

WAEC

Computer Syllabus

SSCE & GCE (*all countries*)

STUDY TIP

Study only the topics in this syllabus *but ALSO* with **past questions** to know the *most common topic(s)*, number of questions asked *per* topic and how to **correctly** answer each question in any topic. To download our **free WAEC Computer past questions PDF** now...

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PREAMBLE

This examination syllabus is developed from the National Curriculum for Senior Secondary School Computer Studies. It highlights the scope of the course for Computer Studies examinations at this level. Its structuring revolves around conceptual approach. The major thematic areas considered in the entire syllabus include:

1. Computer fundamentals and evolution
2. Computer hardware
3. Computer Software
4. Basic Computer Operations
5. Computer Applications
6. Managing Computer files
7. Developing Problem-solving skills
8. Information and Communication Technology
9. Computer ethics and human issues

Each thematic area forms a concept which is further divided into sub-concepts. This examination syllabus is not a substitute for

the teaching syllabus. Therefore, it does not replace the curriculum.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the syllabus are to test candidates' understanding, knowledge and acquisition of

1. basic concepts of computer and its operations;
2. manipulative, computational and problem-solving skills;
3. application of software packages;
4. operation of computer - related simple devices;
5. on-line skills and their applications;
6. safe attitudes and good practices on effective use of computer;
7. potential for higher studies in Computer related areas.

EXAMINATION SCHEME

There will be three papers, Papers 1, 2 and 3, all of which must be taken. Papers 1 and 2 shall be a composite paper to be taken at one sitting.

Paper 1: will consist of 50 multiple-choice objective questions all which are to be answered in 1 hour for 25 marks.

Paper 2: will consist of five essay questions. Candidates will be required to answer any three in 1 hour for 30 marks.

Paper 3: will test actual practical skills of school candidates and knowledge of practical work for private candidates. It will consist of three questions to be answered in 2 hours for 45 marks.

DETAILED SYLLABUS

TOPIC	CONTENT	NOTE
<p>COMPUTER EVOLUTION</p> <p>(a) Computing Devices I (Pre-computing age- 19th century)</p>	<p>(i) Features, components and uses of early computing devices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abacus; - Slide Rule ; - Napier’s bone; - Pascal’s calculator; - Leibnitz multiplier; - Jacquard loom; - Charles Babbage’s analytical engine; - Hollerith Census Machine; - Burrough’s Machine. <p>(ii) Contribution of each of the founder of these devices to modern computers.</p>	<p>Trend of development in computing devices from one to the other.</p>

<p>(b) Computing Devices II (20th century to date)</p>	<p>Features, components and uses of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ENIAC -EDVAC -UNIVAC 1 -Desktop Personal Computers -Laptop and Notebook computers -Palmtop. 	<p>Sizes and basic components should be considered in a comparative form.</p>
<p>FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTING</p> <p>(a) Overview of Computing System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition of a Computer; - Two main constituents of a Computer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Computer hardware; - Computer software - Classification and examples of 	<p>Differences between hardware and software should be treated.</p>

	<p>hardware and software.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Functional parts of a computer <p>Characteristics of Computers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electronic in nature; - Accuracy; - Speed; - Interactive etc. 	
<p>(b) Data and Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition and examples of data and information; - Differences between data and information. 	

<p>COMPUTER ETHICS AND HUMAN ISSUES</p> <p>Security and Ethics</p>	<p>1. Sources of security breaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Virus, worms and Trojan horses; - Poor implementation of network; - Poor implementation or lack of ICT policies; - Carelessness- giving out personal and vital information on the net without careful screening. - Hackers, spammers etc. 	<p>Definition and effects of viruses and worms should be treated</p> <p>Definition of hackers and spammers should be treated</p>
	<p>2. Preventive measures</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of antivirus software e.g. Norton, McAfee, Avast, etc - Use of firewall; - Exercising care in giving out vital and personal information - Encryption - Proper Network Implementation and Polies - Using sites with web certificates - Exercising care in opening e-mail attachments <p>3. Legal Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Copyright (software copyright) -ownership right to 	<p>Explanatio n of firewall is required</p> <p>Definition of encryption should be treated</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -text; -images; -audio; -video -Privacy of audio and video software -Cyber crimes -identify theft; -internet fraud -Hacking 	
<p>COMPUTER HARDWARE</p> <p>(a) Input devices</p>	<p>Definition and examples of input devices</p> <p>The use of keyboard, mouse, scanner, joystick, light pen, etc</p> <p>Classification of keys on the keyboard into Function, Numeric, Alphabetic</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cursor keys -Features, function and operation of the mouse -Differences in keyboard, mouse, light pen and scanner 	
Output Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Definition and examples -Output devices: monitor, printer, speaker, plotter – Type, features and uses. -Differences between input and output devices -Similarities and differences in inkjet, laser and line printer 	<p>Examples and types of printers and monitors should be treated.</p>
Central Processing Unit	<p>Components of C.P.U.: Arithmetic and logic unit,</p>	<p>Combination of the CPU and</p>

	<p>kilobytes, megabytes, gigabytes, terabytes Interconversion of unit of storage. -Comparative study of auxiliary storage devices in respect of their size, speed and technology</p>	<p>calculation involving the conversion from a unit to another Size and shape variation of floppy, flask/USB and compact disks should be noted</p>
<p>Logic Circuits</p>	<p>-Definition, types and uses of standard logic gate: AND, NOT, OR Symbols of AND, NOT, OR gates -Construction of truth table for standard logic gates</p>	<p>Logic equation for AND, NOT, OR gate should be treated. Uses of logic gates are</p>

	<p>-Differences between AND, NOT, OR gates</p> <p>-NAND and NOR as alternative logic gates should be treated</p> <p>Construction of Truth Table for NAND and NOR</p> <p>Construction of a simple comparator with -XOR(Exclusive OR)</p> <p>-NOR gate</p>	<p>required.</p> <p>Simple definition of a comparator is required.</p>
<p>COMPUTER SOFTWARE</p> <p>(a) System Software</p>	<p>(i) Definition and types of software</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - System software - Application software <p>(ii) System software and their examples</p>	<p>Differences between system and application software is required</p>

<p>(b) Operating System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operating System e.g. MS Windows - Translator e.g. Compiler - Tools/ Utility e.g. Anti-virus <p>(iii) Examples of Operating System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MS Windows - Linux - UNIX - MS-DOS etc <p>(iv) Examples of Translators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assemblers - Compilers - Interpreters <p>(v) Examples of Utility Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Editor - Anti-virus etc 	<p>Operating systems of phones, ipad and other computerized devices should be treated.</p> <p>E.g. Android, Blackberry, etc.</p> <p>Differences among the translators should be noted</p>
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	<p>(i) Definition, types, examples and function of Operating System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Graphic User Interface(GUI) - GUI (MS Windows, Linux, etc) - Command line (MS DOS, UNIX, etc) 	<p>Differences between GUI and Command line Operating Systems are required.</p>
<p>(c) Application Software</p>	<p>(i) Definition and types of application software</p> <p>(ii) Common Application Packages and their examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Word processing(MS 	<p>Differences between user application program and application packages are required</p>

	<p>Windows)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spreadsheet(MS Excel) - Database(MS Access) - Graphics <p>(iii) Packages for spreadsheet purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accounting software - Payroll program - Banking software - Education management software - Statistical packages - Hospital management software 	
<p>COMPUTER APPLICATION</p> <p>(a) Word</p>	<p>(i) Definition and examples of word processing</p>	

<p>Processing</p>	<p>and word processor -MS Word -Wordstar -WordPerfect</p> <p>(ii) Features of Word Processing programs in general.</p> <p>(iii) Application areas of Word Processing programs -Office -Publishing -Journalism -Education, etc.</p> <p>(iv) Features of MS Word</p> <p>(v) Steps in activating and exiting MS Word</p> <p>(vi) Basic operations in MS Word</p>	<p>Definition of each operational term is required.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Create- Edit- Save-Retrieve-Print- Close <p>(vii) Further operations in MS Word</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-move-copy-cut-use of different Types and sizes of fonts <p>- formatting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-justifying- <p>search/explore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-spell checking-file	
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	merging, etc	
(b) Spreadsheet	<p>(i) Definition and examples of spreadsheet program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -VisiCALC -MS Excel -SuperCALC -Autocad, etc <p>(ii) Feature of spreadsheet program</p> <p>(iii) Application areas of Spreadsheet programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Accounting -Statistical calculation -Student result, etc <p>(iv) Features of MS Excel Environment</p>	

	<p>-status bar -menu bar -formula bar, etc (v)Definition of basic terms in MS Excel -worksheet -workbook -cells -cell ranges (vi)Data types in Excel -Number -Labels -Formula (vii)Basic operation in Excel -Data Entry -Saving -Retrieve Copy -Move</p>	<p>Simple calculations with and without built-in function e.g. sum, average, etc</p>
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	<p>(viii)Arithmetic calculations using formula and built-in function</p> <p>(ix)Additional operation in Excel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Editing -Formatting -Printing -Drawing charts, etc 	<p>Pie chart, histogram, bar chart, etc</p>
<p>(c) Database</p>	<p>(i)Definition of database and database packages</p> <p>(ii)Examples of database packages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dbase IV, 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Foxbase-MS Access-Oracle, etc <p>(iii)Basic terms in Database</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-File<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Record-Field-Key <p>(iv)Types of database organization methods and their features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Hierarchical-Network-Relational <p>(v)Features of database format</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Files designed as tables <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Tables	
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	<p>comprise row and columns -Row containing related information about a record. -Column containing specific type of information about a field.</p> <p>(vi)Steps in creating database -define the structure -indicate field type(numeric, character, data, text, etc) -enter data</p>	
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	<p>-save data</p> <p>(vii)Basic operations on already created database.</p> <p>Database</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -searching -modifying -sorting -reporting -selecting -inserting, <p>etc</p>	
<p>(d) Graphics</p>	<p>(i)Definition of Graphics</p> <p>(ii)Examples of Graphics packages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Paint -Harvard graphics -Photoshop -Coreldraw, etc <p>(iii)Features in activating</p>	

	<p>and existing Coreldraw (iv)Simple design using Coreldraw</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Business card -School logo -National flag -Invitation card -Certification, <p>etc</p>	
<p>(e) Presentation package</p>	<p>(i)Definition of presentation package (ii)Examples of presentation package -MS PowerPoint, etc (iii)Features of PowerPoint environment (iv)Steps in activating and exiting PowerPoint</p>	

	<p>(v)PowerPoint operation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -create new presentation -insert pictures, text, graphs -animated contents -add new slide -save presentation -run slide show -print presentation -close presentation 	
<p>MANAGING COMPUTER FILES</p> <p>(a) Concept of Computer Files</p>	<p>(i)Definition of some terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -computer file -record -field -data item <p>(ii)Types of data</p>	

	<p>item</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -numeric -alphabetic -alphanumeric <p>(iii) File structure organisation (Data item— record— file—database)</p> <p>(iv) Types of file organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -serial -sequential -index -random <p>(v) Methods of accessing files</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -serial -sequential -random <p>(vi) File classification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -master file -transaction file 	<p>Differences among the organization methods are required</p>
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<p>(b) Handling Computer Files</p>	<p>-reference file</p> <p>(vii)Criteria for classifying files:</p> <p>-nature of content(program and data)</p> <p>-organisation method</p> <p>-storage medium</p> <p>(i)Basic operation on computer files</p> <p>-file</p> <p>-delete</p> <p>-retrieve</p> <p>-insert</p> <p>-copy</p> <p>-view</p> <p>-update</p> <p>-open</p> <p>-close</p>	<p>File processing using BASIC programming is required.</p>
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	<p>(ii) Effect of file insecurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -data loss -data corruption -data becomes unreliable <p>(iii) Causes of data loss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -over-writing -inadvertent deletion <p>(iv) Methods of file security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -use of backup -use of antivirus -password -proper labelling of storage 	
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	<p>devices, etc (v) Differences between computer files and manual files (vi) Advantages of computer files -more secure -fast to access, etc (vii) Disadvantages of computer files -expensive to set up -irregular supply of electricity</p>	
<p>BASIC COMPUTER OPERATIONS</p>	<p>(i) Description and types</p>	<p>Difference between</p>

<p>(a) Booting and shutting down process</p>	<p>of booting process</p> <p>(ii)Types of booting process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -cold booting -warm booting <p>(iii)Steps involved in :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -booting a computer; -shutting down a computer <p>(iv)Identification of features on a desktop</p>	<p>cold and warm booting should be treated</p>
<p>(b) Computer Data Conversion</p>	<p>(i)Definition of registers, address, bus</p> <p>(ii)Types and</p>	<p>Fetch- execute cycle is not required</p>

	<p>functions of registers: MDR, CIR, SCR</p> <p>(iii) Differences between register and main memory</p> <p>(iv) Steps involved in how a computer converts data to required information (Input- Process-Output)</p> <p>(v) Factors affecting speed of data transfer: -bus speed; -bus width.</p>	
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<p>INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY(ICT)</p> <p>(a) Communication Systems</p>	<p>(i)What'ICT' acronym stands for.</p> <p>(ii) Types of ICT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Broadcasting- <p>Telecommunication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Data Network-Information Systems-Satellite <p>Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Examples of Broadcasting-Radio broadcasting-Television broadcasting-Satellite system	
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	<p>-Examples of</p> <p>Telecommunication</p> <p>-Public Switched Telephone Network(PSTN)- Landline</p> <p>-Mobile phone systems</p> <p>-Circuit Switched Packet Telephone System(CSPT)</p> <p>-Satellite telephone system</p> <p>-Fixed wireless telephone system</p> <p>-Examples of data networks</p> <p>-Personal Area</p>	
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	<p>Network(PAN) -Local Area</p> <p>Network(LAN) -Metropolitan Area</p> <p>Network(MAN) -Wide Area</p> <p>Network(WAN) -Internet -Examples of Information Systems -Data Processing System -Global Positioning System(GPS)</p>	
<p>(b) Application areas of ICT</p>	<p>(i)Application Areas of ICT include the following: - Teleconferencing</p>	<p>Definition and description of these terms are</p>

<p>(c)Internet</p>	<p>-Video conferencing</p> <p>- Telecommuting</p> <p>- Telecomputing</p> <p>-Messaging</p> <p>-Information search, retrieval and archival.</p> <p>(ii)ICT based gadgets and their operations</p> <p>-Mobile phones</p> <p>-Computers</p> <p>-Fax machines</p> <p>-Automated Teller Machines(ATM)</p> <p>-Dispensing machines</p> <p>-Point of Sale</p>	<p>required</p> <p>Knowledge on the operations on these ICT-based gadgets is required.</p>
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	<p>Machines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Automated Cash Register(ACR) -Radio sets -Television sets, etc <p>(i)Definition of Internet and some Internet terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Homepage -Browse -Browser -Chatroom -Cybercafe -HTTP -HTML -ISP -Webpage -Website,etc <p>(ii)Types of internet browsers</p>	<p>Demonstration of these terms through Internet access is required</p> <p>Access Internet through these browsers.</p>
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<p>(d) Electronic Mail(e-mail)Services</p>	<p>-Internet explorer -Netscape navigator -Opera -Firefox -Cometbird ,etc (iii)Features of Internet browsers: -Title bar -Menu bar -Tool bar -Address bar,etc (iv)Types of Internet services -Electronic mail (e-mail) -e-mail discussion group</p>	<p>Application of the features of Internet browser window is required Benefits of Internet to our society should be stressed</p>
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	<p>-Instant messaging</p> <p>-Telnet</p> <p>-Usenet</p> <p>-File Transfer Protocol(FTP)</p> <p>-Worldwide web(www)</p> <p>-Chatting, etc</p> <p>(i)Definition of electronic mail</p> <p>(ii)E-mail Services:</p> <p>- sending/receiving e-mail</p> <p>-chatting, etc</p> <p>(iii)Steps involved in creating e-mail account</p> <p>(iv)Steps involved in opening mail</p>	<p>Procedure for sending and receiving e-mail is required</p>
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	<p>box</p> <p>(v)Features in an e-mail address e.g. fmemail@fmegovng.org</p> <p>(vi)Definition and steps involved in chatting</p>	
<p>(e)Networking</p>	<p>(i)Definition of a Computer Network</p> <p>(ii)Types of Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -PAN -LAN -WAN -MAN -Internet <p>(iii) Network</p>	<p>Differences in the various</p>

<p>(f) Introduction to Worldwide web (W.W.W.)</p>	<p>topology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Star -Bus -Ring <p>(iv) Network devices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hub -Modems -Switches -Routers -Network Interface Card(NIC) <p>(v) Advantages of Networking</p> <p>(i) What is the 'W.W.W.' acronym stands for</p> <p>(ii) Brief history of W.W.W.</p> <p>(iii) Basic terminologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -W.W.W. -website -webpage 	<p>topologies should be treated</p> <p>Knowledge of "Bridge" as a networking device is required.</p> <p>Nigeria's contribution to www should be mentioned</p>
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	<p>-homepage -protocol, etc (iv)Protocol -HTTP -HTML (v)Uses/benefits of www (vi)Navigating through websites www.waeconline.org - www.itbeginswith.org - www.servenigeria.com - www.phillipemeagwali.com - www.jamonline.org (vii)Difference</p>	<p>Use of HTTP and HTML should be mentioned Visits to these websites are essential</p>
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	<p>between e-mail and website address features: e.g.www.waeconlin e.org and waec@yahoo.com (viii)Software for web development -Frontpage - etc</p>	
<p>(g) Cables and Connectors</p>	<p>(i)Types of Network Cables and Connectors -Cables: Twisted pair, coaxial, fibre optic, telephone -Connectors: RJ45, RJ11, T- connectors (ii)Types of Computer</p>	<p>Identificati on of different Network Cables Connectors should be treated</p>

	<p>Cables and Connector -Cables: Power cables Data cables - Printer Cable, universal serial bus(USB), monitor cable, serial cable -Connectors: Male and female</p>	
<p>DEVELOPING PROBLEM- SOLVING SKILLS</p> <p>(a) Programming Language(PL)</p>	<p>(i) Programming Language: Definition, examples, levels and features: (ii) Levels and examples of programming language -Machine</p>	

	<p>Language(ML) , e.g.100011001 -Low Level Language(LLL), e.g. Assembly Language -High Level Language(HLL) e.g. BASIC,C++, FORTRAN, etc. (iii)Comparison of ML, LLL, HLL. (iv)Advantages and disadvantages of ML, LLL and HLL.</p>	
<p>(b)High Level Languages</p>	<p>(i) Definition and examples (ii)Classification of HLL as -Scientific -Gen-purpose</p>	<p>Other programm ing languages such as Java, Python,</p>

	<p>-Business -AI -String processing language(SPL) (iii)Features of BASIC, C, PASCAL, COBOL – Comparative study</p>	<p>etc. should be mentioned.</p>
<p>(c)Algorithm and Flowchart</p>	<p>(i)Definition of : Algorithm and Flowchart (ii)Functions of Algorithm (iii)Characteristics of Algorithm: -Finite -Effective -Unambiguous (iv)Writing algorithm for:</p>	

<p>(d)BASIC Programming</p>	<p>-Computing average of a given set of numbers</p> <p>-Evaluation of equation: $y=a(b-c)^2/(d+2)$</p> <p>-Computing out the first ten odd numbers, etc</p> <p>(v)Flowchart symbols: - I/O, Process, decisions, etc</p> <p>(vi)Use of each flowchart symbol</p> <p>(vii)Flowchart diagrams for given programming problem</p>	<p>Types of data</p>
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	<p>(vi)Arithmetic Expressions</p> <p>(vii)Evaluation of Arithmetic expressions</p> <p>(viii)Simple BASIC Programs</p> <p>(ix)Running Simple Programs</p> <p>(i)Built-in functions in BASIC</p>	<p>rectangle</p> <p>-Average of 3 numbers,etc</p> <p>The simple BASIC program developed should be executable on the computer.</p>
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	<p>-SQR(X) -INT(X) -SIN(X) -ABS(X) -RND(X) -COS(X) -TAN(X) -LOG(X) -EXP(X)</p> <p>(ii) BASIC Notation of</p> $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ <p>-(x-y)/(x+y) -(a+b) + c/sind -e^{x+y} -</p> <p>sin(x+ny), etc</p> <p>(iii) BASIC program to</p> <p>-find the square root of numbers -find square root of S, round up to an</p>	<p>Numbers of iterations should not exceed eight (8).</p>
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	<p>integer</p> <p>-find the cosine of known values</p> <p>-find the tangent of given angles.</p> <p>-plot sine wave curve</p> <p>(iv)Additional BASIC Statements</p> <p>-DIM Statement</p> <p>-FOR – NEXT statement</p> <p>-WHILE-END statement</p> <p>(v)Defining one-dimensional array , using DIM statement.</p> <p>(vi)Operating on Array elements</p>	
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	<p>-Input of array</p> <p>-Output of array</p> <p>-Arithmetic operations on array</p> <p>(vii)Write BASIC program to :</p> <p>-store a vector of 10 numbers</p> <p>-calculate the mean of 100 numeric values</p> <p>-calculate area of 10 different rectangles</p> <p>-Compute the sum of the first 100 integers</p>	
(f)Systems	(i)Definition of	

<p>Development Cycle</p>	<p>system development cycle (ii)Description of system development cycle (iii)Stages in system development Cycle -Preliminary study -Feasibility -Investigate study -Analysis -Design - Implementation -Maintenance -Study review (iv)Description of each stage of</p>	
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	<p>system development cycle (v)Diagram of system development cycle</p>	
<p>(e)Program Development Cycle</p>	<p>(i)Definition of program (ii)Characteristics of a good Program -Accuracy -Readability -Maintainability -Efficiency -Generality -Clarity (iii)Precautions in developing a program -Be stable, steady and patient</p>	<p>Flow diagram on how a compiler and interpreter works is required</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-No step skipping-Follow order of execution <p>(iv)Steps involved in program development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Problem definition-Problem analysis-Flow charting-Desk checking-Program coding-Program compilation-Program testing/debugging-Program	
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	<p>documentation</p> <p>(v)Description of each of stages in program development</p> <p>(vi)Examples of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Interpreted program (BASIC) -Compiled program (COBOL, FORTRAN) 	
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1. LIST OF FACILITIES AND MAJOR EQUIPMENT / MATERIALS REQUIRED:

- (1) Computer set
- (2) Laptops
- (3) Scanners
- (4) Printers
- (5) Fax Machine

- (6) GSM Phone
- (7) Memory chips
- (8) Hard disks
- (9) Flash drives
- (10) Internet connectivity
- (11) DVD
- (12) Compact disks
- (13) Cables (power and data)
- (14) Word processing packages, database package,
BASIC program and CorelDraw

DISCLAIMER

The above topics are where all your Computer Studies questions for **WAEC** or **GCE** this year will be asked from.

But it does **NOT** say which *topic is most common* and how many questions are asked *per topic*.

So, study only the topics in this syllabus *but ALSO* with **past questions** to better prepare for your Computer Studies exam in either WAEC **internal** (*...as a school candidate*) or **external** (*...as a GCE candidate*).

Speaking of which,

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