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GOLDEN GATE AMERICAN SCHOOL

Campus:	Grade: 10	Teacher: Brandon Jenkins	Score: /100
Student's full name:			
Class:	(M/F)	Date: / /	

TERM 1 OCT EXAM
Subject ICT
(Time allowed: 40 minutes)

EXAM RULES

1. Write the date, your full name, gender and class on the front page.
2. NO talking in the examination room.
3. Stay seated at your desk until the teacher says you can get up.
4. If you need help, raise your hand. Do not stand up or shout out!
5. Food and drinks are not allowed (only clear water bottles).
6. No cell phones, tablets, i-pads or other electronics are allowed in the class.
7. Write neatly and clearly! Check your work when you have finished.
8. **CHEATING** will not be tolerated! Do not look at other students' work, do not whisper or communicate in any way with other students.

IF YOU ARE CAUGHT CHEATING, YOUR EXAM WILL BE TAKEN AWAY, MARKS WILL BE DEDUCTED (YOU MIGHT GET ZERO) AND DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES WILL BE FOLLOWED

1. **System software**

- (A) perform memory management to keep track of what programs are in memory and where in memory they are located.
- (B) refers to all the programs that are designed to solve problems in the real world, helping the computer user.
- (C) manages the computer system itself. It provides the tools and an environment in which application software can be created and run.
- (D) track where and how a program is located in memory

2. IP addresses are made up of 4 groups of numbers between

- (A) -260 to 260
- (B) -255 to 255
- (C) 0 to 260
- (D) 0 to 255

3. Hostname

- (A) is a series of four decimal numbers separated by dots.
- (B) The .com part in a website.
- (C) The name of the person using the computer.
- (D) is a unique name that specifies a particular computer on the internet. Hostnames are generally readable words separated by dots.

4. Give the meaning of the word "volatile"

- (A) Memory content that is lost when the power is interrupted or switched off
- (B) An example of volatile memory is a USB flash Drive.
- (C) Memory content is saved even while the power is turned off.
- (D) The computer is angry and wants to fight you.

5. What does this Protocol do: "FTP"

- (A) Translate host name to IP address
- (B) Transfers electronic mail
- (C) Transfers files
- (D) Offering secure communication

6. What does this Protocol do: "HTTPS"

- (A) Transfers files
- (B) Offering secure communication
- (C) Translate host name to IP address
- (D) Transfers electronic mail

7. operating system

- (A) perform memory management to keep track of what programs are in memory and where in memory they are located.
- (B) refers to all the programs that are designed to solve problems in the real world, helping the computer user.
- (C) manages the computer system itself. It provides the tools and an environment in which application software can be created and run.
- (D) track where and how a program is located in memory

8. Application software

- (A) track where and how a program is located in memory
- (B) manages the computer system itself. It provides the tools and an environment in which application software can be created and run.
- (C) perform memory management to keep track of what programs are in memory and where in memory they are located.
- (D) refers to all the programs that are designed to solve problems in the real world, helping the computer user.

9. What does this Protocol do: "SMTP"

- (A) Transfers electronic mail
- (B) Transfers files
- (C) Translate host name to IP address
- (D) Offering secure communication

10. Give an example of volatile memory

- (A) RAM
- (B) Hard Disk Drive
- (C) USB Flash Memory
- (D) CPU Cash

11. Information on a hard disk is organized and stored in what?

- (A) Folders
- (B) Files
- (C) Icons
- (D) Volatile Memory

12. Say which answer is **Incorrect**

Give an example of a process **State**

- (A) Priority
- (B) Ready
- (C) Running
- (D) Wait

13. What does the acronym DNS mean

- (A) Domain name service
- (B) Database name service
- (C) Domain name system
- (D) Database name system

14. What does this Protocol do: "DNS"
- ☐ (A) Offering secure communication ☐ (B) Translate host name to IP address
- ☐ (C) Transfers electronic mail ☐ (D) Transfers files
15. The main memory is seen by the operating system as a continuous storage space that is divided into groups of bits, containing instructions or data.
- ☐ (A) True ☐ (B) False
16. The individual packets of a message all take the same routes in the network on their way to their destination.
- ☐ (A) False ☐ (B) True
17. UDP stands for User Datagram Protocol. It is an alternative to TCP. The main difference is that UDP is highly reliable, at the cost of decreased performance, while TCP is less reliable, but generally faster.
- ☐ (A) True ☐ (B) False
18. A file system is the logical view that an operating system provides so that users can manage information as a collection of databases.
- ☐ (A) False ☐ (B) True
19. A firewall is a software or hardware-based network security system that controls the incoming and outgoing network traffic by analyzing the data packets and determining whether they should be allowed through or not.
- ☐ (A) True ☐ (B) False
20. The latest firewalls, called application layer firewalls, are able to inspect traffic by filtering high level protocols like FTP, DNS and HTTP and block any unwanted protocols or detect if a protocol is being abused in any harmful way.
- ☐ (A) True ☐ (B) False