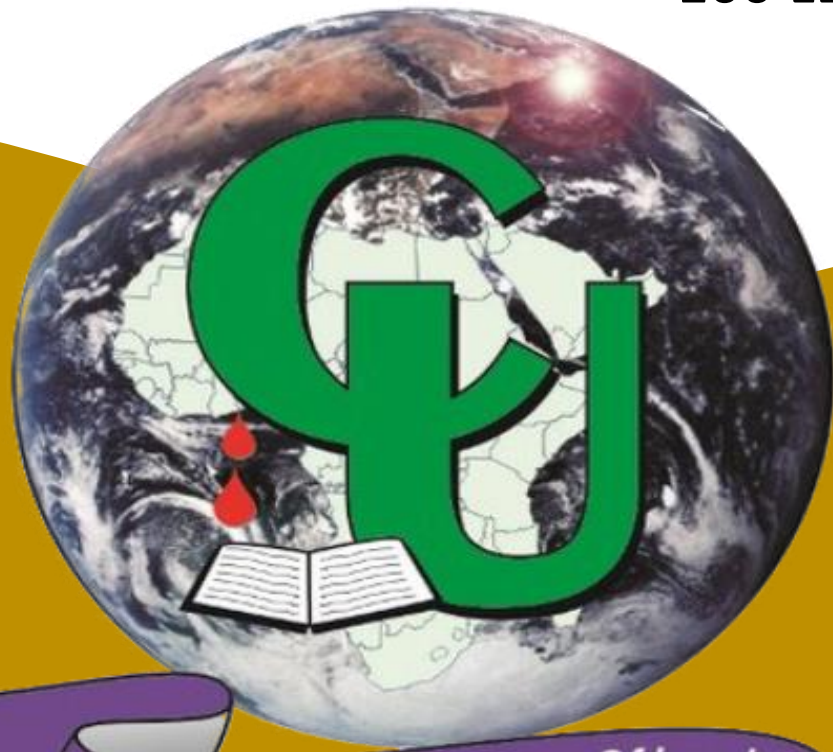


COVENANT UNIVERSITY

ALPHA SEMESTER TUTORIAL KIT
(VOL. 2)

PROGRAMME: CIS
100 LEVEL



Raising A New Generation Of Leaders

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LIST OF COURSES

CST111: Use of Library and ICT

CSC111: Introduction to Computer Science



COVENANT UNIVERSITY
CANAANLAND, KM 10, IDIROKO ROAD
P.M.B 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA.

TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B.Sc OR B.A OR B.Eng EXAMINATION

COLLEGE: CST

DEPARTMENT: CIS

SESSION: 2015/2016

COURSE CODE: CST 111

COURSE TITLE: USE OF LIBRARY & ICT

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL

SEMESTER: ALPHA

CREDIT UNIT: 2

TIME: 50 Minutes

1. The _____ Library is responsible for giving ISBN to authors and publishers in Nigeria a) Academic b) National c) Public d) School
2. One of the reasons why students must use the library is that---- a) The lecturer's note is not encyclopaedic b) The lecturer may not know how to explain the note c) The university has it as a law for students to visit the library everyday d) Students pay for library services so they must use their money
3. The oral/aural phase of human development was characterized by the following except a) Graphic representation of information b) Heavy reliance on oral information c) Knowledge was difficult to retain d) Librarians preserved the information
4. The history and development of libraries is traceable to the influence of the following except a) Effect of Temples and Palaces b) Emergence of Universities and other schools of learning c) Emergence of telecommunication and electronic writing d) Impetus of Printing and Paper
5. The word library is derived from a Latin word 'Liber' meaning a) Book b) Communication c) Document d) Information
6. The present phase of information communication is the ... phase a) aural/oral b) electronic circuitry c) singing and drumming d) writing and printing
7. All options are correct except one of the reasons to read is a) Enhances knowledge acquisition b) Helps mental development c) I read because others do d) offers a productive approach to improving vocabulary and word power
8. The Centre for Learning Resources, Covenant University is an example of a) Academic library b) National library c) Public library d) School library
9. Paper was invented by..... a) Gutenberg, Jones b) Gutenberg, John c) Harris, John d) Aristotle
10. Which section of the library cataloged and classified library materials? a) Acquisition b) Media c) Circulation d) Technical Services
11. _____ is an environmental factor that can affect learning a) Aesthetics in the learning arena b) The quality of the learning material c) One's body and emotions d) The people in one's life
12. Indecent scribbling and drawings on library properties and walls, is referred to as a) Dog Earing b) Vandalism c) Defacement d) Graffiti
13. The following are library crimes except _____ a) Discussing in the circulation reading area b) Hiding books either in the shelves or other parts of the library. c) Reading on the shelves d) Using the reprographic services
14. One disadvantage of the electronic Learning Environment in the library is ___ a) Ability to share its resources easily with other libraries thereby saving cost of acquiring and transfer b) Ability to access its resources, in remote areas c) Skills acquisition for access d) The compactness of the environment.
15. _____ is an advantage of electronic learning environment a) Requires special computer and Information literacy skills

- b) Malleable and can be adjusted to suit every user c) Totally dependent on power supply for functionality
d) Functional internet access
16. Britannica Concise encyclopedia defines learning as a process of ____ a) Environmental interaction via the senses
b) Acquiring modification in existing knowledge, skill and habits c) Gathering new ideas and Information
d) Acquiring and transfer of knowledge
17. _____, _____, and _____ are the different levels of learning. a) Dynamic, Effective, Wistful
b) Receptive, Operative, Ardent c) Passive, Active, Passionate d) Static, Progressive, Frigid
18. _____ is a message received and understood a) Data b) Concept c) Notion d) Information
19. One of the following is a characteristic of information a) Abstract construct b) Chemical phenomenon c) Physical existence d) Stimulus
20. The following are measures of value of information Except a) Timeliness b) Sufficiency c) Aggregation
d) Compatibility
21. A file is a) Like a folder, only smaller. b) A glass tube for holding documents. c) The computer's basic unit of information storage. d) A program.
22. PDA in computer system means _____ a) Private Desktop Assistant b) Private Digital Assistant c) Personal Digital Assistant d) Personal Desktop Assistance
23. _____ is the study of a workplace design that creates efficiency, safety and productivity for the user.
a) Egonomism b) Ergonoming c) Egonomics d) Ergonomics
24. The angle between your trunk and thighs should not be greater than degrees when seated for a good body positioning. a) 90 b) 180 c) 270 d) 360
25. Keep your forearms roughly to the floor when typing and keep your wrists.....; avoid the position.
a) Parallel, straight, praying mantis b) perpendicular, curve, praying mantis c) perpendicular, straight, straying
d) parallel, curve, straying
26. The following but one, are areas where ICTs are currently applied: a) e-Learning b) e-Computing
c) e-Commerce d) e-Health
27. A _____ is a popular design element used to begin in a newsletter, magazine or other publication.
a) Drop Cap b) Alignment c) First Line Indent d) Indentation
28. A translucent image that appears behind the primary text in a document is called a) background b) watermark
c) custom image d) hidden image
29. A file in Msword is called..... a) Project b) Page c) document d) workpage
30. All open documents in Msword will be listed in which tab? a) Home Tab b) View tab c) Document tab
d) Preview tab
31. The Details view show all of the following about a file EXCEPT: a) password b)name c) size d) type
32. An easy way to sort files is to: a) alphabetize them b) click on the column header in Details view c) click on the sort icon in details view d) right click on a file in details view
33. One of the first steps when creating a file management system is to: a) create new folders b) delete files that will be moved c) change to details view d) select multiple files
34. To select a group of files that are contiguous in the file list: a) click on the first file, hold shift, and click on the last file b) click on the first file, hold Ctrl, and click on the last file c) click on the first file and drag it to the last file d) right click on the folder and then choose Select files
35. To select two files that are NOT next to each other: a) hold the Ctrl key and click on the desired files. b) right-click on the folder and then choose Select Files. c) click on the first file and drag it to the next file. d) click on the first file, hold Shift, and click on the last file.
36. Safety tips are designed to help Computer users to avoid pains on the following parts of the body except.....
a) Neck, Leg & head b)Back, Armpit & Waist c) Fingers, Arm & Knee d) Eye, Thigh & Wrist
37. The following are examples of Windows Operating System except..... a) Windows 95 b)Windows 8
c) Windows 98 d) Windows 99
38. Which of the statements below is true about a task bar? a) All inactive applications are displayed as buttons on the taskbar b) All active applications are displayed as buttons on the taskbar c) The taskbar makes it easier to switch between folders d) Desktop items are displayed on the taskbar

39. One of the ICONS which are displayed by default on the desktop is____ a)My Folders b)My Media Player
c) My Computer d) My Files
40. All of the following BUT ONE are hardware resources of the computer system. a) Scanner b) Keyboard
c) Windows Desktop d) CD-ROM
41. The general physical quality and appearance of an information source is called a) Facial appearance
b) Size c) Format d) Container
42. The following are sources of information **except** a) Primary sources b) Universal sources
c) Tertiary Sources d) Secondary sources
43. Original materials that have not been filtered or evaluated are called sources of information
a) Universal b) Tertiary c) Primary d) Nursery
44. Bibliographies and biographies are examples of Sources of information a) Secondary b) Universal
c) Nursery d) Tertiary
45. Information formats which refer to media that store sounds and pictures are called
a) Sound and picture format b) Micro - formats c) Audio-visual formats d) Internet
46. Information can be positively used for the following purposes Except : a)Decision making b) Evaluation
c) Budgetary control d) Students assignments
47. Which of the following is not a tertiary source? a) Guidebooks b) Fact books c) Encyclopaedias
d) Minutes of meetings
48. A pamphlet according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is one containing ... a) 49 pages or more b) 55 pages or less c)100 pages or more d) 48 pages or less
49. The three sources of information are... a) Scholastic ,Bibliographic, Primary b)Scientific, Reference and Tertiary
c) Secondary, Tertiary and Primary d)Primary, Secondary and Reference
50. What are the benefits of using primary sources? a) History comes alive b)Provide interpretations
c) Provide quick consultation d)Provide obsolete information
51. ___sources provide interpretations and explanations of events often after they took place. a) Scientific
b) Secondary c)Scholastic d)Tertiary
52. CD-ROM is an acronym for: a) Computer Disc Rim On Memory b) Computer Disc Read Only Memory
c) Computer Display Read Only Memory d) Compact Disc Read Only Memory
53. is an example of major information access tool. a) Dictionary b) Index c) Handbook
d) Encyclopaedias
54. Information materials that appeal to the senses of seeing and hearing are referred to as: a)Pirated materials
b). Obsolete materials c). Audio-visual materials d). Audio materials
55. Sources of information include all **except**: a)Ebscohost b)Ebrary c)Magazines d)Escapists
56. Which of the following information literacy skills form part of the **BIG SIX** a) Task Reformation
b) Location and Access c) Creativity d) All of the above
57. When considering what information to use, it is advisable to a) read through the abstracts
b) check the currency c) confirm the level of reliability d) all of the above
58. Information explosions describes a)Rapid deterioration of information b)Rapid use of information for explosives
c) Rapid increase in volume of information d)Rapid consumption of information
59. From which of the following can information can be located a) Inquiry b)Abstracts
c)Catalogues
d) All of the above
60. Which is not an example of word-processing application? a) Writer b) CorelDraw c) Kword d) Latex
61. ----- is an example of Online word-processing application a)Google Docs b) MsWord c) WordPerfec
d) Writer
62. ---- allows you to create, open, save, print or publish a document a) Home Tab b) View Tab c) Insert Tab
d) Ms Office Button

63. Which of the following is not a tab on the Ribbon of MSWord 2007? a) Insert tab b) Print tab c) Review Tab
d) References Tab
64. One of the following is not a way of viewing a document in MsWord? a) Print Layout b) Web Layout c) Window Layout d) Outline Layout
65. A computer is a programmable, multi-usable machine whose purpose is to speed up problem solving and increase productivity. a) True b) False
66. MacOS is an example of_____ a) Adware b) Hardware c) Hardware d) Software
67. The active running processes/applications on the computer are displayed on ___ a) Task bar b) Start Bar
c) Control Panel d) Menu Bar.
68. “.ppt” is a file extension for_____ a) Point Power Presentation b) Power Point Presentation
c) Document presentation d) Office Power Presentation
69. The shortcut key to Display the Properties of a selected item is____ a) ALT+ENTER b)
ALT+F2 c)TAB+ENTER d) CTRL+ ALT
70. Convert 360000 Bits to KiloBytes (KB) a) 44KB (B) 36KB (C) 360KB (D) 48KB



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B.SC DEGREE EXAMINATION

COLLEGE: Science & Technology **SCHOOL:** Natural & Applied Sciences
DEPARTMENT: Computer & Information Sciences **SESSION:**2014/2015
SEMESTER: Alpha **COURSE CODE:** CST 111
CREDIT UNIT: 2 **COURSE TITLE:** Computer Application 1
INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
TIME: 45Min

1. The rapidly increasing volume of published information can be described as (a) Information multiplication (b) Information tsunami (c) Information explosion (d) Information overflow (e) Information rush
2. The ability to accurately locate, evaluate and utilize needed information is called ... (a) Information literacy (b) Information aliteracy (c) Information illiteracy (d) Information ability (e) None of the above
3. The process of analyzing and communicating the results of an information problem solving effort is called..... (a) Analysis (b) Synthesis (c) Paralysis (d) Informysis (e) Psycholysis
4. The act of comparing information gathered with original problem can be referred to as ...(a) Compilization (b) Synthesizing (c) Evaluation (d) Calculation (e) Weeding
5. Sources of information include the following except (a) Newspapers and magazines (b) Journals (c) Electronic resources (d) All of the above (e) None of the above
6. Which of the following is a database found in Centre for Learning Resources? a)ScienceHost (b) Lagora (c)Absco Host (d)Sagem (e)Scopus
7. Another term for e-resources is (a) Online information resources (b) Hybrid library resources (c) Hard copied resources (d) Electrical resources (e) None of the above
8. Information literacy knowledge is helpful (a) Only when we are in the University (b) Before going to the university(c) Only during our work life (d) Before university education; during and after university education (e) None of the above
9. Griot was a method of retaining and communicating information during the _____ era (a) Medieval (b) Aural or Oral (c) Computer (d) Modern (e) None of the above
10. A library is a collection of(a) Non-book materials (b) Audio-visual materials (c) Oral materials (d) Books and Non-book materials (e) Books and Reprographic materials
11. -----is not a reason why students must use the library (a) Lecturer's note or handout is not encyclopedic enough (b) Knowledge gained through self discovery tends to endure longer (c)Promotion of reading culture (d)It enhances information literacy skills (e)None of the above
12. The section of the library that has direct contact with the users is ---- (a) Readers Services (b) Technical Services (c) Cataloguing (d) Classification (e) Bindery

13. Methods used to retain and communicate knowledge during the oral phase of development includes the following except:

- (a) Proverbs
- (b) Songs
- (c) Stories
- (d) Electronic mails
- (e) None of the above

14. ----- is an example of an Academic Library

- (a) Centre for Learning Resources (CLR)
- (b) Kingdom Heritage Model School Library, Canaanland
- (c) Professor Wole Soyinka Library
- (d) Faith Academy Library, Canaanland, Ota.
- (e) Chief Gani Fawehinmi Chambers Library

15. The Latin word 'Liber' means _____ (a) Book (b) Reading (c) Library (d) Collection (e) Files

16. Man began to write and type messages during the _____ phase

- (a) Oral phase
- (b) Aural phase
- (c) Electronic circuitry phase
- (d) Chirographic phase
- (e) None of the above

17. What is the full meaning of ISSN

- (a) International System Service Number
- (b) International Standard Serials Number
- (c) International Standard System Number
- (d) International Service Standard Number
- (e) International Scientific Science Number

18. -----unit acquires materials for the library

- (a) Acquisitions
- (b) Purchasing
- (c) Classification
- (d) Reference
- (e) Technical

19. ----- is a message received and understood

- (a) Data
- (b) Concept
- (c) Notion
- (d) Network
- (e) Information

20. One of the following is a characteristic of information

- (a) Abstract construct
- (b) Chemical phenomenon
- (c) Physical existence
- (d) Stimulus
- (e) Estimation

21. The following are measures of value of information Except
- (a) Timeliness
 - (b) Sufficiency
 - (c) Aggregation
 - (d) Compatibility
 - (e) Reliability
22. The general physical quality and appearance of an information source is called
- (a) Facial appearance
 - (b) Size
 - (c) Format
 - (d) Container
 - (e) None of the above
23. The following are sources of information except
- (a) Primary sources
 - (b) Universal sources
 - (c) Tertiary Sources
 - (d) Secondary sources
 - (e) None of the above
24. Original materials that have not been filtered or evaluated are called sources of information
- (a) Universal
 - (b) Tertiary
 - (c) Primary
 - (d) Nursery
 - (e) Original
25. Bibliographies and biographies are examples of Sources of information
- (a) Secondary
 - (b) Universal
 - (c) Nursery
 - (d) Tertiary
 - (e) None of the above
26. Information formats which refer to media that store sounds and pictures are called
- (a) Sound and picture format
 - (b) Micro - formats

(c) Audio-visual formats

(d) Internet

(e) Aesthetic format

27. What do reference sources provide?

- a) Findings of scholarly researchers
- b) Very current information
- c) Links a user with the collection of a library
- d) Fast facts about a topic
- e) Provide obsolete information

28. Which of the following is NOT a tertiary source?

- a) Directories
- b) Abstracts
- c) Encyclopaedias
- d) Birth certificate
- e) Dictionaries

29. Primary sources include all except ...

- a) Artifacts
- b) Video recordings
- c) Patents
- d) Internet /electronic communications on email
- e) Manuals

30. A pamphlet according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is one containing ...

- a) 50 pages or more
- b) 65 pages or less
- c) 100 pages or more
- d) 48 pages or less
- e) None of the above

31. Identify the access tool below which links a user with a library holdings...

- a) Index
- b) Abstract
- c) Web Pac
- d) Bibliography
- e) Directories

32. The three sources of information are...

- a) Bibliographic, Reference and Primary
- b) Scientific, Tertiary and Secondary
- c) Secondary, Tertiary and Primary
- d) Reference, Secondary and Primary
- e) Scientific, Tertiary and Primary

33. What is an abstract?

- a) Web search tool
- b) File of records
- c) Brief summary of an article

- d) Full text of an article
 - e) Bibliography to the article
34. _____ Source is a document written or created by a person directly involved in an _____ event
- a) Scientific
 - b) Reference
 - c) Primary
 - d) Secondary
 - e) Biographical
35. _____ Source consists of information which is a distillation and collection of _____ primary and secondary sources.
- a) Bibliographical
 - b) Scientific
 - c) Tertiary
 - d) Reference
 - e) Secondary.
36. Automated Information sources are _____
- a). book materials bought from an electronic store
 - b). library books purchased from online store
 - c). information sources accessed through the use of electronic device
 - d). demographic data available on the internet
 - e). none of the above
37. CD-ROM is an acronym for:
- a). Computer Disc Rim On Memory
 - b). Computer Disc Read Only Memory
 - c). Computer Display Ream Only Memory
 - d). Compact Disc Read Only Memory
 - e). Computer Diskette Read Only Memory
38. What are the three formats of microforms available?
- a). Microfilms, microfiche and microcards
 - b). Micro chip, micro wave and mediacard
 - c). Microfiche, micro disc and diskette
 - d). Flash drive, joystick and microphone
 - e). None of the above
39. Which of the following is an example of a major access tool?
- a). Index
 - b). Website
 - c). CD-ROM
 - d). Microform
 - e). Laptop
40. _____ consists of records of uniform format organized for ease and speed of _____ search.
- a). Microfiche
 - b). Database
 - c). Network system
 - d). OPAC
 - e). Audiovisual Materials
41. _____ is an environmental factor that can affect learning

- (a) Aesthetics in the learning arena
- (b) The quality of the learning material
- (c) One's body and emotions
- (d) The people in one's life
- (e) One's cultural background and beliefs

42. Complete this quote by Denis Waitley "All of the top achievers I know are _____ learners looking for new skills and ideas. If they're not learning, they're not growing....not moving towards excellence".

- (a) Long-term
- (b) Body & soul
- (b) Short-term
- (d) Life-long
- (e) Mid-term

43. Indecent scribbling and drawings on library properties and walls is referred to as _____

- (a) Dog Earing
- (b) Vandalism
- (c) Defacement
- (d) Dog Arting
- (e) Graffiti

44. The different levels at which learning can occur include all except _____

- (a) Passive
- (b) Active
- (c) Critical
- (d) Passionate
- (e) Vital

45. The process of acquiring modification in existing tendencies is also known as ____

- (a) Increase
- (b) Learning
- (c) Maturation
- (d) Growth
- (e) Expansion

46. There are ___ basic factors among others that influence learning in the library environment.

- (a) Five
- (b) Four
- (c) Three
- (d) Two
- (e) Seven

47. The following are library crimes except _____

- (a) Discussing in the circulation reading area.
- (b) Hiding books either in the shelves or other parts of the library.

- (c) Reading on the shelves
- (d) Using the reprographic services
- (e) Disorderly behavior during power outage

48. The conventional learning environment in the library is characterized by _____ resources

- (a) E-journals
- (b) Electronic bibliography
- (c) E-books
- (d) Hard copy library materials
- (e) CD ROMs

49. One disadvantage of the electronic learning environment in the library is _____

- (a) Ability to share its resources easily with other libraries thereby saving cost of acquiring and transfer.
- (b) Ability to access its resources in remote areas.
- (c) Skills acquisition for access
- (d) The compactness of the environment.
- (e) Ability to use different materials almost at the same time.

50. Creation of personal shelf is only possible in the learning environment with availability of _____

- (a) VCDS
- (b) Electronic bibliography
- (c) E-resources
- (d) Hard copy library materials
- (e) CD ROMs

51. What is a folder?

- a. A file that is created using application software
- b. a software
- c. a location which is used to save files
- d. an application

52. The following are default libraries in getting your files organized except

- a. Document
- b. briefcase
- c. video
- d. picture

53. The kind of information contained in a document is called the

- a. File size
- b. file type
- c. file structure
- d. file content

54. File names are often separated, usually by a period, into two parts namely

- a. Main name, File extension
- b. file extension, main name
- c. file type, main type
- d. file, name

55. The following are example of file extension for audio file except

- a. au
- b. mp3
- c. gif
- d. wav

56. A path that begins at the root and specifies each step down the tree until it reaches the desired file or directory is called a

- a. Relative path
- b. absolute path
- c. path
- d. none of the above

57. "lecturenote\cst111\intro.doc" is an example of path name

- a. Relative path
- b. absolute path
- c. path
- d. none of the above

58. The is used to see the most common properties associated with a selected file.

- a. Preview pane
- b. detail pane
- c. library pane
- d. content pane

59. CTRL+ESC is a shortcut key for

- a. Delete item
- b. open file
- c. open start menu
- d. shut down

60. CTRL+Z is a short cut key for

- a. Copy
- b. paste
- c. undo
- d. italize

61. e-judiciary suite implementation in Nigeria will be responsible for speeding up a) ill-health cases b) Civil cases c) Academic issues d) e-payment issues e) Banking issues

62. Which of the following is NOT an essential module of e-Judiciary suite.

- a) Cause Lists Module
- b) Daily Orders Module
- c) Case Status Module
- d) Judgments Information System Module
- e) None of the above

63. The e-judiciary is able to speedily generate ----- as the schedules of cases that will be heard by the courts on the following day.
- a) Cause Lists Module
 - b) Daily Orders Module
 - c) Case Status Module
 - d) Judgments Information System Module
 - e) All of the above
64. The integrated platform that enables seamless case filing, notary services and legal research – minimizing the potential of human error and time spent on these practices is ----- a) E-biz b) e- voting c) e-health d) e-commerce e) e-judiciary
65. e-filing is associated to one of the following concepts
- a) E-biz b) e- voting c) e-health d) e-commerce e) e-judiciary
66. A **Joystick** is an example of_____ (A) Adware (B) Hardware (C) Hardware (D) Software (E)Computer Stick.
67. The active running processes/applications on the computer are displayed on ____ (A) Task bar (B) Start Bar (B) Control Panel (D) Menu Bar.
68. Switching between Active Programs on the desktop can be done using the shortcut_____ (A) Ctrl + Tab (B) Alt + Tab (C) Ctrl + Alt (D) Ctrl + Shift (E) Ctrl + P
69. “.ppt” is a file extension for____ (A) Power Point Presentation (B) Pointer Point Presentation (C) .ppt (D) Document presentation (E) Power Presentation
70. The shortcut key to **Display the Properties of a selected item** is____ (A)ALT+ENTER (B) ALT+F2 (C)TAB+ENTER (D) CTRL+ ALT (E) CTRL+ TAB

Answers

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. E
6. E
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. D
11. E
12. A
13. D
14. A
15. A
16. D
17. B
18. A
19. E
20. A
21. D
22. C
23. B
24. C
25. A
26. C
27. D
28. D

- 29. E
- 30. D
- 31. C
- 32. C
- 33. C
- 34. C
- 35. C
- 36. C
- 37. D
- 38. A
- 39. A
- 40. B
- 41. A
- 42. D
- 43. E
- 44. C
- 45. B
- 46. A
- 47. D
- 48. D
- 49. C
- 50. C



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P.M.B 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA.

TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B.Sc DEGREE EXAMINATION

COLLEGE: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SCHOOL: NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT: COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES

SESSION: 2014/2015

SEMESTER: ALPHA

COURSE CODE: CSC 111

CREDIT UNIT: 3 Units

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER SCIENCE

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN SECTION B

Time: 3 Hours

SECTION A (Answer ALL Questions) (1 Hour)

1. An exit controlled loop executes one or more times (a) true (b) false (c) maybe (d) not sure
2. Visual Basic provides two types of selection construct (a) true (b) false (c) maybe (d) all the above
3. The three looping structures provided by Visual Basic are For..Next, Loop Do and While..Wend (a) true (b) false (c) maybe (d) not sure
4. Which of the following is an entry controlled loop? (a) Do..While Loop (b) Do While..Loop (c) Do..Loop Until (d) b and c
5. It is better to use _____ statement in comparison to If..Then..Elseif statement when the number of checks are more (a) Select-Case (b) For..Next (c) Nested If (d) Do..While
6. In a program, statements may be executed _____, _____ or _____ (a) consequently, selectionally, iteratively (b) sequentially, selectively, iteratively (c) consequently, selectively, iteratively (d) sequentially, selectionally, iteratively

7. Another name for _____ construct is decision construct as it helps in decision making. (a) Iteration (b) selection (c) iterative (d) sequential
8. Which control flow construct(s) is dependent on conditional test to execute statement body? (a) Iteration (b) selection (c) sequential (d) a and b
9. A loop with another loop gives rise to _____ (a) enclosed loop (b) inner loop (c) nested loop (d) embedded loop
10. Select-Case statements can be used in three different forms (a) true (b) false (c) maybe (d) a and b
11. An entry controlled loop executes 0 or more times (a) true (b) false (c) maybe (d) not sure
12. The following is not a variety of the if statement in Visual Basic (a) If..Then (b) If..Else..Then (c) If..Then..Elseif (d) Nested IF
13. What will be the result of the following program:

```

sum=0
For I = 1 to 5
For J = 1 to 3
sum = sum + J
Next J
Next I
Print "Sum = "; sum

```

- (a) 30 (b) 15 (c) 6 (d) 8

14. How many times will the following program execute?

```

A = 11
Do Until A < 10
A = A - 1
Loop

```

- (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 2 (d) 3

15. How many times will "Introduction to Computer Science" be printed in the following program?

```

For I = 0 to 5 step 3
Print "Introduction to Computer Science"
Next I

```

- (a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) 6

16. In "txtName.Text",

- (a) The property is txtName (b) The property is Text (c) The object is Text (d) a and c

17. You are designing a form and it will be necessary for the user to type in their name. You should use a ----- for inputting the user's name.

31. An algorithm is defined as a) a mathematical formula that solves a problem. b) a tempo for classical music played in a coda. c) a logical sequence of steps that solve a problem. d) a tool that designs computer programs and draws the user interface.
32. Which is not a proper looping structure? a) Do While b) Loop Until c) Do Until d) For ... Next
33. Which one of the following is NOT one of the three basic types of statement structures? a) sequence b) loop c) decision d) input/output
34. What does the diamond flowchart symbol represent? a) input/output b) terminal c) decision d) connector
35. A graphical depiction of the logical steps to carry out a task and show how the steps relate to each other is called a(n) a) flowchart. b) pseudocode. c) algorithms. d) hierarchy chart.
36. What would be a good name for a text box to hold a person's first name? a) FirstName b) txtFirstName c) textBoxFirstName d) boxFirstName
37. The process of debugging is to _____. A) ensure that all of the documentation is complete B) ensure that the outputs are correct C) remove any syntax or run time errors D) both B and C
38. Which of the following is the correct statement for specifying the words to appear in the title bar of Form called "Form1"? a) Form1.Text = "My Text" b) Form1.TitleBar = "My Text" c) Me.Text = "My Text" d) Me.Caption = "My Text"
39. What is the code to close a form? a) Form.Exit() b) Form.Close() c) Me.Close() d) Me.Clear()
40. In Visual Basic we work with objects, which have _____. a) projects, solutions, and procedures b) properties, methods, and events c) programmer preference d) classes, actions, and disciplines

SECTION B (Answer any TWO (2) Questions) (2 Hours)

1. a) What is Computer Science? Give a brief description of any three sub-fields of computer science you know. **(5 marks)**
 b) Programming languages fall into three broad categories. What are these categories? Also briefly describe each **(10 marks)**
2. a) With the aid of diagram show any five flowcharting symbols you know and describe their use. **(5marks)**
 b) Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and write a program in VB to check the eligibility of a person to vote. Display a message "You are eligible to vote" if the age of the person is greater than or equal to 18 otherwise print "Sorry! You are not eligible to vote"
- Hint: Assume the following:** Input is captured using a textbox called **txtAge**; Output is displayed in a label called **lblOutput**. **(10 marks)**
3. a) Define the following terms: (i) Algorithm (ii) Flowchart **(2marks)**
 b) List the five steps involved in using a computer as a problem solving tool **(5 marks)**
 c) Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and write a program in VB to compare two numbers and then print the square and cube of the larger number among these numbers. **(8 marks)**

Marking Scheme

SECTION A

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 4. B | 7. B |
| 2. A | 5. A | 8. D |
| 3. B | 6. B | 9. C |

10. A
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. C
15. A
16. B
17. A
18. A
19. A
20. D
21. D
22. A
23. A
24. B
25. D
26. B
27. B
28. A
29. C
30. C
31. C
32. B
33. D
34. C
35. A
36. B
37. D
38. C
39. C
40. B

a) What is Computer Science?

Computer science is the study and the science of the theoretical foundations of information and computation and their implementation and application in computer systems. (2

marks for any definition)

Theory of computation:

Relates to properties of computational problems (such as computational complexity theory). Focuses on answering fundamental questions about what can be computed and what amount of resources are required to perform those computations. Deals with the resources required during computation to solve a given problem. It includes the studies of time, space and cost associated with different approaches to solving a computational problem.

Algorithms and data structures

Algorithm is an effective method for solving a problem using a finite sequence of instructions. It can be used for calculation, data processing, and etc.

Data Structure is a particular way of organizing data in a computer so that it can be used efficiently. Different kinds of data structures are suited to different kinds of applications, and some are highly specialized to specific tasks.

Programming methodology and languages

Programming language theory studies approaches to describing computations. Computer programming applies specific programming languages to solve specific computational problems.

Computer elements and architecture

Deals with the structure and organization of a computer's hardware and system software. Focuses largely on the way by which the central processing unit performs internally and accesses addresses in memory

Numerical and symbolic computation

Computation is a general term for any type of information processing. This includes phenomena ranging from human thinking to calculations with a more narrow meaning. Computation is a process following a well-defined model that is understood and can be expressed in an algorithm, protocol, network topology, etc.

Artificial Intelligence

This branch of computer science aims to create synthetic systems which solve computational problems, reason and/or communicate like animals and humans do. This theoretical and applied subfield requires a very rigorous and integrated expertise in multiple subject areas such as applied mathematics, logic, semiotics, electrical engineering, philosophy of mind.

(3 marks for any three)

1 b) Machine languages

Assembly languages

Higher-level languages

(1 x 3 marks)

Machine languages (first-generation languages) are the most basic type of computer languages, consisting of strings of numbers the computer's hardware can use. Different types of hardware use different machine code. For example, IBM computers use different machine language than Apple computers.

Assembly languages (second-generation languages) are only somewhat easier to work with than machine languages. To create programs in assembly language, developers use cryptic English-like phrases to represent strings of numbers. The code is then translated into object code, using a translator called an assembler.

Higher-level languages are more powerful than assembly language and allow the programmer to work in a more English-like environment. Higher-level programming languages are divided into three "generations," each more powerful than the last:

Third-generation languages

Third-generation languages (3GLs) are the first to use true English-like phrasing, making them easier to use than previous languages. 3GLs are portable, meaning the object code created for one type of system can be translated for use on a different type of system. The following languages are 3GLs: FORTRAN, C, COBOL, C++, BASIC, Java, and Pascal

Fourth-generation languages

Fourth-generation languages (4GLs) are even easier to use than 3GLs. 4GLs may use a text-based environment (like a 3GL) or may allow the programmer to work in a visual environment, using graphical tools. The following languages are 4GLs: Visual Basic, Visual C#, Authoring environments

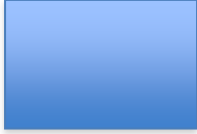


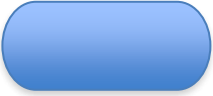

Fifth-generation languages

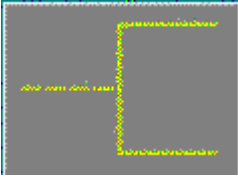
Fifth-generation languages (5GLs) are an issue of debate in the programming community – some programmers cannot agree that they even exist. These high-level languages would use artificial intelligence to create software, making 5GLs extremely difficult to develop. Solve problems using constraints rather than algorithms, used in Artificial Intelligence e.g. Prolog

(7 marks)

2 a.

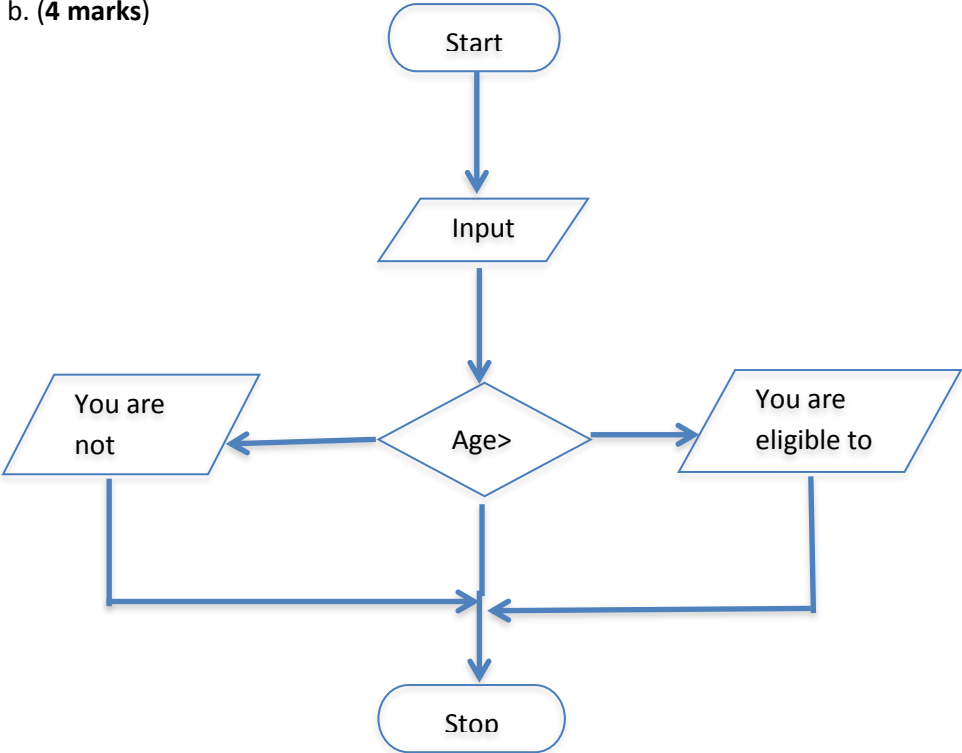
Shape	Description
	Depicts a Process in an algorithm

	
	Used for Decision making and branching
	Input and Output of data
	Start / Stop (Terminator)
	Connector is used to join different parts of a large flowchart without causing clutter

	<p>Comments are used for explaining unclear parts of a flowchart</p>
---	--

(1 x 5 marks)

2 b. (4 marks)



Algorithm

Input age

If age > 18 Then

Print "You are eligible to vote"

Else

Print "You are not eligible to vote"

(2 marks)

VB Program

Dim age as Integer

age = CInt(txtAge.Text)

IF age > 18 THEN

lblOutput.Caption = "You are eligible to vote"

ELSE

lblOutput.Caption = "You are not eligible to vote"

END IF

(4 marks)

3 a.

i. **Algorithm:** An Algorithm is just a detailed sequence of simple steps that are needed to solve a problem. (1 mark)

ii. **Flowchart:** A Flowchart is a graphical representation of an algorithm.

(1 mark)

3 b.

1. Develop an Algorithm and a Flowchart.

2. Write the program in a computer language.

3. Enter the program into the computer.

4. Test and debug the program.

5. Run the program, input data, and get the results from the computer.

(5 marks)

Algorithm

Input two numbers; num1, num2

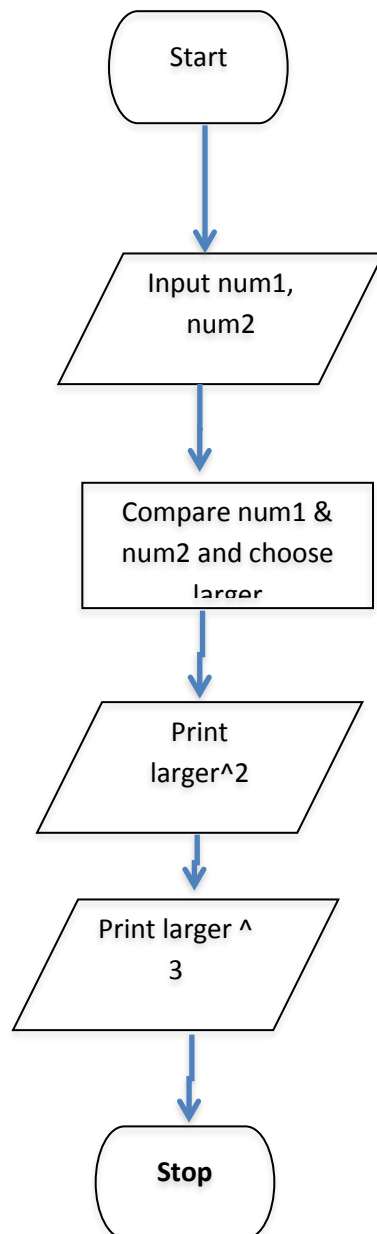
Compare num1 and num2 and choose the larger

Print larger * larger

Print larger * larger * larger

(2 marks)

Flowchart



(3 marks)

VB Program

```
Dim num1 as Integer
```

```
Dim num2 as Integer
```

```
Dim larger as Integer
```

```
Num1 = CInt (txtNum1.Text)
```

```
Num2 = CInt (txtNum2.Text)
```

```
IF num1 > num2 THEN
```

```
    Larger = num1
```

```
ELSE
```

```
    Larger = num2
```

```
END IF
```

```
lblSquareOutput.Caption = larger ^ 2
```

```
lblCubeOutput.Caption = larger ^ 3
```

(3 marks)