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1a. What does ICT stand for? Explain full

Ans:- ICT stands for Information and Communication Technology.

It is used to describe all devices that can be used to create, communicate, disseminate, store manage and provide access to information.

1b. List any three types of ICT

Broadcasting

Data network

Telecommunication.

2a. What is Broadcasting.

Broadcasting is the spreading or distribution of audio and video content over a wide area to a large audience through any electronic mass communication medium like radio, television etc.

In computer networking Broadcasting refers to the simultaneous distribution of the same information to many recipients, which is made possible when a transmitted data packet is received by all network devices.

A data packet

2b. Explain two types of Broadcasting

i) Radio broadcasting

ii) Television broadcasting

Radio broadcasting:- This involves sending or transmitting information or entertainment signals to a large audience who will receive a listen or through a radio set.

ii) Television broadcasting:- This is the transmission of information or entertainment signals in form of moving images with or without sound from television station, to televisions.

These are transmitted by UHF (ultra high frequency) or by VHF (very high frequency).

3a. What is telecommunication system?

telecommunication is the transmission of audio and video signals over long distances using cables, telephones, radio, television etc.

3b) Give three examples of telecommunication system

- 1) Satellite telephone system
- 2) mobile Phone System (GSM)
- 3) Fixed wireless telecommunication (GPRS)

4a) What is data network?

Data network is a telecommunication network dedicated or configured solely to transfer data such as letter, spreadsheet and other types of document from one point to another in an organised way.

4b) List example of data network.

1) Personal Area network (PAN)

Local " " (LAN)

Wide " " (WAN)

The Internet

5a) What Information System in ICT

Ans: It is a collection of people, hardware, software, communication devices, networks and data resources organised to collect, process, store and distribute data and information with an organisation for a specific purpose.

5b) Briefly explain two types of information system

= Data processing system: This refers to a set of programs used to process, organise and manipulate large amounts of data used daily in organisation for transaction.

= Global positioning system (GPS): This consists of a group of orbiting satellites in space that transmit signals to GPS receivers on earth which can provide information regarding



the exact location of a person or item.