

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↕	Question ↕	A ↕	B ↕	C ↕	D ↕	Answer ↕	Remark ↕
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The guideline that contains all the course / topics to be learnt within a year is known as <input type="text"/>	Syllabus					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A process whereby computers are used to present instruction to the students, this process is called <input type="text"/>	Tutor					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The acts which involve the using of computer as an instructional materials is called <input type="text"/>	Application Tool					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The guidelines designed to make the teaching of computer subject more manageable is <input type="text"/>	Scheme of work					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	http means <input type="text"/>	Hypertext Transfer Protocol					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Computers can be very effectively agents for <input type="text"/>	Distributing good education on a large scale					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _program is used to design, produce and make presentation	Presentation software					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The programs that can be used to send memos, reports and messages to transfer computer data files is referred to <input type="text"/>	Communication software					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The full meaning of CAI is <input type="text"/>	Computer Assisted Instruction						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __are afraid that the computer will replace them	Teachers						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The programs that are designed to emulate a teacher is called <input type="text"/>	Tutorial programs						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A program where the computer acts as the teacher is called <input type="text"/>	Tutorial programs						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	CMI means <input type="text"/>	Computer Managed Instructions						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Any one of the many programs designed to drill children on main facts is called <input type="text"/>	Type 1 software						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The bootstrap loader is one example of <input type="text"/>	System Software						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	MS-DOS and UNIX are examples of <input type="text"/>	Operating System						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The full meaning of MS-DOS <input type="text"/>	Microsoft Disk Operating System						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> used to write other software and computer programstranslators)	Translators						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Collection of system programme that tells computer to operate the various pieces of hardware, plans the execution of jobs on the computer and control the operations of the computer is called <input type="text"/>	Operating system						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is an artificial language designed to express computations that can be performed by a machine? (Programming Language)	Programming Language						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An invisible part of a computer system is <input type="text"/>	Software component						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the collection of programme written by computer manufacturers for control and efficient performance of their computer	System Software						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Keyboard is an example of <input type="text"/>	Input devices						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process through which data are fed into the computer system is called <input type="text"/>	Input devices						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the physical parts of a computer system.	Hardware component						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The program that translates assembly program to machine language is called <input type="text"/> -	An assembler						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Petrol dispensers is an example of <input type="text"/>	Analogue computer						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the combination of sound and images with text and graphics	Multimedia						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mainframe is an example of <input type="text"/>	Clsses of computer						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Digital computer is an example of <input type="text"/>	Types of computer						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> consists of the control instructions that he been "wired" permanently into the computer's memory	Read only memory						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ability to process at very fast rate and accurately is called <input type="text"/>	Speed						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The last function performed by a computer is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Output						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another function performed by computer is called <input type="text"/>	Process						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The data that is accepted by computer is called <input type="text"/>	Input						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first major function of computer is called <input type="text"/>	Accept data						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Microprocessors was first used in the generation called <input type="text"/>	Fourth generation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The computer of third generation uses <input type="text"/>	Integrated circuits						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Vacuum tube was replaced by a memory built in second generation of computer is <input type="text"/>	Transistor						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	First generation of computer was characterized by <input type="text"/>	Vacuum tube						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The transistor that was designed for solving problems ballistics is <input type="text"/>	Eniac						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Electronic Numerical Integrator and calculator was developed by a man called <input type="text"/>	Dr. John Mauchly and J. Eckert						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The man that developed algebraic system logic that used only two digits is referred to as <input type="text"/>	George Boole						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The part mechanical and part electronic machines is also called <input type="text"/>	Hybrid						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Most of the first electronic computers were built and used in universities for <input type="text"/>	Solving scientific problems						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another major contributor to the intellectual and conceptual stew that led to the development of <input type="text"/>	Modern computers						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Herman Hollerrith use his machine to process <input type="text"/>	Census information						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In 1909, Charles Kettering developed for National Cash Register Company the first <input type="text"/>	Accounting machine						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The invention of computer was as a result of human problems related to <input type="text"/>	Mathematics						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The cash register was made commercially successful by <input type="text"/>	John Patterson						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The father of computers is known as <input type="text"/>	Charles Babbage						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Jacquard's invention made it possible for information to be coded on <input type="text"/>	Punched cards						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Difference Engine machine was built by <input type="text"/>	The stepped reckoner						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> gave way to other computation devices	Numerals						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The difficulty in arithmetic operations when presented to computer is called <input type="text"/>	Roman numeral						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A Frenchman called Blaise Pascal developed a machine called <input type="text"/>	Digital counter						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __ was regarded as the first computer programmer	Lovelace						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first device for counting and computation is called <input type="text"/>	Abacus						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Abacus comprises several rows called <input type="text"/>	Beads						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Japanese had a similar devicelike abacus called <input type="text"/>	Soroban						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Teaching as a profession in the world is considered to be _____	for rich people	for the elites	for privilege people	for poor people	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____are afraid that the computer will replace them	Students	Teachers	Instructors	Lecturers	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major factor inhibiting computer use in the classroom is _____	the insufficient manpower	the insufficient funds	the insufficient amount of computer hardware and software	the insufficient of budgetary allocation	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a guide for teachers teaching a subject.	The scheme of work	Curriculum	Syllabus	Lesson plan	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process of writing a programming problem solution in a programming language is called_	coding	data processing	validation	debugging	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____helps the teacher to break down the content of his teaching to manageable size	Curriculum	Scheme of work	Planning	Syllabus	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Computers can be very effectively agents for_____	distributing good education on a small groups	distributing good education on a large groups	distributing good education on a small scale	distributing good education on a large scale	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Networks is best define as_____	The system of connecting two or more computer together	is global connection of many different types of computers and computer networks that are linked together	The system of connecting hardware and software together	The system of connecting of many computers together	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Computers have some unique teaching capabilities that can be practically exploited to achieve_____	great instructional effectiveness	great educational effectiveness	great computer effectiveness	great teaching effectiveness	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	computer can be powerful tool in a teacher's repertoire means____	computer can replace teacher	computercan do what the teachers are doing	computer is like teacher	computer can represent the teachers	D		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An unsolicited commercial e-mail found in your mail box is referred to as _____	LINK	SPAM	HTML	ICON	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	engage students in activities where they must follow specific rules that differ from those of real life in order to reach a specific goal	computer assisted instruction	Simulation programs	Gaming programs	Tutorial programs	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____are designed to emulate a human tutor	Tutorial programs	Drill and practice Programs	Simulation programs	Gaming Programs	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____usually serves one individual student at a time, as part of the instructional activity	Instructional materials	computer application	computer assisted instruction	computer-managed instruction	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____primary purpose of is to help both the instructor and the student in the management of records	computer assisted instruction	computer-managed instruction	Type I application	Instructional computers	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____helps you to select appropriate instructional materials that may facilitate teaching and learning	syllabus	computer assisted instruction	drill and practice	scheme of work	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The one on one interaction with computer will produce immediate response to ____	input answer	produce information	response to answer	receive an answer	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ allows the student to learn at their own space	new vocabulary	new materials	new methods	new mastery	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Computers allows students to demonstrate ____	memory	memorized	mention	mastery	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____has gradually improved in quality and variety and is now available for all subject areas and grade levels	Type II application	computer instruction	High level language	Software	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____either present information or fill a tutorial role, testing the student for comprehension.	Instructional computers	computer materials	the use of computer program	computer application	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____has become widespread in all facet of educational system	the use of information	the use of computer program	the use of computer	the use of micro computers	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All these are examples of type I application except_____	Drill and practice	Games and simulation	the use of programs in schools	Electronic spreadsheets and word processing	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____of software provides new and better ways of teaching and learning	Type II application	Type I application	drill and practice	simulation application	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a program designed to drill children on math facts	Program	Software	Type I application	Type II application	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ reads an input program referred to as the source program, and converts the lines in the source program one by one into another language	A translator	A compiler	High level language	Lowlevel language	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The program that translates assembly program to machine language is called _____.	a compiler	an assembler	A translator	An interpreter	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the combination of sound and images with text and graphics	Voice Input	Output device	input device	Multimedia	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the word used to describe the electro-mechanical components of a computer system.	Hardware	Software	Peripheral	Input Devices	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is an unsolicited commercial e-mail found in your mail box	LINK	HTML	SPAM	ICON	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ consists of the control instructions that he been "wired" permanently into the computer's memory	Random Access Memory	Read only memory	CPU	Secondary Memory	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The programs that tell the Central Processing Unit what to do are _____	the operating system	the hardware	the software	the control unit	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Most of the first electronic computers were built and used in universities for _____	solving scientific problems	solving mathematical problems	solving computer problems	solving calculation problems	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Another major contributor to the intellectual and conceptual stew that led to the development of _____	Digital Computer	Analogue Computer	Electronics Computer	modern computers	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The part mechanical and part electronic machines is also called _____	Digital	hybrid	Electromechanical	punched card engine	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The two men that built part mechanical and part electronic machines are _____	Joseph Jacquard and Charles Babbages	Gottfried Leibntz and Pascal	Konrad Zuse and Howard Aiken	John Patterson Howard Aiken	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ developed the first accounting machine	Gottfried Leibntz	Charles Babbage	Joseph Jacquard	Charles Kettering	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Another machine used for computing, recording and controlling is called _____	the cash register	Numerals	A folly machine	punched card engine	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The calculating machine conceived by Gottfried Leibniz is called _____	Napier's bones	Stepped reckoner	A folly machine	Numerals	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ period of invention can be described as the transition between mechanical computation aids and calculating machine	Charles Babbage	Joseph Jacquard	John Napier	Pascal	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A device that was a mechanical arrangements of strips of bone on which numbers were printed is called _____	folly	Napier's bones	punched card engine	calculating machine	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A cloth manufacturer weave complicated pattern machine was built in _____	1805	1804	1803	1802	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The french man to use a machine that processed information is _____	Joseph Jacquard	Sir Charles Babbage	John Napier	Gottfried Leibntz	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ gave way to other computation devices	Pebbles	Computer	Mathematics	Numerals	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Charles Babbage begin work on 'folly' in _____	1910	1912	1920	1911	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The man that bring about the using of the principle in a mathematical application is known as _____	John Patterson	Charles Babbage	James Ritty	Charles kettering	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first attempt at using the punched card principle in a mathematical application was made by the _____	mathematician	english man	mathematician english	english mathematician	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the person that worked with the teams of engineers from International Business Machines Corporation	Prof James Ritty	DR. Hollerith	Prof. Aiken	Prof Babbage	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ developed logarithms, a tabular system of numbers by which arithmetic operations are simplified.	John Napier	Blaise Pascal	DR. Hollerith	Charles Babbage	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Abacus was originated from _____	America	China	Germany	Japan	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ was the founder of National cash register company	James Ritty of dayton	Charles Kettering	John Patterson	mathematician english	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ was the first person to achieve success in the development of a digital counter	Charles Kettering	Blaise Pascal	John Patterson	mathematician english	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is an amazingly versatile and efficient computing device and is still widely used in certain parts of the world	typewriter	calculators	abacus	reconners	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first mode of counting machine before the advents of computer is known as _____	typewriter	counting machine	calculators	reconners	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ started to use pebbles and related materials for counting	primitive man	early man	progressive man	old men	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ out of these is not a characteristic of computer	speed	capacity	versatility	produce output	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ was a very simple device which helped you to carry out simple additions	Hands and legs	fingers and toes	Abacus	pebbles	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The early man was blessed with _____ and _____ as first counting device	Hands and legs	eyes and ears	thinking and reasoning	fingers and toes	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All these are early counting aids except _____	fingers	pebbles	counting machine	Abacus	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The invention of computer was as a result of human problems related to _____	processing	mathematics	calculators	calculating machine	B	eExam

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