ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

4021/1

COMPUTER SCIENCE
PAPER 1   Multiple Choice

NOVEMBER 2019 SESSION

1 hour

Additional materials:
       Multiple Choice answer sheet
       Soft clean eraser
       Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

TIME   1 hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.
Write your name, centre number and candidate number on the answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has already been done for you.

There are **forty** questions in this paper. Answer **all** questions. For each question, there are four possible answers, **A, B, C** and **D**.   Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in **soft pencil** on the separate answer sheet provided.

Read very carefully the instructions on the answer sheet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Each correct answer will score **one** mark. A mark will **not** be deducted for a wrong answer. Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

This question paper consists of 11 printed pages and 1 blank page.
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1. Devices that accept data from outside the computer and transfer into CPU are called

   A peripheral devices.

   B analogue devices.

   C digital devices.

   D input devices.

2. A network of computers and other devices that is confined to a relatively small space is called a

   A Peer-to-peer Network.

   B Local Area Network.

   C Wide Area Network.

   D Global Network.

3. Random Access Memory (RAM) is

   A a type of permanent memory used by the computer to establish basic input and output.

   B used to store files and programs temporarily for fast and easy access by the CPU.

   C the most common way to connect additional components to the computer.

   D the primary interface for the hard drive, CD ROM and floppy disk drive.

4. Which one of the following statements is correct?

   A 1 KB = 1 024 bytes

   B 1 MB = 2 048 bytes

   C 1 MB = 1 000 bytes

   D 1 KB = 1 000 bytes

5. A technology that allows telephone calls to be made over computer networks is a

   A Modem.

   B CDMA.

   C VOIP.

   D GSM.

6. In computer networking, a device used to connect two systems which use different protocols is called a

   A repeater.

   B gateway.

   C bridge.

   D modem.

7. If an instruction consists of an arithmetic operator, data is transferred to the

   A central processing unit.

   B arithmetic and logic unit.

   C quantitative unit.

   D qualitative unit.

8. The total for 32, 16, 4, 2 and 1 represented in binary form is

   A 110111.

   B 111011.

   C 111101.

   D 1110001.

9.　A binary variable can take values

　A　0 only.

　B　0 and 1.

　C　0 and 2.

　D　0 and -1.

10.　NOR is a complement of

　A　OR.

　B　AND.

　C　NOT.

　D　XOR.

11.　A robot used by a car manufacturing company is an example of a machine which
is

　A　applicant controlled.

　B　computer controlled.

　C　network controlled.

　D　user controlled.

12.　In binary system, numbers with power of 2 are

　A　2, 4, 8, 26, 32, 64, 128.

　B　1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64.

　C　2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14.

　D　0, 1, 2, 4, 16, 32.

13. A "URL" is a formatted text string used by browsers, email clients and other software users to identify a network resource on the internet.

"URL" stands for

A Universal Resource locator.

B Unlimited Resource locator.

C Universal Reference link.

D Universal Resource link.

14. Which of these is an example of a computer?

A weather forecasting

B economic modelling

C data logging

D robotics

15. In systems analysis and design, documentation is prepared at which stage?

A every stage

B systems design

C systems analysis

D systems development

16. Controlling access to sensitive electronic information so that only those with legitimate access can do so is known as

A piracy.

B ethics.

C IT security.

D data integrity.

17. Data that cannot be changed without authorisation is an example of

A confidentiality.

B availability.

C integrity.

D ethics.

18. Using the new system at the same time with the old system to compare results is known as

A pilot conversion.

B direct conversion.

C phased conversion.

D parallel conversion.

19. A clear statement of goals and objectives developed at the analysis phase of the project is called the

A project specification.

B documentation.

C flow chart.

D design.

20. During which stage in the systems analysis and design are enhancement, upgrades and bug removal done?

A problem or opportunity identification

B development and documentation

C maintenance and evaluation

D design

21. Which of the following is **not** an SQL aggregate function?

   A AVG

   B Sum

   C MAX

   D CURRENT - DATE ( )

22. DBMS enable users to create and maintain a database.
    DBMS is a collection of

   A keys.

   B programs.

   C translators.

   D language activities.

23. A relational database developer refers to a record as

   A an attribute.

   B a criteria.

   C a relation.

   D a tuple.

24. The key used to represent relationships between tables is the

   A secondary key.

   B primary key.

   C foreign key.

   D local key.

[Turn over

25. The program which is originally written by a programmer is classified as

   A an interactive program.

   B a machine code.

   C a source program.

   D an object code.

26. The function which is used in step wise refinement of a program is classified as a

   A subroutine format.

   B routine format.

   C library format.

   D procedure.

27. A loop statement which is repeated to a given number of times is a

   A GO loop.

   B FOR loop.

   C REPEAT loop.

   D GO REPEAT loop.

28. A sequence of instructions that are carried out for a particular task is called a

   A routine.

   B function .

   C procedure.

   D subroutine.

29.   Solving a problem by proceeding from the general to the specific is called

  A   flow charting.

  B   pseudocoding.

  C   top-down design.

  D   problem definition.

30.   The part of an algorithm which is repeated for a fixed number of times is known as

  A   a sequence.

  B   a selection.

  C   an iteration.

  D   a reverse action.

31.   The first step in problem solving is to

  A   define the problem.

  B   practice a solution.

  C   design a solution.

  D   organise data.

32.   Data which is used to test each feature of a program and is carefully selected is classified as

  A   program output.

  B   program input.

  C   test program.

  D   test data.

33. A risk that could cause loss of software, data, information, or damage to computer hardware or processing capability is called computer

    A terrorism.

    B network.

    C security.

    D liability.

34. A password guessing program is called a password

    A biometric.

    B cracker.

    C hask.

    D key.

35. A clickable link that takes you from one document to another, or to any resource, even within the same document, with text that is highlighted in some fashion is a

    A URL.

    B locator.

    C protocol.

    D hyperlink.

36. Which of the following is **not** a valid image file type?

    A .prg

    B .rst

    C .jpg

    D .bmp

37.   A system where output affects the next input makes use of

    A   feedback.

    B   buffering.

    C   batch processing.

    D   multi-programming.

38.   Computer business ethics deals primarily with

    A   moral obligation.

    B   social responsibility.

    C   being unfair to the competition.

    D   the pricing of products and services.

39.   Exploration of new markets abroad for technology products and services is an example of

    A   threats.

    B   strengths.

    C   weaknesses.

    D   opportunities.

40.   When data is automatically logged by the computer, the input device is called

    A   an analogue-digital converter.

    B   an interactive system.

    C   an interface.

    D   a sensor.