BANGLADESH INTERNATIONAL TUTORIAL
CLASS: VIII
SUBJECT: ICT
WORKSHEET
CHAPTER: 8, 15, 16

1. **Fill in the blanks.**

i.   An organized collection of data is called a _____.

ii.   Within each record we have _____ such as name, address, date of birth.

iii.   Master files are kept up to date with changes using a _____.

iv.   Backup files are always kept for _____ reasons.

v.   A group of computers linked together in order to share facilities is called a _____.

vi.   Networks confined to a single site are called_____.

vii.   Networks that use communication lines are separated by a distance are called _____.

viii.   Modem convert the digital signals from a computer into _____signals which may be passed along the telephone line.

ix.   _____ security is used to protect against theft, fire and so on.

x.   Copies of data or programs kept for security purposes are called _____ copies.

xi.   To copy the entire contents of a hard disk quickly a _____ streamer is used.

xii.   Computer security is concerned with protecting the hardware, software and _____.

xiii.   Data is often _____ to prevent tampering before it is sent along communication lines.

xiv.   We are now in an _____ _____ and our society is very dependent on ICT.

xv.   _____ means that some people no longer have to travel to the office to the work.

xvi. _____ means gaining illegal access to someone else's computer system.

xvii. Before the industrial revolution nearly everyone worked in _____.

xviii. _____ security is used to protect against theft, fire and so on.

xix. Wide area networks cover a wide _____ area.

xx. A _____ is a number or name that is unique to a person using the network.

2. **Write True or False at the end of the each sentence.**

i. Firewalls are only software that are used to filters out unauthorized requests from outside users to gain access to a network.

ii. Computer security does not concern with taking care of hardware.

iii. Air conditioning is more important for larger mainframe systems, where the temperature and the humidity must be controlled.

iv. Connecting cables are usually used to connect devices on a network, although some network s make use of radio or microwave s to provide the link.

v. Using WANs, computers can't be linked together in different countries using satellites or telecommunication links.

vi. Hierarchical networks are often called client-server networks.

vii. The speed at which data are transferred is measured in bytes per second.

viii. A password is number or name that is unique to a person using the network.

ix. People on intranet can't access the internet.

x. Transaction files are used to hold temporary data which are used to update the master files.

xi. With direct access files it is possible to go directly to a record without having to look at any other records first.

xii. The idea with DBMS is that all the data are kept centrally and all the users can access data via DBMS.

xiii. Backup copies of files are kept in case the original is damaged or can't be used.

xiv. Local Area Networks are confined to a small area.

xv. Devices in a network, called nodes.

xvi. The data are transmitted as a series of radio waves.

xvii. Bandwidth is determined by the medium through which the data are transmitted.

xviii. Life without IT is fast and less stressful.

xix. The use of EDI has led to paper being almost eliminated in many office.

xx. In the work place heat, humidity and radiation emissions must be kept at adequate levels

3. What do you mean by RSI and eye strain .How can we avoid it?

4. Write the advantages and disadvantages of star configuration with diagram.

5. What is meant by firewall?

6. Describe LAN and WAN.

7. What do you mean by bandwidth?

8. Write the difference between user ID and Password.

9. Describe three environmental issues raised by IT.

10. Write the short notes:

   a) Intranet

   b) Access Rights

   c) Viruses