KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016
TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS

SACHO HIGH SCHOOL

COMPUTER STUDIES

PAPER 2

MARKING SCHEME

SCHOOLS NET KENYA
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SACHO HIGH SCHOOL KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

COMPUTER STUDIES

451/2 / PAPER 2

MARKING SCHEME.

1.

AdmNo	Maths	Eng	Kisw	Bio
1	45	67	90	23
10	45	89	90	20
2	56	70	80	45
3	89	90	90	20
4	78	30	90	50
5	67	89	60	90
6	67	90	40	80
7	34	78	70	90
8	23	50	38	90
9	23	15	67	20

Student

14/05/2012

AdmNo	FName	LName	KCPE Mark	Year of KCPE
1	Peter	Barasa	327	2007
10	Johnson	Suk	250	2001
2	Alex	Ojwang'	340	1998
3	Chepkuto	Esther	250	2008
4	Wekesa	Raymond	450	2007
5	Alex	Wamwana	410	2003
6	Jane	Kilonzo	400	2000
7	Mathew	Kariuki	450	1999
8	Nasimiyu	Catheen	290	2003
9	Kimathi	John	300	2001

Boarding

AdmNo	Yes/No	Tool No	Tool Name
1	No	12	Jembe
10	Yes	20	Jembe
2	No	11	Panga
3	Yes	1	Slasher
4	Yes	111	Jembe
5	No	15	Rake
6	Yes	22	Basin
7	Yes	11	Brooms
8	Yes	90	Rake
9	Yes	23	Bucket

Total

AdmNo	Yes/No	FName	KCPE Mark	Maths	Eng	Kisw	Total
1	No	Peter	327	45	67	90	202
10	Yes	Johnson	250	45	89	90	224
2	No	Alex	340	56	70	80	206
3	Yes	Chepkuto	250	89	90	90	269
4	Yes	Wekesa	450	78	30	90	198
5	No	Alex	410	67	89	60	216
6	Yes	Jane	400	67	90	40	197
7	Yes	Mathew	450	34	78	70	182
8	Yes	Nasimiyu	290	23	50	38	111
9	Yes	Kimathi	300	23	15	67	105

ADMINISTRATION

Total	KCPE Mark	FName	AdmNo
105	300	Kimathi	9
111	290	Nasimiyu	8
182	450	Mathew	7
197	400	Jane	6
198	450	Wekesa	4
202	327	Peter	1
206	340	Alex	2
216	410	Alex	5
224	250	Johnson	10
269	250	Chepkuto	3

INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS & OPERATING SYSTEMS

A computer is an electronic device that can solve problems by accepting data, performing certain operations on that data (processing) and presenting the results of those operations (Information) Basic characteristics that distinguish a computer from other information processing devices:

i) A computer is electronic - That is, all its processing operations are carried out with electrical signals.

ii) A computer can store information for future reference - This is done on temporary basis with memory circuits and permanently with storage devices such as magnetic disks and tape.

iii) A computer is programmable - Unlike other devices built to perform a single function, a computer can he instructed to perform a variety of tasks.

NETWORKING BASICS

The Hardware

Network Interface Cards (NIC)

Firstly, each computer must have a network card Computers that run Windows generally use PCI NICs (Network Interface Cards), although there are other types available, including USB NICs. The PCI NICs tend to retail very cheaply and many newer PCs and laptops come with 10/100 NICs inbuilt.

Switches and Hubs

Secondly, you need a piece of hardware to connect your computers together. There are various options:

- **A hub.** In a hub, any information arriving in the hub from any computer is sent to every computer connected to the hub. This is the most basic form of network connection device and has largely been superseded by
- **A switch**. The switch learns which computer is connected to each port, so when it receives a data packet destined for a specific computer the switch will only send that data packet to that specific computer.

The alternative to buying a switch is to use a special cable called a cross-over cable. This is a specially wired cable which will allow you to connect two computers directly, however in my experience all but one situation where a cross-over cable has been initially bought it was eventually been replaced

with a switch.Some switches have printer ports on them, which is useful for windows but less so forRISCOS, unless you have a printer that you have a RISC OS printer driver for more of this later.

Routers

Routers are special types of switches which make a direct connection to the internet and allow all computers to access the internet via the router. They usually include firewalls, DHCP servers and can have additional functionality such as web page filtering and VPN termination. If you wish to just connect RISC OS computers to the internet, this is perhaps the best way to go. Routers can be purchased which will access ADSL or Cable broad band or even 56k dial-up lines.

Cables

Thirdly, you will need network cables. The maximum length between any two pieces of hardware (computer-switch or computer — computer) is l00m. They can come in all sorts of colours and can be hidden in walls, behind skirting boards and through ceilings. Note that unless you are connecting two computers together directly, you will need normal cables and not cross-over cables.

Network speeds

With cabled networks there are three main speeds

>10 megabit or 10-base—I
>100 megabit or 100 base — T
> 1 gigabit or 1000 base — T

2.

Q Compnetwork 2

Networking & Hardware Requirements

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< Introduction to Computer