UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER 2009

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. PROGRAMMES YEAR 1
PAPER	:	AEM 102
TITLE OF PAPER	:	INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS
TIME ALLOWED	:	TWO 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.

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

Candidate's Examination Number :_____

Time of Examination :_____

Date of Examination :_____

Venue of Examination :_____

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. The small permanent operating system:
   a. checks the amount of internal memory.
   b. loads internal MSDOS into the internal memory.
   c. checks that the diskdrive(s) is/are functioning properly.
   d. a. and b.
   e. a. and c.
   f. b. and c.
   g. a., b., and c.

5. The operating system found in the RAM of the computers we used in this course during the first 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

6. In handling diskettes, one must remember to:
   a. store them away from magnets.
   b. Store them in non-dusty places.
   c. not touch the magnetic material on the diskette.
   d. a. and b.
   e. a. and c.
   f. b. and c.
   g. a., b., and c.
   h. none of the above.

7. Information is important because:
   a. information is needed to make decisions.
   b. information is the same as data.
   c. many people are employed in handling information.
   d. a. and b.
   e. a. and c.
   f. b. and c.
   g. a., b., and c.
   h. none of the above.

8. If both files relate to the same large database, the disk space needed for a sorted file:
   a. is less than that needed for an index file.
   b. is the same as that needed for an index file.
   c. is more than that needed for an index file.
   d. may be more or less than that needed for an index file.

9. When compared to a manual typewriter, a microcomputer used as a word-processor:
   a. makes it easier to make corrections.
   b. makes it easier to fill-in application forms.
   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.

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

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

11. To copy a file using Windows 2000 from "My Documents" folder to a flash identified by the system as drive E:, the following options is/are used in the Edit Menu:

a. Cut
b. Copy.
c. Paste.
d. a. and b.
e. a. and c.
f. b. and c.
g. a., b., and c.
h. none of the above.

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

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

13. DISKCOPY A: B:

Assuming the diskettes in drive A: and drive B: are of the same capacity, the MSDOS command at the start of the question will:

a. not have any effect, because DISKCOPY is not an MSDOS command.
b. not have any effect, because this is not the way DISKCOPY should be stated.
c. copy all files and blank spaces from the diskette in drive B: to the diskette in drive A:
d. copy all files and blank spaces from the diskette in drive A: to the diskette in drive B:
e. copy only non-hidden files from the diskette in drive B: to the diskette in drive A:
f. copy only non-hidden files from the diskette in drive A: to the diskette in drive B:
g. copy only hidden files from the diskette in drive B: to the diskette in drive A:
h. copy only hidden files from the diskette in drive A: to the diskette in drive B:

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

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

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

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

16. A computer virus:

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

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.
b. Research.
c. Exploring Alternatives/Planning.
d. Predicting events.
e. Games.

19. A bar code on a product contains information on:

a. the identity of the product.
b. the manufacturer of the product.
c. the store where the product is being sold.
d. a. and b.
e. a. and c.
f. b. and c.
g. a., b., and c.
h. none of the above.

20. 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.

21. Which of the following types of computer languages is (are) machine independent?

a. assembly language.
b. high level language.
c. machine code.
d. a and b.
e. a and c.
f. b and c.
g. a, b, and c.

22. In the input/output model for computer process control, the first device in the model is the:

a. D/A converter.
b. Computer.
c. Activator.
d. Sensor.
e. A/D converter.
f. Device activated.

23. The function of a modem is to convert signals from:

a. digital to analog.
b. analog to sine wave.
c. analog to digital.
d. a. and b.
e. a. and c.
f. b. and c.
g. a., b., and c.

24. In the central processing unit, the part responsible for storing the present instruction is the:

a. arithmetic and logic unit.
b. control unit.
c. instruction register.
d. program counter.

25. In system analysis/development, the step in which you investigate the benefits/costs of changing the system is the step:

a. Choosing the right system.
b. Implementation.
c. System definition.
d. Feasibility Study.
e. System maintenance
f. none of the above.

SECTION II: **A. FILL IN THE BLANK:** In each blank, write the one word that best completes the sentence. (1 mark each blank) [10 marks total]

1. The bar code contain information about the _____, _____, and _____, in addition to the control number.

2. A network with relatively few users within a radius of about 10 km, with private lines is referred to as a/an

_____ _____ _____.

3. The major limitation of simulation is that it is only as good as the _____ that underlie it.

4. A binary digit is referred to as a/an _____, a group of eight of these as a/an _____, and the location of the group of eight in the memory as a/an _____.

SECTION II: **B. MATCHING:** In the blank next to each item on the left, place the letter of the one step in system analysis/development on the right in which that item fits. Read all listed steps before you start to answer. You may need to use some letters more than once. (N.B.: The steps are listed in alphabetical order, not necessarily in the order in which they are done.)
(2 marks each) [10 marks total]

_____ 1.	Purchase equipment.	a.	Choosing the right system.
_____ 2.	How could the present system be improved?	b.	Feasibility study
_____ 3.	What are the costs of changing?	c.	Implementation
_____ 4.	Get quotations of costs of possible new options.	d.	System definition.
_____ 5.	Adapt the new system.	e.	System maintenance.

SECTION III. **Short Answer:** Answer each question in the space provided.
1. Describe the general usefulness of a spreadsheet program. [10 marks]

2. Distinguish between a compiler and an interpreter and list one advantage of each compared with the other. [10 marks]

3. State five reasons why one might wish to simulate instead of carrying out the real process. [10 marks]