

# Computer Studies Marking Scheme

## Form 1 End Term 1 Examination – 2024

**Instructions: Answer All the Questions in the spaces provided.**

1. Define the following terms as applied in computing:
  - a) Computer [2mks]  
*A computer can be defined as an electronic device that accepts user input (data) and processes it under the influence of a set of instructions referred to as programs to produce the desired output (information).*
  - b) Data [2mks]  
*are the raw facts that may include alphabets, numbers and symbols which may not make much meaning to the user.*
  - c) Information [2mks]  
*is the processed data which makes meaning to the user and which can form a basis for decision making.*
  - d) Programs [2mks]  
*are a set of computer instructions that enable the computer hardware to accomplish a task.*
  - e) Data processing [2mks]  
*any of many techniques in which data is retrieved, stored, classified, manipulated, transmitted and / or reported in such a way as to generate information especially such processing using computers.*
2. The diagram below shows the various parts of a computer system. Study it and name the parts 1-6. [6mks]



① _____	④ _____
② _____	⑤ _____
③ _____	⑥ _____

- 1-Monitor/screen/VDU
- 2-System unit/case
- 3-Speaker
- 4-Printer
- 5-Keyboard
- 6-Mouse

3. a) Give four basic functions of a computer. [4mks]

- *Input function*
- *Output function*
- *Storage*
- *Processing function*

b) List six characteristics of a computer. [6mks]

*Speed/fast*

*Accuracy*

*Memory*

*Reliable*

*Versatile*

*Diligent*

*No IQ/No intelligence*

4. Give four reasons why a mobile phone is regarded as a computer. [4mks]

*It has a screen*

*It has a keypad*

*It has a memory*

*It is programmable*

*It is electronic*

5. a) Who is known as the “father of modern computer?” [1mk]

*Charles Babbage*

a) Match the generation and the technology used in the table below. [5mks]

<b>Computer Generation</b>	<b>Technology</b>
First Generation	Integrated Circuits
Second Generation	Parallel architecture/Artificial intelligence
Third Generation	Transistors
Fourth Generation	Vacuum tube/thermionic valve
Fifth Generation	Very Large Scale Integrated (VLSI)

b) State five characteristics of the first generation of computers. [5mks]

- *They used vacuum tubes or thermionic valves technology for circuitry*
- *The memory available was magnetic drum*
- *They were expensive to operate*
- *They were large in size and occupied a lot of space*
- *They generated a large amount of heat or emitted a lot of heat*
- *They consumed a lot of power*
- *They relied on machine language for data processing, hence they could only solve one problem at a time.*
- *Input was based on punched cards and paper tape.*
- *Output was displayed on printouts*
- *Max. memory size was approx.. 2kb – very small*
- *Processing speed was approx... 10-kilo instruction per second (KIPS)*

6. a) State three major ways in which computers can be classified. [3mks]

*Physical size and processing power*

*Functionality*

*Purpose*

b) For each answer in (a) above, give two examples of computers classified under that category. [6mks]

*Physical size and processing power- supercomputers, mainframe, minicomputers and microcomputers.*

*Functionality- analog, digital, hybrid computers*

*Purpose – general and special purpose computers*

7. Give and explain six areas where computer are applied or used in the society today. [12mks]

Education  
 Library services  
 Banks  
 Supermarkets  
 Health institutions/hospitals  
 Industries  
 Law enforcement agencies  
 Transport – Airports, railways, roads transports  
 Communication centers  
 Military – to design weapons and control flights  
 Research institutions  
 Home for entertainment  
 Offices to prepare and print office documents

7. a) What is a system unit? [2mks]  
*The **system unit** is the box-like case that contains the electronic components of a computer.*
- b) List two types of system units. [2mks]  
*Tower type system unit  
 Desktop type system unit*
- c) List six components housed inside the system unit. [6mks]
- CPU
  - RAM
  - ROM
  - Hard disk drive
  - Drives- floppy disk drive, CD/DVD drives
  - BIOS
  - CMOS battery
  - Expansion slots
  - Motherboard
  - Power supply unit
  - CPU fan, heat sink
  - Ribbon cable / power cables
  - Diodes/transistors
8. a) Define a computer laboratory. [2mks]  
*It is a special room set aside and prepared specifically for safe installation and use of computers.*
- b) State four factors that are considered when setting a computer laboratory. [4mks]  
*security of computer hardware and software  
 reliable source of power  
 maximum number of computers to be set  
 maximum number of users  
 well ventilated*
- c) State four measures that are taken to protect the users in a computer lab. [4mks]
- Avoid overcrowding in the computer laboratory to avoid suffocation
  - Well laid room be laying cables in trunk to avoid stumbling on them
  - All cables should be insulated to avoid electric shock
  - Providing standard furniture to avoid strains injuries
  - Providing anti-glare screens and adjustable screens to avoid eye strains
  - Ensuring proper ventilation to avoid dizziness caused by lack of enough oxygen
  - Avoid painting the computer room with over bright paints to avoid eye strain
9. Give four ways of classifying the keyboard keys. [4mks]  
*Alphabet/typing keys/alphanumeric keys*

*Numbers*

*Numeric keypad*

*Cursor movement and editing keys*

*Function keys*

*Special keys*

10. a) Define the term booting. [2mks]  
*Starting a computer.*  
b) Name two types of booting. [2mks]  
*warm booting*  
*cold booting*
11. List four mouse terminologies or operation techniques or skills. [4mks]  
*Clicking*  
*Double clicking*  
*Right clicking*  
*Drag and drop*  
*Pointing*
12. Complete the following abbreviations:
- CPU [1mk]  
*Central Processing Unit*
- RAM [1mk]  
*Random Access Memory*
- VDU [1mk]  
*Visual Display Unit*
- ROM [1mk]  
*Read Only Memory*
- ICT [1mk]  
*Information and Communication Technology*
- UPS [1mk]  
*Uninterrupted Power Supply*