

1. The Internet can be defined as:  
A Network of computer networks that share resources.  
B Interconnection of computers that share resources across regions.  
C Worldwide network of computers that share resources.  
D World Wide Web.
2. Which of the following, is true about multitasking  
A Several CPUs are needed to process a task at a time.  
B A CPU can process several tasks at a time.  
C Several users can access the same task at a time.  
D Several CPUs with each processing a separate task.

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3. The performance of a network does NOT depend on the:  
A Number of users.  
B Capabilities of the connected hardware.  
C Bandwidth.  
D Distance between connecting devices.

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4. The basic device that acts as a central controller to all the computers on a school network is called;  
A Modem.  
B Switch.  
C Server.  
D RJ45 connector.

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5. The number of separate cables needed in a mesh topology of FIVE computers is:  
A 10  
B 5  
C 4  
D 8

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6. Which of the following cables is the fastest channel of communication in computer networks?  
A Fibre optic.  
B Coaxial cable.  
C Unshielded twisted pair.  
D Shielded twisted pair.
7. The correct spreadsheet formula for the average of two cells A1 and A2 where A1 is possibly blank is:  
A =(A1:A2)/2  
B =average(A1+A2)  
C =AVERAGE((A1+A2)/2)  
D =average(A 1, A2)

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8. Which of the following is NOT possible in a word processing software?  
A Add values in a table.  
B Merge cells in a table.  
C Wrap text in a table.  
D Link cells in different tables.

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9. The application software that is best used to project reports to an audience using a digital projector is:  
A Word-processing software.  
B Scanner software.  
C Presentation software.  
D Spreadsheet software.

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10. Which of the following is AGAINST copyright law for acquired software?  
A Making a backup copy of the software.  
B Installing the software in unlimited number of computers.  
C Using the software in a country different to that in which it was bought.  
D Using the software for unlimited period of time.

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11. A method to reduce piracy of software supplied on CDs is:  
A Use of serial numbers.  
B Write protect CDs.  
C Production of tutorials.  
D Identifying end user.
12. The collection of principles that judge whether people's actions are correct or wrong is known as:  
A Legislation.  
B Data Protection Act.  
C Ergonomics.  
D Ethics.
13. A UPS is a device that CANNOT be used to:  
A Provide power to a computer when electricity supply fails.  
B Stop excess flow of electricity into a computer.  
C Stabilises electricity flow into a computer.  
D Automatically stop electricity flow into a computer.
14. A tool that can recognize and execute a sequence of instructions written in a programming language is:  
A Compiler.  
B Translator.  
C Assembler.  
D Interpreter.

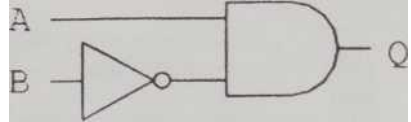
15. In writing codes in a programming language, one must follow the rules of the language called:  
A Coding.  
B Protocol.  
C Syntax.  
D Semantics.
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16. An error in a program code is also known as a(n):  
A Syntax.  
B Interrupt.  
C Codec.  
D Bug.
- 
17. At which of the following stages will the programmer concentrate on devising a test plan?  
A Requirement analysis.  
B Procedural implementation.  
C Design.  
D Investigation.
- 
18. How many CDs of 700 MB capacity can contain 100 newsletters from a digital library assuming that the average number of characters of each newsletter is 1000?  
A 10  
B 11  
C 1  
D 70
- 
19. A functional requirements report indicates the work done in the phase.  
A development B investigation C design D analysis
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20. The bit pattern of the digit 0 in ASCII code is 00110000. What would be the bit pattern for the digit 2 assuming that the representation of adjacent digits corresponds to adjacent binary numbers?  
A 00111000  
B 00110100  
C 00110001  
D 00110010
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21. Which of the following is a recommended practice in writing good algorithms?  
A It must be written in English.  
B It must not be too long; at most 20 lines.  
C Keywords must be written in capital letters.  
D It must have finite number of steps.
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22. One characteristic of algorithms is that:  
A They can easily be executed by the computer.  
B They can easily be executed by a compiler.  
C They can run on most computers.  
D Non-programmers can understand it.
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23. In low level programming languages,  
A Codes are written in a form that the computer can execute directly.  
B Programmers easily write codes using them.  
C Programs are cheaper to design.  
D Codes cannot be used to write programs for difficult tasks.
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24. One advantage of high level programming languages over low level programming languages is:  
A It is written in a language easily understood by programmers.  
B It is cheaper to get associated software.  
C Its Software is more common in the software market.  
D It's less bulky in relation to memory space.
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25. In Object Oriented Programming, programmers are able to:  
A Program objects that serve human beings. B Create relationships between objects.  
C Describe behaviour of objects in terms of their characteristics.  
D Represent program codes as objects.
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26. The machine cycle includes Fetch, Decode, , and Store.  
A Execute  
B Coding  
C Process  
D Run
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27. Sequential files may be accessed by a: A Key field.  
B Loop.  
C Memory registers.  
D Pointer.
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28. In relation to database, a file is defined as a collection of:  
A Similar items.  
B Related records.  
C Related fields.  
D Tables.

29. A file organization (and relevant access method) is most dependent on the:  
 A Ordering of records in the file.  
 B Layout of the records in the file.  
 C Characteristics of the storage medium.  
 D Components of records in the file.
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30. One advantage of hashed organization of files is that it:  
 A Is faster to access files by considering their frequency of usage.  
 B Permits direct access of records that are placed randomly.  
 C Discourages file defragmentation for easy access.  
 D Compresses records and thus uses less storage.
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31. A flat file database is different from a relational database in that:  
 A Its tables have more fields  
 B It is made up of one table.  
 C It eliminates redundancy.  
 D It contains a unique primary key.
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32. One possible way to create a table using a DBMS is in:  
 A Design view, B Datasheet view.  
 C Table view.  
 D Query view.
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33. Which of the following database objects is used to enter data into a relation?  
 A Queries  
 B Reports  
 C Forms  
 D Relationships
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34. An information system that does NOT directly assist in the management of an organisation is:  
 A Management Information System.  
 B Geographic Information System.  
 C Health Information System.  
 D Decision Support System.
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35. A field that can be used to sort data in a table is called a(n):  
 A Primary key.  
 B Foreign key.  
 C Secondary key.  
 D Identity key.
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36. Which of the following is true about database tables?  
 A The number of tables in a database must be less than six.  
 B The number of fields must exceed two.  
 C The order of the fields is not important.  
 D The primary key must be the first field.

37. Consider the following logic Arithmetic for AND gate, where:  
 A=0 AND 0  
 B 1 AND 0  
 C=1 AND 1  
 The truth values A, B and C is:

- A A=0, B=1, C=1  
 B A=1, B=0, C=0  
 C A=0, B=0, C=1  
 D A=0, B=1, C=0

38. The output Q in the circuit below is equal to:



- A  $\overline{A \cdot B}$   
 B  $\overline{A} + B$   
 C  $\overline{B} \cdot A$   
 D  $\overline{B} + A$

39. Which of the following is an activity of system implementation?  
 A Decide on which hardware to use.  
 B Writing algorithms.  
 C Training of users.  
 D Describing output formats.
40. Which of the following defines pilot implementation of a system in an organisation?  
 A Abandon the old system and switch to the new one.  
 B Use the old system alongside the new one.  
 C Use the new system only in a department; then later extend to others.  
 D Use just part of the system processes; then later use the new.
41. One detail found in the user's guide of a system is:  
 A Users' job description.  
 B Upgrade possibilities.  
 C Algorithms.  
 D Codes of various tasks.
42. The number 4683 is not a possible number in octal because it:  
 A Neither contains binary digits.  
 B Contains only four digits.  
 C Contains the digit 8.  
 D is not divisible by 8.

One way to avoid repetitive stress injury is to:

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- A Use LCD monitors.
- B Avoid eye contact with the monitor.
- C Use level tables.
- D Use adjustable chair.

44. Different programmers can write program modules in different platforms using high-level non procedural languages. Which generation of programming languages could be most easily used to integrate their different modules?

- A First
- B Second
- C Third
- D Fourth

45. Which of the following determines whether a project should be carried out?

- A Identification.
- B Feasibility assessment.
- C Program specification.
- D System evaluation.

46. In the analysis phase, the development of which of the following clearly states the goals and objectives of the project.

- A Flowchart
- B Program specification
- C Design
- D Documentation

47. What would be the main advantage of using a prototype in the design phase of an information System? It

- A Provides enough evidence of functionality.
- B Is the final design of the information system.
- C Helps automate the task of documentation.
- D Helps to train the users before conversion.

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48. The organized process or set of steps that needs to be followed to build an ICT system is known as:

- A Information System Analysis.
- B Project Management.
- C System development life cycle.
- D Software development life cycle.

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49. A manager who needs a type of information system that would enable the importation of very reliable and recent data from a database should acquire:

- A A management information system.
- B Real time processing system.
- C An executive information system.
- D A transaction processing system.

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50. After a system has been successfully designed, the end users must evaluate to see that it meets their needs and functions correctly. This type of testing is

- A Unit testing
- B Program testing
- C Acceptance testing
- D Module testing

STOP

NOW GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK