COMPUTER MARKING SCHEME

Form 1

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| **QSN** | **MARKING POINTS** | **MARKS** |
| 1(a) | * Refers to the whole process of making a computer ready for use. * Process by which the computer loads system files into the main memory | 2 |
| 1 (b) | * Cold booting: refers to the process of turning on a computer that was initially off. * Warm booting: happens when a computer that was originally on is forced to restart by pressing the restart button on the system unit. | 2  2 |
| 2 | * Are the modern computers. * Are designed using parallel architectures. * 3D circuit design and super conducting materials * Are very powerful with very high processing speed * Can perform multi-processing * Have virtually unlimited memory sizes * Can support complex programs   **MARK FIRST FOUR** | 1  1  1  1 |
| 3 | * Technology of producing smaller devices is expensive * They are convenient because they are portable * They have advanced power management capabilities, can operate on rechargeable batteries | 1  1 |
| 4 | * The ability of a computer to mimic human intelligence | 2 |
| 5 | * Food particles- may fall into the moving parts of the computer and damage them. * Liquids may spill on the computer parts causing rusting or electrical faults | 2  2 |
| 6 | * Burglar proofing the computer laboratory | 2 |
| 7(a) | * Alphabetic keys | 1 |
| 7(b) | * Numeric keys | 1 |
| 7(c) | * Editing keys | 1 |
| 7(d) | * Special keys | 1 |
| 8 | * A collection of entities namely hardware, software and live ware that work together to process and manage information | 1 |
| 9 | * Bar code recognition scanner | 2 |
| 10 | * RAM ROM * Is volatile Non-volatile * Can be read and written Can be read but can’t be written on * Contents are user defined Contents not user defined * Stores permanent instruction Stores instructions temporary |  |
| 11 | * Control bus * Data bus * Address bus | 1  1  1 |
| 12(a) | * Basic Input/ Output System | 2 |
| 12(b) | * It confirms whether the drives and the peripheral devices are connected to the computer system. * It confirms whether the connected peripheral devices are functioning properly | 1  1 |
| 13 | * Soft copy- refers to the intangible information i.e. screen display or sound. * Hard copy- refers to printed copy i.e. printout on a paper | 1  1 |
| 14(a) | * Cathode ray tube Flat panel screen * Is bell shaped Has a flat screen * Has poor resolution Has high resolution * Heavier , less portable Light more portable * Cheaper Expensive * Consumes more power Consumes less power * Produces high amount of radiation Produces less radiation | 1  1  1  1 |
| 14(b) | * Liquid crystal display * Electroluminescent * Gas plasma display | 1  1  1 |
| 15 | * Impact printers- provide prints by the printing head element coming into actual contact with the stationery through inked ribbon * Non impact printers- provide prints by the print head element not coming into actual contact with the stationery but uses other means e.g. thermal laser electrostatic | 2  2 |
| 16 | * CD-R- Compact disk recordable- can only store once * CD-RW- compact disk rewritable- can store multiple times | 1  1 |
| 17(a) | * Port- a special kind of a socket found at the back of a computer used to connect an external peripheral devices such as printer, monitor, modem etc to the interface cards inside the computer | 2 |
| 17(b) | * Data Interface cable- these are special cables that connect all the peripheral devices to the motherboard and the CPU. They transmit data signals and information to and from the devices | 2 |
| 17(c) | * Power cable- cable for power supply to device. | 2 |
| 18 | * Volume control was too low * Loose or improper sound card connection * Speakers not powered * Multimedia not supported * Sound card drivers not installed | 1  1 |
| 19 | * A global network of computers providing a variety of resources and data with the people who use it | 2 |
| 20 | * Hardware- refers to the tangible parts of a computer system * e.g. system unit, mouse, keyboard, monitor * Software- refers to a set of instructions that tell the computer what to do. * e.g. MS Word | 1  1  1  1 |
| 21(a) | * Mouse- is a pointing device used to select items on the screen and execute commands | 2 |
| 21(b) | * Scanner- input devices used to enter data directly in to the computer | 2 |
| 22 | * Perform tasks faster * Perform task efficiently * Performs multiple tasks * Reduces costs * Offers convenient paperless storage location * Automatically programmed to receive information | 1  1  1 |
| 23 | * Type of processor * Processing speed * Storage capacity * Cost of the computer * Speed * Number of users who can access it | 1  1  1 |
| 24 | * Maximum number of users * Number of computers to be installed and the amount of space * Reliability of power supply * Security of the computers | 1  1  1  1 |
| 25(a) | * Flash disk | 2 |
| 25(b) | * Has a higher storage capacity * Its portable * Durable | 1  1 |
| 26 | * To convert machine readable language to human readable language * To enable the user to view what’s going on inside a computer system | 1  1 |
| 27(a) | * GUI- Graphical user interface | 2 |
| 27(b) | * ICT- Information Communication Technology | 2 |
| 27(c) | * WIMP- Windows, Icons,, Menus, Pointers | 2 |
| 28 | * BIOS | 2 |
| 29(i) | * **.BAT- batch file** * **e.g. DOS** | 1  1 |
| 29(ii) | * **.XLS- spreadsheet** * **e.g. Ms Excel** | 1  1 |