CIT191 COURSE SUMMARY/QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. The system unit is the main unit of a PC.

2. The system unit is made up of several components like the Motherboard, Processor, Buses, memory, power

supply unit, etc.

3. it will be wrong to equate the system unit with the

CPU. I.e the system unit is not the same as the CPU

4. ___ card controls the PC's disk drive motors and

transfers data.

Ans:Disk Drive Controller Card

5. USB stands for ___

Ans:Universal Serial Bus

6. To prevent overheating, a __ at the back of the unit

removes hot air from the system.

Ans:fan

7. ____port is a standard cable connection

interface for personal computers and consumer electronics devices.

Ans:A USB

8. A ____ or optical drive is

the device used to read Compact Disc Read- Only Memory.

Ans:CD-ROM drive

9. Another name for CD-ROM drive

Is?

Ans:optical drive

10. CD-ROM

drives have speeds ranging from 1x to 72x, meaning it reads the CD

roughly 72 times faster than the 1x version.

11. You can stop intruders tampering with your PC by

using the __?

Ans:key lock

12. A __is usually left so the computer runs at its

fastest speed.

Ans:turbo switch

13.If your PC “freezes” and won’t respond to any

command, try starting it up again using the ____?

Ans:reset button

14. _____ let you expand your computer’s memory

by adding extra RAM chips or modules.

Ans:Empty RAM Chip Slots

15.___ consists of expensive and very fast memory chips that store the data or

instructions that the CPU will look at next.

Ans: Cache Memory

16. ___ memory can speed up work on your computer enormously.

Ans:Cache

17. A _____ powers a clock to keep track of the

time when the PC is turned off.

Ans:small battery

18:When a computer is switched on and running a

program,_____ is used for purposes such as

holding the program and its data.

Ans RAM (Random Access Memory)

19.RAM is volatile, TRUE OR FALSE.

Ans:TRUE

20. ROM is non-volatile in nature, TRUE OR FALSE.

Ans:TRUE

21. ____ chips have data written on

them during manufacturing that tells the CPU what to do when the PC

is switched on.

Ans: Read-only memory (ROM)

22. These long narrow connectors allow you to plug in

expansion cards (also known as adapter cards), which offer extra

options not available on a basic PC.

Ans:Expansion Slots

23:All the information your computer will display is

stored in its memory.

Ans:Display Adapter Card (Video Card)

24. The earliest PCs were equipped with a CPU from

Intel Corporation called the ____?.

Ans:8088

25. All the electronic components in a PC are mounted

on a piece of fiberglass called the ____?.

Ans: motherboard

26. The _____ is your computer's main permanent

storage unit.

Ans:hard disk

27. _____ emits the computer's sound output.

Ans: speakers

28. the _____converts high voltage electrical current to a low voltage.

Ans:power supply unit

29. Most components of the computer need a ___ supply although the floppy disk drive motors requires _____.

Ans:5-voltage & 12-voltage

30. the next generation of PCs used

CPU known by the number "____ and were called ____computers.

Ans:80286 & "PC/AT"

31. All these PC processors belong to a family called

_____.

Ans:80 x 86

32. An

80486 has over _____components to the 3,500 that were in the

first 8088.

Ans:one million

32. PCs have been supplied with more and more powerful

CPUs – the ____, the _____, and the more recent and impressive of

all, the Intel Pentium (I, II, III, IV& M).

Ans:80386 & 80486

33. Examples of input units includes keyboard, mouse, scanner, light pen, etc. Examples of output units includes monitor VDU(visual display unit), speakers,printers, etc.

34.The printed material is often called _____, to differentiate it

from the data stored on a disk, or held in the computer's

memory.

Ans:hard copy

35. The monitor only displays the information that the _____ tells it

to.

Ans:video card

36. The two most common monitor sizes are ___inch and ___inch.

Ans:15 & 17

37. A scanner works by dividing an image

into microscopic _____ and measuring, like the film in a

camera, how much light (or lack thereof) reflects from each

individual intersection of the rows and columns.

Ans:rows and columns

38. Another name for pixel is ____?

Ans:Picture element

39. A intelligent keyboard Consists

of the following keys Alphanumeric

keys, numeric keys, function keys and control keys.

40. special or important keys includes the following:

(a) Return or Enter key

(b) Escape key denoted by ESC

(c) Control key denoted by CTRL

(d) Alternate key denoted by ALT

(e) Delete key denoted by DEL

(f) Insert key denoted by INS

(g) Backspace key

(h) Shift key

41. Air conditioners are needed in a computer

environment to:

(a.) Control the temperature

(b.) Prevent dust.

42._____ devices create a facilitative and

conducive environment for smooth operation of computers and the

user.

Ans:Auxiliary

43. _____ help to protect computing

equipment from damage due to power surge.

Ans:Voltage stabilizers

44. The abbreviation (UPS) stands for ____

Ans:Uninterruptible Power Supply System

45. An Un-interruptible Power System (UPS) is an

auxiliary hardware that is capable of:

(a) Converting the public electricity raw line into

fine line, that is, conditioning

the voltage that is fed into the computer.

(b) Storing electrical energy when the public electricity line is

life

(c) Releasing the stored electrical energy to the

computer when the public electricity line is dead.

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

Ans:voltage transformer

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

Ans: 110V

48. In Nigeria , computers are built to operate on ____?

Ans:240V

50. _____ is a process of dividing a single large

network in multiple smaller networks.

Ans:Subnetting

51. in order for devices to be on the same network,

the first number of their _____ has to be the same for both

devices.

Ans:IP addresses

52. The Class D 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255 Reserved

for _____ groups.

Ans:multicast

53. An _____ is a unique address that identifies a

device on the internet or a local network.

Ans: IP address

54. IP stands for _____?

Ans:Internet Protocol

55. The set of rules governing the format of data

sent via the internet or local network is called _____?

Ans: internet protocol

56. _____ are the identifier that allows

information to be sent between devices on a network.

Ans:IP addresses

57. TCP/IP defines five classes of IP addresses: class

A, B, C, D, and E.

58. IP addresses from the first three classes (A, B and C) can be used for host

addresses.

class D for multicast and class E for experimental purposes.

59. For the small number of networks with a very large number of hosts, the Class ___

was created.

Ans: A

60. The Class ____ was created for numerous networks with

small number of hosts.

Ans: C

61. Class A 1.0.0.1 to 126.255.255.254 Supports 16

million hosts on each of 127 networks.

62. Class B 128.1.0.1 to 191.255.255.254 Supports 65,000 hosts on each of 16,000 networks.

63. Class C 192.0.1.1 to 223.255.254.254 Supports 254 hosts on each of

2 million networks.

64. Class D 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255 Reserved

for multicast groups.

65. In order to perform the Supernetting, we need

Network ID, CIDR Value, Broadcast ID, Subnet Mask and Block Size of

each route.

66. Advantage of Supernetting

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.

67. A ____ is the summary of all known networks.

Ans:routing table

68. Supernetting is also known as route summarization and route

aggregation.

69. _____ is the process of summarizing a bunch

of contiguous Subnetted networks back in a single large network.

Ans:Supernetting

70. LAN stands for "local area network"

71.Subnetting allows us to create smaller networks from a single large network

which not only fulfill our hosts' requirement but also offer

several other networking b Identifying network portion and host

portion in an ____ is the first step of Subnetting.

Ans:IP address

72.To best utilize available addresses if we put more than ____ hosts in a single network,

due to broadcast and collision, that network will never work.

Ans: 16000000

73. LAN covers a maximum of 10km

74. The LANs are distinguished from other kinds of networks by three

characteristics; Size, Transmission technology, and Topology.

75. The network adapter that is connected to the LAN is configured with a static IP address of

76. Your computer may lose connectivity with other computers on your

network. If these other computers have static IP addresses, it is a

good idea to set them to obtain their IP addresses automatically.

77. There are two types of configuration files: the running

(current operating) configuration and the startup

configuration.

78. Any time you make changes to the router configuration, you must ____ the changes to memory because if you

do not they will be lost if there is a system reload or power

outage.

Ans: save

79. ____ sends an ICMP ECHO_REQUEST packet to the

specified host.

Ans:ping(8)

80. _____ is a command which can show you the path a packet of information takes from your computer to one you specify.

Ans:Tracert

81. DNS stands for "Domain name system".

82. ____ Is a better version of tracert that gives you statics

about packet lost and latency.

Ans:pathping

83. ____ Displays information from Domain Name System (DNS)

name servers.

Ans:nslookup

84. _____ Is the device that converts the analog signal received over a phone line into

digital signal usable by the computer.

Ans:MODEM

85. ____ Is a 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.

Ans:MODEM

86. Hubs are used to provide a

Physical Star Topology.

87. ____ are multi–port repeaters and as such, they

obey the same rule as repeaters.

Ans:hubs

88. A ____ is a device that incorporates bridge

functions as well as point– to–point 'dedicated connections'. They

connect devices or networks.

Ans:switch

89. ____ were created to allow network

administrators to segment their networks transparently.

Ans: Bridges

90. ____ Are used to connect totally dissimilar networks because

they can perform protocol conversion for all seven layers of the

OSI Model.

Ans:Gateway

91. EMI stands for "electromagnetic interference"

92. The two types of coaxial cables are thick coaxial and thin

coaxial cables.

93. ____ cables have a single copper conductor at

the center, while a plastic layer provides insulation between the

center conductor and braided metal shield.

Ans:Coaxial

94. _____ cables possess a center glass core

surrounded by multiple layers of protective materials.

Ans:Fiber optic

95. _____ cables have become the standard for connecting networks across buildings because of their resistance to moisture and lighting.

Ans: Fiber optic

96. _____ Cable Often referred to colloquially as simply ethernet

cables, STP cables employ a special type of copper telephone wiring

used for business installations.

Ans:Shielded Twisted Pair (STP)

97. The type of cable used for a network depends on the network's topology,

size, and procedure.

98. _____ Cable are broadly used in the telecommunications and computer industries as ether net cables and telephone wires.

Ans:Unshielded twisted pair (UTP) cables

99. _____ 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 a single computer or network device.

Ans: Networking cables

100. OOP stand for "Object Oriented Programming"

101. A _____ is a collection of files that make

up your application.

Ans: project

102. GUI stand for "graphical user interface"

103. The Code window contains several sections which include:

The Declarations section

General-purpose procedures

Event procedures

104. _____ is the default

toolbar that appears beneath the menu bar.

Ans: Standard

105. _____ toolbar helps you adjust

objects on forms.

Ans: Form Editor.

106. _____ toolbar appears when you use

the interactive debugging tools to trace and correct problems.

Ans: Debug

107. Visual Basic has a total of four toolbars.

108. The application wizard can be selected from the ____

dialog box.

Ans: New Project

109. Splash screen is an _____ title screen that appears when your application first begins.

Ans: opening

110. _____ dialog is a dialog box that asks for the user's ID and password as a part of application security that you can add.

Ans: Login

111. _____ dialog is tabbed blank dialog box

from which your users can specify attributes that you set up for

the application.

Ans: Options

112. _____ is a dialog box that appears when your users select Help, About from the application menu.

Ans:About box