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M3-unit 1

1. Which type of screwdriver has a cross-shaped tip?
- A) Flat-head
- B) Phillips
- C) Star-head
- D) Hex-head

2. What is the purpose of an anti-static wrist strap?
- A) To secure components inside the case
- B) To prevent overheating
- C) To prevent electrostatic discharge (ESD)
- D) To manage cables

3. Electrostatic discharge (ESD) can damage which of the following?
- A) Screwdrivers
- B) Computer components
- C) Computer case
- D) Heatsink

4. How does an anti-static wrist strap work?
- A) By securing screws with a cross-shaped head
- B) By connecting you to a grounded metal object
- C) By applying thermal paste
- D) By cutting cable ties

5. Thermal paste is used to improve heat dissipation between which two components?
- A) The motherboard and RAM
- B) The CPU and heatsink
- C) The power supply and case
- D) The hard drive and case

6. What problem does thermal paste help prevent?
- A) Electrostatic discharge
- B) Loose cables
- C) Overheating
- D) Corrosion

7. What tool is used to manage cables inside a computer case?
- A) Anti-static wrist strap
- B) Phillips screwdriver
- C) Cable ties
- D) Thermal paste

8. Why is it important to keep the interior of the computer case tidy?
- A) For better airflow and cooling
- B) To increase static electricity
- C) To prevent ESD
- D) To make the computer look better

9. What can be used to cut the ends of cable ties?
- A) Screwdriver
- B) Thermal paste
- C) Small size cutting machine or scissors
- D) Anti-static wrist strap

10. What is a common alternative tool to a small size cutting machine for cutting cable ties?
- A) Anti-static wrist strap
- B) Thermal paste
- C) Nipper or pliers
- D) Phillips screwdriver

11. Which component does thermal paste typically interact with?
- A) RAM
- B) CPU
- C) Motherboard
- D) Hard drive

12. The anti-static wrist strap should be connected to what type of object?

- A) Any component inside the case
- B) A grounded metal object
- C) The power supply
- D) A plastic surface

13. Phillips screwdrivers are commonly used for securing which parts?
- A) Power supply units
- B) Components within the computer case
- C) External peripherals
- D) Cable ties

14. What is a key benefit of using cable ties in computer assembly?
- A) To enhance the aesthetic appearance of the case
- B) To prevent components from moving
- C) To manage cables and improve airflow
- D) To secure screws

15. Which of the following is NOT a recommended tool for assembling a computer?
- A) Phillips screwdriver
- B) Thermal paste
- C) Small size cutting machine
- D) Anti-static wrist strap

16. Why is wearing an anti-static wrist strap important when handling computer components?
- A) To avoid physical injury
- B) To prevent electrostatic discharge (ESD)
- C) To keep hands clean
- D) To improve grip on components

17. What should you do before installing or removing any computer components?
- A) Wear gloves
- B) Ensure the power supply is unplugged
- C) Use a clean cloth
- D) Run a diagnostic test

18. Which components are particularly sensitive and should be handled with care?
- A) Hard drives and SSDs
- B) Fans and cooling systems
- C) Motherboard, CPU, and RAM
- D) Power supply and case

19. Why is maintaining a clean workspace important when assembling a computer?
- A) To improve component performance
- B) To enhance the appearance of the system
- C) To prevent dust and debris contamination
- D) To increase the speed of assembly

20. What does the term 'case size' refer to in computer assembly?
- A) The weight of the computer
- B) The color of the computer case
- C) The physical dimensions of the computer case
- D) The number of components a case can hold

21. What is a 'form factor' in the context of a computer case and motherboard?
- A) The color scheme of the case
- B) The type of material used in the case
- C) The size and layout of the motherboard
- D) The brand of the case and motherboard

22. Which of the following is a common motherboard form factor?
- A) Ultra-ATX
- B) Nano-ATX
- C) ATX
- D) Mini-Micro

23. Why is it important to check the case specifications before installing components?
- A) To ensure it matches the room decor
- B) To verify it supports the motherboard form factor and has enough space
- C) To check if the case has a built-in power supply
- D) To see if it includes a monitor stand

24. What role does cable management play in a computer case?
- A) To enhance the appearance of the cables
- B) To prevent cables from tangling
- C) To improve airflow and cooling
- D) To reduce the weight of the system

25. When choosing a Power Supply Unit (PSU), why is it important to consider wattage?
- A) To match the color of the case
- B) To ensure it fits the budget
- C) To provide sufficient power for all components and future upgrades
- D) To avoid overloading the circuit

26. What do efficiency ratings like 80 Plus Bronze, Silver, Gold, and Platinum indicate for a PSU?
- A) The size of the PSU
- B) The color of the PSU
- C) The efficiency of power conversion and heat generation
- D) The brand of the PSU

27. What is the advantage of a modular PSU?
- A) It is cheaper than a non-modular PSU
- B) It includes built-in lighting effects
- C) It allows for better cable management and airflow
- D) It comes with more power connectors

28. What should be considered regarding the PSU's connectors?
- A) Their color and length
- B) Compatibility with the case design
- C) Whether they match the brand of components
- D) Whether they meet the power needs of the motherboard, CPU, GPU, and drives

29. Why is it important to check the size and form factor of the PSU before purchasing?
- A) To ensure it has a high efficiency rating
- B) To ensure it is compatible with the case size
- C) To match the aesthetic of other components
- D) To get a PSU with the longest warranty

30. What is the purpose of maintaining good airflow within a computer case?
- A) To enhance the visual appeal of the system
- B) To keep the components cool and prevent overheating
- C) To reduce noise from the fans
- D) To increase the overall weight of the system

Here are some multiple-choice questions based on the new content:

31. What does the motherboard's form factor determine?
- A) The color of the motherboard
- B) The size and layout of the motherboard
- C) The speed of the motherboard
- D) The number of USB ports

32. Why is it important to match the CPU socket type with the motherboard?
- A) To ensure physical and electrical compatibility

- B) To increase the RAM capacity
- C) To enhance the visual appearance
- D) To reduce power consumption

33. What does the chipset on a motherboard determine?
- A) The motherboard's color scheme
- B) The brand of the components
- C) The number of USB ports, SATA connections, and PCIe lanes
- D) The amount of RAM that can be installed

34. When choosing RAM, what should you verify on the motherboard specifications?
- A) The brand of RAM
- B) The color of the RAM modules
- C) The type of RAM, maximum supported memory capacity, and speed
- D) The weight of the RAM modules

35. Why is it important to use identical RAM modules in dual-channel or quad-channel configurations?
- A) To match the motherboard's color scheme
- B) For optimal performance
- C) To reduce power consumption
- D) For better cable management

36. What precaution should you take when handling a CPU?
- A) Wear gloves
- B) Handle it by the edges and avoid touching the pins or contacts
- C) Soak it in water before installation
- D) Use a screwdriver to secure it in place

37. What should you consider when selecting storage devices?
- A) The color of the storage device
- B) The brand and warranty of the device
- C) The type (HDD or SSD), capacity, speed, and form factor
- D) The weight and size of the device

38. Why are SSDs generally faster than HDDs?
- A) They have more moving parts
- B) They use newer technology
- C) They lack moving parts
- D) They are smaller in size

39. What is a key factor to check regarding storage device compatibility?
- A) The color of the cables
- B) The size of the screws
- C) The form factor supported by the case and motherboard
- D) The brand of the power supply

40. How does proper cable management benefit the CPU area?
- A) It improves the system's aesthetics
- B) It prevents interference with the CPU cooler or fan
- C) It increases the number of USB ports available
- D) It reduces the weight of the system

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. C
11. B
12. B
13. B
14. C
15. All

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

M3-unit 2

1. What is the main function of the motherboard in a computer system?
- A) It powers the computer
- B) It holds all the essential components together and provides data pathways
- C) It cools the computer
- D) It stores the operating system

2. When choosing a CPU, what should you consider?
- A) The size of the CPU
- B) The speed of your internet connection
- C) Your budget and the types of tasks you plan to perform
- D) The brand of your RAM

3. What is the role of RAM in a computer system?
- A) To store long-term data like files and applications
- B) To provide short-term memory for faster performance
- C) To power the computer components
- D) To cool the CPU

4. Why might you choose a solid-state drive (SSD) over a hard disk drive (HDD)?
- A) SSDs are more colorful
- B) SSDs are faster and quieter
- C) SSDs have larger capacity
- D) SSDs are easier to install

5. What should you consider when selecting a computer case?
- A) The color of the case
- B) The size of your monitor
- C) The size and features like cable management and airflow
- D) The brand of the motherboard

6. What is the purpose of the I/O shield in a computer case?
- A) To support the motherboard
- B) To align the motherboard ports with the case
- C) To cool the CPU
- D) To provide extra power to the components

7. What are standoffs, and why are they important in motherboard installation?
- A) They are used to secure the CPU to the motherboard
- B) They are small pegs that prevent the motherboard from touching the case, avoiding short circuits
- C) They hold the RAM modules in place

- D) They provide power to the motherboard

8. How should the power supply unit (PSU) be positioned in the case?
- A) With the fan facing upward
- B) With the fan facing the front of the case
- C) With the fan facing downward
- D) With the fan facing the side panel

9. What should you do after positioning the PSU in the case?
- A) Leave it loose for better airflow
- B) Secure it with screws provided with the case
- C) Connect it directly to the monitor
- D) Test it with a voltage meter

10. What is the first step in installing a CPU?
- A) Apply thermal paste
- B) Install the CPU cooler
- C) Open the CPU socket
- D) Connect the CPU fan

11. How should you handle a CPU to avoid damaging it?
- A) By holding it by the pins
- B) By holding it by its edges
- C) By gripping it tightly
- D) By using a screwdriver

12. What should you look for to ensure the correct orientation of the CPU?
- A) The color of the CPU
- B) The size of the CPU
- C) The arrow or markings on the CPU and socket
- D) The brand of the CPU

13.What should you do if the socket lever/latch encounters resistance when closing?
- A) Force it down
- B) Check the CPU alignment
- C) Remove the CPU
- D) Apply more thermal paste

14. Why is thermal paste applied to the CPU before installing the cooler?
- A) To secure the CPU in place
- B) To protect the CPU from dust
- C) To improve heat transfer between the CPU and cooler
- D) To make the CPU look shiny

15. What is the correct method for applying thermal paste?
- A) Apply a thick layer over the entire CPU
- B) Apply a small, pea-sized amount in the center of the CPU lid
- C) Cover only the edges of the CPU
- D) Spread it evenly with a brush

16. After installing the CPU cooler, what is the next step?
- A) Turn on the computer
- B) Install the RAM
- C) Connect the CPU fan to the CPU fan header
- D) Apply more thermal paste

17. What should you consult to find the location of the CPU fan header on the motherboard?
- A) The internet
- B) The CPU packaging
- C) The motherboard manual
- D) The power supply unit

18. Where are the RAM slots typically located on a motherboard?
- A) Near the power supply unit

- B) Near the CPU socket
- C) Near the storage drives
- D) Near the graphics card

19. What should you do before installing a RAM module?
- A) Remove the CPU
- B) Open the clips on both ends of the RAM slot
- C) Apply thermal paste to the RAM
- D) Connect the RAM to the power supply

20. How should the RAM module be aligned for installation?
- A) By matching the color of the RAM with the slot
- B) By aligning the notches on the RAM module with the key in the slot
- C) By matching the length of the RAM module with the slot
- D) By checking the brand of the RAM

21. What indicates that the RAM module is correctly installed?
- A) The computer starts immediately
- B) The RAM module is firmly in place and the clips snap into place
- C) The RAM module is hot to the touch
- D) The RAM module lights up

22. What is the first step in installing a storage device?
- A) Connect the SATA cables
- B) Open your computer case
- C) Mount the storage device
- D) Connect the power cable

23. Where are drive bays typically located in a computer case?
- A) At the back of the case
- B) On the side panel
- C) In the front or side of the case
- D) Inside the PSU

24. How should a 2.5-inch SSD or HDD be mounted in a drive bay?
- A) By directly inserting it into the bay
- B) Using mounting brackets or screws
- C) Using a special adhesive
- D) By attaching it to the motherboard

25. What is the purpose of connecting a SATA cable to the storage device?
- A) To provide power to the device
- B) To connect the storage device to the motherboard for data transfer
- C) To cool the storage device
- D) To secure the device in the case

26. What should be done after connecting the SATA data and power cables to the storage device?
- A) Remove the cables and reconnect them
- B) Secure the cables to ensure stable connectivity
- C) Test the cables with a multimeter
- D) Install additional storage devices

27. Where is the PCIe slot located on the motherboard?
- A) Near the CPU socket
- B) Near the RAM slots
- C) Near the storage drives
- D) Where the GPU is installed

28. What should be done before installing a GPU?
- A) Remove the PCIe slot covers if present
- B) Apply thermal paste to the GPU
- C) Connect the GPU to the power supply
- D) Install the GPU drivers

29. How should you handle the GPU during installation?
- A) By holding it by the connectors
- B) By holding it by the edges

- C) By holding it tightly in the middle
- D) By using a special tool

30. What is the first step in PSU installation?
- A) Connect the power cables
- B) Position the PSU in the mounting area
- C) Locate the PSU mounting area
- D) Secure the PSU in place

31. How should the PSU be positioned in the case?
- A) With the fan facing upward
- B) With the fan facing downward
- C) With the PSU facing sideways
- D) Without considering the fan orientation

32. What is important to do after connecting all internal components?
- A) Turn on the computer immediately
- B) Close up the case without checking
- C) Double-check all connections
- D) Install additional software

33. What is the purpose of organizing cables inside the case?
- A) To enhance the appearance of the case
- B) To improve airflow and ease of maintenance
- C) To increase the power supply output
- D) To make it easier to transport the case

34. Which connectors need to be connected from the PSU?
- A) Only the CPU power connector
- B) Only the storage drive connectors
- C) Motherboard’s main 24-pin power connector, CPU power connector, storage drives, and other components
- D) Only the GPU cconnector

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

M3-Unit 3

1. What is the primary role of an operating system (OS) in a computer?
- A) To clean the computer's hardware components
- B) To manage hardware resources and provide a platform for applications
- C) To provide power to the computer components

- D) To connect the computer to the internet

2. What is required before installing an operating system?
- A) A licensed antivirus software
- B) A USB flash drive or DVD with the installation media
- C) A printer connected to the computer
- D) An external hard drive for backup

3. What is the purpose of configuring BIOS settings before installing an OS?
- A) To change the language settings
- B) To ensure the computer boots from the installation media
- C) To increase the computer's memory
- D) To install antivirus software

4. What should you do if prompted during OS installation?
- A) Enter the product key if required
- B) Skip setting up a user account
- C) Disconnect all external devices
- D) Change the computer's hardware configuration

5. What does the installation process of an OS typically involve?
- A) Installing software updates
- B) Installing drivers for external devices
- C) Copying files and configuring settings
- D) Removing existing data from the hard drive

6. What should be set up after the OS installation is complete?
- A) Only install applications
- B) Set up user account and preferences
- C) Perform hardware diagnostics
- D) Format the hard drive again

7. What is the role of device drivers in a computer system?
- A) To manage the computer's storage capacity
- B) To allow the OS to communicate with hardware components
- C) To clean the computer's software
- D) To install the OS

8. Why is it important to install utility software on a computer?
- A) To entertain the user with games
- B) To perform maintenance tasks and enhance system performance
- C) To increase the computer's processing power
- D) To replace the operating system

Here are multiple-choice questions based on the provided content:

9. What is the first step in installing drivers for your hardware?
- A) Downloading drivers from the operating system's official website
- B) Making a list of the hardware components that need drivers
- C) Checking the manufacturer's website for firmware updates
- D) Installing any available drivers through Device Manager

10. Where should you download drivers for your hardware components?
- A) Any website that offers free drivers
- B) The operating system's official website
- C) The hardware manufacturer's website
- D) Third-party software repositories

11. What should you do if your hardware requires manual driver installation?
- A) Search for "Device Manager" and update the driver manually
- B) Use the hardware's built-in installer
- C) Run the automatic installation wizard

- D) Contact technical support for assistance

12. Why is it important to download utility software from reputable sources?
- A) To get free additional features
- B) To ensure the software is compatible with all hardware
- C) To avoid malware and viruses
- D) To guarantee automatic updates

13. What should you check before installing utility software?
- A) The availability of a newer version
- B) Whether the software is free or paid
- C) The computer's system requirements
- D) The software's user reviews

14. What is recommended if the new utility software performs similar functions to an existing program?
- A) Keep both programs running for better performance
- B) Disable the new software
- C) Uninstall or disable the conflicting software
- D) Update the existing program

15. What should you do before starting the installation process of utility software?
- A) Update all other software on your computer
- B) Close any unnecessary programs running in the background
- C) Back up all files on your computer
- D) Check for system updates

16. What is the first step in installing application software?
- A) Checking system requirements
- B) Running the installation file
- C) Downloading the software
- D) Registering or activating the software

17. Where can you download application software from?
- A) Any website offering free software
- B) The software developer's website or a trusted repository
- C) Unverified third-party websites
- D) Peer-to-peer sharing networks

18. Why is it important to check system requirements before installing software?
- A) To find the best software version
- B) To ensure compatibility and optimal performance
- C) To avoid having to restart the computer
- D) To get additional features

19. What should you do if the software requires registration or activation?
- A) Skip the step if possible
- B) Contact customer support for activation help
- C) Follow the instructions provided to register or activate using a license key or account credentials
- D) Reinstall the software

20. What should you always do when prompted during software installation?
- A) Install all optional components
- B) Change all default settings
- C) Read and accept the software license agreement or terms and conditions
- D) Ignore any prompts and continue with the installation

21. What is the first step to take when encountering compatibility errors with software?
- A) Reinstall the operating system
- B) Check the system requirements
- C) Replace the hardware
- D) Use a different installation method

22. If an installation fails, what is a recommended action to take?
- A) Ignore the issue and continue using the computer
- B) Run the installer as an administrator
- C) Uninstall the operating system
- D) Turn off the computer and restart

23. What should you do if software conflicts with other programs on your computer?
- A) Install more RAM
- B) Update the operating system
- C) Uninstall or disable the conflicting software
- D) Replace the hard drive

24. Why is it important to update drivers when experiencing software issues?
- A) Drivers are not related to software issues
- B) Outdated drivers can cause hardware incompatibility
- C) Updating drivers increases the computer's physical memory
- D) Drivers help reduce system overheating

25. What is the role of utility software in a computer system?
- A) It provides the main user interface for the system
- B) It manages the physical hardware components
- C) It helps maintain and optimize system performance
- D) It is used only for gaming applications

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