



**Institute of Certified Management Accountants of Sri Lanka
Operational Level
November 2012 Examination**

Examination Date : 25th November 2012 **Number of Pages :** 06
Examination Time: 9.00 a.m. – 9.45 a.m. / **Number of Questions:** 01
12 Noon – 12.45 p.m.

Instructions to Candidates

1. Time allowed is **45 minutes**.
2. Total: **30** Marks.
3. Candidates are required to answer **all** questions **online**.
4. The answers should be in **English Language**.

Subject	Subject Code
Information Technology Applications	(ITA / SK 3 - 206)

Theory Paper

Select the most suitable word / phrase to fill the blank or most correct answer for the question asked.

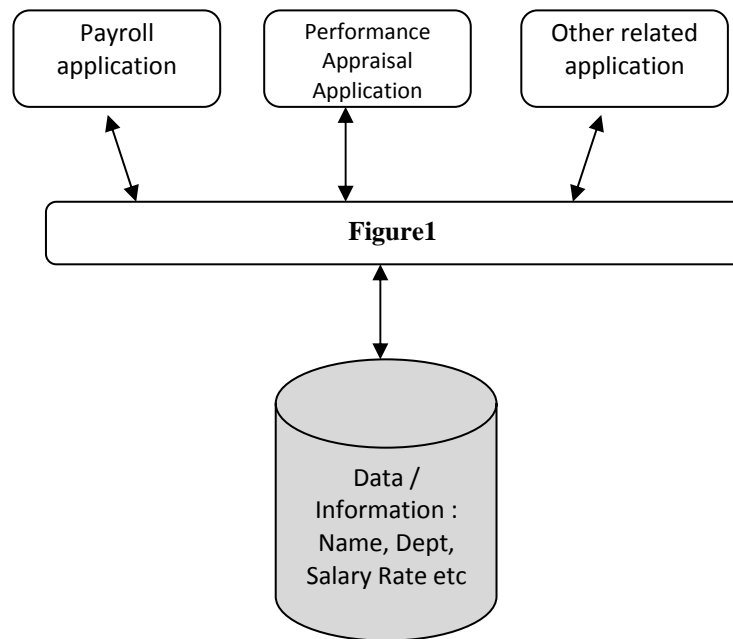
- (1) 'Data' is briefly explained as;
 - (a) Data is any kind of fact or set of facts in raw or unorganized form.
 - (b) Set of organized fact.
 - (c) Data is numbers, words, symbols.
 - (d) Data that has been processed in to a meaningful and useful form to the person who receives it.
- (2) Information is
 - (a) Information is numbers, words, symbols.
 - (b) Information is any kind of fact or set of facts in raw or unorganized form.
 - (c) Data that has been processed in to a meaningful and useful form to the person who receives it or set of organized fact.
 - (d) Data are transformed in to information so that it would be unused to the recipients.
- (3) Illustrates major uses of information.
 - (a) Use Organization day to day activity Planning, Controlling.
 - (b) Use Organization day to day activity Planning, Controlling, Decision-making, Measuring performance, Improving specific areas.
 - (c) Use of sales activity Planning, Controlling.
 - (d) None of above.
- (4) Characteristics of good information are;
 - (a) Accurate, Relevant, Up-to-date, Timely, Simple, Economical, Reliable.
 - (b) Accurate, Relevant, Up-to-date, Planning, Controlling, Decision-making.
 - (c) Relevant, Up-to-date, numbers, words, symbols, picture.
 - (d) Accurate, Relevant, Up-to-date, Measuring performance, Improving specific.

- (5) What is the correct definition of computer systems?
- (a) Computer is Programmable, Multipurpose, Multimedia, Data processing, Electronic machine.
 - (b) Computer is a machine.
 - (c) Computer is an expert at calculation (or at operating calculating machines).
 - (d) Computer is a programmable device that performs mathematical calculations.
- (6) Why Computer is powerful?
- (a) This device is a machine.
 - (b) This device is a programmable device that performs mathematical calculations.
 - (c) Speed, Accuracy, Reliability, Storage, Communication, Security, multitasking.
 - (d) None of the above.
- (7) What are the primary components of the computer system?
- (a) Input, CPU, Output, Primary storage (Memory), Secondary storage.
 - (b) Hardware, Software, Live ware.
 - (c) Monitor, Keyboard, Mouse, System unit, Printer.
 - (d) Hardware, System software, Application software.
- (8) The evolution of computer systems
- (a) Microcomputers, Minicomputers, Mainframe computers, Supercomputers.
 - (b) First Generation, Second Generation, Third Generation, Fourth Generation, Fifth Generation.
 - (c) Palm top, Lap top, Desktop.
 - (d) PDA, Smart Phone, Note book, Tablet PC.
- (9) Type of Microcomputers are;
- (a) Server, Lap top, Desktop.
 - (b) Minicomputers, Lap top, Tablet PC, Note Book, Desktop.
 - (c) PDA, Smart phone, Lap top, Tablet PC, Note Book, Desktop.
 - (d) PDA, Minicomputer, Lap top, Note Book, Desktop.
- (10) Example of Secondary storage devices is;
- (a) Flash memory.
 - (b) Random access memory.
 - (c) Read only memory.
 - (d) Volatile memory.
- (11) One of the most natural of all human gestures, the act of pointing, is incorporated in several kinds of input devices.
- (a) Mouse, track balls, and joystick, Touch Screens, Key board
 - (b) Mouse, track balls, and joystick, Touch Screens, Digitizing Tablets
 - (c) Mouse, track balls, and joystick, Touch Screens, card reader
 - (d) Track balls, and joystick, Touch Screens, Key board
- (12) There are several types of cards which are read using readers. Examples of such cards include
- (a) Magnetic stripe cards, smart cards, and optical cards.
 - (b) ATM Card.
 - (c) Credit card, ATM card.
 - (d) Mobile shim card.

- (13) RFID means;
- (a) Radio-find identification.
 - (b) Radio-frequency identification.
 - (c) Radio-frequency information detect.
 - (d) Radio-function identify.
- (14) Examples of impact and non-impact printer device are
- (a) Dot metric printer, line printer, laser printer, thermal printer.
 - (b) Inkjet printer, laser printer, thermal printer.
 - (c) Dot metric printer, line printer, page printer.
 - (d) None of the above.
- (15) What are the factors to be considered when selecting a CPU
- (a) Processor architecture, Intel & AMD.
 - (b) Number of Cores, Intel & AMD.
 - (c) The Clock Speed, Number of Cores, Processor architecture.
 - (d) The Clock Speed, Number of Cores, Processor architecture, Intel.
- (16) Computer software is the detail instructions that control the operations of a computer system. Examples of tasks performed using software include typing a letter, printing a document, playing a movie, turning on a monitor, activating a disk drive, checking devices for errors, processing data, generating a sound and scanning disks for viruses. The above characteristics can be identified as bases for dividing software in to two categories. They are
- (a) Operating system, Office Package.
 - (b) Application Software, Office Package.
 - (c) System Software, Account Package.
 - (d) System Software, Application Software.
- (17) Various tasks performed by a computer system require various types of system software. System software can be divided in to three categories. What are they?
- (a) Operating System, System supports programs / Utility Programs, Programming Language Translation.
 - (b) Operating System, System support programs, Windows.
 - (c) Programming Language Translation, System support programs, Utility Programs.
 - (d) System support programs, Utility Programs, Operating System.
- (18) The basic components of all the operating systems consist of four managers and one communication links, which work closely in order to provide needed services. What are they?
- (a) User interface, Memory Manager, File Manager, Process Manager, and Device Manager.
 - (b) GUI, Memory Manager, File Manager, Process Manager, and Device Manager.
 - (c) CLI, Memory Manager, File Manager, Process Manager, and Device Manager.
 - (d) Windows, Memory Manager, File Manager, Process Manager, and Device Manager.

- (19) Application specific software in business briefly explain
- (a) Science and Engineering processing, decision support, accounting, sales management, investment analysis, and electronic commerce etc...
 - (b) Education and Entertainment processing, decision support, accounting, sales management, investment analysis, and electronic commerce etc...
 - (c) Support users in the field of transaction processing, decision support, accounting, sales management, investment analysis, and electronic commerce etc...
 - (d) Entertainment processing, decision support, accounting, sales management, investment analysis, and electronic commerce etc...
- (20) A computer application consists of mainly three parts. What are they?
- (a) User Interface, Data, Information
 - (b) Instructions, Data / Information, User Interface
 - (c) Instructions, User Interface, windows
 - (d) Instructions, Data / Information, XP
- (21) What are the disadvantages of Traditional File Processing System?
- (a) Program-data dependency, Duplication of data, Limited data sharing, Reduced data redundancy.
 - (b) Program-data dependency, Duplication of data, Reduced data redundancy.
 - (c) Program-data dependency, Duplication of data, Limited data sharing, Lengthy development times.
 - (d) Program-data dependency, Data sharing, Reduced data redundancy.
- (22) What are the advantages of Database Management System (DBMS)?
- (a) Reduced data redundancy, Reduced updating errors and increased consistency, Improved data security.
 - (b) Reduced data redundancy, Reduced updating errors and increased consistency, time-consuming to design.
 - (c) Reduced data redundancy Reduced updating errors, time-consuming to design.
 - (d) Reduced data redundancy, Database Systems is complex, difficult, and time-consuming to design.
- (23) Which of the following briefly describes the data hierarchy?
- (a) Data hierarchy refers to the Systematic organization of data, often in a hierarchical form. Data organization involves fields, tables, database and so on.
 - (b) Data hierarchy refers to the Systematic organization of data, often in a hierarchical form. Data organization involves fields, records, tables, database and so on.
 - (c) Data hierarchy refers to the Systematic organization of data, often in a hierarchical form. Data organization involves records, tables, database and so on.
 - (d) Data hierarchy refers to the Systematic organization of data, often in a hierarchical form. Data organization involves fields, records, database and so on.

(24) Fill in this figure 1.



- (a) Database
- (b) Data table Management System
- (c) Database Management System
- (d) Data label Management System

(25) What is a Computer Network?

- (a) A network is an interconnected system of things or people.
- (b) We can see networks everywhere in our day-to-day life.
- (c) There are interactions between components in a network.
- (d) A computer network can be defined as two or more interconnected computers using telecommunication media to share, hardware, software, information and to enhance the effectiveness of communication.

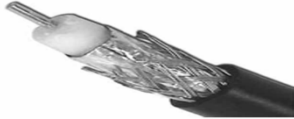
(26) Why Computer Networks are important?

- (a) In information systems it is necessary to share data and information between other related parties.
- (b) In information systems it is necessary to physically share data and information between others.
- (c) In information systems it is necessary to manually share data and information between others.
- (d) None of the above.

(27) What are the two categories of network communication media?

- (a) Guided media, wired media.
- (b) Unguided media, wireless media.
- (c) Guided media, unguided media.
- (d) Wireless media, microwave media.

(28) What is shown in this figure?



- (a) Fiber Optic Cable.
- (b) Coaxial Cable.
- (c) Unshielded Twisted Pair (UTP) Cable.
- (d) Twisted Pair Cables.

(29) What are computer networks categories based on different characteristics?

- (a) Based on Architecture or Topology, Based on the Geographical Area, Based on Users
- (b) LAN, MAN, WAN
- (c) Bus Topology, Star Topology, Tree Topology
- (d) PAN, CAN, GAN

(30) Briefly describe the LAN

- (a) A local area network is a system for interconnecting two or more communicating devices within 2,000 feet usually intra-organizational, privately owned, internally administered.
- (b) Local area networks that generally span distances greater than one city-they include regional networks such as telephone companies or international networks.
- (c) A local area networks that generally large computer network that spans a metropolitan area or campus.
- (d) A local area network that allows controlled access from the outside for specific business or educational purposes.

(30 × 1 Mark = Total 30 Marks)

End of Theory Paper
