

Answer to the text questions

Chapter-1 : Introduction to Computers

A] Multiple Choice Questions

1. Detecting the problem in a computer system when it is not working properly is called troubleshooting.
(a) helping (b) end task (c) **troubleshooting**
2. Norton is an example of application software.
(a) MS DOS (b) **Norton** (c) Oracle
3. A record is a collection of all the files in an organization.
(a) field (b) **record** (c) database
4. Ctrl+ Alt+ Delete keys open Task Manager window.
(a) Ctrl+ Alt (b) Shift + Delete (c) **Ctrl+ Alt+ Delete**

B] Fill in the blanks

1. A computer is a machine for manipulating data according to a list of instructions known as a program.
2. Projector is used to display video, images or computer data on a larger screen.
3. Monitor and Printer are the most commonly data on a larger screen.
4. The storage device of a computer system is referred to computer memory.

C] Quiz

1. Which memory is not directly accessed by CPU?

Ans1. Secondary memory

2. How many bits make one byte?

Ans2. 8bits.

3. Name the different types of scanners.

Ans. Flatbed, Handheld

D] Very short Answer Questions

1. Define field and record

Ans1. A field is a collection of bytes that contain data about an item. A record is a collection of interrelated fields

2. Name the two types of memory.

Ans2. Primary and Secondary

3. Name the different types of software.

Ans3. System software and Application software

4. What is plotter?

Ans. A plotter is an output device used to make large paper drawing such as a construction maps or engineering drawings.

E] Short Answer Questions

1. Define the terms : hardware and software.

Ans1. Hardware is the physical unit of a computer system, which you can touch and feel . It governs the operations of a computer system.

Software is the set of program, which you cannot touch and feel. The software controls the computer hardware.

2. What is data hierarchy?

Ans2. Data hierarchy is the order in which the data is stored in a computer database.



3. What is a bit?

Ans 3. Bit is the smallest unit of data. A bit is the short form of Binary Digit. A computer system represents data using the digits 0 and 1. These digits show whether the computer circuits are ON or OFF. A bit is therefore represented by an electronic circuit that is either ON or OFF.

4. Write short notes on the following with suitable examples.

(a) Application software : It consists of programs that are designed to do routinely performed specific tasks, such as payroll, inventory, word processing, graphics spreadsheets, desktop publishing, etc. Examples of Application software are MS Word, Photoshop.

(b) System software: It performs the basic function that are necessary to operate a computer system. It controls the various resources of a computer system. The Windows operating system is an example of system software.

F] Long Answer Questions

1. Explain computer memory and its types.

Ans1. Computer memory: The storage device of a computer system is known as its memory. Memory unit can receive data, hold it, and deliver according to the instructions from the control unit.

There are two types of memory:

1. Primary Memory 2. Secondary Memory
1. Primary Memory is the often called the main memory of a computer system. RAM and ROM are two major types of primary memory.
2. Secondary memory is used to store data for a long time. Secondary memory is permanent in nature. Examples of secondary memory are hard disk, compact disk, pen drive, etc.

2. What do you do when your computer is hung?

Ans2. When the computer is hung. It suddenly stops responding to your commands:

1. Press Ctrl+Alt+Del key combination.
2. Choose Start Task Manager.
3. Click and select the application displaying the message 'Not Responding'.
4. Now, click on the End Task button to terminate the problem.

3. Explain the different types of printer.

Ans3. Types of printer:

- (i) Dot Matrix Printer
 - movable print heads
 - pins strike ribbon placing dots on paper
 - less expensive
 - very noisy
 - speed given in cps
- (ii) Inkjet Printer
 - letters formed by spraying streams of quick drying ink
 - not too expensive
 - less noisy
 - speed given in lpm
- (iii) Laser Printer
 - uses laser technology to print
 - best quality output
 - most expensive
 - speed given in ppm