Answers

1. **Tick True or False next to each of these statements.**

	True	False
A dot matrix printer uses a ribbon with a print head and a number of pins to print a document	**True**	
Another term for output is scanning		**False**
Thin film Transistor is a type of plotter		**False**
The speed of the inkjet printer is measured in pages per minutes.	**True**	
You can see the dots very clearly in near letter quality print.	**True**	

2. **Classify the items listed below as Input, Output or Storage devices.**

Keyboard, CD-ROM, Monitor, Joystick, Pen drive, Scanner, Sensor, Plotter, Barcode Reader, Smart Card, Speaker, Microphone, Light Pen, Digitizing Tablet, Digital Camera, Memory card.

Input Devices	Output Devices	Storage Device
keyboard	Monitor	CD-ROM
Joystick	Plotter	Pen drive
Scanner	Speaker	Smart Card
Barcode Reader		Memory Card
Microphone		
Light Pen		
Sensor		
Digitizing Tablet		
Note: A digital camera can be both an input or output device		

3. **E-banking is becoming popular nowadays.**
   a) **2 advantages which a customer benefits from using e-banking.**
      - No need to stand in queues
      - Can bank at a time convenient to you almost 24/7
   b) **2 disadvantages which a bank benefits in providing e-banking.**
      - It is harder to sell other services that may be on offer
      - Fewer customers contact and so harder to build personal relationships with their customers
   c) **2 concerns which customers may have regarding e-banking.**
      - Requires you to have a computer and Internet access to use it
      - You need to be very aware of fake emails arriving in your inbox. They pretend to be from your Bank.

4. **6 precautions which one should observe when using a computer in a computer Lab.**
    i. **Do not eat or drink in the laboratory**
    ii. **Avoid stepping on electrical wires or any other computer cables**
    iii. **Do not open the system unit casing or monitor casing particularly when the power is turned on.**
    iv. **Do not misbehave in the computer laboratory**
    v. **Do not touch, connect or disconnect any plug or cable without your lecturer/laboratory technician's permission.**
    vi. **Do not insert metal objects such as clips, pins and needles into the computer casings. They may cause fire.**

5. **The CPU is made up of the Memory Unit, ALU and Control Unit. Explain their purpose.**
    - **Memory Unit:** All computers have main/internal memory chips to store programs and data while the computer is running. Any data or instructions that are to be processed by the CPU must be placed into main memory. The data and instruction that are needed for later use are stored in secondary storage or backing storage.

    - **CU:** The control unit (CU) is a component of a computer's central processing unit (CPU) that directs the operation of the processor. It tells the computer's memory, arithmetic and logic unit and input and output devices how to respond to the instructions that have been sent to the processor.

    - **ALU:** An arithmetic logic unit (ALU) is a digital circuit used to perform arithmetic and logic operations. It represents the fundamental building block of the central processing unit (CPU) of a computer.
    ALU performs different types of functions in computer which includes:-
        1. Add
        2. Subtract
        3. Or
        4. Add with borrow
        5. Subtract with carry, etc.

6. **Fill in the blanks using A to E below.**
    1. **E** = Storage
    2. **D** = Printout
    3. **B** =CPU
    4. **C** = Graphics Software
    5. **A** = Input

    A. Enter data into computer for processing
    B. Brain of the computer
    C. Is an application program
    D. Data printed on paper
    E. To keep data and programs for later use.