SENIOR 2 ICT

1. What is the meaning of the term harmful programs and give at least two examples.
2. A lab technician found out that some of the computers in school lab were infected with a computer virus.
3. Give two symptoms of the virus –infected computer.
4. What are two measures to protect a computer system from a virus attacks?
5. State two characteristics of a strong password.
6. Write the following abbreviations in full:
7. SMS
8. EFT
9. ATM
10. CCTV
11. Fill in the dashes with the correct words. Choose your answers from these words: a. Double click, b. WordArt
12. In order to convert text to WordArt, select text, and on the Insert tab select \_\_\_.
13. In order to insert a SmartArt graphic into a document, select the graphic from the gallery and \_\_\_.
14. The smallest element of computer storage is called……(a. processor b. megabyte c. bit d.disquette)
15. What is BITS in full?..........
16. Binary information technology system b. binary digits c. binary information technologies d. booting information system)
17. A mouse is : Storage devices b. an input devices c. an output devices d. a processing device)
18. The ……….. is the main circuit board of a microcomputer (a. CPU b. Motherboard c. father board d. monitor )
19. Read the question carefully and answer them correctly.
20. Differentiate between a row and a column.
21. Define the term label.
22. Differentiate between a function and a formula.
23. List two types of mathematical operators that can be used in calculations.

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| 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers. 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_located across the top of the application windows. It dispalys the name of program and active workbook i.e. Book1. 3. The fx is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ function. 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ located to the Right and below the active worksheet.they display different areas of the worksheet grid. 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Function returns a value rounded up to the nearest odd integer. 6. IF is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ function. 7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ function is used to change text from small letters to capital letters. 8. Read the question carefully and answer them correctly. 9. Define the term computer network. 10. What is computing nodes? And give 2 examples. 11. Give three types of the device that can be connect in a network. 12. Classification of computer network according to geographical areas. 13. Write the following abbreviations in full: 14. LED 15. UTP 16. USSD 17. The Role of Computers in Financial Transactions 18. The school smart class rooms have internet connectivity Explain step by step how can you install antivirus 19. Explain the role of ICT in Automation. 20. Discuss the use of mobile banking in Rwanda. 21. State Positive Impact of Financial Technologies 22. A. Give three types of computers classified according to their functions.   B. Explain the meaning of the following  I. analog  II. Digital   1. Explain the meaning of the following terms: 2. Artificial intelligence 3. Software development 4. Distinguish between 5. Softcopy and hardcopy 6. Output devices and input devices 7. RAM and ROM |

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| ANSWERS S2   1. A. Malware, or malicious **software**, is any **program** or file that is **harmful** to a computer user. Types of malware can include computer viruses, worms, Trojan horses and spyware.b. The term **harmful program** refers to software that interferes or poses security problems to the computer hardware, software, data, and information. |
| a. Slow Startup  b. Computer Malfunction  c. Hardware and Accessory Problems  d. Error Messages  e. Hard Drive Malfunction  f. Crashing  g. Your Computer Slows Down  ii.  a. Install a virus protection or an antivirus software and perform regular updates.  B. Create strong passwords.  C. Be cautious with emails links.  D. Use a firewall and enhance your browser's Privacy Settings.  e. Use pop-up blocker and adjust your User Account Control.   * iii.   **Characteristics of strong passwords**  a. Inclusion of at least one special character, e.g., ! @ # ? ]  b. At least 8 characters—the more characters, the better.  c. A mixture of letters and numbers.  d. A mixture of both uppercase and lowercase letters   1. I Short Message Service 2. **Electronic funds transfer** 3. Automated Teller Machine 4. **Closed Circuit Television** |
| 1. Word art 2. double click 3. C. 4. B 5. B 6. A |

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| **Rows** | **Columns** | |
| A row can be defined as an order in which objects are placed alongside or horizontally | A column can be defined as a vertical division of objects on the basis of category | |
| The arrangement runs from left to right | The arrangement runs from top to bottom | |
| The total is shown at the extreme right | The total is shown in the bottom | |
| A stub, which is the extreme left part of the table describes the row | A caption which is the topmost part of the table describes the column | |
| In DBMS, rows are known as records which contain fields | In DBMS, columns are known as fields which contain the collection of characters | |
| In a matrix, the horizontal arrays are known as rows | In a matrix, the vertical arrays are known as columns | |
| Row headings are generally indicated by numbers | Column headings are generally indicated by alphabets | |

II. is text within a cell, usually describing data in the rows or columns surrounding it.

III. The **difference** is that a **function** is a built-in calculation, while a **formula** is a user-defined calculation

1. QUESTIONS
2. Title bar
3. Paste
4. Scroll bar
5. ODD
6. CONDITION
7. UPPER (A2)
8. - A **computer network** is a set of connected computers. Computers on a network are called **nodes**. The connection between computers can be done via cabling, most commonly the Ethernet cable, or wirelessly through radio waves. Connected computers can share resources, like access to the Internet, printers, file servers, and others. A network is a multipurpose connection, which allows a single computer to do more.
   1. A **node** is a basic unit used in **computer** science. **Nodes** are devices or data points on a larger network. Devices such as a personal **computer**, cell phone, or printer are **nodes**.

Modems, switches, hubs, bridges, servers, and printers

* Hub.
* Switch.
* Router.
* Bridge.
* Gateway.
* Modem.
* Repeater.
* Access Point.

1. **LAN, MAN, WAN AND PAN**
2. A. **LED, in full** light-emitting diode
   1. Unshielded-Twisted-Pair
   2. Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
3. Computers are used to **automate business operations**, for **record keeping**, and for the **stock exchange**
4. Download antivirus

Save it to computer memory

Open it

Click on install

Follow instruction….

1. Some of the mobile banking facilities offered are:

(i) Buying airtime

(ii) Sending money to your mobile phone

(iii) Checking the balance

(iv) Withdrawing cash

(v) Transferring funds

(vi) Getting a mini statement

(iv) Service requests (Cheque book requests, Forex rates, full statement request,

stop cheque)

1. Financial technologies have brought beneficial changes to society. These include

the following:

• Quick service delivery

• Security in transactions

• Unlimited access to the users bank account

• Automated billing

• Automation of routine tasks

1. i. a. analog computers

b. digital computer

c. Hybrid computer

ii. a. analog refer to the circuits or numerical values that have a continuous range

b.digital refers to processes in computers that manipulate binary numbers os an1s which represent switches that are turned on or off by electronical circuit

1. i. Artificial intelligence is the effort made to make computers behave as intelligent as humans
2. this is the creation of computer programs that can work resourcefully
3. i. A **hard copy** is a physical entity that can be touched as it is made of paper while a **soft copy** is untouchable and a virtual copy of the information, stored in an electronic device's memory. ... A handwritten document page is a **hard copy** and an electronically written document on a computer display screen is a **soft copy**
4. An **input device** sends information to a computer system for processing, and an **output device** reproduces or displays the results of that processing. **Input devices** only allow for **input** of data to a computer and **output devices** only receive the **output** of data from another **device**.
5. A ROM chip is a non-volatile storage medium, which means it does not require a constant source of power to retain the information stored on it. By contrast, a RAM chip is volatile, which means it loses any information it is holding when the power is turned off. Essentially, ROM is meant for permanent storage, and RAM is for temporary storage.