

## COMP121 MIDTERM EXAM

Exam Date: 26-3-2013  
Exam Time: 80 Minutes

Midterm Exam  
Spring- 2012-2013


Student Name: Christine Ghassan Khbais

Student Number: 1120264

Section Number: .....

Please Select Your Teacher					
Ola	<input type="checkbox"/>	Laila	<input type="checkbox"/>	Asma	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dima	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Maram	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abdullah	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question	Mark
1	54
2	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>

  
**Birzeit University**  
**Faculty of Information Technology**  
**Computer Science Department**

**Comp121 Midterm Exam**

*Danya Bader*

Exam Date: November 11, 2012  
 Exam Time: 80 Minutes

Midterm Exam  
 Fall- 2012-2013

Student Name: *Danya Bader* .....

Student Number: *1122040* .....

Section Number: *22* .....

Please Select Your Teacher			
Fakhri	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maram	<input type="checkbox"/>
Abdullah	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dima	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ola	<input type="checkbox"/>	Laila	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asma	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Question	Mark
1	<del>35</del> 37.5
2	44
<b>Total</b>	<del>79</del> 81.5

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

1) Which technological advancement (التطور التكنولوجي) made it possible for computers to become as small as they are today?

- A) Vacuum tube    B) repeater    C) transistor     D) silicon chip

2) The main difference between RAM and ROM

A) RAM contains the data about the system while ROM contains the data about the current active application.

B) RAM has volatile (متطيرة) data while ROM has permanent (ثابتة) data.

C) ROM has volatile data while RAM has permanent data.

D) none of the above.

3) Number 9 is represented in memory as

- A) 1001.    B) 1000    C) 1010    D) 1011.

4) Typically, \_\_\_\_\_ are constructed out of thousands of microprocessors.

- A) Supercomputers    B) Laptops    C) Personal computers    D) Mainframe computers

5) Information travels between components on the motherboard through \_\_\_\_\_

- A) CMOS    B) CPU.    C) System clock     D) System buses.

6) What is a computer that provides software and other resources to computers over a network?

- A) server    B) calculator    C) workstation    D) supercomputer

7) When newer processors can process all of the instructions handled by earlier models, the processor (CPU) is considered:

- A) Fast    B) slow    C) forward compatible     D) backward compatible

← 8) Which of the following connect the units on the mother board

A. ports

*هنا*  B. busses

C. modem

D. peripherals

9) The computer that provides other computers connected to the network with access to data, programs, or other resources:

A. Workstation

B. laptop

C. server

D. none of the above

10) When you are working on an unsaved document on a PC, where is the document temporarily stored?

*هنا*  A. RAM

B. ROM

C. The CPU

D. Hard disk

11) Which of the following is both an input and an output device

*دخول*  
A. A bar-cod reader

*دخول*  
B. Scanner

C. Sensor

*خروج*  
D. screen

*تواقيد*  
touch screen

12) The program that is responsible of booting process is stored at

*هنا*  A. ROM

B. RAM

C. Hard disk

D. Flash Memory

13) CPU in the same family are generally designed to be

A. Forward compatible

B. Backward compatible

C. Nom compatible

D. None of the above

14) All of the following are types of optical disk except

A) CD

B) DVD

C) MFD

D) BD

15) All of the following are true regards ASCII code except (لا صح لہا)

- A) Stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange.
- B) Each character is a unique 8 bits code.
- C) Supports 256 unique codes for 26 letters, 10 digits, and special characters.
- D) Supports more than 100,000 unique characters. ✓

16) The word size of a typical PC's CPU is

- A) 8 or 16 bits.
- B) 32 or 64 bytes.
- C) 1 or 2 bytes.
- D) 32 or 64 bits.

17) \_\_\_\_\_ can interpret (يفسر و يحول) voice data into words that can be understood by the computer.

- A) Speech input hardware
- B) Word recognition software
- C) Speech recognition software
- D) Talking software

18) These are considered as devices allow computers to read marks that represent codes except:

- A) RFID
- B) Optical mark.
- C) Bar code readers.
- D) Printers.

19) The higher the resolution of a monitor, the

- A) further apart the pixels.
- B) less clear the screen is.
- C) larger the pixels.
- D) closer together the pixels.

20) Unlike optical storage, magnetic tape is

- A) written with a laser beam.
- B) random.
- C) laser read.
- D) sequential

Please put all of your above answers here:

Question #	Answer
1.	D ✗
2.	B ✓
3.	B ✓
4.	C ✓
5.	A ✗
6.	B ✗
7.	B ✓
8.	B ✓
9.	C ✓
10.	B ✗
11.	C ✗
12.	B ✗
13.	B ✓
14.	C ✓
15.	B ✓
16.	C ✓
17.	B ✓
18.	C ✓
19.	B ✓
20.	C ✓

~~B~~  
375

Question Two

(50 Marks)

1. Differentiate between **Primary Storage** and **Secondary Storage** And give example on each one

(8 marks)

Primary Storage: ~~hard disk~~ **hard disk** (3)  
كل ما يعلق بالذاكرة وسرعة المعالجة  
المركزية ~~الأجهزة~~ **الأجهزة** المحلولة أولاً

Secondary Storage: **Ram, flash memory**  
كل ما يعلق بالذاكرة وسرعة المعالجة  
المركزية ~~الأجهزة~~ **الأجهزة** المحلولة ثانياً بعد **Primary storage**

2. List 4 different types of ports, and state the purpose of using ports. (10 marks)

- USB ports ✓
  - speakers ports ✓
  - keyboard ports ✓
  - monitor ports ✓
  - mouse port ✓
- Ports is a peripheral to connect devices to computer (CPU)
- (10)

3. What are added values (القيمة المضافة) of the integrated circuits over the transistors and the vacuum tubes?

(8 marks)

- Reliability: less prone to failure (8)
- Efficiency: silicon chips needs less electricity and produce less heat
- Cost: ~~Teste~~ less cost
- Size: single chips could replace entire boards

4. Differentiate between:

Special purpose computer (embedded) and general purpose computer and give an example on each one? (8 marks)

the special purpose computers has one or few metions like heart rate computers and the homes security

the general computers have a lot very processing and metions like

PCs = Laptop و workstations

ان أجهزة الكمبيوتر لها هدف واحد مثل أجهزة الحرارة والسرعة  
 ان الاجهزة العامة لها عدة اهداف متنوعة  
 اجهزة الكمبيوتر واللابتوب

5. CPUs in the same family are backward compatible what do we mean by backward compatible? (8 marks)

that means the newest CPU can runs all the earlier versions of CPUs and can read it

ان اجهزة الكمبيوتر من نفس العائلة يمكنها ان تعمل على الاجهزة القديمة  
 CPU تستطيع تشغيل الاجهزة القديمة

6. Order the following devices from fastest to slowest

Hard disk, Ram, CD-ROM, Magnetic tape

- 1. Magnetic tape
- 2. Ram
- 3. Hard disk
- 4. CD-Rom

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- 2. Magnetic tape
- 3. Hard disk
- 4. CD-ROM

- 1. Magnetic tape
- 2. Hard disk
- 3. Ram
- 4. CD-Rom
- 5. magnetic tape

Ram ②, hard-disk ③ - CD-Rom ④

0.015

Good Luck