

Treat the following 2 parts:

Part A : Computer Assembling:

- 1) What is the role of a bus? List three types of buses? (1 pt)
- 2) What is the purpose of the Event viewer in Windows? (1 pt)
- 3) What is the difference between the accumulator and the instruction register? (1 pt)
- 4) **Specify the name of each of the following components:** (1 ½ pts)



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

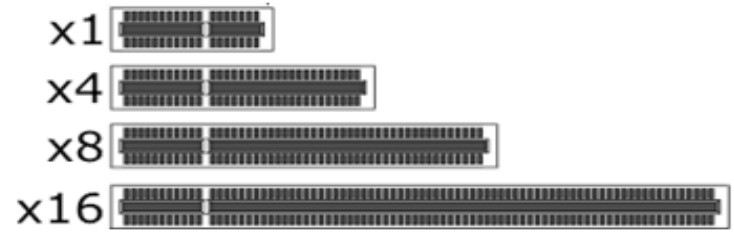


Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

- 5) **What do the following abbreviations mean:** (1 ½ pts)
 - a) Hz.
 - b) EPROM.
 - c) PnP.
 - d) CPU.
 - e) DMA.
 - f) IRQ.

- 6) **Put in order the assembly steps of the computers:** (2 pts)
 - a) Mount the video card.
 - b) Turn on the central unit for the first time to check the operation of the machine and the cooling.
 - c) If the test is successful, switch off the central unit.
 - d) Mount the RAM on the motherboard.
 - e) Fix the power supply to the case.
 - f) Close the case.
 - g) Fix the various extension cards.
 - h) Connect the internal cables.
 - i) Place the motherboard in the case.
 - j) Connect the peripherals (the keyboard and the screen).
 - k) Mount the processor and its cooling system on the motherboard.
 - l) Power the central unit.
 - m) Mount the internal peripherals.

Part B-1 : Introduction to operating system; Choose the right answer: (5 pts)

<p>1- Which mode loads minimal set of drivers when starting Windows?</p> <p>a. Safe Mode. b. Normal Mode. c. VGA Mode. d. Network Support Mode.</p>	<p>2- NTFS is based on a structure called :</p> <p>a. MFT (Master File Table). b. FMT (File Master Table). c. MFT (Master Folder Table). d. TFT (Thin-Film Transistor).</p>
<p>3- Which of the following memories has the shortest access time?</p> <p>a. Cache memory. b. Magnetic bubble memory. c. Magnetic core memory. d. RAM.</p>	<p>4- In the segmentation, each entry in the segment table has:</p> <p>a. The address of the beginning of the segment and a bit of validity. b. The address of the end of the segment and the value of the segment. c. The segment value and a validity bit. d. The address of the beginning of the segment and the address of the end of the segment.</p>
<p>5- Which utility would be most appropriate for shutting down an unresponsive program?</p> <p>a. Device Manager. b. System Information. c. Task Manager. d. Windows Experience Index.</p>	<p>6- What is a fragmented file?</p> <p>a. A file recorded on non-contiguous sectors of a disk. b. A file saved on multiple disks. c. A compressed file. d. A corrupt and unusable file.</p>
<p>7- An operating system is called "Open Source", when you can change:</p> <p>a. The source code of the program. b. The object code of the program. c. The source code and the object code of the program. d. The source code or the object code of the program.</p>	<p>8- First fit, best fit and worst fit are strategies used to select:</p> <p>a. A process of the waiting list and put it in memory. b. The processor. c. An empty part of several empty available parts. d. All the answers.</p>
<p>9- The multiprogramming system</p> <p>a. Is easier to develop than mono programming system. b. Executes each job faster. c. Executes many tasks at the same time. d. Is used only in the mainframe computers.</p>	<p>10- The time during which a job is processed by the computer is:</p> <p>a. The delay time. b. The real time. c. The execution time. d. The down time.</p>

Part B-2 : Introduction to Windows operating system ; Choose the right answer: (7 pts)

<p>1- Is a compromise between Shut Down mode and Sleep mode because it does not consume power and remembers the current state of your desktop:</p> <p>a. Shut Down. b. Restart. c. Log off. d. Hibernate.</p>	<p>2- Which of the following does not occur during the power-on-self-test (POST)?</p> <p>a. The scan disk utility begins to run. b. The video card and video memory are tested. c. The BIOS identification process occurs. d. The memory chip checked to ensure that they are working properly.</p>
<p>3- Allows to set the screen resolution and other advanced monitor and video settings:</p> <p>a. Screen Saver. b. Display. c. Window Themes. d. VGA.</p>	<p>4- We can use the print management window:</p> <p>a. To check the status of files in the print queue. b. To cancel the print job. c. To interrupt printing. d. All of the above.</p>
<p>5- CLI is :</p> <p>a. Command Link Interface. b. Control Line Interface. c. CLient Interface. d. Command Line Interface.</p>	<p>6- In Windows, the configuration is saved in:</p> <p>a. The autoexec.bat file. b. The win.ini file. c. The registry. d. The boot.ini file.</p>
<p>7- The graphic representation of the organization of drives and folder on a disk is called a:</p> <p>a. Root folder. b. History. c. Main folder. d. Hierarchy.</p>	<p>8- A technician wants to boot into Safe Mode:</p> <p>a. In Device Manager, right-click Windows, and then choose Properties → Safe Mode. b. Click Start → Reboot → Safe Mode. c. Reboot the system and press Shift or Ctrl depending on the system. d. Reboot the system, press and hold F8 until a menu is displayed then select Safe Mode.</p>
<p>9- A file that contains predefined settings is called a:</p> <p>a. Template. b. Prototype. c. Root file. d. Source.</p>	<p>10- Windows Task Manager appears after pressing:</p> <p>a. Control-Alt-Insert. b. Control-Alt-Space. c. Control-Alt-Delete. d. All of the above.</p>
<p>11- The temporary storage area in memory that stores items that you cut or copy is called the:</p> <p>a. Source File. c. Clipboard. b. NotePad. d. Desktop.</p>	<p>12- During the boot process, it allows searching for the system file:</p> <p>a. CD. c. BIOS. b. CPU. d. DVD.</p>
<p>13- Displays a summary of the drives connected to the computer:</p> <p>a. Windows explorer. b. My Computer. c. My network Places. d. Dropbox</p>	<p>14. Free up the hard drive space by safely deleting temporary files and unimportant data:</p> <p>a. Disk cleanup. b. Defragment now. c. Scandisk. d. None of the above.</p>

