

TANZANIA HEADS OF ISLAMIC SCHOOLS COUNCIL
FORM TWO INTER ISLAMIC MOCK ASSESSMENT

COMPUTER SCIENCE

MARKING SCHEME JULY/AUGUST, 2026

SECTION A (15 Marks)

1. Multiple Choice (10 Marks) (1 mark per correct answer)

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
B	D	B	C	A	B	A	C	D	D

- (i) B - The study of how computer work, including building and understanding them
- (ii) D - Secondary storage (Hard disc)
- (iii) B - Spreadsheet
- (iv) C - Phishing
- (v) A - Startup program
- (vi) B - Search Engine
- (vii) A - Sequence
- (viii) C - High humidity in the environment
- (ix) D - Logic error
- (x) C - Monitor

2. Matching items (05 marks)

LIST A	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
LIST B	C	E	A	D	F

- (i) C - A set of step by step instructions for solving a problem
- (ii) E - A human – readable informal way of writing algorithms using plain language and programming like structure
- (iii) A - A diagram that uses symbols such as ovals, diamonds, rectangles to show the steps of solution.
- (iv) D - A computer reads instructions line by line.
- (v) F - To execute a statement several times

SECTION B (70 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section

3. Programming with C **(10 marks)**

- (a) Prompt the user and state data type it age; **03 marks**

Print F (“Enter age of the Voter: “);

Print f (“o/od”,, & age);

- (b) Function check Eligibility () **04 marks**

Void check Eligibility (int age) {

If (age > = 18) {

} else {

Print f(“Not Eligible to vote In”);

}

}

- (c) Main function calling check Eligibility () **03marks**

int main () {

Check Eligibility (age) ;

Return O;

}

4. Problem solving

(10 marks)

(a) Two difference between flowcharts and Pseudocode @ 02marks

(i) Representation format

Flowcharts use graphical representation (symbols)

While

Pseudocode uses English-like statements written in text form.

(ii) Ease of creation and modification.

Flowchart can be time-consuming while

Pseudocode is faster to write and edit

(b) Solution using pseudocode (Area of a rectangle)

(06 marks)

Pseudocode

START

INPUT Length

INPUT Width

SET area = Length x width

OUTPUT area

END

Or

START

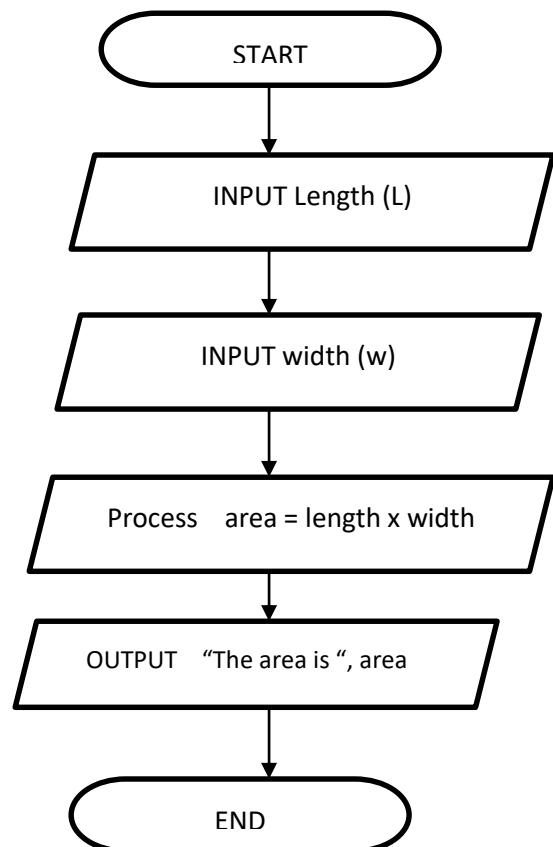
INPUT Length, width

Area = Length x width

OUTPUT area

END

Flowchart



5. Cyber security for mobile money **(10 marks)**
- (a) Two cyber threats targeting mobile money users **03marks**
- (i) Phishing **01.5 marks**
 - (ii) Social Engineering **01.5 marks**
- (b) Three cybersecurity practices for Mama Fatma **(07marks)**
- (i) Use strong PIN or Passwords (Never share, avoid simple numbers like 1234 or birth year)
 - (ii) Never Click suspicious links
 - (iii) Verify before sharing
- (Alternatives : Enable two – factor authentication, regularly check transaction history)
- TOTAL = 10 Marks**
6. Computer Generations **10 marks**
- (a) Five generations of computers in order **05 marks**
- (i) First Generation (1940 – 1950) **01 mark**
 - (ii) Second Generation (1950 – 1960) **01 mark**
 - (iii) Third Generation (1960 – 1970) **01 mark**
 - (iv) Fourth Generation (1970 – 1980) **01 mark**
 - (v) Fifth Generation (1990 – present) **01 mark**
- (b) Two generations with key technology and characteristics **05 marks**
- (i) First Generation Vacuum tubes **01mark**
 - (ii) Very large, generated much heat, unreliable, used machine language. **01.5 marks**
 - (iii) Second Generation transistors smaller, more reliable, less heat, used assembly language. **01.5 marks**
- Alternatives: Third generation – Integrated circuits
- Fourth generation – Microprocessor
- Fifth generation – Artificial intelligence

7. Computer system maintenance **10 marks**
- (a) Meaning of preventive maintenance **02 marks**
- Preventive maintenance is the regular care and servicing of a computer system to prevent faults or breakdown before they occur and keep it working properly.
- (b) Preventive maintenance practices. Describe any four. **06 marks**
- (i) Hardware preventive maintenance, give any two **03 marks**
- Airflow Management – Ensure proper ventilation
 - Power connection check – Always check all power cables and connections
 - Hard drive health – Checking errors and performance issues
 - Temperature monitoring – watching heat levels
 - Cleaning components – Removing dusts
 - Battery maintenance – Checking and maintaining laptop battery health
- (ii) Software preventive maintenance, give any two **03 marks**
- Software Updates – Updating OS, Drivers, firmwares
 - Performance monitoring – Checking system performance to detect slowdowns/errors
 - Data backup – Regularly saving important files
 - Antivirus / Antimalware scans – Scanning the system to detect and remove threats
- (c) Meaning of BIOS **02 marks**
- BIOS (Basic Input Output System)
- Is a program stored in the computer's motherboard that starts the computer and checks hardware components before the operating system loads.
8. High level vs low level programming languages. **10 marks**
- (a) Three examples of high level programming languages **03 marks**
- (i) Python **01 mark**
- (ii) C **01 mark**
- (iii) Java **01 mark**
- (Alternatives C++, JavaScript, Ruby, PHP, C#)
- (b) Four Advantages of high-level programming language **07 marks**
- (i) Easier to read and write – uses English – like words **02 marks**
- (ii) Faster to develop – programming writes code quickly **02 marks**

(iii) Portable/platform independent – Same program can run on different types of computers. **01.5 marks**

(iv) Less error-prone – Compiler /interpreter catches many error automatically.
01.5 marks)

TOTAL = 10 Marks

9. Python Programming **10 marks**

(a) Python program:

Multiplication table of 7 (1 to 12) **04marks**

For i in range (1, 13) :

Print (“7x”, i) “=”, 7*i)

(b) Python program: Right-Angled triangle **04 marks**

(5 rams)

For i in range (1, 6)

Print (“* “* i)

(c) Difference C and python Programming languages in terms of execution **02 marks**

C programs are compiled into machine code before execution while python programs are interpreted and executed line by line at runtime.

SECTION C (15 Marks)

10. Cybersecurity Training for Bank Tellers **15 marks**

The questions requires a student to explain how bank tellers can protect themselves and customers information form cyber threats in a training presentation format.

Introduction **01.5 marks**

Cyber threats are malicious attempts to access damage, or steal information from computer system and networks. Bank tellers handle sensitive customer data daily. Making them Primary targets for cybercriminals. Therefore, training on online safety is essential to protect both employees and customers.

Main body **12.5 marks**

- (i) Recognizing phishing emails **02.5 marks**
Tellers have to report bank websites
 - (ii) Verify website Authenticity **02.5 marks**
Customers have to report bank website
 - (iii) Use strong passwords **02.5 marks**
Tellers must be create strong passwords
 - (iv) Enable two-factors Authentication (2FA) **02.5 marks**
2FA, This adds an extra layer of security by requiring a second verifications step
 - (v) Report suspicious activities immediately **02.5 marks**
- Conclusion **01 mark**

Note: Any related point