LAGOS STATE UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

COURSE CODE: CSC 101 **DEPT: I.C.T**

SESSION: 2022/2023 **TIME: $1\frac{1}{2}$ HOURS**

1. A part of the computer that reads information from a disk is called: a) Operating System b) Motherboard c) Hard Drive d) Disk Drive

2. _____ is the process in which a user sends computer information from his computer to another computer through modem. a) Downloading b) Uploading c) All of the above d) None of the above

3. USB stands for: a) Ultra Serial Bus b) Unlimited Structured Bit c) Universal Serial Bus d) Unified Status Bus

4. Which one has two examples of output devices? a) Monitor and scanner b) Speaker and keyboard c) Printer and scanner d) Speaker and printer

5. When you are instructed to "point and click," it means you: a) Use the mouse to move the pointer around the screen b) Double-click the mouse c) Use the mouse to move the pointer around the screen and then click the mouse button once or twice to select object. d) Use the mouse to move the pointer around the screen and press the mouse button as you move the mouse

6. Any computer parts that you can actually touch are considered to be: a) Systems b) Platforms c) Hardware d) Software

7. What type of device is a flash drive? a) Output b) Input c) Storage d) Software

8. The _____ is an output device that produces output on paper. a) Printer b) Monitor c) Mouse d) Keyboard

9. A _____ is a pointing device used to move a pointer on the screen and to make selections. a) Keyboard b) Mouse c) Monitor d) Processor

10. Select one of the following to determine the proper procedure for shutting down your computer. a) It's best to never turn off your computer. b) Whenever you are ready to quit, simply push the lighted button on your processor. c) Just unplug your computer d) Go to the Start menu and click "Shut Down"

11. "Desktop" is a computer term that refers to: a) The initial screen showing icons for folders, files, and applications. b) The part of your work area where the computer monitors sits. c) Something that can and should be ignored by most users. d) The list of all of the contents on a particular computer.

12. It has become the preferred method of communication for sending, receiving and storing electronic messages (a) Post b) Courier c) Fax d) E-mail

13. The advantages of the e-mail are: a) Cost cutting b) speed c) convenience d) All of these

14. The trading of products or services using computer networks such as internet. a) Sharing b) Chatting c) E-commerce d) Mailing

15. E-commerce includes: a) Online business to business or consumer transactions b) Online merchandising c) Digital delivery of products and services d) All of these

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16. The term that is used for various e-cash payment and electronic payment schemes on the internet is a) Digital Money b) Plastic Money c) Paper Money d) None of these

17. The advantages of E-commerce are a) Stores are open all the time b) No need to stand in queue c) Lots of choice d) All of these

18. It is used to search/find information on the web. a) E-mail b) Webpage c) Search engine d) No

19. In _____ image and sounds are then sent through the internet where users not only hear each other but can also have face to face communication a) Chatting b) Video conferencing c) Mailing d) Morphing image

20. Facebook, Instagram, Linked in, Twitter, flickr etc are the examples of ..... sites a) commercial b) social networking c) government department d) shopping site

21. Online chat is any form of real time communication over the..... between two or more computer users a) Garden b) road c) Internet d) None of these

22. It actually means of having live text-based conversations with other people connected to the internet. a) Talking b) Murmuring c) Texting d) Chatting

23. When we enter the chat, we enter the imaginary room known as a) chatroom b) study room c) guest room d) None of these

24. When you are not online, your status is set to a) Out of coverage area b) not connected c) online d) offline

25. The interconnection of networks all across the world is known as a) Communication b) Internet c) Web page d) Ethernet

26. What is the permanent memory built into your computer called? a) RAM b) FLASH DRIVE c) CPU d) CD-ROM

27. Which of the following printers uses light beam and electrostatically sensitive black powder? a) dot matrix printer b) daisy wheel printer c) chain printer d) laser printer

28. RAM stands for: a) Read Access Memory b) Random Access Memory c) Random Assigned Memory d) None of these

29. All of the following are examples of storage devices except: (a) Hard disk drives (b) Printers (c) USB drive (d) DVD drives

30. _____ is any part of the computer that you can physically touch. (a) Hardware (b) Software (c) Assembler (d) Compiler

31. A keyboard is this kind of device _____ a) black b) input c) output d) word Processing

32. The _____ also called the "brains" of the computer, is responsible for processing data. a) motherboard b) memory c) RAM d) Central Processing Unit (CPU)

33. _____ is an output device that lets you see what the computer is doing. a) a disk drive b) monitor-screen c) shift key (d) printer

34. All of the following are examples of storage devices EXCEPT: a) hard disk drives b) printers c) floppy disk drives d) USB drive

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35. Which of the following is an example of an input device? a) scanner b) speaker c) monitor d) printer

36. Computers that are portable and convenient for users who travel are known as _____ a) Super computers b) Laptops c) Mini computers d) File servers

37. All of the following are examples of storage devices EXCEPT: a) hard disk drives b) printers c) USB drives d) CD drives

38. A keyboard is this kind of device_____ a) black b) input c) output d) word processing

39. BIOS stands for: a) Basic Input Output System b) Basic Instruction Output System b c) Basic Interface Output System d) All of these

40. The CPU and memory are located on the: a) expansion board b) motherboard c) storage device d) output device

41. First generation computer systems used a) Transistors b) Vacuum Tubes c) Both (a) and (b) d) None

42. The term that we use to describe physical components of a computer a) Hardware b) Input c) Software d) Operating System

43. Which part of the computer helps to store information? a) Disk drive b) Keyboard c) Monitor d) Printer

44. Which of the following is not an input device? a) Keyboard b) Monitor c) Joystick d) Microphone

45. Which of the following groups consists of only output devices? a) Scanner, Printer, Monitor b) Keyboard, Printer Monitor c) Mouse, Printer, Monitor d) Plotter, Printer, Monitor

46. When you quickly press and release the left mouse button twice, you are a) Primary-clicking b) pointing c) Double-clicking d) Secondary-clicking

47. The following are examples of word processing software except a) WordPerfect b) WordStar c) Ms-Word d) Excel

48. Microsoft PowerPoint is an example of _____ software a) Graphic b) Word processor c) Presentation d) Spreadsheet

49. The following are examples of database management software except a) Oracle b) SQL c) Ms Access d) Ventura

50. IoT stands for _____? a) Industry of Things b) Internet of Things c) Intelligence of Things d) Internal Internet of Things

51. Hollerith's Machine was invented by a). Mark Zuckerberg b), Charles Babbage c). Charles Uwadi d). Herman Hollerith

52 Gottfried Leibnitz constructed adding machine in 1671 called _____ a). Leibnitz's Loom b) Leibnitz's Calculator c). Jacquard's Loom (d) Napier Bones

53. Charles Babbage invented a machine in 1822 called _____ (a) Jacquard's Loom b). Babbage Difference Machine c). Babbage's Loom d). ENIAC Machine

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54. _____ generation of computer uses vacuum tube for circuitry and magnetic drum for storage. a). First b). Fifth c). Third d) Second

55. Fifth generation computer are based on the concept of _____ a). Paper Tape b). Magnetic Tape c). Integrated Circuitry d). Artificial Intelligence

56. Name the language used by second generation computer a). FORTRAN b). COBOL c) Assembly Language d). Machine Language

57. Who is the father of computer? a). Von Neuman b). Blaise Pascal c). Charles Babbage d). Hewlett Packard

58. A collection of eight (8) bits is called a). Byte b). Record c). Word d). Nibble

59. _____ is used as a programming language in the first-generation computers. a). FORTRAN b). COBOL c) BASIC d). Machine Language

60. _____ was the first commercially avaliable computers a). ENIAC b) EDVAC c). APC-PDP d). UNIVAC I

61. Which of the following is not a language translator? a) Assembler b) Compiler c) Interpreter d) Pascal

62. _____ is the changing of computer data from one format to another a). Data transmission b). Data conversion c). Data manipulation d). Data assembly

63. The arrangement of data in a logical sequence is called _____ a). Sorting b). Classifying c). Reproducing d). Summarizing

64. To produce high quality graphics (hardcopy) in colour, you would want to use _____ a). RGB monitor b). Plotter c). Ink-jet printer d). Laser printer

65. One of this is an input device that capture data directly from source document a). Optical scanner b). Mouse and digitizer c). Light pen d). All of the above

66. Regarding a VDU, Which statement is not correct? a). It is an output device b). It is an input device c). It is a peripheral device d). It is hardware item

67. Which of the following is not an information processing activity? a). arranging b) manipulating c). calculating d). gathering

68. The GIGO attribute of a computer means that, the computer is _____ a). Accurate b). Reliable c). Diligent d) Versatility

69. The term gigabyte refers to _____ a), 1024 bytes b) 1024 kb c): 1024 mb d). 1024 gb

70. A dumb terminal has _____ a), an embedded microprocessor b). extensive memory c). independent processing capability d), a keyboard and screen

71. One of the following is not a computing professional specialization. a). Software Engineer b). Video Game Designer c) Neonatal Expert d) Data Science

72. _____ can be accepted as a job specialization in computing professional. a). Artificial Intelligence b). Cyber security c) Cloud Computing d). All of the above

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73. Person who specializes in information analysis and also have practical experience of computers is called a _____ a). System modifier b) Computer Promoter c). System Analyst d). Computer updater

74. System Software programmers usually work with _____ a). Modified language b). Low level language c). Self-managed language d). High Level language

75. The following are job specializations except _____ a). Computer graphics b). Web Development c). Database Administrator d). None of the above

76. The main types of programmers are _____ a). System programmer b). Design programmer c). Application programmer d). Both (a) and (b)

77. Which of the following is not one of the technologies in the future of computing? a) Quantum computing b). Neuromorphic technology c). Centralized computing d) Distributed computing

78. Graphene-based transistors move electrons: a) faster, in less space and using less energy, than silicon-based transistors. b) faster, in more space and using more energy, than silicon-based transistors. c) faster, in less space and using less energy, than photon-based transistors. d) slower, in less space and using less energy, than photon-based transistors.

79) DNA data storage converts data to: a) base 2 and encodes it on real DNA. b) base 2 and encodes it on synthetic DNA. c). base 4 and encodes it on synthetic DNA. d), base 4 and encodes it on real DNA.

80. The goal of neuromorphic technology is to create a computer that: a) mimics the architecture of the human brain in order to achieve distributed computing.
(b) mimics the speed of the human brain in order to achieve human architecture. c) mimics the speed of the human brain in order to achieve human solutions. d) mimics the architecture of the human brain in order to achieve human levels of problem solving.

81. The ability to compute (using photons) by mapping data onto light-intensity levels and then varying the light intensity to perform calculations is known as: a). DNA computing b). Optical computing c). Neuromorphic computing d). Distributed computing

82. Computer's type, processor, and operating system define its _____ a) brand b) size c) platform d) speed

83. What does CU stand for computer hardware? a) Computer Unit b) Constant Unit c) Control Unit d) Controller Unit

84. When you save the following the data would remain intact even after turning off computer? a) RAM b) Motherboard c) Secondary and Storage Device d) Primary Storage Device

85. Memories which can be read only are called ___ memories a) ROM b) RAM. c) PROM d) EPROM

86.Which of the following is a hardware and not a software? (a) PowerPoint b) Printer driver c) Operating System d) ALU

87. Which of the following is not an example of hardware? a) Mouse b) Printer c) Monitor d) EXCEL

88. The part of machine level instruction, which tells the central processor what was to be done is a) Operation code b) Address c) All of the above d) Operand

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89. A computer's hard disk is _____ a) an arithmetic and logical unit b) computer software c) operating system d) computer hardware

90. A file is corrected immediately after the input of a transaction. This is an example of a) on-line updating b) batching c) sorting d) off-line updating

91. What does ASCII stand for? a) Array of Simple Character Iteration Indices b) Another Stupid Character Identification Idea c) Alternate Source Code Image Improvement d) American Standard Code for Information Interchange

92 Which is the type of memory for information that does not change on your computer? a) ROM b) RAM c) ERAM d) RW/RAM

93. The Binary system has base _____ a) 2 b) 8 c) 10 d) 16

94. The communication line between the CPU, memory and peripherals is called a a) all of these b) line c) media d) Bus

95. How many pins does Ethernet use in the RJ-45 Connection? a) 3 b) 2 c) 6 d) 4

96. What do you need for an ink jet printer? a) A drum b) A cartridge c) A ribbon d) All of the above

97. What is required when more than one person uses a central computer at the same time? a) Light pe b) Mouse c) Digitizer d) Terminal

98. Which is considered a direct entry input device? a) Optical scanner b) Mouse and digitizer c) Light pen d) All of the above

99. Part of a computer that allows a user to put information into the computer is called: a) Output Device b) Software c) Operating System d) Input Device

100. Parts of a computer that allow the user to see or hear information that comes out from the computer are called: a) Software b) Input Device c) Output Device d) Operating System

1. D	11. A	21. C	31. B	41. B	51. D	61. D	71. A	81. B	91. D
2. B	12. D	22. D	32. D	42. A	52. B	62. B	72. D	82. D	92. A
3. C	13. D	23. A	33. B	43. A	53. B	63. A	73. C	83. C	93. A
4. D	14. C	24. D	34. B	44. B	54. A	64. B	74. B	84. C	94. D
5. C	15. D	25. B	35. A	45. D	55. D	65. A	75. A	85. A	95. --
6. C	16. A	26. D	36. B	46. C	56. C	66. B	76. --	86. D	96. B
7. C	17. D	27. D	37. B	47. D	57. C	67. D	77. C	87. D	97. D
8. A	18. C	28. B	38. B	48. C	58. A	68. A	78. A	88. A	98. D
9. B	19. B	29. B	39. A	49. D	59. D	69. C	79. C	89. D	99. D
10. D	20. B	30. A	40. B	50. B	60. D	70. D	80. A	90. A	100. C

C.S.C 101 REVISION

1. What does the COMPUTER stand for? (a) Commonly Operated Machines Used in Technical and Educational Research (b) Commonly Occupied Machines Used in Technical and Educational Research (c) Commonly Operated Machines Used in Technical and Environmental Research (d) Commonly Oriented Machines Used in Technical and Educational Research A
2. Computer developed before the first generation computer was (a) Mechanical (b) Electromechanical (c) Electrical (d) Electronics
3. Which language was used by computers during the first generation? (a) Machine language (b) Assembly language (c) Both a and b (d) None of these
4. Which language was used by the second generation of computers? (a) Assembly language (b) Machine language (c) Low-level language (d) High-level language
5. When you save the following the data would remain intact even after turning off the computer? (a) RAM (b) Motherboard (c) Secondary and Storage Device (d) Primary Storage Device
6. IC chips used in computers are made with (a) Gold (b) Silicon (c) Copper (d) Silver
7. The computer's processor consists of the following parts ..... A. CPU And Main Memory B.Control Unit And ALU C.Main Memory And Storage D.Hard Disk And Floppy Drive
8. A ___ is a data communication system within a building, plant, or campus, or between nearby buildings. A) LAN B) MAN C) WAN D) PAN
9. What is another name for a shared network? A) WAP B) Switch C) Broadband router D) Hub
10. A group of computers connected together to communicate and share resources is known as a computer_____ a. network b. server c. Internet d. Authentication
11. Which one of the following is not an example of Software? (a) MS Word (b) windows (c) Monitor (d) MS Paint
12. Which of the following is hardware and not software? (a) PowerPoint (b) Printer driver (c) Operating System (d) ALU
13. A microprocessor is_____ (a) A combined unit of monitor and keyboard (b) A combined unit of ALU and CU (c) A combined unit of CPU and UPS (d) None of these
14. DHCP stands for_____ (a) Dynamic Host Control Protocol (b) Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (c) Digital Host Configuration Protocol (d) Digital Host Control Protocol
15. MICR stands for _____ (a) Magnetic indicator camera recorder (b) Memory-induced card recognition (c) Magnetic ink chips recognition (d) Magnetic ink character recognition
16. Computer Monitor is also known as_____ (a) DVU (b) UVD (c) VDU (d) CCTV

FIRST CLASS

17. Which one of these stores more data than a DVD? (a) CD ROM (b) Floppy (c) Blue Disk (d) Red Ray Disk

18. Which of the following is a data storage device? (a) RAM (b) ROM (c) Hard disk None of these

19. What does ASCII stand for? ' (a) Array of Simple Character Iteration Indices (b) Anot Stupid Character Identification Idea (c) Alternate Source Code Image Improvement American Standard Code for Information Interchange

20. In a computer keyboard the Alt, Ctrl, Shift, Del & Insert keys are known as_____ (a) Stand keys (b) Function keys (c) Navigation keys (d) Special purpose keys

21. Devices that are used to receive data from the central processing unit are classified as____ output/input device (b) digital devices (c) signaled devices (d) output devices

22. Teletypewriter terminal is an example of____ (a) input devices (b) output devices input/output devices (d) storage devices

23. The part of machine-level instruction, which tells the central processor what was to be done is___ (a) Operation code (b) Address (c) Operand (d) All of the above

24. Where is data recorded in a floppy disk? A. Sectors B.Runs C.Tracks D.Rounders

25. When the computer shuts down, the ..... contents are lost. A. Input B.Output C.Memory D.Storage

26. A hard disk is divided into tracks which are further subdivided into ..... A. Vectors B.Clusters C.Sectors D.None of the above

27. Which memory is known as volatile memory. A. RAM B.ROM C.Floppy D.All of the above

28. Which of the following is a device that is used to connect a number of LANs? A. Bridge B.Switch C.Router D.Repeater

29. What difference does the 5th generation computer have from other generation computers? A. Scientific code B.Object oriented programming C.Technological advancement D.All of the above

30. A single packet on a data link is known as .....A. Path B.Frame C.Block D.Group

31. An optical input device that interprets pencil marks on paper media is ..... A. Punch Card Reader B.O.M.R C.Optical Scanners D.Magnetic Tape

32. A memory that holds micro programs is ..... A. RAM B.ROM C.Core Memory D.Control Memory

33. A pen shaped device which can sense light, and is used to point at spots on a video screen. A. Mouse B.Joystick C.Plotter D.Light Pen

34. A light sensitive device that converts drawing, printed text or other images into digital form is ..... A. OMR B.Plotter C.Scanner D.Keyboard

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35. Which characteristic of computer distinguish it from electronic calculators? A. Storage B.Accuracy C.Versatility D.Automatic

36. Which of the following memory is non-volatile? A. ROM B.SRAM C.DRAM D.All of the above

37. Which component of a computer connects the processor to the other hardware? A: Motherboard B: CPU C: Punch card D: Chip

38. Which is referred to the brain of computer? A: Processor B: RAM C: ROM D: Hard drive

39. What is the name of non-volatile chip that stores the date, time and system configuration? A: RAM B: CMOS C: JFET D: FET

40. What is the common measurement of unit of a computer memory? A: Megabyte B: Byte C: Terabyte D: Gigabyte

41. __ refers to the physical or logical arrangement of a network. A) Topology B) Mode of operation C) Data flow D) None of the above

42. A __ is a data communication system spanning states, countries, or the whole world. A) MAN B) WAN C) LAN D) none of the above

43. A ___ connection provides a dedicated link between two devices. A) primary B) multipoint C) point-to-point D) secondary

44. Which topology requires a multipoint connection? A) Bus B) Star C) Mesh D) Ring

45. A ____ is a set of rules that governs data communication. A) protocol B) forum C) standard D) Regulations

46. The information to be communicated in a data communications system is the ___. A) Medium B) Protocol C) Message D) Transmission

47. A television broadcast is an example of ___ transmission. A) half-duplex B) simplex C) full-duplex D) automatic

48. Data flow between two devices can occur in a ___ way. A) simplex B) half-duplex C) full-duplex D) all of the above

49. A ___ is the protocol suite for the current Internet. A) UNIX B) NCP C) TCP/IP D) ACM

50. ____ is a collection of many separate networks. A) A WAN B) An internet C) A LAN D) Online

51. Communication between a computer and a keyboard involves _____ transmission. A) simplex B) half-duplex C) full-duplex D) automatic

52. Which topology requires a central controller or hub? A) Mesh B) Bus C) Star D) Ring

53. What type of network is commonly used in a college lab environment? A) WAN B) MAN C) LAN D) CAN

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54. What type of network is commonly used in an international organization? A) WAN MAN C) LAN in (D) CAN

55. What is the term used to describe the amount of space you have to transmit to and from the Internet A) Internet speed B) Network speed C) Router D) Bandwidth

56. A self-sufficient computer that acts both a server and a client is known as a. Host b. Client c. Server d. Peer

57. What is the use of Bridge in network? a. To connect LANs b. To separate LANs To control network speed d. All of the above

58. The process of converting analog signals into digital signals so they can be processed by a receiving computer is referred to as a. Modulation b. Demodulation c. Synchronizing d. Digitizing

59. The interactive transmission of data within a time sharing system may be best suited to Simplex lines b. Half-duplex lines c. Full duplex lines d. Biflex lines

60. Frames from one LAN can be transmitted to another LAN via the device . a. Router b. Bridge c. Repeater d. Modem

61. In ___ topology, if a computer's network cable is broken, whole network goes down. a. Ring b. Star c. Bus d. Token ring

62. For large networks, ___ topology is used. a. Bus b. Star c. Mesh d. Ring

63. What is an Intranet? a. A private company network. b. A private company network that includes external specified users. c. A network operating system. d. A network filing system

64. Analytical Engine, the first fully automatic calculating machine was developed by (a) Charles Babbage (b) Blaise Pascal (c) Leibniz (d) John Von Neumann

65. Which was the first mechanical calculating device? (a) UNIVAC (b) Abacus (c) PASCALINE (d) Leibniz Calculator

66. Analytical Engine invented during the first generation of computer used which memory unit? (a) RAM (b) Floppies (c) Counter wheels (d) Cards

67. First-generation computer "UNIVAC and ENIVAC" was based on (a) Transistors (b) Semiconductors (c) Vacuum tubes (d) ICS

68. Computer size was very large in (a) First generation (b) Second generation (c) Third generation (d) Fourth generation

69. The period of second-generation computer was started from (a) 1946-1958 (b) 1940-1960 (c) 1956-1963 (d) 1957-1964

70. During the second generation, the size of computers was decreased by replacing vacuum tubes with (a) ICs (b) Semiconductors (c) Transistors (d) Microprocessor

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71. Integrated chips (IC) were started to be used from which generation of computers? (a) First generation (b) Second generation (c) Third generation (d) Fourth generation

72. ____ controls the way in which the computer system functions and provides a means by which users can interact with the computer. A. The operating system B. The motherboard C. The platform D. Application software

73. Word processing, spreadsheet, and photo-editing are examples of: A. application software. B. system software. C. operating system software. D. platform software

74. Personal computers can be connected together to form a A. server B. network C. supercomputer D. Internet

75. Data that are accumulated and processed in group called A. Group processing B. Batch Processing C. Time sharing D. None of these

76. A person who uses his expertise to gain access to other people's computers to get information illegally or to cause damage is a A. Programmer B. Analyst C. Spammer D. Hacker

77. The operating system does all of the following EXCEPT: A. provide a way for the user to interact with the computer. B. manage the central processing unit (CPU). C. manage memory and storage. D. enable users to perform a specific task such as document editing

1. A	11. C	21. D	31. B	41. A	51. A	61. A	71. C
2. B	12. D	22. C	32. B	42. B	52. C	62. B	72. A
3. A	13. B	23. C	33. D	43. C	53. C	63. A	73. A
4. A	14. B	24. C	34. C	44. A	54. A	64. A	74. B
5. C	15. D	25. C	35. B	45. A	55. D	65. B	75. B
6. B	16. C	26. C	36. D	46. C	56. D	66. C	76. D
7. B	17. C	27. A	37. A	47. B	57. A	67. C	77. D
8. A	18. C	28. C	38. A	48. D	58. B	68. A	78. -
9. D	19. D	29. C	39. B	49. C	59. C	69. C	79. -
10 .A	20. D	30. B	40. B	50. B	60. B	70. C	80. -

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