

**LAGOS CITY POLYTECHNIC, IKEJA**  
**SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND APPLIED SCIENCE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**  
**2016/2017 SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

<b>COURSE TITLE:</b>	<b>COMPREHENSIVE EXAM</b>	<b>NO OF QUESTION : 50</b>
<b>COURSE CODE:</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>TIME ALLOWED: 1 HOUR</b>
<b>FOR WHOM:</b>	<b>ND 2</b>	<b>INSTRUCTIONS: ATTEMPT ALL</b>

**QUESTIONS**

1. Richard is an airline ticket agent. He uses a computer information system look up information about flights and to reserve seats. What term best describes his role?  
 (a) information system user (b) information system creator  
 (c) computer professional (d) data specialist
  
2. Janet is an analyst for a government agency. She used an electronic spreadsheet package to design the system for her application. Her role is described as:  
 (a) information system user (b) information system creator  
 (c) computer specialist (d) data specialist
  
3. Before the advent of micromputers, the creation of computer information system was primarily the responsibility of the:  
 (a) information workers (b) data specialist  
 (c) business professional (d) computer professional
  
4. What are the stages of the information processing cycle?  
 (a) planning, programming, testing, and installation  
 (b) input, processing, storage, and retrieval, output  
 (c) coding, entering and printing  
 (d) DATA PROCESS, INFORMATION
  
5. For a computer to process data, must be:  
 (a) entered in a computer-readable form (b) stored on a disk or tape  
 (c) sorted into sequence (d) in number format
  
6. Which of the following is an advantage of storing data in a computer system?  
 (a) no one can see confidential data  
 (b) the computer never losses data  
 (c) the data are easily accessible for further processing  
 (d) the data will automatically be kept to date
  
7. How do people differ from computer?  
 (a) people receive data (b) people produce responses  
 (c) people solve problem by intuition (d) people process vast quantities of data
  
8. What are the basic processing operations a computer can do?  
 (a) input, storage and retrieval, output  
 (b) printing, displaying, and writing to disk or tape  
 (c) arithmetic, text manipulation, and logic  
 (d) encoding translating to electronic signals and decoding

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