KITH & KIN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

7/11 Kaoli Olusanya Street, Owode Ibeshe, Ikorodu, Lagos State.

FIRST TERM EXAMINATION 2025/2026 ACADEMIC SESSION

NAME					
SUBJECT	DATA PROCESSING	CLASS	SS 1	DURATION	1 ½ HOURS

SECTION A: Objectives

INSTRUCTION: Answer **All** questions Total: 20 marks

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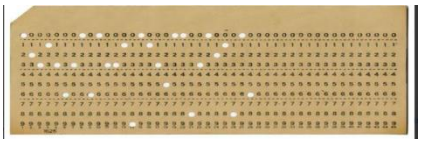
1. Which of the following is an example of a mechanical counting device?
A. ENIAC
B. Abacus
C. Tabulating Machine
D. EDVACA. Table

2**.** What was the main function of punch cards (shown below) in early computing?



A. Performing calculations
B. Controlling internet access
C. Storing and inputting data
D. Cleaning the machine

3. Which numbering system uses symbols such as I, V, and X?
A. Decimal
B. Babylonian
C. Roman
D. Tally

4. Observe the image below.
||||| |
What ancient numbering system is represented here
A. Positional System
B. Roman Numerals
C. Tally Marks
D. Binary

5. Which of the following was used as an early counting tool before formal devices?
A) Calculator
B) Tally marks
C) Computer
D) Smartphone

6. Which of these is a numbering system used before modern numbers?
A) Roman numerals
B) Binary code
C) Hexadecimal
D) ASCII

7. Who invented the Pascal Calculator, one of the earliest mechanical calculators?
A) Charles Babbage
B) Blaise Pascal
C) John Napier
D) Joseph-Marie Jacquard

8 Which early computing device used rods with numbers to simplify multiplication?
A) Analytical Engine
B) Abacus
C) Napier's Bones
D) Jacquard Loom

What was the main purpose of the Jacquard Loom**?**
A) Perform mathematical calculations

B) Control weaving patterns using punch cards
C) Count numbers with beads
D) Automate numerical computations

10. he table below shows some devices and their inventors. Match the missing inventor:

Device	Inventor
Jacquard Loom	Joseph-Marie Jacquard
Analytical Engine	?
Pascal Calculator	Blaise Pascal

Who is the missing inventor?
A) John Napier
B) Joseph-Marie Jacquard
C) Blaise Pascal
D) Charles Babbage

11. Which of the following computing devices did not exist in the pre-computing age to the 19th century
A) Napier's Bones
B) Abacus
C) ENIAC
D) Slide Rule

12. The key technology used in the first generation of computers was:
A. Microprocessors
B. Vacuum Tubes
C. Transistors
D. Integrated Circuits

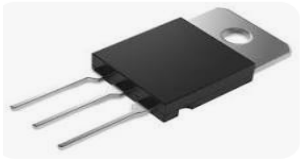
13. Which of the following is an example of a third-generation computer?
A. ENIAC
B. IBM System/360
C. UNIVAC
D. Jacquard Loom

14. What technology introduced Artificial Intelligence in computing?
A. Vacuum Tubes
B. Integrated Circuits
C. Transistors
D. AI and Robotics

15.

The component shown above was mainly used in which computer generation?
A. First Generation
B. Fifth Generation
C. Second Generation
D. Third Generation

16. The component below is responsible for what generation of computers?



A. 1st Generation
B. 5th Generation
C. 2nd Generation
D. 3rd Generation

17. A minicomputer is best described as a machine that is-----
A. smaller than a microcomputer and for home use
B. larger than a mainframe but slower in speed
C. the most powerful computer, used for scientific simulations
D. mid-sized, supports multiple users, and used in small businesses

18. A **microcomputer** is characterized by all the following EXCEPT:
A. Affordable and compact
B. Designed for individual users
C. Requires a specialized operating environment
D. Examples include desktops, laptops, and tablets

19. The term "minicomputer" historically refers to a class of machines that first emerged in the **mid-1960s** and were notable for-----
A. being as powerful as mainframes yet more portable
B. bridging the gap between mainframes and microcomputers with separate OS architectures
C. operating only in specialized environments at low cost
D. serving as embedded controllers in modern devices

20. Which of the following correctly identifies the type of computers shown in the picture below?


A. Both are digital computers
B. The speedometer is an analog computer, and the calculator is a digital computer
C. Both are analog computers
D. The speedometer is a digital computer, and the calculator is an analog computer

21. The devices in the picture below represent which types of computers?


A. Both are general purpose computers
B. The ECG machine is a special purpose computer, and the laptop is a general purpose computer
C. Both are special purpose computers
D. The ECG machine is a general purpose computer, and the laptop is a special purpose computer

22. Which of the following is a characteristic of digital computers?
A. They process data in continuous physical quantities
B. They process data in binary form (0s and 1s)
C. They cannot be programmed
D. They only perform one specific task

23. A computer that is designed to perform many different tasks and can run various programs is called a -------
A. special purpose computer
B. general purpose computer
C. analog computer
D. hybrid computer

24. A teacher asks students to use tablets to research history topics and share their findings in class.
This is an example of:

A. Limitation of the old economy
B. Feature of the digital divide
C. Using technology in learning
D. Problem of global warming

25. Which of the following is an example of a special purpose computer?
A. Desktop computer
B. Laptop
C. ATM machine
D. Tablet

26. Which of the following correctly describes the relationship between hardware, software, and humanware?
A. Hardware processes data, software provides input, humanware outputs data
B. Software is the physical part, hardware is the program, humanware operates the system
C. Hardware is the physical device, software instructs the hardware, humanware operates and maintains the system
D. Humanware stores data, software processes data, hardware interprets the software

27. Which of the following is an example of hardware?
A. Microsoft Word
B. Printer

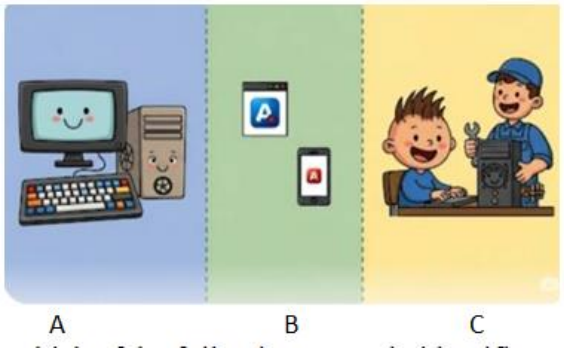
C. Antivirus software
D. User

28. Which of these is NOT a function of humanware in a computer system?
A. Programming software applications
B. Maintaining computer hardware
C. Operating input devices like keyboards
D. Storing data on the hard drive

29. Software in a computer system is used to:
A. provide physical components for the computer
B. control and manage hardware operations
C. repair hardware components
D. manufacture computer parts

30. Which of the following best explains the role of software in data processing?
A. Software stores data permanently for future use
B. Software physically moves data between devices
C. Software provides instructions that allow hardware to process data
D. Software powers the computer's electrical components

31. Refer to the diagram below showing the components of a computer system.



Which of the following correctly identifies the components labeled A, B, and C in the diagram?

A. A – Software; B – Hardware; C – Humanware
B. A – Hardware; B – Software; C – Humanware
C. A – Humanware; B – Hardware; C – Software
D. A – Hardware; B – Humanware; C – Software

32. Which of the following components is NOT typically found inside the system unit?
A. CPU
B. RAM
C. Hard Disk Drive
D. Keyboard

33. Which of the following storage devices uses non-volatile memory and has no moving parts?
A. Hard Disk Drive (HDD)
B. Solid State Drive (SSD)
C. Optical Disk (CD/DVD)
D. Random Access Memory (RAM)

34. Which part of the system unit is shown in the image below?

A. Storage Device
B. Motherboard
C. Input Device
D. External Device

35. What type of storage device is shown in the image below?

A. Primary Storage
B. Secondary Storage
C. Input Device
D. Processing Unit.

36. Which of the following is an example of qualitative data?
A. Heights of students

B. Age of teachers
C. Favourite colour of students
D. Number of books in a library

37. Quantitative data refers to-----
A. data that describes qualities or characteristics
B. data that can be measured in numbers
C. data collected through interviews only
D. data that has already been processed

38. Which method of data collection involves asking people questions face-to-face to obtain data?
A. Observation
B. Survey
C. Questionaire
D. Interview.

39. What is information?
A. Any random fact found online
B. Data that has been processed to be meaningful
C. Numbers collected from different sources
D. Questions asked to gather responses

40. Which of the following is NOT a characteristics of good information?
A. Accuracy
B. Relevance
C. Timeliness
D. Complications

41. Which of the following is an example of alphanumeric data?
A. 8678
B. 83 Adekunle street
C. 10 < 25
D. George

42. Data entered into computer is called------
A. Character
B. Input
C. Output
D. Information

43. Which of the following storage media losses its content when when the computer system is powered off.
A. ROM chip
B. RAM chip
C. Hard disk.
D. EPROM chip

44. The characteristic behaviour of a storage medium which losses its data when power to it is lost is referred to as -----
A. volatile
B. cache
C. evaporation
D. invisible

45. DVD stands for …….
A. Data Volume Disk
B, Digital Versatile Disk
C. Data Validating Device
D. Digital Volume Device

46. The image below refers to the -----

A. rear part of a system board
B. motherboard
C. rear part of a system unit
D. central processing unit

47. In the diagram of the motherboard shown, what is the primary function of the component typically mounted in the largest socket (often near the center) which is the heart of the entire computer system?

A. To temporarily hold data and program instructions for all currently running applications.
B. To supply and distribute the necessary electrical power to all components and peripherals connected to the board
C. To fetch, decode, and execute program instructions, and perform all arithmetic and logical calculations
D. To permanently store the system's startup software (BIOS / UEFI) and essential configuration settings

48. The images below show two common types of internal computer storage : sticks of RAM(A) and an internal Hard Disk Drive (HDD).(B). Which statement accurately describes the functional relationship between these two components during the execution of a large software application?

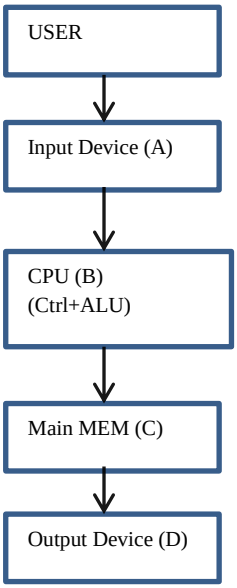
A

B

A. Component A (RAM) is a type of secondary storage used to backup data stored on component B
B. Component B (HDD) stores the applicationn data long - term, but this data must be copied into component A (RAM) for the CPU to actively process its instruction and data
C. The application data is only read from component B (HDD) and is directly executed from there, never needing to be loaded into component A (RAM)
D. Both component A and component B are examples of volatile primary storage, meaning they both lose all their stored data when the computer is switched off

49. Refer to the simplified version of a general purpose computer below.

In the diagram, if component (C) temporarily stores data and instructions currently being used, which of the following statements is **most** accurate?



A. (C) is a secondary storage because it permanently holds programs even when power is off
B. (C) is RAM, which loses its content when power is removed but allows fast access for the CPU
C. (C) is a part of input devices because it sends data into the system
D. (C) is a type of output device used to display processed result

50. Which of the following is an output device used to produce hard copies of documents?
A. Keyboard
B. Printer
C. Scanner
D. Moise

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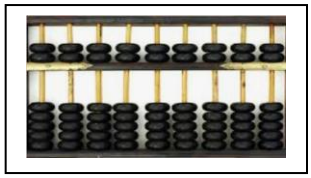
SECTION B: THEORY

INSTRUCTION: Answer **any FOUR (4)** questions from this section.
Each question carries 10 marks. All questions carry equal marks.

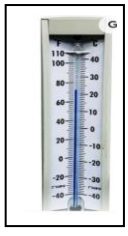
Q1. Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow:



(a)
i. Identify the device shown above. (1 mark)
ii. State the category of computing devices it belongs to. (1 mark)
iii. Briefly describe how it was used for calculation. (2 marks)
b. Name and describe any **two** ancient numbering systems used before the invention of modern computing. (4 marks)
c. What is the major difference between a **positional** and a **non-positional** numbering system? Give **one example** of each. (2 marks)

Q2.
(a) List any four early computing devices. (2 marks)
(b) Name the inventors associated with the following devices: (2 marks)
(i) Pascal Calculator
(ii) Analytical Engine
(iii) Jacquard Loom
(iv) Napier's Bones
(c) (b) List three computing devices that belong to each of: **waec 2014**
(i) 19th century; and (3 marks)
(ii) 20th century periods. (3 marks)

Q3: (a) **waec 2021**
(i) State four ways of classifying computers (2 marks)
(ii) Differentiate between digital and analog computers. (2 marks)
(b) Use the images below to answer the following questions



A B C

Identify the type of computer represented by each of the labeled devices:
(i) Device A

(ii) Device B
(iii) Device C

(c) Classify each device as either a **general purpose** or **special purpose** computer.
(i) Device A
(ii) Device B
(iii) Device C

Q4. (a) Define the following terms: (3 marks)
(i) Hardware
(ii) Software
(iii) Humanware
(b) List four (2) examples each of hardware, software, and humanware. (3 marks)
(c) State two (2) functions of each of the following: (4 marks)
(i) Hardware
(ii) Software **(waec 2019)**

Q5. **(waec 2017)**

Use Figures 2 and 3, which represent mass storage media Answer the following:

(a) Identify the media represented by **Fig. 2** and **Fig. 3**. (2 marks)
(b) In which media will the stored data be accessed faster? (1 mark)

(c) A computer laboratory uses two types of storage media to back up student records: **magnetic tape** and **external hard disk drive (HDD)**.
(d**)** Define magnetic tape and external hard disk drive (HDD). *(*2 marks)

(e) Explain **two (2) advantages** of using an external HDD over magnetic tape for data storage. (4 marks)
(f**)** Identify one **disadvantage** of using magnetic tape as a storage medium. (1 mark)

Q6.
(a) Define **data**. *(1 mark)*
(b) State **two types of data**, and provide **one example** for each. *(2 marks)*
(c) State **two methods** of collecting data, and explain **one** of them. *(2 marks)*
(d) Define **information**. *(1 mark)*
(e) Mention **three characteristics** of good information. *(3 marks)*
(f) Differentiate between data and information in one sentence. *(1 mark)*