

2ND SEM. 2006/2007

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UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

PROGRAMME: B.SC. AG. ECON. & AGBMGT YEAR 1 (NEW PROG.)
 B.SC. AG. EDUC. & EXT. YEAR 1 (NEW PROG.)
 B.SC. ANI. SCI. YEAR 1 (NEW PROG.)
 B.SC. AGRON. YEAR 1 (NEW PROG.)
 B.SC. HORT. YEAR 1 (NEW PROG.)
 B.SC. LWM YEAR 1 (NEW PROG.)
 B.SC. HOME ECON YEAR 1 (NEW PROG.)
 B.SC. FSNT YEAR 1 (NEW PROG.)
 B.SC. TADM YEAR 1 (NEW PROG.)
 B.SC. HOME ECON ED. YEAR 1 (NEW PROG.)
 M.SC. IN AG. EDUC. & EXT. YEAR 1

COURSE CODE: AEM 103

TITLE OF PAPER: INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

- INSTRUCTIONS:
1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN ALL SECTIONS.
 2. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS ON THE QUESTION PAPER. YOU DO NOT NEED AN EXAMINATION ANSWER FOLDER. SUBMIT THIS QUESTION PAPER. DO NOT REMOVE IT FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM.
 3. QUESTIONS CARRY MARKS AS INDICATED IN THIS PAPER.

Candidate's Examination Number : _____.

Time of Examination : _____.

Date of Examination : _____.

Venue of Examination : _____.

DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE CHIEF
 INVIGILATOR

SECTION I: Multiple Choice: For each item, circle the one letter corresponding to the choice that best completes/answers that item. Read all choices before you circle one.

(2 marks each) [50 marks total]

1. In this course, symbols or facts that do not necessarily help us answer questions were referred to as:

- a. data.
- b. forms.
- c. icons.
- d. information.
- e. statistics.

2. A person using a computer must be sure that the information they give to the computer is correct, or the information they get back may also be incorrect. An acronym common among computer users to express this fact is:

- a. TITO
- b. GIGO
- c. RIRO
- d. DITO

3. In contrast to early computers, today's computers are:

- a. larger.
- b. available to more people.
- c. more expensive.
- d. a. and b.
- e. a. and c.
- f. b. and c.
- g. a., b., and c.

4. RAM stands for:

- a. random active memory.
- b. random access memory.
- c. read active memory.
- d. read access memory.
- e. read account manager.

5. The "heart" or "brain" of the computer is the:

- a. CPU
- b. keyboard.
- c. diskdrive.
- d. monitor.
- e. RAM.

6. The operating system found in the RAM of the computers we used in this course during the second semester is:

- a. CPM.
- b. Small permanent operating system.
- c. UNIX.
- d. MSDOS.
- e. OS-2.
- f. Windows '95
- g. Windows '98
- h. Windows 2000

7. When compared to a manual typewriter, a microcomputer used as a word-processor:

- a. makes it easier to make corrections.
- b. makes it harder to number pages.
- c. makes it easier to number pages.
- d. a. and b.
- e. a. and c.
- f. b. and c.
- g. a., b., and c.
- h. none of the above.

8. If corrections to data need to be made in a database and the user has chosen to use indexing to allow viewing in different orders, the time needed to make the corrections:

- a. will be more than if sorting had been used to allow viewing in different orders.
- b. will be less than if sorting had been used to allow viewing in different orders.
- c. will be the same as if sorting had been used to allow viewing in different orders.
- d. will be more or less than if sorting had been used to allow viewing in different orders.

9. An Expert-system:

- a. is modular.
- b. can be extended dynamically.
- c. allows knowledge to be gained from data.
- d. a. and b.
- e. a. and c.
- f. b. and c.
- g. a., b., and c.
- h. none of the above.

10. Which of the following Microsoft Access database objects displays, in tabular form, existing records that satisfy a given condition:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. Table | e. Page |
| b. Form | f. Macro |
| c. Query | g. Module |
| d. Report | |

11. Which of the following is/are advantages of using a computer over manual management of databases:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| a. you lose a lot more than a card if you lose a database file/diskette. | e. a. and c. |
| b. indexing/sorting. | f. b. and c. |
| c. quick to access. | g. a., b., and c. |
| d. a. and b. | h. none of the above. |

12. An MSDOS command that is loaded into the internal memory only when it is needed, is referred to as:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| a. affective. | e. external. |
| b. internal. | f. access off. |
| c. itinerant. | g. access on. |
| d. ephemeral. | h. none of the above. |

13. The location of a byte in the internal memory of the computer is referred to as a/an:

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|
| a. memloc. | c. local. | e. allele. | g. access number |
| b. locality. | d. locus | f. address. | h. none of the above. |

14. Translators of computer languages that translate the program line by line are:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. compilers. | d. both compilers and translators. |
| b. interpreters. | e. neither compilers nor translators. |

15. The pattern of 0's and 1's in one memory location can represent:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| a. part of a memory address. | e. a. and c. |
| b. a command to the microprocessor. | f. b. and c. |
| c. a complete code of a complex program. | g. a., b., and c. |
| d. a. and b. | h. none of the above. |

16. A computer virus:

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| a. is made of RNA and DNA and protein. | e. a. and c. |
| b. can change data in files. | f. b. and c. |
| c. can not hide itself. | g. a., b., and c. |
| d. a. and b. | |

17. COPY A:*. * B:

The command on the previous line will:

- | |
|--|
| a. copy all non-hidden files from the diskette in drive B: to the diskette in drive A: |
| b. copy all non-hidden files from the diskette in drive A: to the diskette in drive B: |
| c. not copy anything since it is not correctly stated. |
| d. copy only one file, with the name *.* from the diskette in drive A: to the diskette in drive B: |
| e. copy only one file, with the name *.* from the diskette in drive B: to the diskette in drive A: |

18. Using a model to help choose which method to use to control a disease is an example of using simulation in the area of:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Training/Teaching. | d. Predicting events. |
| b. Research. | e. Games. |
| c. Exploring Alternatives/Planning. | |

- 19. A local area network usually:
 - a. uses public lines.
 - b. is within a radius of 10 km.
 - c. has thousands of users.
 - d. a. and b.
 - e. a. and c.
 - f. b. and c.
 - g. a., b., and c.
 - h. none of the above.
- 20. The third step in writing a computer program is:
 - a. Set out the steps needed.
 - b. State the problem clearly.
 - c. Debug the program.
 - d. Code the program.
 - e. Use the program.
 - f. none of the above.
- 21. A bar code on a product contains information on:
 - a. the manufacturer of the product.
 - b. the store where the product is being sold.
 - c. the identity of the product.
 - d. a and b.
 - e. a and c.
 - f. b and c.
 - g. a, b, and c.
- 22. In sound processing analysis is more difficult than synthesis:
 - a. because output can be standardized in analysis.
 - b. because there are more possible inputs in synthesis.
 - c. both a. and b.
 - d. neither a. nor b.
- 23. In using a computer to regulate the temperature in the greenhouse, the sensor(s) could include:
 - a. a fan.
 - b. a thermometer.
 - c. a window opener.
 - d. a. and b.
 - e. a. and c.
 - f. b. and c.
 - g. a.,b. and c.
 - h. none of the above.
- 24. In the central processing unit, the part responsible for storing the number of the next instructions is the:
 - a. control unit.
 - b. instruction register.
 - c. program counter.
 - d. arithmetic and logic unit.
 - e. none of the above.
- 25. The elements of an information system include:
 - a. procedures.
 - b. people.
 - c. machines.
 - d. a. and b.
 - e. a. and c.
 - f. b. and c.
 - g. a.,b. and c.
 - h. none of the above.

SECTION II: MATCHING: In the blank next to each item on the left, place the letter of the one choice on the right that best fits that item. Read all choices before you start to answer. You may need to use some letters for more than one item, but do not use more than one letter for each item. Use capital letters, ambiguous letters will be counted wrong.

(2 marks each)

[20 marks total]

- _____ 1. An acronym urging caution in checking input.
- _____ 2. The keyboard functions in this process.
- _____ 3. An external MS-DOS command that displays the contents of a file.
- _____ 4. To load the internal MS-DOS into the internal memory of the computer.
- _____ 5. A group of eight binary digits.
- _____ 6. To pretend to do something.
- _____ 7. The type of memory into which MS-DOS is loaded.
- _____ 8. A single binary digit.
- _____ 9. An internal MS-DOS command that copies files.
- _____ 10. WordPerfect is an example of this.
- A. RAM
B. ROM
C. HARDWARE
D. DISKCOPY
E. GIGO
F. SIMULATE
G. OUTPUT
H. TYPE
I. BOOT
J. BIT
K. BYTE
L. OUTPUT
M. INPUT
N. None of the above.

SECTION III: SHORT ANSWER: Answer each question in the space provided.

1. Describe what a computer virus is and list three ways of avoiding virus infection of your diskettes. [10 marks]

2. Describe briefly the features of an Expert-system, and the problems of developing one. [10 marks]

3. Describe the capabilities and special features of a spreadsheet program. [10 marks]

FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY :

Section	Internal Examiner		External Examiner	
	Mark	Signature	Mark	Signature
I.				
II.A				
III.1				
III.2				
III.3				
TOTAL				