**KINGDOM ADVANCEMENT COLLEGE**

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| QUESTION PAPER |

**3RD TERM EXAMINATION**

SUBJECT: **COMPUTER** CLASS: **JSS1**

**PAPER I**

*Instruction(s):* ***choose the correct option in this paper.***

1. The early man used all the following for counting except (a) stones(b) sticks (c) pebbles (d) computers (e) fingers.
2. The early man used one of the following to count very fast. (a) sticks (b) Abacus (c) stones (d)toes (e) fingers
3. All the following are later devices for counting and calculating except(a) Napiers bones (b) slide rule (c) logarithm tables (d) abacus (e) stones
4. All the following are electro mechanical counting devices except (a) pascaline (b) difference engine (c) analytical engine (d) slide rule (e) Leibniz machine
5. One of the following is referred to as the father of computing (a) Blaise Pascal (b) Charles Babbage (c) Joseph Marie Jacquard (d) Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnix (e) Herman Hollerith
6. All the following are parts of the computer system except (a) processor (b) input unit (c) output unit (d) memory unit (e) physical unit
7. Presently there are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ generations of computers (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 5 (e) 1
8. The first generations of computer used one of the following for their circuitries (a) test tubes (b) vacuum tubes (c) transistors (d) microprocessor (e) integrated circuit
9. The second generation computer spanned the period (a) 1940−1965 (b) 1964−1971 (c)1956−1963 (d) 1920−1941 (e) 1971−1980
10. The third generation of computers were characterized by one of the following (a) integrated circuits (b)transistors (c) vacuum tubes (d) microprocessor (e) punched cards
11. All the following are stages are stages of data processing except (a) data collation stage (b) input stage (c) output stage (d) processing stage (e) scattering stage
12. All the following are input devices except (a) keyboard (b) computer mouse (c) printer (d) digitizer (e) scanner
13. One of the following is not an output device (a) printer (b) monitor (c) plotter (d) speakers (e) computer mouse
14. The early mechanical counting and calculating devices which predate modern computers include all the following except (a) abacus (b) slide rule (c) ENIAC (d) napiers bones (e) logarithm tables
15. One of the following is not a form of information (a) business data (b) voice conversations (c) motion pictures (d) electronic printing machine (e) multimedia presentation
16. Information technology as means of entertainment can be used for all the following except (a) listening to music (b) damaging other peoples character (c) watching movies (d) playing games (e) chatting on the internet
17. All the following are ways that a computer can be effectively manage except (a) maintaining a dust free environment (b) provision of appropriate ventilation (c) covering the system with blanket (d) avoiding bringing of food and beverages into the computer room (e) providing appropriate lighting system
18. One of the following will not enhance the good management of a computer laboratory (a) keeping vigil in the computer laboratory (b) scanning of diskettes and flash derives before use (c) not loading or removing any software from the system (d) not tampering with nor attempting to repair any equipment in the laboratory (e) turning off every computer after use
19. Information technology usage includes all the following except (a) data management (b) timing and control (c) networking (d) database and software design (e) backbiting
20. Information technology can be used at home for all the following except (a) personal financial management and budgeting (b) entertainment (c) witch hunting (d) internet access (e) education and research
21. All the following are communication channels except (a) wood (b) copper wires (c) optical fibres (d) wireless communication channels (e) storage media
22. A keyboard is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_ devices (a) output (b) processing (c) input (d) input/output (e) processing/output
23. A monitor resembles a (a) radio (b) bag (c) car (d) television (e) box
24. The full meaning of CPU is (a) central procurement unit (b) central processing unit (c) central policing union (d) central policy unit (e) central pay point unit
25. The full meaning of ROM is (a) read onto memory (b) read only memory (c) read only money (d) read onto money (e) read onto many
26. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_common types of diskettes(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 5
27. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_system consists of hard, software and peopleware (a) slide rule (b) abacus (c) napiers bones (d) pascaline (e) computer
28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ devices are used to send data into the computer (a) processing (b) output (c) input (d) storage (e) monitoring
29. ICT can be use in the following areas except (a) homes (b) schools (c) toilet (d) banks (e) hospitals
30. The following are examples of word processor except (a) Microsoft word (b) word perfect (c) word star (d) joystick (e) amipro

**PAPER II**

**THEORY**

*Instruction(s):**Answer any* **THREE** (**3**) *questions*

1a.Define booting.

b.Distinguish between warm booting and cold booting

c . Write short notes on the following

1. cold booting
2. warm booting

2a. Define word processing

b. List three examples of word processing

c. State five uses of word processing package

3a. Explain the meaning of ICT

b. State three major application areas of ICT

c. List four uses of ICT in communication

4a. State three uses of ICT in timing and control.

b. Write short notes on the use of ICT in information processing and management

c. Give reasons ICT is useful to the society.