

CHAPTER: 1 | THE COMPUTER SYSTEM

Objective Type Questions

1. Choose the correct option. (Tick all that apply.)

a. Which of the following is an input device?

- i. Plotter ii. **Barcode reader** iii. Braille printer . iv. LCD Projector

b. It is a unique combination of vertical bars.

- ii. **Barcode** ii. OCR iii. OMR sheet iv. none of these

c. What is a software?

i. The physical parts of the computer . ii. **The programs that run on a computer**

iii. The place where data is stored on a computer iv. The device that connects a computer with other computers

d. What are the two main types of software?

i. Systems software and applications software ii. Input software and output software

iii. Data software and processing software iv. Image processing

e. What does system software do?

i. Helps run and maintain the computer ii. Performs everyday tasks on the computer

iii. Programs the computer iv . Stores data

f. What is applications software?

i. Software used to do everyday tasks on the computer

ii. Software that helps run and maintain the computer

iii. Software that programs the computer

iv. Software that stores information

g. Which of these is an example of application software?

i. Word processor ii. Printer driver iii. Windows 10 iv. LCD

h. The first fully automatic calculator was the

i. Mark I ii. ENIAC iii. EDSAC iv. none of these

i. The first mechanical calculator was invented by

i. John Napier **ii. Blaise Pascal** iii. Charles Babbage iv. none of these

j. A _____ has all the components of the CPU on a single chip.

i. Transistor ii. Vacuum tube **iii. Very Large-Scale Integrated Circuit** iv. none of these

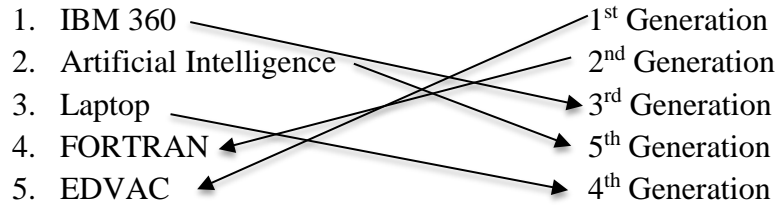
k. The first electronic computer that used stored programs was the

- i. EDSAC ii. ENIAC iii. Mark I iv. none of these

1. _____ invented the difference engine.

- i. Charles Babbage ii. Blaise Pascal iii. John Napier iv. none of these

Match the columns:



Answer the following questions

a. Differentiate between Hardware and Software.

Ans. Hardware is the part of the computer we can touch. Examples: keyboard, mouse, or screen. Software is what tells the hardware what to do. Examples: games, apps, etc. Both work together to make the computer useful.

b. Describe the main components of hardware.

- Ans. 1. **CPU:** The brain of the computer that does all the thinking.
2. **RAM:** The Short-term memory for fast work.
3. **Storage:** Saves files and data.
4. **Input Devices:** Devices like a keyboard or a mouse.
5. **Output Devices:** Devices like a monitor or a printer.

c. What is an Operating System? Give Examples.

Ans. An operating system helps us use the computer easily. It runs programs and controls the computer parts. Without it, the computer won't work. Examples of operating systems are Windows and Linux.

d. Where are LCD Projectors Used?

Ans. LCD projectors are used in classrooms, offices, and homes to show videos or presentations on a big screen. They help everyone see clearly from far away, making learning or presenting easier.

e. What are the hazards of smart cards holding personal information?

Ans. Smart cards store details like names, money, and ID. If lost or hacked, someone can steal the data. Keeping too much personal info in one place can be unsafe without proper protection.

f. What are the major tasks of system software?

Ans. System software helps the computer work correctly. It runs the hardware and lets apps open and close. It also helps save files, manage memory, and keep everything running smoothly.

g. List the characteristics of second-generation computers.

Ans. These computers used transistors, which made them faster, smaller and more power efficient. They gave better results and were easier to program than first-generation computers.

h. What were the limitations of first-generation computers?

Ans. First-generation computers were huge, slow, and used vacuum tubes. They got hot quickly, used a lot of electricity, and were very expensive. Programming them was also very hard.

i. How have the advances in computer technology affected our modern day to day lives?

Ans. Modern computers help us learn online, shop, communicate, and work easily. They are used in schools, hospitals, banks, and homes; making our daily lives simpler and faster.

j. List some of the early calculating devices. Do we still use any of them today?

Ans. Old devices like the abacus, Napier's bones, and Pascaline were used for math. We don't use them now but learn about them in books to understand how today's machines were invented.

k. Differentiate between Napier's Bones and Pascaline.

Ans. Napier's Bones helped multiply and divide using number rods. Pascaline used wheels to add and subtract. Pascaline was more advanced because it worked faster and looked like a small machine.

l. What was the biggest advantage of using of microprocessors in fourth-generation computers?

Ans. Microprocessors made computers smaller, faster, and more affordable. They allowed people to have personal computers at home and helped computers do many jobs at once.

m. Could artificial intelligence replace teachers?

Ans. AI may help with learning but can't replace teachers. Teachers understand students' feelings, explain with care, and give moral support. Machines can't guide students like human teachers can.