Computer-4

1 History of Computer

Exercise

Section : I

B. Tick (✓) the correct option.

Ans. 1. b 2. b 3. d

C. Cancel (✗) the wrong word.

Ans. 1. (Cray-1/ENIAC) belonged to the first generation of computers.
2. The (second/third) generation computers used transistors.
3. The fourth generation computers use (Integrated Circuit/Large Scale Integration) technology.
4. Second generation computers generated (less/more) heat and maintenance than first generation computers.
5. The earliest computers were made possible by the invention of (vacuum tubes/transistors).

D. Name the following.

Ans. 1. It is a delicate glass device that can control and amplify electronic signals. **Vacuum Tube**
2. It is a first generation computer. **ENIAC**
3. These were used in second generation computers. **Transistors**
4. This technology was used in fourth generation computers. **LSI**
5. This is one of the features of fifth generation computers. **ELSI**

Section : II

A. Fill in the blanks.

Ans. 1. The ENIAC belonged to the **First Generation** of computers.
2. The second generation computers used **Transistors.**
3. The third generation computers had **greater speed** and were **more accurate.**
4. Microprocessors using **LSI chips** allow the computers to work very fast.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F

C. Answer the following questions.

Ans. 1. **Disadvantage of First Generation Computers**
They were too huge and could not be moved from one place to another.
Thousand of vacuum tubes used in the computer emitted a lot of heat and the tubes burnt out frequently.
They were very costly and required constant maintenance.

2. Second generation computers used transistors, which were smaller and more reliable than vacuum tubes.
   Third generation computers were based on the Integrated circuits technology. They had greater speed and were more accurate.
3. Fourth generation computers are Large Scale Integration (LSI) technology. The LSI chips used in the microprocessor are more compact form of the integrated circuits used in the third generation computers. These computers can be carried from one place to another.
4. Large Scale Integration (LSI) is the technology used in the computers that we use today. This technology has led to the development of very small but, at the same time, extremely powerful computers.
5. The Fifth generation computers are combinations of some or all of the following technologies :
   Extremely large scale integration
   High speed logic and memory chips
   High performance and micro-miniatuisaction.

2 Hardware and Software

Exercises

Section : I

B. Tick (✓) the correct option.

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. a

C. Unscramble the following.

Ans.
1. AWDRERHA : **HARDWARE**
2. AOEBYKDR : **KEYBOARD**
3. NAWIKSER : **SKINWARE**
4. RRGOPAM : **PROGRAM**
5. IEAERWVL : **LIVEWARE**

Section : II

A. Fill in the blanks.

Ans.
1. The physical structure of a computer is called **hardware.**
2. Programs are known as **software.**
3. A computer cannot run without the **program.**
4. **Skinware** is only the outermost surface of a computer.
5. **Humanware** are also called liveware.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

Ans. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

C. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II

Ans. 1. Program (i) Software
2. Operator (ii) Humanware
3. CPU Cabinet (iii) Skinware
4. Loaded CD (iv) Firmware
5. Parts of CPU (v) Hardware

D. Answer the following questions.

Ans. 1. The physical structure of a computer is called a hardware or we can say that all the parts linked in or out with the computer are known as hardware.
2. Programs are known as software. You can say that the software is that important part of a computers which we cannot see or touch.
3. When the software is stored on the hardware, the combined form is called firmware.
4. Skinware is only the outermost surface of a computer.
5. (i) When the software is stored on the hardware, this combined form is called firmware.
   All the people dealing with the computer are called liveware.
   (ii) Ans 1 and Ans. 2
   (iii) Skinware is on the the outermost surface of a computer. All the people dealing with the computer are called humanware.

3 Types of Computer

Exercises

Section : I

B. Tick (✓) the correct option.

Ans. 1. a 2. c 3. c

Section : II

A. Fill in the blanks.

Ans. 1. Analog means a **similar** situation.
2. A digital computer has a **digit** as its basic unit of functioning.
3. Digital computers are classified into **special purpose** and **general purpose computers.**
4. **Digital** computers accept the data in the form of digits.
5. **Hybrid** computers contain the best features of analog and digital computers.

B. Write 'T" for true and 'F" for false statements.

Ans. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F

C. Answer the following questions.

Ans. 1. Analog means a similar situation. Ex : Measure the length of the line by physical similarity.

2. **Digital computers :** Desk calculator and electronic computers.
   Analog computers : Weighing machines and speedometers.
3. Hybrid computers contains the best features of analog and digital computer together.
4. Special purpose computers are designed to handle only one particular data processing task efficiently.
5. General purpose computers are the most commonly used computers. These type of computers can handle a variety of tasks.
6. Characteristics of hybrid computers :
   It has the control capabilities of analog computers.
   It has logical and control capabilities of digital computers.

Activity

- **Mention Analog Computer, Digital Computer and Hybrid Computer.**

Ans. Analog Digital Hybrid Hybrid




Hybrid Digital Digital



4 Keys on Keyboard

Exercises

Section : I

B. Tick (✓) the correct option.

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. b

C. Name the following.

Ans. 1. By pressing this key you will get capital alphabets. **Caps lock key**
2. This key is used to activate the number keys of the numeric pad. **Num lock key**
3. This is the longest key of the keyboard. **Space bar key**
4. This key inserts a character at the current position. **Insert key**
5. This key moves the screen one page down. **PgDn key**

Section : II

A. Fill in the blanks.

Ans. 1. **Shift** Key is used to print the upper character of that key which has two characters on it.
2. **Escape** Key is used to stop the running program.
3. **Arrow key** moves the cursor on the screen like the Spacebar key.
4. **Spacebar** is the longest key of the keyboard.

5. The set of 12 keys are called **Function** keys.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

C. Answer the following questions.

Ans. 1. Caps Lock is used by pressing it. When you want to type capital letters press it, and for typing the small letters, again press it.

2. Delete and backspace keys are used to erase the characters.
3. Spacebar key is used to give spaces between two characters. It is located at the bottom of the keyboard.
4. Num Lock key is used to activate the number keys of the numeric pad.
5. The Ctrl key is used in combination with different keys to perform many functions.
6. (i) Escape key helps to stop the running program.
   Enter key is used to move cursor at the first column of the next line.
   (ii) Backspace key is used to erase character to the left of the cursor. Delete key is used to delete the current character on which the cursor is blinking.
   (iii) Page up key moves the screen one Page up.
   (iv) Home key moves the cursor to the upper left corner of the screen.
   (v) Caps Lock key is used to write letters in capital and small alphabets by pressing it.
   Num Lock key is used to activate number keys of the numeric pad by pressing it.

5 Computer Memory

Exercises

Section : I

B. Tick (✓) the correct option.

Ans. 1. a 2. a

Section : II

A. Fill in the blanks.

Ans. 1. RAM is the **primary or basic** memory of a computer.

2. **RAM** is a volatile memory.
3. In programmable ROM, the programs cannot be **erased or changed.**
4. Secondary memory is also called the **external** memory of the computer.
5. **Floppy Disc** is the cheapest and transportable storage media.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

Ans. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

C. Answer the following questions.

Ans. 1. Primary memory is also called main memory of the computer. It is of two types : RAM and ROM.

2. Second memory is used to store large amount of data. It is external memory of the computer.

3. **(i) RAM :** It is the basic memory of the computer. All the information and data is stored in it on temporarily basis, until the power is cut off.

(ii) ROM : It is a permanent memory. You can read the information only. It does not have a write capability.

(iii) PROM : It is a programmable ROM. All our programs can be stored but cannot be erased or changed.

(iv) EEPROM : It is Electrically EPORM and also a permanent memory on which we can write and erase our programs.

(v) EPORM : In Erasable Programmable ROM, our programs can be

6 Microsoft Word 2010

Exercises

Section : I

B. Tick (✓) the correct option.

Ans. 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. b

C. Cancel (✗) the wrong word.

Ans. 1. Making changes in the text is called (selecting/editing).

2. To select entire document keys (ctrl + A/ctrl + C).

3. (Copying/Cutting) text means making the same text available at another place also.

4. (Delete/Backsspace) key deletes text to the left of the cursor.

5. (Undo/Redo) means reversing the change.

D. Name the following.

Ans.

1.	It is a popular word-processing software.	**MS WORD**
2.	You can choose 'New' option from it.	**FILE MENU**
3.	It is a term used for making changes in the text.	**EDITING**
4.	By defaut, a file is saved in this folder in computer.	**DOCUMENT**
5.	This command can copy text at another place.	**COPY & PASTE**

Section : II

A. Fill in the blanks.

Ans. 1. Misspelt words can be seen with a single **red** wavy line beneath them.

2. Grammatical errors are indicated with **green** wavy lines.

3. **Thesaurus** helps you to improve your vocabulary by providing a list of synonyms of a word.

4. MS Word has a built-in **dictionary** to check the spelling of a word.

5. Making changes in the text is called **Editing.**

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

C. Match the following columns.

Ans.

	Column A		Column B
1.	Ctrl + N	(i)	Create a new document
2.	Ctrl + S	(ii)	Save the document
3.	Ctrl + C	(iii)	Copy the text
4.	Ctrl + V	(iv)	Paste the text
5.	Ctrl + X	(v)	Cut the text
6.	Ctrl + A	(vi)	Select the entire document

D. Answer the following questions.

Ans. 1. Making changes in the text is called text editing.

2. Spelling and Grammar feature of MS-Word check the grammatical mistakes in a document and with the help of built in dictionary. It can be rectified.
3. Theasaurus is another feature of MS-Word, which allows you to view synonyms of a word.
4. Word count shows the current page number and the total number of pages in the document.
5. You can take the cursor at the end of the first line and press Enter key. A blank space is inserted between the two lines.
6. Steps to copy text :
   Highlight or select the text that has to be copied.
   Click on the copy button from the 'Clipboard' group of the 'Home' tab.
   Take the cursor to the space where the text has to be copied. Right click the mouse button and click on Paste button. The selected text will be copied here.
7. To move a block of text, you have to select the text and then cut and paste it. This process is similar to copying a block of text. You can choose the cut button here instead of the copy button and paste it at some other place.
8. Undo is used to remove a change that you have made and restore to the original text.
   Redo is the reverse action of the undo command.

7 Microsoft PowerPoint 2010

Exercises

Section : I

B. Tick (✓) the correct option.

Ans. 1. a 2. d 3. a

C. Name the following.

Ans. 1. This is the slide area in the middle where you can work. **Slide Pane**
2. It shows you the status of the current slide. **Status Bar**
3. They are the dotted lines rectangular in shape. **Place holder**
4. This tab has 'New' option to create a new presentation. **File Tab**
5. This view shows all the slides as thumb nails. **Slide Sorter**

Section : II

A. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

B. Match the following.

Ans.	**Term**	**Description**
1.	Slide tab	(i) This has the thumbnail versions of the slide presentations.
2.	Slidepane	(ii) The slide area in the middle where you can work.
3.	Template	(iii) A sample that can be used to build a professional presentations without much effort.
4.	Placeholders	(iv) Here you can add text, pictures, charts and other non-text items.
5.	Notes	(v) Presentation reference notes can be added here.

C. Answer the following questions.

Ans. 1. Advantages of MS-PowerPoint
It is appealing with images and graphs.
It can have animations.
It allows ordering the slides to give a neat presentation.
It can be printed and projected on a screen.

2. Steps to create a new presentation.
Launch PowerPoint and use the first slide as Title slide then add more slide to it. OR
From the File tab, click New ⟶ Create

3. To add slides to the presentation :
Click on Home tab ⟶ New slide

4. **(i) Template :** A sample that can be used to build a professional presentation without much effort.
(ii) File tab : Contain various commands like Save, Save As, Open, Close etc.
(iii) Status bar : It shows you the states of the current slide.
(iv) Notespane : Presentation reference notes can be added here.

5. Different views buttons to view the presentation.
Normal - Slide Sorter - Reading - Slide Show

6. Slide Sorter View, display all the slides as thumbnails. In this view, you can change the order of the slides.

8 Algorithm and Flowchart

Exercises

Section : I

B. Tick (✓) the correct option.

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. b

C. Correct and rewrite the following statements.

Ans. 1. Flowchart is the writing of step by step instructions of any problem in simple English. **Algorithm**

2. Terminal box is represented by a rectangle. **oval**

3. Processing box is represented by a rhombus. **rectangle**

4. All the processing functions are performed in a terminal box. **Processing box**

5. Flow lines are not useful in @ flowchart. **are used to connect two symbols to make a sequence**

Section : II

A. Fill in the blanks.

Ans. 1. Terminal box is used to indicate the **beginning** or **ending** of a program.

2. **Decision box** is used to represent a decision, question or comparison.

3. Flow lines are used to connect **two symbols** to make a sequence.

4. All the **processing** functions are performed in processing box.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement.

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T

C. Match the following columns.

Ans.	**Column I**	**Column II**
1.	Indicates beginning or ending of a program.	
2.	Indicates decision or question.	
3.	Indicates the function of input/output device.	
4.	Indicates the processing function.	
5.	Connecting two symbols.	

D. Differentiate between the following.

Ans. 1. Terminal box is used to indicate the beginning or ending of a program.
All the processing functions are performed in a processing box.

2. All the processing functions are performed in a processing box.
Decision box is used to repersent a decision, question or comparison.

3. Flow lines are used to connect two symbols to make sequence.
Connectors are used when additional flow lines might cause confusion and reduce clarity.

4. Input/Output box is used to indicate the function of input/output devices

such as keyboard mouse.
Terminal box is used to indicate the beginning or ending of a program.

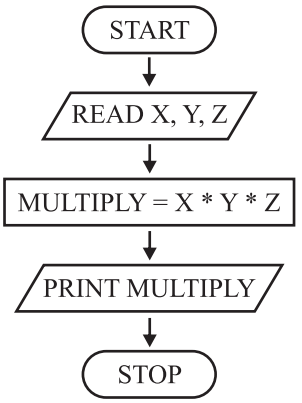
E. Answer the following questions.

Ans. 1. Algorithm is the writing of step-by-step instructions of any problem in simple English.

2. Step-1 Enter first Number.
Step-2 Enter second numbers.
Step-3 Subtract First number from Second numbers.
Step-4 Show result.

3. Flowchart is the pictorial representation of algorithms. It has its own language which consists of various geometrical figures.

4.



Activity

- The empty flowchart gives the steps for taking admission in school. The words be filled in the boxes are given below. Complete the flowchart by filling in the words inside each box. For example: the number corresponding to the first box in the flowchart is 7.

Ans. 1. Search for a school

2. Prepare for the admission test and write the test.

3. Did you pass the exam?

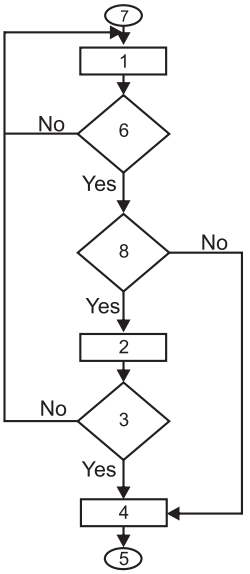
4. Submit necessary documents and get admission.

5. End

6. Are seats available?

7. Start

8. Is there an admission test?



9 LOGO with Advance Commands

Exercises

Section : I

B. Tick (✓) the correct option.

Ans. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. d 5. b

C. Write full forms of the following.

Ans. 1. PU : **PEN UP** 2. ST : **SHOW TURTLE**
3. FD : **FORWARD** 4. PE : **PEN ERASE**
5. RT : **RIGHT TURN**

Section : II

A. Fill in the blanks .

Ans. 1. **BK** command is used to move turtle backward.
2. To show the turtle on the screen, **ST** command is used.
3. PenUp command is used to lift the **Penup.**
4. The short form of PenDown is **PD.**
5. RT command is used to move the turtle to its **right.**
6. The **repeat** command is used to reduce the number of commands to be typed to draw a shape.
7. To draw a pentagon having five sides, the turtle should be turned by **72** units in the REPEAT command.
8. REPEAT 3 [FD 50 RT 45] repeats the list of statements by **Three (3)** times.
9. The command REPEAT 180 [FD 1 RT 1] results in a **semi-circle.**

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T.

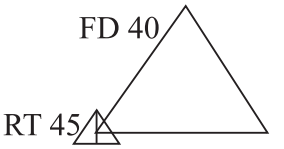
C. Write the function of each of the following commands.

Ans. 1. Backward (BK) **To move backward**
2. Show Turtle (ST) **To show turtle on the screen**
3. PenDown (PD) **To put the pen down**
4. PenErase PE) **To erase the line**
5. Clear Text(CT) **To clear the text**

D. Answer the following questions.

Ans. 1. LOGO commands are called primitives.
2. FD, BK, LT, RT, CS, CT.
3. PU, PD, PE
4. Forward (FD) command move the turtle forward.
5. ST command is used to show turtle on the screen.
6. RT 45
FD 40

RT 45
FD 40
RT 45
FD 40



7. The Repeat command is used to repeat a group of statements multiple times.
8. REPEAT 3 [FD 80 RT 120]
9. REPEAT 6 [FD 80 RT 60]

10 Calculations with LOGO

Exercises

Section : I

B. Tick (✓) the correct option.

Ans. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. d 6. b

C. Unscramble the following.

Ans.
1. OGLIACL : **LOGICAL**
2. OUNDR FFO : **ROUND OFF**
3. AGPRCIH : **GRAPHIC**
4. OMADSMNC : **COMMANDS**
5. ASSLH : **SLASH**

Section : II

A. Fill in the blanks.

Ans.
1. There are **three** different methods for addition in LOGO.
2. For division in **LOGO**, an oblique line (/) is used.
3. **Real Numbers** are all numbers with or without decimals.
4. The result of comparison is either **TRUE** or **FALSE.**
5. We can **compare** two numbers with Equal to "=" symbol.

B. Write the syntax for the following calculations.

Ans.
1. Add 20 and 30. **? PRINT 20 + 30**
2. Subtract 29 from 40. **? PRINT 40 – 29**
3. Multiply 48 by 2. ? PRINT **48 * 2**
4. Square root of 144. ? **PRINT SQRT 144**

C. Do the following commands on LOGO prompt and write the results.

Ans.
1. ? 35 + 18 **53**
2. ? 75 – 20 **55**
3. ? 13 * 12 **156**
4. ? 84 / 2 **42**

D. Answer the following questions.

Ans. 1. Different mathematical symbols used in LOGO are :
+, , ×, /

2. Logical operations used by LOGO are :
   >, =, > =, <, < =
3. You can calculate the square root of any given numbers with the help of sqrt command. Example :
   ? Print Sqrt 25
4. To compare two numbers use Equal to "=" symbol.
5. Yes, we can add two or more numbers in LOGO.
   ? Print 10 + 20 + 30
6. For division is LOGO, an oblique line (/) is used. This is called slash. Ex. ? Print 285/3

11 About Internet

Exercises

Section : I

B. Tick (✓) the correct option.

Ans. 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. c

C. Unscramble the following.

Ans.
1. IRETENTN **INTERNET**
2. WERSORB **BROWSER**
3. SETISBEW **WEBSITES**
4. YEKSDROW **KEYWORDS**
5. NIAMOD **DOMAIN**

Section : II

A. Fill in the blanks.

Ans.
1. The **Internet** is a network for computers.
2. Once connected to the Internet, you need to use a **browser** to search the Internet.
3. You search your information by using one or more **keywords.**
4. These websites have **domains**, which is an address.
5. Many people use the Internet as a way to **socialize.**

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

Ans. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

C. Match the following columns.

Ans.

1.	Address bar	(i)	Searching addresses online.
2.	Networking sites	(ii)	Facebook, Twitter and MySpace.
3.	Search engines	(iii)	Google, Bing and Yahoo.
4.	Internet Providers	(iv)	Bell Sympatico, Cogeco, and Rogers
5.	Browser	(v)	Internet Exporer

D. Answer the following questions.

Ans. 1. Uses of Internet :

Using the Internet can save time, money and effort.

Many employees now have workplace email and most employees want to hire workers who know how to use the Internet.

More and more people are choosing to share messages and pictures through email and social networks.

2. Browser is software which is used to work on Internet. It helps you to open any website.

3. A search engine helps you find information online. You search by using one or more keywords.

4. **Advantages :**

It offers you a chance to meet people from different cultures.

It is a quick and easy way to stay in touch with friends and family members.

Disadvantages :

If you are talking to a new person online you should be as careful as if you were talking to a stranger out in the world.

You cannot see the person face to face, so you cannot be sure that everything they are saying to you online is completely true.