

B. Truth tables

C. Logic gate symbols

D. Logic bomb

22. The first commercial NOR flash chip was invented in _____

A. 1989

B. 1990

C. 1991

D. 1988

23. _____ is also known as an inverter

A. AND gate

B. Or gate

C. Else gate

D. NOT gate

24. Mathematically, OR gate means _____.

A. Multiplication

B. Addition

C. Division

D. Subtraction

25. The NAND flash chip was introduced by _____in 1989

A. Hewlett packard

B. Toshiba

C. Apple

D. Compaq

26. _____ are the basic building blocks of digital circuits.

A. Logic gates

B. Logical bridges

C. Logic walls

D. Logic

TOPIC: PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The following are characteristics of an interpreter except?

 A. Little time is spent analyzing and processing the program

 B. Execution is relatively fast

 C. The resulting code is some sort of intermediate code

 D. The resulting code is interpreted by another program

2. Which one is not a precaution to be taken when writing a program.

 A. Do not rush,be careful

 B. No stepped should be skipped

 C. The order of execution should be followed sequentially

 D. The program can be written in any order

3. Which of the following is not an interpreter characteristic?

 A. C--

 B. C++

 C. C

 D. COBOL

4. The steps in program development does not include which?

 A. break period

 B. program running

 C. program definition

 D. program coding

5. All of these are characteristics of a compiler except _____ .

A. Spend a lot of time analysing and processing the program

B. Execution is fast

C. Program runs as slow as it can

D. The computer hardware inteprets the resulting code program

6. _____ involves writing a detailed description about the program

A. Program documentation

B. Program running

C. Maintenance

D. Program testing

7. Every good program must have the following characteristics except_____.

A. accuracy

B. clarity

C. difficulty

D. efficiency

8. Program testing in program development can be referred to as _____.

A. Proof reading

B. Maintenance

C. Program running

D. None of the above

9. Which of the following is not an interpreted language?

A. BASIC

B. PERL

C. PYTHON

D. C--

10. _____ can be defined as a list of instruction issued to the computer to perform a particular task.

 A. Mobile program

 B. Computer program

 C. Game program

 D. Security program

TOPIC: SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CYCLE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A _____ is a part of a larger system that can function on its own to perform a task.

A. system

B. supersystem

C. subsystem

D. designer

2. The "classical" types of information systems found in organisations do not include _____.

A. enterprise systems

B. executive information systems

C. decision support system

D. transaction processing systems

3. Which one is not a stage in SDLC?

A. Investigative stage

B. Difficulty stage

C. Systems analysis stage

D. System design stage

4. A _____ is a collection of interrelated components that function together to form a whole and achieve an outcome.

A. design

B. system

C. engine

D. analyst

5. The process of dividing a system into subsystem and component is called _____.

A. information system

B. functional decomposition

C. fragmentation

D. divison

6. _____ is a person that uses analysis and design techniques to solve business problems using information technology.

 A. System configuration

 B. System analyst

 C. System analysis

 D. System design

7. _____ is the process of specifying in detail how components of an information system should be implemented physically.

 A. Information system

 B. System analysis

 C. System analyst

 D. System design

8. Which one is not an objective of SDLC?

 A. To ensure that high quality systems are delivered

 B. To provide strong controls over the system development

 C. To be non-challant toward information systems

 D. To maximize the productivity of the systems staff

9. _____ is not a skill of a good and successful system analyst.

 A. Very strict to juniors in the office

 B. People management knowledge and skills

 C. Always wanting the improvement of the system

 D. Use of logical methods for solving problems

10. Which one of the following is not a systems analyst problem solving approach?

 A. Study and understand the problem

 B. Define the requirements for solving the problem

C. Solve the problem

D. If the problem can't be solved, leave it for someone else.

11. _____ is the process of understanding in detail what a system should accomplish; how it will accomplish it and what is required to accomplish it.

A. System design

B. System analyst

C. System analysis

D. System configuration

12. _____ is a planned undertaking with a fixed beginning that produces the desired result or product.

A. Systems production

B. System analysis

C. System design

D. System development

13. Which one of the following is not a disadvantage of SDLC?

A. Simple and easy to use

B. Adjusting the scope during the life cycle of a project

C. High amounts of risk and uncertainty

D. Poor model for long and ongoing projects

14. What is the full meaning of SDLC?

A. System design life cycle

B. System design level cycle

C. System development life cycle

D. Social development life cycle

15. The _____ provides an overall formalized method for managing the systems development processes and activities.

A. SDLC

B. SPDCIS

C. SCDA

D. SCKD

16. _____ is important for the success of any modern business or organisation.

A. Information systems

B. Communication systems

C. Technology systems

D. None of the above

TOPIC: WORD PROCESSING

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. To select a bold font style font for your text, do the following except _____.

A. type the text

B. type bold and press enter

C. highlight the text

D. All of the above

2. There are _____ major methods involved in copying a document.

A. five

B. four

C. three

D. two

3. _____ checks whether a document is error free both in spelling and grammar.

A. Find and replace

B. Spelling and Grammar

C. Format painter

D. Theseus

4. When a mistake is made in a document, what feature helps to locate the errors and replace the text?

A. Word count

B. Thesaurus

C. Go to

D. Find and replace

5. _____ displays other effects on text such as strike through, subscript, superscript?

A. Font colour

B. Font style

C. Font size

D. Font effects

6. _____ displays the text sizes of your choice.

A. Font face

B. Bold

C. Italics

D. Font size

7. Which one of the following is not an example of word processors?

A. Microsoft word

B. LOTUS notes

C. Perfect writer

D. Amateur writer

8. Facilities available in a word processor include all except?

A. Typing document

B. Editing document

C. Move,copy and paste

D. create video

9. In what area can word processing be used?

A. In power point presentation

B. In calculating figures

C. In database design

D. For writing articles

10. Which of the following is not a type of font face?

A. Times new British

B. Times new roman

C. Elephant

D. Freestyle script

11. Which of the following is not a characteristic of spacing that can be applied on a text?

A. Expanded

B. Condensed

C. Compressing

D. Kerning

12. To set a font face for your text, do the following except _____ .

A. CTRL + shift + B

B. Type the text

C. Highlight the text

D. CTRL + Shift + F

13. The text outlook format of a document is the _____

A. bold

B. font face

C. find and replace

D. spelling and grammar

14. Which one of these is not a version of Microsoft office word?

A. MS office 99

B. MS office 2000

C. MS office 2003

D. MS office 2007

15. To _____ a document means to move the document from its original location to a different location.

A. copy

B. drag and place

C. cut

D. paste

16. _____ feature in word creates a text with space before or after.

A. Change case

B. Indent and spacing

C. Subscript

D. Superscript

17. All of the following ae methods involved in copying a document except _____.

A. ribbon bar method

B. right mouse method

C. usb method

D. drag and drop method

18. Which one of these is not an editing feature of a word processor

A. Go to

B. Paint

C. Format painter

D. Find and replace

19. Word processing is used in the following areas except _____.

A. In fraud

B. In offices

C. In journalism

D. In education

20. _____ is the use of computer software to create, edit, view, store and print text documents.

A. presentation

B. word processing

C. calculating data

D. data processing

ANSWERS

TOPIC: ALGORITHMS AND FLOWCHART

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The space factor when determining the efficiency of an algorithm is measured by?

 A. Counting the maximum memory needed by the algorithm

 B. Counting the minimum memory needed by the algorithm

 C. Counting the average memory needed by the algorithm

 D. Counting the max disk space needed by the algorithm

The correct answer is option [A]

2. Algorithms are written in English and some few _____ notations.

 A. Chemical

 B. Yoruba

 C. French

 D. Mathematical

The correct answer is option [D]

3. Which one is not a characteristic of an algorithm?

 A. The end symbol signifies the end of a program

 B. They are written in sequence

 C. They are written in English like statements

 D. It should be unambiguous and consistent

The correct answer is option [A]

4. The quick sort algorithm exploits _____ design technique.

 A. greedy

 B. dynamic running

 C. divide and conquer

 D. back tracking

The correct answer is option [C]

5. Two main reasons for the efficiency of an algorithm are?

 A. Processor and memory

 B. Complexity and capacity

 C. Time and space

 D. Data and space

The correct answer is option [C]

6. The _____ signifies the end of a program

 A. flow lines

 B. squares

 C. circles

 D. end symbol

The correct answer is option [D]

7. _____ is the step by step procedure of solving a particular problem

 A. Flowchart

 B. Algorithm

 C. Sequence

 D. Waterfall

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: BASIC PROGRAMMING II

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. What is the use of ABS(X) in basic programming?

 A. Finds the square root of a positive number

 B. Displays the absolute value of a given number

 C. Find the integer of a real number

 D. Finds the tangent of an angle

The correct answer is option [B]

2. What is the use of LOG(X) in basic programming?

 A. Find the tangent of an angle

 B. Finds the integer of a real number

 C. Using natural logarithms

 D. Find the logistics of a number

The correct answer is option [C]

3. What is the use of EXP(X) in basic programming?

 A. Finds the exponential of a value

 B. Finds the natural logarithm

 C. Finds the integer of a real number

 D. Finds the cube root of a number

The correct answer is option [A]

4. What is the use of "TAN" in basic programming?

 A. Finds the sine of an angle

 B. Using natural algorithms

 C. Finds the tangent of an angle

D. Finds the exponential of an angle

The correct answer is option [C]

5. Which is a common BASIC function?

 A. END

 B. CLS

 C. PRINT

 D. RND( )

The correct answer is option [D]

6. What is the use of SIN(X) in basic programming?

 A. Finds the tangent of an angle

 B. Finds the cosine of angle

 C. Finds the integer of a real number

 D. Finds the sine of an angle

The correct answer is option [D]

7. What is the use of INT(X) in basic programming?

 A. Finds the integer of a real number

 B. Finds the square root of a value

 C. Finds the cosine of an angle

 D. Finds the tangent of an angle

The correct answer is option [A]

8. What is the use of COS(X) in basic programming?

 A. Finds the sine of an angle

 B. Finds the tangent of angle

 C. All of the above

D. Find the COSINE of an angle

The correct answer is option [D]

9. What is the use of SQR(X) in basic programming?

A. Finds the cosine of an angle

B. Finds the square root of a positive number/value

C. Finds the cube root of a positive value

D. Finds the square of a positive number

The correct answer is option [B]

10. Which is not a common BASIC function?

A. CLASS

B. SIN

C. COS()

D. TAN()

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A/An _____ is a digital circuit that performs arithmetic and logical operation.

A. Arithmetic Logic Unit

B. Control Unit

C. Keyboard

D. Mother board

The correct answer is option [A].

2. The machine cycle of the central processing unit consists of?

A. The Arithmetic Unit, Logical Unit, Execution, Storing result

B. Fetch, arithmetic calculation, execution, storing results

C. storing results, execution, decodes instruction, fetch instruction

D. addition, subtraction, logical operation and execution

The correct answer is option [C].

3. Where is the hard drive normally located?

A. Underneath the monitor

B. Inside the system based unit

C. On top of the CD-ROM

D. It plugs into the back of the computer

The correct answer is option [B].

4. The two main units of the CPU are:

A. ALU and CU

B. PU and ALU

C. CLU and AU

D. ALC and CU

The correct answer is option [A].

5. The RAM/ROM of a computer is measured in _____ .

 A. Bits

 B. Mega bits

 C. Bites

 D. Mega bytes

The correct answer is option [B].

6. The control unit performs the following basic instructions except?

 A. Decode Instructions

 B. Execution

 C. Storing Results

 D. Arithmetic Calculations

The correct answer is option [D].

7. How much data can a zip drive store?

 A. up to 250 MB

 B. up to 150 MB

 C. up to a Mega byte

 D. Up to a Giga byte

The correct answer is option [A].

8. The CPU stands for _____ .

 A. Control Processing Unit

 B. Central Power Unit

 C. Central Processing Unit

 D. Control Power Unit

The correct answer is option [C].

9. The _____ acts like a supervisor of the computer.

 A. CMOS battery

 B. Control Unit

 C. ALU

 D. Logic unit

The correct answer is option [B].

10. The _____ is the portion of the computer system that executes the instruction of a computer program.

 A. Monitor

 B. Motherboard

 C. Control Unit

 D. Central Processing Unit

The correct answer is option [D].

TOPIC: COMPUTER DATA CONVERSION

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ is a fast storage that is directly accessible by the CPU and has the capacity to allow data to be read and written.

A. BUS

B. Register

C. Address

D. Main memory

The correct answer is option [D]

2. _____ is the temporary storage in the CPU that holds the data the processor is currently working on.

A. BUS

B. Main memory

C. Register

D. RAM

The correct answer is option [C]

3. Once data has been captured and processed the following activities may be carried out.

A. Sorting and storing

B. Storing and retrieving

C. Calculating and retrieving

D. Summarizing and sorting

The correct answer is option [B]

4. Which is not a factor that affects the speed of data transfer.

A. BUS speed

B. BUS width

C. Collection

D. Medium of storage

The correct answer is option [C]

5. Which one is not an operating procedure of computer data processing.

A. Collection

B. Conversion

C. Manipulation

D. Decode the instruction

The correct answer is option [D]

6. Which of the following is not a function of (MDR) Memory Data Register.

A. It is used to hold the memory address that contains the next piece of data or an instruction that is to be used.

B. Acts like a buffer and holds data that is transferred from the memory to the processor

C. It is used whenever data is being transferred between central processing unit and main memory.

D. It is the register, usually in the control unit, that contains the instruction that is being executed by the CPU

The correct answer is option [D]

7. The computer data processing operating procedure known as "MANIPULATION" consists of how many activities.

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

The correct answer is option [D]

8. A/an _____ is used to reference a storage location in main memory.

 A. Address

 B. Register

 C. Bus

 D. Flash drive

The correct answer is option [A]

9. Which of the following is not part of the data-fetch-execute cycle.

 A. Storage

 B. Fetch the instruction

 C. Decode the instruction

 D. Execute the instruction

The correct answer is option [A]

10. There are how many types of register?

 A. Two

 B. Four

 C. Six

 D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

11. A _____ is a collection of wires through which data is transmitted from one part of a computer to another.

 A. cable box

 B. register

 C. address

 D. BUS

The correct answer is option [D]

12. The types of registers are _____ and _____ .

 A. main data register, current instruction register

 B. memory data register, current instruction register

 C. main memory register, current instruction register

 D. mobile data register, converted instructions register

The correct answer is option [B]

13. The computer data processing operating procedure known as "MANIPULATION" consists of the following activities except?

 A. Sorting

 B. Execute the instruction

 C. Calculating

 D. Summarizing

The correct answer is option [B]

14. _____ is a special high speed storage area within the CPU.

 A. Address

 B. Bus

 C. Register

 D. Car

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: CONCEPT OF COMPUTER FILES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ is not a type of data item

A. Field

B. Numeric

C. Alphabet

D. Alphanumeric

The correct answer is option [A]

2. A/an _____ file organization is one in which the records have been stored in the order in which they have arisen.

A. random

B. indexed

C. sequential

D. serial

The correct answer is option [D]

3. A/an _____ organization contains reference numbers, like employee numbers, that identify a record in relation to other records.

A. indexed

B. sequential

C. random files

D. serial

The correct answer is option [A]

4. Which of the following is not a file accessing method?

A. Transaction file

B. Serial files

C. Random files

D. Sequential files

The correct answer is option [A]

5. Which is the correct representation of a file structure?

 A. File>Record>Field>Data

 B. Data>Record>Field> File

 C. Data>Field>Record>File

 D. Record>File>Field>Data

The correct answer is option [C]

6. Which one of the following method is not a file organization method.

 A. Indexed

 B. Serial files

 C. Sequential

 D. Random

The correct answer is option [D]

7. Generally speaking the method of accessing random files is _____.

 A. serial

 B. indexed

 C. random

 D. sequential

The correct answer is option [C]

8. Which one of the following is not a class of computer files?

 A. Reference file

 B. Transaction file

 C. Master file

D. Random files

The correct answer is option [D]

9. A _____ is a collection of related data items or field.

 A. record

 B. computer files

 C. field

 D. data item

The correct answer is option [A]

10. Which one of the following is not a criteria for classifying computer files?

 A. by nature of content

 B. by organisation method

 C. by storage medium

 D. by cost

The correct answer is option [D]

11. Arithmetic manipulation of data is called _____

 A. summarizing

 B. calculating

 C. sorting

 D. comparing

The correct answer is option [B]

12. The type of data item that consists of a combination of alphabetic and numeric characters is known as _____.

 A. alphabet

 B. numeric

C. Alphanumeric

D. Special keys

The correct answer is option [C]

13. In a _____ file organization, records are organized in the sequence by which they were added.

A. serial

B. random

C. master

D. sequential

The correct answer is option [D]

14. _____ is the smallest unit of information stored in the computer file.

A. Computer files

B. Records

C. Field

D. Data item

The correct answer is option [D]

15. Data items are physically arranged as _____ in a computer file.

A. computer files

B. records

C. fields

D. data items

The correct answer is option [C]

AUTHOR: www.teststreams.com

16. _____ are the most basic unit of data that users can store on a disk

A. Record

B. Computer files

C. Field

D. Data item

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: ELECTRONIC MAIL SERVICES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A/an _____ is a unique address used to identify the email box of its users

A. facebook address

B. email address

C. home address

D. address bar

The correct answer is option [B]

2. Which of these is not a service of the electronic mail?

A. phone calls

B. chat

C. send mails

D. receive mails

The correct answer is option [A]

3. _____ is the process of simultaneous communication between internet users through instant messages that are not stored.

A. Messaging

B. Browsing

C. Tweeting

D. Chatting

The correct answer is option [D]

4. _____ is not an instant messaging software.

A. Facebook

B. Google talk

C. Yahoo messenger

D. MSN messenger

The correct answer is option [A]

5. Which of these websites do not offer free email services?

A. hotmail

B. gmail

C. yahoo

D. twiter

The correct answer is option [D]

6. Which one of the following is not a feature of an email address?

A. The username

B. The name of the website

C. The picture

D. The website extension

The correct answer is option [C]

7. The _____ sign is used to link the username, the website that owns it.

A. .(dot)

B. -(hyphen)

C. @(at)

D. _(underscore)

The correct answer is option [C]

8. _____ is the first part of an email address.

A. The website extension

B. The username

C. The @ sign

D. The name of the website

The correct answer is option [B]

9. _____ is a method of exchanging digital messages from one source to many destinations through the internet.

A. Electronic mail

B. Post mail

C. Personal mail

D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: HANDLING COMPUTER FILES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ refers to the unforeseen loss of data or information

 A. Data loss

 B. Overwriting

 C. Back up

 D. Antivirus

The correct answer is option [A]

2. Copying a created file to either an external or an in built storage device is called _____.

 A. copy

 B. update

 C. retrieve

 D. delete

The correct answer is option [A]

3. Which one of the following is not a method for file security.

 A. Antivirus

 B. Backup

 C. Password

 D. Code

The correct answer is option [D]

4. The basic operation of creating the file, with a given name is called _____ .

 A. create

 B. open

 C. view

 D. close

The correct answer is option [A]

5. Which of the following is not a limitation of computerized file system

 A. Cheap to set it up

 B. Data are often duplicated

 C. Incompatible data files

 D. Vulnerable to virus attacks

The correct answer is option [A]

6. The basic operation of reading or updating the contents is known as _____ .

 A. close

 B. copy

 C. retrieve

 D. update

The correct answer is option [D]

7. The basic operation of viewing a created file or granting privilege is known as _____.

 A. open

 B. view

 C. retrieve

 D. update

The correct answer is option [B]

8. _____ refers to making copies of files so that these additional copies may be used to restore the original after a data loss event

 A. Antivirus

 B. Copy

C. Back up

D. Move

The correct answer is option [C]

9. _____ is a user chosen secret string of characters that allows access to a computer, interface, or files

A. Secret string

B. Password

C. Antivirus code

D. Program code

The correct answer is option [B]

10. A/an _____ program protects a computer file from malicious viruses attack, detects and heals files that have been attacked

A. data protector

B. firewall

C. backup

D. antivirus

The correct answer is option [D]

11. The basic operation of deleting an unwanted file is called _____ .

A. create

B. delete

C. copy

D. close

The correct answer is option [B]

12. The basic operation of closing the file, thereby losing access until it is opened again is called _____.

 A. update

 B. view

 C. close

 D. open

The correct answer is option [C]

13. The basic operation of retrieving a lost file is known is called _____ .

 A. restore

 B. delete

 C. retrieve

 D. move

The correct answer is option [C]

14. An occurrence of data loss can be called a _____.

 A. data loss catastrophe

 B. data loss event

 C. backup time

 D. system crash

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: INTERNET

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A/an _____ is a html document or resource of information in a website that is presented as a page.

A. website

B. internet

C. HTTP

D. web page

The correct answer is option [D]

2. HTTP stands for _____.

A. High text transfer protocol

B. Hyper transfer tools protocols

C. Hypertext markup language

D. Hypertext transfer protocol

The correct answer is option [D]

3. _____ is the term used to refer the process of accessing and viewing web pages on the internet.

A. Browsing

B. Gambling

C. Google

D. Safari

The correct answer is option [A]

4. The _____ and its icons are displayed at the top of the browser window underneath the menu bar.

A. tool bar

B. menu bar

C. title bar

D. address bar

The correct answer is option [A]

5. Which one is not a benefit of the internet to the society?

 A. E-banking

 B. Pornography

 C. E-registration

 D. E-banking

The correct answer is option [B]

6. What does ISP stand for?

 A. Internet service protocol

 B. Internet section protocol

 C. Internet service provider

 D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

7. _____ is a computer language with some sets of markup symbols and codes that are used for building a website.

 A. HTTP

 B. HTML

 C. C++

 D. C#

The correct answer is option [B]

8. _____ is the standard or set of rules by which computers communicate over the network.

 A. Protocol

 B. Webpage

 C. Website

 D. Download

The correct answer is option [A]

9. A _____ is the start page of any website.

 A. start up page

 B. home page

 C. login page

 D. beginners

The correct answer is option [B]

10. _____ is a software that is used to access and view web pages in the internet.

 A. Chat rooms

 B. Internet

 C. Intranet

 D. Browser

The correct answer is option [D]

11. The _____ is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use a standard protocol suite to serve billions

 A. Ethernet

 B. Internet

 C. Intranet

 D. MAN

The correct answer is option [B]

12. Which of the following is not an internet service that we use?

A. Telnet

B. Email

C. Entertainment

D. www

The correct answer is option [C]

13. _____ is the term used to describe internet networks and World Wide Web.

A. Web page

B. HTTP

C. Cyber space

D. Website

The correct answer is option [C]

14. Which of these websites can be said to be an examination body?

A. www.waeconline.org.ng

B. www.ndlea.gov.ng

C. www.rosecox.net

D. www.cpn.gov.ng

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: MEMORY UNIT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The _____ is the storage locations where data, programs and information are stored.

A. mobile memory

B. main memory

C. auxilary memory

D. computer memory

The correct answer is option [D]

2. 1024 kilobytes is equivalent to _____ .

A. 1 gigabyte

B. 10 kilobytes

C. 1 tera byte

D. 1 megabyte

The correct answer is option [D]

3. The _____ is a removable storage media made with similarities to the technology of a radio cassette.

A. Hard disk

B. Flash drive

C. Compact disk

D. Floppy disk

The correct answer is option [D]

4. _____ is a small, portable kind of disk used for backing up data.

A. Flash drive(USB)

B. Compact disk

C. Hard disk

D. Soft drive

The correct answer is option [B]

5. The _____ represents the core or internal storage area of the computer system.

A. secondary storage

B. primary storage

C. ROM

D. PROM

The correct answer is option [B]

6. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of primary storage?

A. Not connected directly to the processor

B. Low storage capacity

C. Fast storage and access

D. Expensive to purchase and maintain

The correct answer is option [A]

7. There are _____ main types of optical disks.

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

The correct answer is option [C]

8. The following are common types of auxiliary storage devices except?

A. EPROM

B. Flash drive

C. Optical disk

D. Floppy disk

The correct answer is option [A]

9. _____ are secondary storage media that can store massive amount of data such as text, pictures, sounds and video in highly compact form

A. Hard disks

B. Optical disks

C. Flash drives

D. Floppy disks

The correct answer is option [B]

10. A gigabyte is equal to _____ megabytes.

A. 1024

B. 256

C. 512

D. 2048

The correct answer is option [A]

11. One terabyte is equivalent to _____

A. 1,099,511 bytes

B. 1,099,511,627,776 bytes

C. 1,042 gigabytes

D. 1,000,000,024 mb

The correct answer is option [B]

12. The_____ magnetic disk has the capability to store more data and is faster than the floppy disk in terms of access time.

 A. new floppy disk

 B. digital video disk

 C. hard disk

 D. flash drive

The correct answer is option [C]

13. _____ is any storage device that is used to store data, information and programs outside the primary memory.

 A. Auxiliary storage

 B. PROM

 C. ROM

 D. RAM

The correct answer is option [A]

14. There are how many types of memory?

 A. two

 B. four

 C. one

 D. three

The correct answer is option [A].

15. _____ is a small and portable memory connected to the computer through the USB port.

 A. Flash drive

 B. Optical disk

 C. Hard drive

D. Compact disk

The correct answer is option [A]

16. _____ is a non-volatile memory that retains data stored on it even after the computer is powered off.

 A. RAM

 B. ROM

 C. Floppy disk

 D. Hard disk

The correct answer is option [B]

17. The _____ is the part of the primary memory that holds the data and programs that the CPU is processing.

 A. PROM

 B. EEPROM

 C. RAM

 D. Hard disk

The correct answer is option [C]

18. The two main types of memory are _____ and ____

 A. hard drive, RAM

 B. ROM, RAM

 C. Primary Storage, Secondary Storage

 D. Main memory, Primary storage

The correct answer is option [C].

TOPIC: LOGIC CIRCUITS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The _____ on the logic symbol is used in digital circuit diagrams to indicate an inverted input or output.

A. small circle

B. Great Square

C. triangle

D. rectangle

The correct answer is option [A]

2. _____ is a table that contains the list of the value of the output for every combination inputs.

A. Logic tables

B. Truth tables

C. Real table

D. Ordinary table

The correct answer is option [B]

3. The alphabetic letters of the inputs of alternative logic gates are connected using _____.

A. logic operations

B. flash memory

C. truth tables

D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

4. All logic gates have _____ types of signal(s)

A. four

B. three

C. two

D. one

The correct answer is option [C]

5. There are _____ basic types of logic gates.

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four

The correct answer is option [C]

6. The truth table for the alternative logic gates can be constructed from the _____ gates

A. complex

B. simple

C. complicated

D. dynamic

The correct answer is option [B]

7. Mathematically, AND gate means _____ .

A. multiplication

B. subtraction

C. division

D. addition

The correct answer is option [A]

8. _____ gives an output of 1 only when all of its input are one.

A. Or gate

B. AND gate

C. Not gate

D. Else gate

The correct answer is option [B]

9. The _____ gate is an AND gate with a reserved or inversed output.

A. NOR

B. XNOR

C. NAND

D. XOR

The correct answer is option [C]

10. The two alternative logic gates we have are _____ and _____

A. NOR, OR

B. NAND, AND

C. XOR,OR

D. NAND, NOR

The correct answer is option [D]

11. The alternative logic gates generate their signals based on the _____ types of signal.

A. four

B. three

C. two

D. one

The correct answer is option [C]

12. A _____ is a table that describes the behaviour and functions of a logic state.

A. Logic table

B. Real table

C. Crystal table

D. Truth tables

The correct answer is option [D]

13. Mathematically, NOR gates means _____

A. inverted subtraction

B. inverted addition

C. inverted division

D. inverted multiplication

The correct answer is option [B]

14. There are how many types of alternative logic gate?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

The correct answer is option [B]

15. Which of the following is not a use of logic gates.

A. Electronics

B. NOR gate

C. Decision making

D. Alarms

The correct answer is option [B]

16. _____ gives an output of logic 1 if either or both of the input is 1

 A. NOT gate

 B. Logic gates

 C. OR gates

 D. AND gates

The correct answer is option [C]

17. The _____ gate is an OR gate with an inverted output.

A. NOR

B. XOR

C. XNOR

D. OR

The correct answer is option [A]

18. Apart from general uses of logic gates, the alternative logic gates have a special application in _____.

 A. flash memory

 B. hard memory

 C. digital comparators

 D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

19. Complex logic gates include the following except?

 A. AND gates

 B. NAND gates

 C. NOR gate

 D. XOR gate

The correct answer is option [A]

20. Mathematically, NAND gate means _____ .

 A. multiplication

 B. addition

 C. reversed subtraction

 D. reversed multiplication

The correct answer is option [D]

21. Which of the following is not a way of representing Logic gates?

 A. Logic equation

 B. Truth tables

 C. Logic gate symbols

 D. Logic bomb

The correct answer is option [D]

22. The first commercial NOR flash chip was invented in _____

 A. 1989

 B. 1990

 C. 1991

 D. 1988

The correct answer is option [D]

23. _____ is also known as an inverter

 A. AND gate

 B. Or gate

 C. Else gate

 D. NOT gate

The correct answer is option [D]

24. Mathematically, OR gate means _____.

 A. Multiplication

 B. Addition

 C. Division

 D. Subtraction

The correct answer is option [B]

25. The NAND flash chip was introduced by _____in 1989

 A. Hewlett Packard

 B. Toshiba

 C. Apple

 D. Compaq

The correct answer is option [B]

26. _____ are the basic building blocks of digital circuits.

 A. Logic gates

 B. Logical bridges

 C. Logic walls

 D. Logic

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The following are characteristics of an interpreter except?

 A. Little time is spent analyzing and processing the program

 B. Execution is relatively fast

 C. The resulting code is some sort of intermediate code

 D. The resulting code is interpreted by another program

The correct answer is option [B]

2. Which one is not a precaution to be taken when writing a program?

 A. Do not rush, be careful

 B. No stepped should be skipped

 C. The order of execution should be followed sequentially

 D. The program can be written in any order

The correct answer is option [D]

3. Which of the following is not an interpreter characteristic?

 A. C--

 B. C++

 C. C

 D. COBOL

The correct answer is option [A]

4. The steps in program development does not include which?

 A. break period

 B. program running

 C. program definition

 D. program coding

The correct answer is option [A]

5. All of these are characteristics of a compiler except _____ .

A. Spend a lot of time analysing and processing the program

B. Execution is fast

C. Program runs as slow as it can

D. The computer hardware inteprets the resulting code program

The correct answer is option [C]

6. _____ involves writing a detailed description about the program

A. Program documentation

B. Program running

C. Maintenance

D. Program testing

The correct answer is option [A]

7. Every good program must have the following characteristics except_____.

A. accuracy

B. clarity

C. difficulty

D. efficiency

The correct answer is option [C]

8. Program testing in program development can be referred to as _____.

A. Proof reading

B. Maintenance

C. Program running

D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

9. Which of the following is not an interpreted language?

 A. BASIC

 B. PERL

 C. PYTHON

 D. C--

The correct answer is option [D]

10. _____ can be defined as a list of instruction issued to the computer to perform a particular task.

 A. Mobile program

 B. Computer program

 C. Game program

 D. Security program

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CYCLE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A _____ is a part of a larger system that can function on its own to perform a task.

 A. system

 B. super system

 C. subsystem

 D. designer

The correct answer is option [C]

2. The "classical" types of information systems found in organizations do not include _____.

 A. enterprise systems

 B. executive information systems

 C. decision support system

 D. transaction processing systems

The correct answer is option [A]

3. Which one is not a stage in SDLC?

 A. Investigative stage

 B. Difficulty stage

 C. Systems analysis stage

 D. System design stage

The correct answer is option [B]

4. A _____ is a collection of interrelated components that function together to form a whole and achieve an outcome.

 A. design

 B. system

 C. engine

D. analyst

The correct answer is option [B]

5. The process of dividing a system into subsystem and component is called _____.

A. information system

B. functional decomposition

C. fragmentation

D. division

The correct answer is option [B]

6. _____ is a person that uses analysis and design techniques to solve business problems using information technology.

A. System configuration

B. System analyst

C. System analysis

D. System design

The correct answer is option [B]

7. _____ is the process of specifying in detail how components of an information system should be implemented physically.

A. Information system

B. System analysis

C. System analyst

D. System design

The correct answer is option [D]

8. Which one is not an objective of SDLC?

 A. To ensure that high quality systems are delivered

 B. To provide strong controls over the system development

 C. To be non-challant toward information systems

 D. To maximize the productivity of the systems staff

The correct answer is option [C]

9. _____ is not a skill of a good and successful system analyst.

 A. Very strict to juniors in the office

 B. People management knowledge and skills

 C. Always wanting the improvement of the system

 D. Use of logical methods for solving problems

The correct answer is option [A]

10. Which one of the following is not a systems analyst problem solving approach?

 A. Study and understand the problem

 B. Define the requirements for solving the problem

 C. Solve the problem

 D. If the problem can't be solved, leave it for someone else.

The correct answer is option [D]

11. _____ is the process of understanding in detail what a system should accomplish; how it will accomplish it and what is required to accomplish it.

 A. System design

 B. System analyst

 C. System analysis

 D. System configuration

The correct answer is option [C]

12. _____ is a planned undertaking with a fixed beginning that produces the desired result or product.

 A. Systems production

 B. System analysis

 C. System design

 D. System development

The correct answer is option [D]

13. Which one of the following is not a disadvantage of SDLC?

 A. Simple and easy to use

 B. Adjusting the scope during the life cycle of a project

 C. High amounts of risk and uncertainty

 D. Poor model for long and ongoing projects

The correct answer is option [A]

14. What is the full meaning of SDLC?

 A. System design life cycle

 B. System design level cycle

 C. System development life cycle

 D. Social development life cycle

The correct answer is option [C]

15. The _____ provides an overall formalized method for managing the systems development processes and activities.

 A. SDLC

 B. SPDCIS

 C. SCDA

 D. SCKD

The correct answer is option [A]

16. _____ is important for the success of any modern business or organization.

A. Information systems

B. Communication systems

C. Technology systems

D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: WORD PROCESSING

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. To select a bold font style font for your text, do the following except _____.

 A. type the text

 B. type bold and press enter

 C. highlight the text

 D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

2. There are _____ major methods involved in copying a document.

 A. five

 B. four

 C. three

 D. two

The correct answer is option [A]

3. _____ checks whether a document is error free both in spelling and grammar.

 A. Find and replace

 B. Spelling and Grammar

 C. Format painter

 D. Theseus

The correct answer is option [B]

4. When a mistake is made in a document, what feature helps to locate the errors and replace the text?

 A. Word count

 B. Thesaurus

 C. Go to

 D. Find and replace

The correct answer is option [D]

5. _____ displays other effects on text such as strike through, subscript, superscript?

 A. Font colour

 B. Font style

 C. Font size

 D. Font effects

The correct answer is option [D]

6. _____ displays the text sizes of your choice.

 A. Font face

 B. Bold

 C. Italics

 D. Font size

The correct answer is option [D]

7. Which one of the following is not an example of word processors?

 A. Microsoft word

 B. LOTUS notes

 C. Perfect writer

 D. Amateur writer

The correct answer is option [D]

8. Facilities available in a word processor include all except?

 A. Typing document

 B. Editing document

 C. Move, copy and paste

D. create video

The correct answer is option [D]

9. In what area can word processing be used?

 A. In power point presentation

 B. In calculating figures

 C. In database design

 D. For writing articles

The correct answer is option [D]

10. Which of the following is not a type of font face?

 A. Times new British

 B. Times new roman

 C. Elephant

 D. Freestyle script

The correct answer is option [A]

11. Which of the following is not a characteristic of spacing that can be applied on a text?

 A. Expanded

 B. Condensed

 C. Compressing

 D. Kerning

The correct answer is option [C]

12. To set a font face for your text, do the following except _____.

 A. CTRL + shift + B

 B. Type the text

 C. Highlight the text

 D. CTRL + Shift + F

The correct answer is option [A]

13. The text outlook format of a document is the _____

 A. bold

 B. font face

 C. find and replace

 D. spelling and grammar

The correct answer is option [B]

14. Which one of these is not a version of Microsoft office word?

 A. MS office 99

 B. MS office 2000

 C. MS office 2003

 D. MS office 2007

The correct answer is option [A]

15. To _____ a document means to move the document from its original location to a different location.

 A. copy

 B. drag and place

 C. cut

 D. paste

The correct answer is option [C]

16. _____ feature in word creates a text with space before or after.

A. Change case

B. Indent and spacing

C. Subscript

D. Superscript

The correct answer is option [B]

17. All of the following ae methods involved in copying a document except _____.

A. ribbon bar method

B. right mouse method

C. usb method

D. drag and drop method

The correct answer is option [C]

18. Which one of these is not an editing feature of a word processor.

A. Go to

B. Paint

C. Format painter

D. Find and replace

The correct answer is option [B]

19. Word processing is used in the following areas except _____.

A. In fraud

B. In offices

C. In journalism

D. In education

The correct answer is option [A]

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20. _____ is the use of computer software to create, edit, view, store and print text documents.

A. presentation

B. word processing

C. calculating data

D. data processing

The correct answer is option [B]