

1. Your _____ is really a collection of separate items working together as a team-with you as the captain.
 - **Personal Computer (PC)**
2. The _____ is the main unit of a PC.
 - **System unit**
3. The system unit is the _____ of a PC.
 - **Main unit**
4. It is the _____ itself while other units attached to it are regarded as peripherals.
 - **Computer**
5. It is the Computer itself while other units attached to it are regarded as _____.
 - **Peripherals**
6. _____ is viewed as the master conductor orchestrating your PC's operation.
 - **System unit**
7. _____ Is made up of several components like the Motherboard, Processor, Buses, memory, power supply unit, etc.
 - **System unit**
8. Your system may display a variety of colored _____ on the front panel, including power and turbo signals, and light to indicate if the Hard or Floppy disk are being read or written to.
 - **light**
9. Your system may display a variety of colored light on the front panel, including power and turbo signals, and _____ if the Hard or Floppy disk are being read or written to.
 - **light to indicate**
10. _____ can stop intruders tampering with your PC by using the Lock on the front panel.
 - **Key Lock**
11. A _____ is usually left So the computer runs at its fastest speed.
 - **turbo switch**
12. If your PC "freezes" and won't respond to any command, try starting it up again using the _____.
 - **reset button**
13. Pressing the _____ loses all the work you have not saved in that session, so use it only as a last resort.
 - **reset button**
14. All PCs have _____ switch on the system unit and sometimes this control is placed On the outside back panel.
 - **main power**
15. The electronic components in your PC generate a lot of heat. _____.
 - **True / False**
16. To prevent overheating, _____ at the back of the unit removes hot air from the system
 - **a fan**
17. Cables plugged into the _____ carry power from the electrical outlet to the system unit and from the system unit to the monitor.
 - **power "in" and "out" sockets**

18. A _____ is a standard cable connection interface for personal computers and Consumer electronics devices.
- **USB port**
19. USB stands for _____.
- **Universal Serial Bus**
20. _____ allow devices such as keyboard, mouse etc.
- **USB ports**
21. The brain behind everything that happens in your PC is contained within the _____
- **System unit.**
22. _____ behind everything that happens in your PC is contained within the system unit.
- **The brain**
23. Inside the system unit are the impressive electronics that run programs, _____ and Determine the results.
- **handle instructions**
24. A _____ powers a clock to keep track of the time when the PC is turned off.
- **small battery**
25. _____ maintains low electricity to certain RAM chips that record which components are Installed.
- **Battery**
26. _____ card controls the PC's disk drive motors and transfers data.
- **Disk Drive Controller**
27. The _____ and _____ ports at the back of the card link internal PC components with external Devices such as mouse and printer.
- **serial and parallel**
28. All the information your computer will display is stored in _____ memory.
- **Display Adapter Card**
29. The display adapter card is the link between the PC's _____ and _____
- **memory and the monitor.**
30. _____ is a long narrow connectors allow you to plug in expansion cards which offer extra options not available on a basic PC.
- **Expansion Slots**
31. _____ chips have data written on them during manufacturing that tells the CPU what to do when the PC is switched on.
- **Read-only memory (ROM)**
32. The written data on Read-only memory (ROM) is always there, even when you switch the _____.
- **PC off**
33. When a computer is switched on and running a program, _____ is used for purposes such as holding the program and its data.
- **RAM (Random Access Memory)**
34. When the PC is switched off, anything held in _____ is lost.
- **RAM**
35. The _____ slots let you expand your computer's memory by adding extra RAM chips or modules.
- **Empty RAM Chip**

36. Some PC's work even faster because they come equipped with _____ memory.
- **Cache**
37. _____ consists of expensive and very fast memory chips that store the data or instructions that the CPU will look at next
- **Cache Memory**
38. _____ can speed up work on your computer enormously.
- **Cache memory**
39. Cache memory can speed up work on your _____ enormously.
- **computer**
40. Cache memory can speed up work on your computer _____.
- **enormously**
41. CPU means _____
- Central Processing Unit**
42. The _____ or Central Processing Unit (CPU), is the computer's most Important single item.
- **Microprocessor**
43. The _____ or _____ is the computer's most Important single item.
- **Microprocessor or Central Processing Unit (CPU)**
44. The _____ does all the PC's thinking and runs the programs (series of Instructions) that you request.
- **Central Processing Unit (CPU)**
45. The _____ chips help the CPU manage all the other parts of the computer.
- **CPU Support**
46. A _____ present in some PCs, assists the CPU in its number-crunching activities (if programs have been designed to use it).
- **math coprocessor**
47. The _____ emits the computer's sound output.
- **Speaker**
48. The speaker emits the computer's _____.
- **sound output**
49. All the components in a PC need electrical supply. _____
- **True / False**
50. All the _____ in a PC need electrical supply.
- **Components**
51. If the components were connected to normal household current, they would blow up, so the _____ converts high voltage electrical current to a low voltage.
- **power supply unit**
52. The floppy disk drive motors required _____.
- **12 volts**
53. The _____ drive motors required 12 volts.
- **floppy disk**
54. The _____ is your computer's main permanent storage unit, holding large amount of data And programs.
- **hard disk**

55. The hard disk is your computer's _____ storage unit, holding large amount of data and programs.
- **main permanent**
56. The _____ on the hard disk is not affected When the PC is turned off.
- **Information**
57. The information on the hard disk remains there unless you instruct the PC to _____ it Or the hard disk is damaged.
- **overwrite**
58. The information on the hard disk remains there unless you instruct the PC to overwrite it Or the hard disk is _____.
- **damaged**
59. All the electronic components in a PC are mounted on a piece of fiberglass called the _____.
- **motherboard**
60. All the _____ in a PC are mounted on a piece of fiberglass called the motherboard.
- **electronic components**
61. All the electronic components in a PC are mounted on a piece of _____ called the motherboard.
- **fiberglass**
62. _____ cannot conduct electricity, so each component is insulated from all the others.
- **Fiberglass**
63. Fiberglass cannot conduct _____, so each component is insulated from all the others.
- **electricity**
64. Thin _____ on the surface of the fiberglass connect pins from one component to another, forming the computer's electrical circuits.
- **lines of metal**
65. Thin lines of metal on the surface of the fiberglass connect pins from one component to another, forming the computer's _____.
- **electrical circuits.**
66. The _____ PCs were equipped with a CPU from Intel Corporation called the 8088.
- **earliest**
67. The earliest PCs were equipped with a CPU from _____ called the 8088.
- **Intel Corporation**
68. The earliest PCs were equipped with a CPU from Intel Corporation called _____.
- **The 8088**
69. The next generation of PCs used CPU known by the number "80286 and were called _____ computers.
- **"PC/AT"**
70. **The** next _____ of PCs used CPU known by the number "80286 and were called "PC/AT" computers.
- **generation**

71. All these PC processors belong to a family called _____.
• **80 x 86.**
72. All these PC _____ belong to a family called 80 x 86.
• **processors**
73. All these PC processors belong to a _____ called 80 x 86.
• **family**
74. The _____ devices are those devices which are attached to the system unit.
• **computer peripheral**
75. The computer peripheral devices are those devices which are attached to the _____.
• **system unit.**
76. The devices are necessary to ensure that the computer is able to accept _____ and _____ the result for the user
• **input and display**
77. A _____ is identical to the conventional typewriter keyboard.
• **computer keyboard**
78. A Computer keyboard is identical to the conventional _____.
• **typewriter keyboard**

Input Devices

- Computer Keyboard
 - Mouse
79. A computer keyboard can be a _____ or _____.
• **dummy type or intelligent type.**
80. An intelligent computer keyboard has a set of keys and when one of them is pressed, the computer can be made to carry out a _____.
• **specific function**
81. The _____ has four major divisions, namely: Function keys, Alphanumeric keys, Numeric keys and Control keys
• **intelligent computer keyboard**
82. A _____ looks like the electrical clipper in a barbing saloon.
• **mouse**
83. A mouse looks like the electrical clipper in a _____.
• **barbing saloon.**
84. A mouse looks like the _____ in a barbing saloon.
• **electrical clipper**
85. Mouse consists of a _____ very sensitive to movements
• **pointing device**
86. . It consists of a pointing device very sensitive to _____.
• **movements**
87. Mouse has a _____ and two or more buttons which can be pressed to make selection.
• **roller ball**
88. Mouse has a roller ball and two or more buttons which can be pressed to _____.
• **make selection**

89. A mouse can be used to _____ on computer screen more effectively and efficiently than the computer keyboard.

- **draw diagrams**

90. A mouse can be used to draw diagrams on _____ more effectively and efficiently than the computer keyboard.

- **computer screen**

91. A mouse is the primary input device for modern computers that feature operating systems with a graphical user interface, such as Windows 98 or Windows XP.

- **modern computers**

Output Device

- Printers
- Monitors
- Scanners
- Speakers and Sound

92. A _____ is the computer component that lets you create copies of the information stored in your computer on paper.

- **printer**

93. The _____ does not do any processing itself.

- **monitor**

94. The _____ only displays the information that the video card tells it to.

- **Monitor**

95. _____ are peripheral devices used to digitize (convert to electronic format) artwork, photographs, text, or other items from hard copy.

- **Scanners**

96. _____ works as a pair of eyes for your PC.

- **Scanner**

97. The built-in _____ in most PC cases are used just for making system sounds, such as warning beeps and action indicators.

- **speakers**

98. The _____ as their name suggests are not computers but are necessary in a computing environment in order to ensure proper functioning and smooth running of computing activities.

- **auxiliary equipment**

Auxiliary hardware / equipment

- Air conditioner
- voltage stabilizer
- Uninterruptible power system
- Line Voltage Transformer

99. A _____ is an electronic machine.

- **computer**

100. A Computer is an _____

- **electronic machine.**

101. A _____ is manufactured to operate in an environment with a specific temperature Range.

- **Computer**

102. Dust is _____ in nature and, as such, capable of conducting electricity.

- **metallic**

103. If dust is allowed to settle on a computer, particularly the _____, the dust can bridge two circuits.

- **electronic circuits**

104. _____ are needed in a computer environment to control the temperature prevent dust.

- **Air conditioners**

105. In the United State of America, computers are built to operate on _____.

- **110V**

106. In the _____, computers are built to operate on 110V.

- **United State of America**

107. A _____ Is a device meant to step up or step down a voltage as the case may be.

- **voltage transformer**

108. In _____, for Example, a 110V computer requires a voltage transformer to step down the 240V to 110V.

- **Nigeria**

109. UPS means _____

- **Uninterruptible Power Supply System**

110. An Un-interruptible Power System (UPS) is an _____ hardware

- **auxiliary**

111. An Un-interruptible Power System (UPS) is an auxiliary hardware that is capable of:

- i. Converting the public electricity raw line into fine line, that is, conditioning the voltage that is fed into the computer.
- ii. Storing electrical energy when the public electricity line is life
- iii. Releasing the stored electrical energy to the computer when the public electricity line is dead.

112. _____ are a type of networking hardware used to connect a network device to one or more other network devices, or to connect two or more devices to Single computer or network device.

- **Networking cables**

113. _____ act as a medium through which Information and data travel from one network device to another.

- **Network cables**

TYPES OF NETWORK CABLE

- Coaxial Cable
- Fiber Optic Cable
- Shielded Twisted Pair (STP) Cable
- Unshielded Twisted Pair (UTP) Cable

114. _____ have a single copper conductor at the center, while a plastic layer provides insulation between the center conductor and braided metal shield.
- **Coaxial cables**
- Two types of coaxial cables
- thick coaxial cables
 - thin coaxial cables.
115. _____ possess a center glass core surrounded by multiple layers of protective Materials.
- **Fiber optic cables**
116. _____ is often referred to colloquially as simply ethernet cables.
- **Shielded Twisted Pair (STP) Cable**
117. _____ are broadly used in the telecommunications and Computer industries as ethernet cables and telephone wires.
- **Unshielded twisted pair (UTP) cables**
- Network device:
- Repeaters
 - Bridges
 - Switches
 - Hubs
 - Routers
 - Gateway
 - Modem
118. In order to boost the data signal, _____ are needed to amplify the weakened signal.
- **Repeaters**
119. _____ were created to allow network administrators to segment their networks transparently.
- **Bridges**
120. A _____ is a device that incorporates bridge functions as well as point-to-point 'dedicated connections'
- **switch**
121. _____ are multi-port repeaters.
- **Hubs**
122. _____ are used to provide a Physical Star Topology.
- **Hubs**
123. _____ used to connect two devices at the network layer of the OSI Model.
- **Routers**
124. _____ Used to connect totally dissimilar networks because they can perform protocol conversion for all seven layers of the OSI Model.
- **Gateway**
125. _____ device which is used to convert digital signals generated by the computer into an analog signal to be carried by a public access telephone line.
- **Modem**

126. _____ device that converts the analog signal received over a phone line into Digital signal usable by the computer.

- **Modem**

127. An _____ is a unique address that identifies a device on the internet or a local network.

- **IP address**

128. IP stands for _____

- **Internet Protocol**

129. _____ are the identifier that allows information to be sent between devices on a Network:

- **IP addresses**

Classify of IP address.

- Develop and calculate sub netting
- Develop and calculate super netting

130. Class A supports _____ on each of 127 networks.

- **16 million hosts**

131. Class A supports 16 million hosts on each of _____

- **127 networks**

132. Class B supports _____ on each of 16,000 networks.

- **65,000 hosts**

133. Class B supports 65,000 hosts on each of _____

- **16,000 networks.**

134. Class C supports _____ on each of 2 million networks.

- **254 hosts**

135. Class C Supports 254 hosts on each of _____

- **2 million networks.**

136. Class D _____ for multicast groups.

- **reserved**

137. Class D Reserved for _____ groups.

- **Multicast**

138. Class E is _____

- **Reserved**

139. _____ is a process of dividing a single large network in multiple smaller Networks.

- **Sub netting**

140. _____ is used to distinguish the network portion from host portion in an IP Address. Benefits.

- **Subnet mask**

141. _____ is the process of summarizing a bunch of contiguous Subnetted Networks back in a single large network.

- **Super netting**

142. Super netting is also known as _____ and _____

- **route summarization and route aggregation.**

143. A _____ is the summary of all known networks.

- **routing table**

Advantage of Super netting

- It reduces the size of routing updates.
- It provides a better overview of network.
- It decreases the use of resources such as Memory and CPU.
- It decreases the required time in rebuilding the routing tables.

144. A _____ network is a relatively smaller and privately owned network with maximum span of 10km to provide local connectivity within a building or small geographical area.

- **Local area**

The LANs are distinguished from other kinds of networks by three characteristics; Size, Transmission technology, and Topology.

145. _____ are used to perform network configuration which includes how to Switch to privilege mode and normal mode and how to configure router interface and how To save this configuration to flash memory or permanent memory.

- **Network commands**