

Computer Mid-Term Assignment

1a What does ICT stand for? Explain fully
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

Ans Broadcasting

Data Network

Telecommunication

2a What is Broadcasting

Ans 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.

2b Explain any two types of broadcasting

i. Television Broadcasting: This is the transmission of information or entertainment signals in form of moving images, with or without sound, from a television station to television sets.

ii. Satellite TV System Broadcasting: This is the transmission of audio and video signals from the television station to an orbiting satellite.

Space, which magnifies the signals and rebroadcasts it back to earth.

3a What is telecommunication system?

Ans Telecommunication system is used to describe all electronic devices used for transmitting this information.

3b Give three examples of telecommunication system.

Ans Satellite Telephone System

Mobile Phone System (GSM)

Fixed Wireless Telephone System (FWTS)

4a What is data network?

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

4b List 4 examples of data network.

Ans Personal Area Network (PAN)

Local Area Network (LAN)

Wide Area Network (WAN)

The Internet

5a What is Information System in ICT

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

5b Briefly explain two types of Information System

Ans: 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 transacting business

i. 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.