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.
 | 22 |
| 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** | 1111 |
| 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
 | 11 |
| 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
 | 22 |
| 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
 | 111 |
| 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
 | 11 |
| 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
 | 11 |
| 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
 | 1111 |
| 14(b) | * Liquid crystal display
* Electroluminescent
* Gas plasma display
 | 111 |
| 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
 | 22 |
| 16 | * CD-R- Compact disk recordable- can only store once
* CD-RW- compact disk rewritable- can store multiple times
 | 11 |
| 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
 | 11 |
| 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
 | 1111 |
| 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
 | 111 |
| 23 | * Type of processor
* Processing speed
* Storage capacity
* Cost of the computer
* Speed
* Number of users who can access it
 | 111 |
| 24 | * Maximum number of users
* Number of computers to be installed and the amount of space
* Reliability of power supply
* Security of the computers
 | 1111 |
| 25(a) | * Flash disk
 | 2 |
| 25(b) | * Has a higher storage capacity
* Its portable
* Durable
 | 11 |
| 26 | * To convert machine readable language to human readable language
* To enable the user to view what’s going on inside a computer system
 | 11 |
| 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**
 | 11 |
| 29(ii) | * **.XLS- spreadsheet**
* **e.g. Ms Excel**
 | 11 |