UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
DRAFT MARKING GUIDE 2017
S850/1 SUB-ICT P.1

1. (a)   **Tools used to remove dust from a computer.**
- Blower
- Sucker
- Wiper / Dry cloth

Any 1 x 1=1mark

(b)   **Reasons why one would require the following in computer laboratory.**
(i)   **Un-interruptible power supply.**
- To give time to the user to save his work by supplying power for a few minutes after power has gone off / is insufficient / unstable
- To safely turn off/shut down the computer.
- To temporarily supply power to enable the user complete work at hand.

Any 1x2=2 marks

(ii)   **LCD projector.**
- To provide a display/show on wider view to the learners.
- To eliminate the use of chalk which can create dust in the laboratory.
- To minimize the electro-magnetic radiations.

Any 1x2=2 marks

2. (a)   **The procedure for changing the name of an existing file or folder.**
- Select/right click the file/folder.
- Select rename/properties from the drop list.
- Type the new name and press enter/click on the icon to confirm.
   OR
- Select the folder/file.
- Press F2 on the keyboard.
- Type the new name and press enter to confirm.
   OR
- Open the existing file.
- Select 'save as' from the file menu/office button.
- Give the file a new name and press enter to confirm.
   OR
- Point at the file/ folder name
- Two single clicks
- Give the file a new name and press enter to confirm.

Any 3x1=3 marks

(b)   **Function of the device driver in a computer system**
- They enable computer components communicate.
- They act as an interface between peripheral devices and the computer.

Any 1x2=2 marks

3. **Write the following in full.**
   a) **CCTV**: Closed Circuit Television
   b) **ROM**: Read Only Memory
   c) **CAD**: Computer Aided Design
   d) **CPU**: Central Processing Unit
   e) **VDU**: Visual Display Unit / Video Display Device

   Any 5x1=5 marks

4. **(a)** **Storage devices resistant to virus attacks.**
   - CD-R
   - CD-ROM
   - DVD-R
   - Blue ray
   - DVD-ROM

   Any 1x1=1 mark

   (b) **Describing the following terms as used in computers.**
   (i) **File**: A block/collection of related data/information with a name.

   2 marks

   (ii) **Folder**: It is a virtual container for files and sub-folders. **2 marks**

5. **(a)** **Categories of the components of a computer system.**
   - Hardware.
   - Data
   - Software.
   - User
   - Procedure **Any 4x1=4 marks**

   (b) **Function of any one category you have stated in 5 (a).**
   ➢ **Hardware can be used for:**
      - Input of data.
      - Output of data.
      - Storage of data.
      - Processing of data.
      - Communication.
   ➢ **Data:**
      It acts as a raw material for information.
   ➢ **Software:**
      - Controls/manages the operations of the resources.
      - Provides the user interface.
      - Guides computer operations.
      - Provides security on data.
      - Computer error management.
   ➢ **User:**
      - To instruct the computer system.
      - To program the computer system. **Any 1x1=1 marks**

6. **Indicating TRUE or FALSE**
    (a) FALSE
    (b) TRUE
    (c) FALSE
    (d) FALSE
    (e) TRUE

Each 1 mark=5 marks

7. **(a) Definition of hardware.**
        Refers to the physical/tangible component of the computer.

2 marks

   (b) Ports used to connect devices on a computer.
   - Ethernet port.   - SD port
   - Ps/2 port   - MIDI port
   - USB port   - Fire wire/1394 port
   - Parallel port   - Audio ports
   - Serial port   - SCSI Port
   - HDMI port
   - VGA port

Any 2x1=2 marks

   (c) Devices used to transfer a hardcopy document to a computer.
   - Scanner
   - Digital camera
   - Fax machine (facsimile)
   - Smart phone

Any 1x1=1 mark

8. **(a) Definition of system software.**
        System software is a set of programs designed to manage operations of the
        computer and avail computer resources to the user

1 mark

   (b) Functions of an operating system.
   - Allocating system resources.
   - Provides user interface.
   - Offers data and software security.
   - Scheduling computer jobs/tasks.
   - Managing computer memory.
   - Monitoring system performance.
   - Provides platforms for applications to run.
   - Establishing network connections.
   - Managing booting processes.
   - Device management.

Any 4x1=4 marks

9. **(a)** **Distinguishing reading and writing**

Reading is a process of transferring data/instructions and information from a storage medium into memory

 While

Writing is a process of transferring data/information from memory to a storage medium.

For both sides correct. **2 marks**

(b) **Example for each of the types of storage devices given below.**
- (i) **Optical storage:** CD-R, CD-ROM, CD-RW, DVD-R, DVD-ROM, DVD-RW, Blue Ray
- (ii) **Magnetic Storage:** Hard disk, Floppy disk, Magnetic tape, Zip disk, Jazz disk.
- (iii) **Solid State:** Memory card, Flash disk

Any 3x1=3 marks

10. **(a)** **Examples of documents created using desktop publishing application.**

- Calendar	- Adverts	- Magazines
- Cards	- Newsletter	- Posters
- Invoice	- Fliers	- Web pages
- Brochures	- Certificates	- Signs
- Label	- Book covers	- Menu

Any 2x1=2 marks

(b) **Desktop publishing features that can enhance the documents.**

- Templates.	- Borders
- Color separation	- Font color
- Frames	- Font faces
- Graphical objects	- Font styles
- Text boxes	- Alignment

Any 3x1=3 marks

11. **(a)** **Threats that system administrators may face as a result of networking computers.**

- Eavesdropping / lack of privacy	- Spamming
- Data fabrication/modification	- Plagiarism
- Data theft	- Taping
- Pharming	- Sniffing
- Phishing	- Spoofing
- Hacking	- Vishing
- Virus attack	**Any 3x1=3 marks**
- Cracking	

(b) Measures employed to reduce the network threats.
- Use passwords.
- User account authentication
- User access control levels
- Use anti spyware
- Use antivirus
- Data encryption
- Use firewalls
- Use biometric authentication.
- Use possessed objects e.g electronic cards

Any 2x1=2 marks

12. **(a) Naming elements of data communication.**
   A. Sender/sending device
   B. Communication channel/path or transmission medium
   C. Receiver/receiving device

Any 3x1=3 marks

(b) Device used to connect A to B
- NIC (Network Interface Card)
- USB card

1 mark

(c) Protocol used to uniquely identify A and C
Internet protocol

1 mark

13. Indicate INPUT or OUTPUT
   (A) INPUT
   (B) OUTPUT
   (C) OUTPUT
   (D) INPUT
   (E) OUTPUT

Each 1 mark=5 marks

14. **(a) Reasons for using electronic application in budget preparation.**
- The inbuilt mathematical formula and functions provide quick manipulation of data.
- It has automatic recalculation features.
- It has grid lines therefore no need to draw tables.
- The **what if** analysis enables predictions and projections to be made faster.
- It provides a variety of graphical representations of data for better analysis.

Any 2x1=2 marks

(b) Use of the following applications;
   (i) Presentation software:
- For creating slides to enhance speech.
- Used for making animated graphics for adverts.
- Creating handouts.

Any 1x1=1 mark

(ii)   Word processor:
- Used to create letters.
- Used to create memos.
- Used to create a document and send it to multiple people.
- Used to create CVs.
- Used to create reports.

Any 1x1=1 mark

(ii)   Communication software:
- It is used to exchange information electronically.
- It is used to create an electronic message.
- It facilitates management of stored E-mails.

Any 1x1=1 mark

15. (a)   Example of a presentation software.
- MS PowerPoint
- Lotus Freelance graphics.
- OpenOffice Impress
- Corel presentation
- K-presenter
- Screencast
- Google slides

Any 1x1=1 mark

(b)   Importance of the following features;
(i)   Master slide:
- It is used to determine the appearance of all slides in a presentation in terms of format.

2 marks

(ii)   Transitions:
- Determine how slides appear/enter and disappear/exit on screen in a presentation.
  OR
- Adds animation effects on slides as they appear/enter and disappear/exit on screen during presentation.

Any 1x2=2 marks

16. (a)   Advantages of using E-mail services over sending mail by post.
- Faster delivery of information by E-mail.
- E-mails services are cheaper in term of delivering Information.
- E-mails are more secure since can be protected by passwords.
- E-mails offers immediate feedback to the sender.
- A single E-mail can be sent to multiple recipients at the same cost.
- A single E-mail can be sent to multiple recipients at the same time.
- E-mail is less susceptible/prone to loss.
- E-mail services facilitate management of stored mails.
- E-mail can be sent anywhere at any time as long as there is active network.

Any 3x1=3 marks

(b)   Advantages of post-mail services over e-mail communication.
- There are lower chances of eavesdropping with post-mail service.
- Legal documents with original signatures can be sent using post-mail service.
- Physical messages can be sent by post.
- No loss of mail due to virus attack.
- Documents can be tracked during transit.
- Possibility of checking documents before sending, during transit or the destination for security.
- It is convenient for all categories of people.

Any 2x1=2 marks

17. Examples of networking devices.
- Network Interface Card (NIC)/Network Adaptor
- Modem
- Hub
- Switch
- Router
- Wireless Access Point (WAP)
- Repeater
- Bridge
- Multiplexer
- De multiplexer
- Concentrator/terminator

Any 5x1=5 marks

18. Ways in which students use internet.
- Communication through e-mails, voice over IP, on-line chat, telephony
- Online education through virtual classes,
- Online discussion, forums
- Online research trough Online library/learning materials like text books
- Access to simulated experiments/behaviors.
- Web-based training/assessment.
- Virtual storage/online storage.
- Online collaboration

Any 5x1=5 marks

19. (a)   (i)   Definition of data transmission media.
- It is a path through which data signals are transferred/conveyed from one point to another.

1 mark

(ii)   Examples of transmission media.

- Micro waves	- X-rays
- Radio waves	- Coaxial cables.
- Infrared rays	- Twisted pair cables
- Gama rays.	- Fiber optic cable

Any 2x1=2 marks

(b) **Services offered by data communication tools.**
- E-mails
- News groups
- Chat rooms
- Video conferencing.
- Telecommunication/teleconferencing.
- Instant massaging.
- Telemedicine
- E-learning
- E-commerce

Any 2x1=2 marks

20. (a) **Services using E-payment method.**
- Banking
- Education
- Health / medical services
- Transport
- Online trade
- Insurance
- Civil service
- Entertainment
- Revenue collection
- Communication
- Utility

Any 2x1=2 marks

(b) **Advantages of using E-payment over traditional methods.**
- Quick delivery of money.
- Transaction can be done at any time.
- It is more secure since there is no physical handling of money.
- It is efficient in terms of cost and time.
- Reduced counterfaite

Any 3x1=3 marks

End