

## FORM 3 COMPUTER STUDIES – MID TERM 1 (2026)

### MARKING SCHEME

#### Spreadsheet formulas

1. Total sales for product J at **B9**
  - =SUM(B2:B8) (2 mks)
2. Total sales for Thomas at **E2**
  - =SUM(B2:D2) (2 mks)
3. Total points for Thomas at **F2**
  - =(B2/50\*1)+(C2/65\*2)+(D2/40\*3) (3 mks)
4. Category formula at **G4**
  - =IF(F4>1300,"Gold",IF(F4>=1101,"Silver","Bronze")) (4 mks)
5. Number of Gold category at **G10**
  - =COUNTIF(G2:G9,"Gold") (4 mks)
6. Total pay for Thomas (absolute reference)
  - =20000+(E2\*\$B\$12) (4 mks)

#### Theory

7. **Advantages of computerized database** (2 ×1)
  - Faster data retrieval
  - Better accuracy
  - Easy updates
8. **Criteria for choosing OS** (3 ×1)
  - Hardware compatibility
  - Cost
  - User friendliness
  - Security
9. **Object transformation in DTP** (3 ×1)
  - Rotate
  - Resize
  - Flip
  - Skew

## 10. DTP terms

- Tracking & Kerning – Spacing between letters/characters (2 mks)
- Pasteboard – Area outside page used for temporary objects (2 mks)

## 11. Why typing in MS Word is efficient (3 mks)

- Auto-correction
- Editing tools
- Formatting features

## 12. Arithmetic operations in tables (2 × 1)

- Addition
- Subtraction
- Multiplication
- Average

## 13. Data security terms

- Threat – Potential cause of harm (1 mk)
- Vulnerability – Weakness in a system (1 mk)

## 14. Pseudocode advantages (2 × 1)

- Easy to understand
- Language independent

## 15. Use of computers (any relevant points, 2 per area)

## 16. Graphics terms

- Flip – Mirror image of object (1 mk)
- Render – Convert object into final image (1 mk)

## 17. Database importance

- Primary Key – Uniquely identifies records (2 mks)
- Referential Integrity – Maintains consistency between tables (2 mks)

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