COMPUTER -CH1(EXERCISES+DIAGRAMS)

- Computer accepts data and processes it into useful information based on a program.
- Data is the collection of facts and details that are unorganized.
- Processing is the sequence of instructions given to a computer to change data into information. Information is the final result which a user gets after the processing of data.
- Keyboard, Mouse, Scanner, Touchscreen and Digital Camera are some input devices.
- Monitor, Printer, Speakers and Headphones are some output devices.
- The Central Processing Unit (CPU) is the processing device that does all the calculations, comparisons and decision making in a computer. ALU and CU are its two main components.
- RAM is the memory that holds the data, programs and results temporarily while you are working on the computer.

EXERCISE

Multiple Choice Questions. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. What is the collection of unorganized facts and figures called?
   a. Information ☐   b. Data ✓
   c. Processing ☐   d. Result ☐

2. What do you call a sequence of actions taken on data to change it into information?
   a. Information ☐   b. Data ☐
   c. Processing ✓   d. Result ☐

3. A computer is a machines that:
   a. Accepts data to give information ✓   b. Accepts information to give data ☐
   c. Accept information to give result ☐   d. None of these ☐

4. Output is provided by:
   a. Monitor and Speakers ✓   b. Keyboard
   c. Mouse and Monitor ☐   d. None of these ☐

5. This is a movable stick with one or more buttons:
   a. Keyboard ☐   b. Mouse
   c. Joystick ✓   d. Sticky ☐

6. This component of the CPU does all the calculations, comparisons and decision making:
   a. CU
   b. AUL ☐
   c. ALU
   d. UC ☑

7. A dry powder (toner) is used in the following type of printer:
   a. Laser printer
   b. Inkjet printer ☑
   c. Dot matrix printer
   d. None of these ☐

Write (T) for True and (F) for False statements.

1. The computer processes data to provide information. T
2. The full form of RAM is Radio Access Memory. F
3. RAM is a temporary memory. T
4. The ALU does all the calculations, comparisons and decision making in a computer. T
5. The CU controls the flow of information in a computer. T
6. The CPU and other components are attached to the motherboard. T
7. Laser printers use a dry powder called toner to print. T
8. Software is a program or a set of programs that tell a computer what to do. T

Select the suitable word to fill in the blanks.

Data	program	Touch Screen	RAM	ALU
Dot Matrix	Laser	Computer readable	Hardware	CU

1. _____ is the collection of facts and details that are unorganized.
2. A _____ is the sequence of instructions in a computer language given to a computer to change data into information.
3. On a _____ , you touch the screen to execute the commands.
4. A Digital Camera records pictures in the _____ form.
5. The _____ and _____ are components of a CPU.
6. The _____ printers use a black ribbon to print.
7. The dry ink (toner) is used in a _____ printer.
8. _____ is the term used to refer to the physical components of a computer.
9. _____ holds the data, programs, results while you are working on the computer.

9

Knowing the Computer

DIAGRAMS-CH1(MOUSE, JOYSTICK, FLATBED SCANNER, MICROPHONE, HEADSET)

Input Devices

To enter the Input (like computer work and commands) we require **Input devices**. There are a many input devices such as keyboard, mouse, touchscreen, microphone, scanner and digital camera that are used for the purpose of input.

Keyboard

A **Keyboard** helps us to enter data in the computer. It has alphabets, numbers and signs printed on its keys.

Keyboard

Mouse

You slide a **Mouse** on a mouse pad or any smooth surface to move the mouse pointer associated with it. By clicking on the mouse buttons, you give commands to the computer telling it what is to be done.

Mouse

Touchscreen

In a **Touchscreen**, we touch the graphical icons to execute the commands associated with them.

Touchscreen

Joystick

A **Joystick** consists of a movable stick and one or more push-buttons. It is often used to play video games.

Joystick

Scanner

A **Scanner** is used to copy the textual or graphic contents on paper into a computer. The process of doing so is called scanning.

In **scanning**, the contents (like photographs) get changed into a computer readable format and are copied into the computer.

Scanners are of the following different types.

Flatbed Scanner

Flatbed scanners have a flat glass plate onto which you place the matter or paper/photograph to be scanned.

Flatbed Scanner

Quick Quiz

Can we scan a part of the photograph or is it necessary to scan the full photograph using a scanner?

3

Knowing the Computer

Hand held Scanner

Hand held Scanners are held in the hand and passed over the areas to scan.

Hand held scanner

Touchpad

A **Touchpad** allows you to move your finger across a pressure sensitive pad to move the pointer on the computer's screen. You can also press it to click or double click. It is used mostly in laptops.
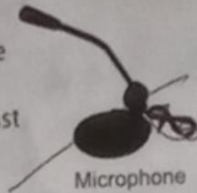
Touchpad

Microphone

A **Microphone** (or mic) is a device that allows you to record voices or sounds and store them into the computer, in a computer readable form. Microphones can be of the following types:

Free Standing

The Free standing type microphones are tall and are usually the least expensive.

Microphone

Headset Style

The Headset style type Microphone comes integrated with the headphones to form the Headset.

Headset

FACT FILE

Microphones can be used with voice dictation programs also where you speak and the words get typed on the computer.

Digital Camera

A **Digital camera** records pictures in the computer readable form rather than on a film. It can be directly connected with computer to transfer pictures into the computer.

Digital Camera

Quick Quiz

Find out the importance of using a memory card in a digital camera. Take the help from your teacher.

Magnetic Ink Character Reader (MICR)

MICR machine reads the special characters printed (like on a cheque) in a standard font using an ink containing iron oxide.

MICR

NOTE: SOLVE THE EXERCISES IN ROUGH COPY AND LATER ON SOLVE THE SAME IN BOOKS. AND DRAW THE DIAGRAMS .