COMPUTER STUDIES

PREAMBLE

This examination syllabus is developed from the National Curriculum for Senior Secondary School Computer Studies. It highlights the scope of the course for Computer Studies examinations at this level. Its structuring revolves around conceptual approach. The major thematic areas considered in the entire syllabus include:

1. Computer fundamentals and evolution
2. Computer hardware
3. Computer Software
4. Basic Computer Operations
5. Computer Applications
6. Managing Computer files
7. Developing Problem-solving skills
8. Information and Communication Technology
9. Computer ethics and human issues

Each thematic area forms a concept which is further divided into sub-concepts. This examination syllabus is not a substitute for the teaching syllabus. Therefore, it does not replace the curriculum.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the syllabus are to test candidates' understanding, knowledge and acquisition of

1. basic concepts of computer and its operations;
2. manipulative, computational and problem-solving skills;
3. application of software packages;
4. operation of computer - related simple devices;
5. on-line skills and their applications;
6. safe attitudes and good practices on effective use of computer;
7. potential for higher studies in Computer related areas.

<u>EXAMINATION SCHEME</u>

There will be three papers, Papers 1, 2 and 3, all of which must be taken. Papers 1 and 2 shall be a composite paper to be taken at one sitting.

Paper 1: will consist of 50 multiple-choice objective questions all which are to be answered in 1 hour for 25 marks.

Paper 2: will consist of five essay questions. Candidates will be required to answer any three in 1 hour for 30 marks.

Paper 3: will test actual practical skills of school candidates and knowledge of practical work for private candidates. It will consist of three questions to be answered in 2 hours for 45 marks.

DETAILED SYLLABUS

TOPIC	CONTENT	NOTE

COMPUTER EVOLUTION
 	
(a) Computing Devices I (Pre-computing age- 19th century)
	(i) Features , components and uses of early computing devices:
	  - Abacus;
	  - Slide Rule ;
	  - Napier's bone;
	  - Pascal's calculator;
	  - Leibnitz multiplier;
	  - Jacquad loom;
	  - Charles Babbage's analytical engine;
	  - Hollerith Census Machine;
	  - Burrough's Machine.
	(ii) Contribution of each of the founder of these devices to modern computers.
		Trend of development in computing devices from one to the other.

(b) Computing Devices II (20th century to date)	Features, components and uses of: -ENIAC -EDVAC -UNIVAC 1 -Desktop Personal Computers -Laptop and Notebook computers -Palmtop.	Sizes and basic components should be considered in a comparative form.

FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTING
 	
(a) Overview of Computing System
	- Definition of a Computer;
	- Two main constituents of a Computer
	
	    - Computer hardware;
	    - Computer software
	    - Classification and examples of hardware and software.
	    - Functional parts of a computer
	
	Characteristics of Computers
	    - Electronic in nature;
	    - Accuracy;
	    - Speed;
	    - Interactive etc.
		Differences between hardware and software should be treated.

(b) Data and Information	- Definition and examples of data and information; - Differences between data and information.	

COMPUTER ETHICS AND HUMAN ISSUES Security and Ethics	1. Sources of security breaches: - Virus, worms and Trojan horses; - Poor implementation of network; - Poor implementation or lack of ICT policies; - Carelessness- giving out personal and vital information on the net without careful screening. - Hackers, spammers etc.	Definition and effects of viruses and worms should be treated Definition of hackers and spammers should be treated
	2. Preventive measures - Use of antivirus software e.g. Norton, McAfee, Avast, etc - Use of firewall; - Exercising care in giving out vital and personal information - Encryption - Proper Network Implementation and Polies - Using sites with web certificates - Exercising care in opening e-mail attachments 3. Legal Issues -Copyright (software	Explanation of firewall is required Definition of encryption should be treated

	copyright)
	 -ownership right to
	   -text;
	   -images;
	   -audio;
	   -video
	   -Privacy of audio and
	   video software
	   -Cyber crimes
	   -identify theft;
	   -internet fraud
	   -Hacking	

COMPUTER HARDWARE (a) Input devices	Definition and examples of input devices The use of keyboard, mouse, scanner, joystick, light pen, etc Classification of keys on the keyboard into Function, Numeric, Alphabetic -Cursor keys -Features, function and operation of the mouse -Differences in keyboard, mouse, light pen and scanner	
Output Devices	-Definition and examples -Output devices: monitor, printer, speaker, plotter – Type, features and uses. -Differences between input and output devices -Similarities and differences in inkjet, laser and line printer	Examples and types of printers and monitors should be

		treated.
Central Processing Unit	Components of C.P.U.: Arithmetic and logic unit, control unit Function of ALU and Control Unit	Combination of the CPU and Memory Unit as system unit should be mentioned.
Memory Unit	Types of Memory Unit: Primaryand Secondary memory -Components of Primary memory unit: ROM and RAM Differences and uses of ROM and RAM Examples of Seconadry memory devices: floppy disk, hard disk, compact disk(CD), flash disk, digital-video-disk(DVD) Unit of storage in memory devices: bits, nibble, bytes, kilobytes, megabytes, gigabytes, terabytes Interconversion of unit of storage. -Comparative study of auxiliary storage devices in respect of their size, speed and technology	Physical identification of RAM and ROM devices required. Simple calculation involving the conversion from a unit to another Size and shape variation of floppy, flask/USB and compact disks should be noted

Logic Circuits	-Definition, types and uses of standard logic gate: AND, NOT, OR Symbols of AND, NOT, OR gates -Construction of truth table for standard logic gates -Differences between AND, NOT, OR gates -NAND and NOR as alternative logic gates should be treated Construction of Truth Table for NAND and NOR Construction of a simple comparator with -XOR(Exclusive OR) -NOR gate	Logic equation for AND, NOT, OR gate should be treated. Uses of logic gates are required. Simple definition of a comparator is required.
COMPUTER SOFTWARE (a) System Software	(i) Definition and types of software - System software - Application software (ii) System software and their examples - Operating System e.g. MS Windows - Translator e.g. Compiler - Tools/ Utility e.g. Anti-virus (iii) Examples of Operating System - MS Windows - Linux - UNIX - MS-DOS etc	Differences between system and application software is required Operating systems of phones, ipad and other

		(iv) Examples of Translators - Assemblers - Compilers - Interpreters (v) Examples of Utility Programs - Editor - Anti-virus etc	computerized devices should be treated. E.g. Android, Blackberry, etc. Differences among the translators should be noted
(b)	Operating System	(i) Definition, types, examples and function of Operating System - Graphic User Interface(GUI) - GUI (MS Windows, Linux, etc) - Command line (MS DOS, UNIX, etc)	Differences between GUI and Command line Operating Systems are required.
(c)	Application Software	(i) Definition and types of application software (ii) Common Application Packages and their examples - Word processing(MS Windows) - Spreadsheet(MS Excel) - Database(MS Access) - Graphics (iii) Packages for spreadsheet purpose - Accounting software - Payroll program - Banking software - Education management software - Statistical packages	Differences between user application program and application packages are required

	- Hospital management software	

COMPUTER APPLICATION
 	
(a) Word Processing
	(i) Definition and examples of word processing and word processor
	-MS Word
	-Wordstar
	-WordPerfect
	(ii) Features of Word Processing programs in general.
	(iii) Application areas of Word Processing programs
	-Office
	-Publishing
	-Journalism
	-Education, etc.
	(iv) Features of MS Word
	(v) Steps in activating and exiting MS Word
	(vi) Basic operations in MS Word
	    -Create
	    - Edit
	    - Save
	    -Retrieve
	    -Print
	    - Close
	(vii) Further operations in MS Word
	    -move
	    -copy
	    -cut
	  -use of different Types and sizes of fonts
		Definition of each operational term is required.

	-formatting -justifying -search/explore -spell checking -file merging, etc	
(b) Spreadsheet	(i) Definition and examples of spreadsheet program -VisiCALC -MS Excel -SuperCALC -Autocad, etc (ii) Feature of spreadsheet program (iii)Application areas of Spreadsheet programs: -Accounting -Statistical calculation -Student result, etc (iv)Features of MS Excel Environment -status bar -menu bar -formula bar, etc (v)Definition of basic terms in MS Excel -worksheet -workbook -cells -cell ranges (vi)Data types in Excel -Number -Labels -Formula	

	(vii)Basic operation in Excel
	    -Data Entry
	    -Saving
	    -Retrieve
	    Copy
	    -Move
	 (viii)Arithmetic calculations using formula and built-in function
	 (ix)Additional operation in Excel
	    -Editing
	    -Formatting
	    -Printing
	    -Drawing charts, etc
		Simple calculations with and without built-in function e.g. sum, average, etc
		
		 Pie chart, histogram, bar chart, etc

(c) Database	(i)Definition of database and database packages
	 (ii)Examples of database packages
	    -Dbase IV,
	    -Foxbase
	    -MS Access
	    -Oracle, etc
	 (iii)Basic terms in Database
	    -File
	    -Record
	    -Field
	    -Key
	 (iv)Types of database organization	

	methods and their features -Hierarchical -Network -Relational (v)Features of database format -Files designed as tables -Tables comprise row and columns -Row containing related information about a record. -Column containing specific type of information about a field. (vi)Steps in creating database -define the structure -indicate field type(numeric, character, data, text, etc) -enter data -save data (vii)Basic operations on already created database. Database -searching -modifying -sorting -reporting	

	-selecting -inserting, etc	

(d) Graphics	(i)Definition of Graphics
	(ii)Examples of Graphics
	   packages
	  -Paint
	  -Harvard graphics
	-Photoshop
	-Coreldraw, etc
	   (iii)Features in activating
	    and existing
	Coreldraw
	   (iv)Simple design using
	Coreldraw
	  -Business card
	  -School logo
	  -National flag
	  -Invitation card
	  -Certification, etc	

(e) Presentation package	(i)Definition of
	presentation
	package
	(ii)Examples of
	presentation package
	-MS PowerPoint, etc
	(iii)Features of
	  PowerPoint
	  environment
	(iv)Steps in activating
	  and exiting
	  PowerPoint
	(v)PowerPoint operation
	  -create new
	   presentation
	  -insert pictures, text,
	  graphs
	-animated contents	

	-add new slide -save presentation -run slide show -print presentation -close presentation	

MANAGING COMPUTER FILES
 	
(a) Concept of Computer Files
	(i)Definition of some
	  terms
	  -computer file
	  -record
	  -field
	  -data item
	(ii)Types of data item
	  -numeric
	  -alphabetic
	  -alphanumeric
	(iii)File structure
	organisation
	(Data item—record—
	 file—database)
	(iv)Types of file
	  organization
	  -serial
	  -sequential
	  -index
	  -random
	(v) Methods of accessing
	  files
	  -serial
	  -sequential
	  -random
	(vi) File classification
	  -master file
	  -transaction file
	  -reference file
	(vii)Criteria for
	   classifying files:
	   -nature of
		Differences
		among the
		organization
		methods are
		required

	content(program and data) -organisation method -storage medium	
(b) Handling Computer Files	(i)Basic operation on computer files -file -delete -retrieve -insert -copy -view -update -open -close (ii) Effect of file insecurity -data loss -data corruption -data becomes unreliable (iii)Causes of data loss -over-writing -inadvertent deletion (iv)Methods of file security -use of backup -use of antivirus -password -proper labelling of storage devices, etc (v)Differences between computer files and manual files	File processing using BASIC programming is required.

	(vi)Advantages of computer files 　　-more secure 　　-fast to access,etc (vii)Disadvantages of computer files 　　-expensive to set up 　　-irregular supply of electricity	
BASIC COMPUTER OPERATIONS (a)　Booting and shutting down process	(i) Description and types of booting process (ii)Types of booting process 　　-cold booting 　　-warm booting (iii)Steps involved in : 　　-booting a computer; 　　-shutting down a computer (iv)Identification of features on a desktop	Difference between cold and warm booting should be treated
(b)　Computer Data Conversion	(i)Definition of registers, address, bus (ii)Types and functions of registers: MDR, CIR, SCR (iii)Differences between register and main memory	Fetch-execute cycle is not required

	(iv)Steps involved in how a computer converts data to required information (Input-Process-Output) (v)Factors affecting speed of data transfer: -bus speed; -bus width.	
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY(ICT) (a) Communication Systems	(i)What'ICT' acronym stands for. (ii) Types of ICT -Broadcasting -Telecommunication -Data Network -Information Systems -Satellite Communications -Examples of Broadcasting -Radio broadcasting -Television broadcasting -Satellite system -Examples of Telecommunication -Public Switched Telephone Network(PSTN)- Landline	

| | | -Mobile phone systems
-Circuit Switched Packet Telephone System(CSPT)
-Satellite telephone system
-Fixed wireless telephone system
-Examples of data networks
-Personal Area Network(PAN)
-Local Area

Network(LAN)
-Metropolitan Area Network(MAN)
-Wide Area Network(WAN)
-Internet
-Examples of Information Systems
-Data Processing System
-Global Positioning System(GPS) | |
| | (b) Application areas of ICT | (i)Application Areas of ICT include
the following:
-Teleconferencing
-Video conferencing
-Telecommuting | Definition and description of these terms are required |

	-Telecomputing
	-Messaging
	-Information search, retrieval
	and archival.
	(ii)ICT based gadgets
	  and their
	  operations
	   -Mobile phones
	   -Computers
	   -Fax machines
	   -Automated Teller
	     Machines(ATM)
	   -Dispensing
	     machines
	   -Point of Sale
	     Machines
	   - Automated Cash
	     Register(ACR)
	   -Radio sets
	   -Television sets, etc
		Knowledge on the operations on these ICT-based gadgets is required.

(c)Internet	(i)Definition of Internet
	  and some
	  Internet terms:
	   -Homepage
	   -Browse
	   -Browser
	   -Chatroom
	   -Cybercafe
	   -HTTP
	   -HTML
	   -ISP
	   -Webpage
	   -Website,etc
	
	(ii)Types of internet
	  browsers
	   -Internet explorer
		Demonstration of these terms through Internet access is required
		
		Access

	-Netscape navigator
	-Opera
	-Firefox
	-Cometbird ,etc
	(iii)Features of Internet
	    browsers:
	    -Title bar
	    -Menu bar
	    -Tool bar
	    -Address bar,etc
	(iv)Types of Internet
	    services
	    -Electronic mail (e-
	     mail)
	    -e-mail discussion
	    group
	    -Instant messaging
	    -Telnet
	    -Usenet
	    -File Transfer
	     Protocol(FTP)
	    -Worldwide
	     web(www)
	    -Chatting, etc
		Internet
		through these
		browsers.
		
		Application of
		the features of
		Internet
		browser
		window is
		required
		
		Benefits of
		Internet to our
		society should
		be stressed

(d) Electronic Mail(e-
    mail)Services
	(i)Definition of electronic
	    mail
	(ii)E-mail Services:
	    -sending/receiving e-
	     mail
	    -chatting, etc
	(iii)Steps involved in
	    creating e-mail
	    account
	(iv)Steps involved in
	    opening mail box
	(v)Features in an e-mail
	    address e.g.
	fmemail@fmegovng.org
		Procedure for
		sending and
		receiving e-
		mail is
		required

	(vi)Definition and steps involved in chatting	

(e)Networking	(i)Definition of a Computer Network
	 (ii)Types of Network
	   -PAN
	   -LAN
	   -WAN
	   -MAN
	   -Internet
	 (iii) Network topology
	   -Star
	   -Bus
	   -Ring
	 (iv)Network devices
	   -Hub
	   -Modems
	   -Switches
	   -Routers
	   -Network Interface Card(NIC)
	 (v)Advantages of Networking
		Differences in the various topologies should be treated
		
		 Knowledge of "Bridge" as a networking device is required.

(f) Introduction to Worldwide web (W.W.W.)	(i)What is the 'W.W.W.' acronym stands for
	 (ii)Brief history of W.W.W.
	 (iii)Basic terminologies:
	   -W.W.W.
	   -website
	   -webpage
	   -homepage
	   -protocol, etc
	 (iv)Protocol
	   -HTTP
		Nigeria's contribution to www

	-HTML
	(v)Uses/benefits of www
	(vi)Navigating through websites
	www.waeconline.org
	  -www.itbeginswithu.org
	  -www.servenigeria.com
	  -www.phillipemeagwali.com
	  -www.jambonline.org
	(vii)Difference between e-mail and website address features:
	e.g.www.waeconline.org and waec@yahoo.com
	(viii)Software for web development
	  -Frontpage
	  - etc
		should be mentioned
		
		Use of HTTP and HTML should be mentioned
		
		Visits to these websites are essential

(g) Cables and Connectors	(i)Types of Network Cables and Connectors
	  -Cables: Twisted pair, coaxial, fibre optic, telephone
	  -Connectors: RJ45, RJ11, T-connectors
	(ii)Types of Computer Cables and Connector
	  -Cables:Power cables
	  Data cables
	  – Printer Cable,universal serial bus(USB), monitor cable, serial cable
	  -Connectors: Male and female
		Identification of different Network Cables Connectors should be treated

DEVELOPING PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS
 	
  (a) Programming Language(PL)
	(i) Programming Language: Definition, examples, levels and features:
	(ii)Levels and examples of programming language
	   -Machine Language(ML) ,
	    e.g.100011001
	   -Low Level Language(LLL),
	    e.g. Assembly Language
	   -High Level Language(HLL)
	e.g. BASIC,C++, FORTRAN, etc.
	(iii)Comparison of ML, LLL, HLL.
	(iv)Advantages and disadvantages of ML, LLL and HLL.	

(b)High Level Languages	(i) Definition and examples
	(ii)Classification of HLL as
	  -Scientific
	  -Gen-purpose
	  -Business
	  -AI
	  -String processing language(SPL)
	(iii)Features of BASIC, C, PASCAL, COBOL –
		Other programming languages such as Java, Python, etc. should be mentioned.

	Comparative study	

(c)Algorithm and
    Flowchart
	(i)Definition of :
	Algorithhm and
	   Flowchart
	(ii)Functions of
	   Algorithm
	(iii)Characteristics of
	   Algorithm:
	   -Finite
	   -Effective
	   -Unambiguous
	(iv)Writing algorithm
	   for:
	   -Computing average
	   of a given
	   set of numbers
	   -Evaluation of
	    equation:
	   $y=a(b-c)^2/(d+2)$
	   -Computing out the
	   first ten odd
	   numbers, etc
	(v)Flowchart symbols:
	   - I/O, Process,
	decisions, etc
	(vi)Use of each flowchart
	symbol
	(vii)Flowchart diagrams for
	given programming
	problem	

(d)BASIC Programming	(i)What BASIC acronym stands for (ii)BASIC characteristics	

		(iii)Types of data	Types of data
		-variable	should be
		-constant/literal	treated
		-numeric	
		-string/alphanumeric	
		(iv)BASIC Statements	
		INPUT	
		PRINT, LPRINT	
		LET	
		END	
		REM	
		READ	
		DATA	
		(v)Arithmetic operators	
		(-,+,*,/)	
		(vi)Arithmetic	
		Expressions	
		(vii)Evaluation of	
		Arithmetic	
		expressions	
		(viii)Simple BASIC	
		Programs	Program to
			calculate
			-Area of
			triangle
			-Area of a
			rectangle
		(ix)Running Simple	-Average of 3
		Programs	numbers,etc
			The simple
			BASIC program
			developed
			should be
			executable on
			the computer.
		(i)Built-in functions in	

	BASIC
	-SQR(X)
	-INT(X)
	-SIN(X)
	-ABS(X)
	-RND(X)
	-COS(X)
	-TAN(X)
	-LOG(X)
	-EXP(X)
	(ii)BASIC Notation of
	$\dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
	-(x-y)/(x+y)
	-(a+b) +c/sind
	-e^{x+y} – sin(x+ny), etc
	(iii)BASIC program to
	    -find the square root
	    of numbers
	    -find square root of S,
	    round up to an
	    integer
	    -find the cosine of
	    known values
	    -find the tangent of
	given angles.
	    -plot sine wave curve
	(iv)Additional BASIC
	    Statements
	    -DIM Statement
	    -FOR – NEXT
	     statement
	    -WHILE-END
	    statement
	(v)Defining one-
	    dimensional array ,
	using DIM statement.
	(vi)Operating on Array
		Numbers of iterations should not exceed eight (8).

	elements -Input of array -Output of array -Arithmetic operations on array (vii)Write BASIC program to : -store a vector of 10 numbers -calculate the mean of 100 numeric values -calculate area of 10 different rectangles -Compute the sum of the first 100 integers	

(f) Systems Development Cycle	(i)Definition of system development cycle
	(ii)Description of system development cycle
	(iii)Stages in system development
	    Cycle
	     -Preliminary study
	     -Feasibility
	     -Investigate study
	     -Analysis
	     -Design
	     -Implementation
	     -Maintenance
	     -Study review
	(iv)Description of each stage of system development cycle
	(v)Diagram of system	

		development cycle	

(e)Program Development Cycle		(i)Definition of program
		(ii)Characteristics of a good Program
		 -Accuracy
		 -Readability
		 -Maintainability
		 -Efficiency
		 -Generality
		 -Clarity
		(iii)Precautions in developing a program
		  -Be stable, steady and patient
		  -No step skipping
		  -Follow order of execution
		(iv)Steps involved in program development
		  -Problem definition
		  -Problem analysis
		  -Flow chatting
		  -Desk checking
		  -Program coding
		  -Program compilation
		  -Program testing/debugging
		  -Program documentation
		(v)Description of each of stages in program development
		(vi)Examples of :
			Flow diagram on how a compiler and interpreter works is required

	-Interpreted program (BASIC) -Compiled program (COBOL, FORTRAN)	

1. **LIST OF FACILITIES AND MAJOR EQUIPMENT/MATERIALS REQUIRED:**
   (1)   Computer set
   (2)   Laptops
   (3)   Scanners
   (4)   Printers
   (5)   Fax Machine
   (6)   GSM Phone
   (7)   Memory chips
   (8)   Hard disks
   (9)   Flash drives
   (10)   Internet connectivity
   (11)   DVD
   (12)   Compact disks
   (13)   Cables (power and data)
   (14)   Word processing packages, database package, BASIC program and CorelDraw