

Computer System Organisation

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

Name the most commonly used input device.

Answer:

Keyboard is the most commonly used input device, which can also be used to type commands directing the computer to perform certain actions.

Question 2.

Explain the main advantage and disadvantage of an OCR?

Answer:

The main advantage of an OCR is the ability to scan the characters accurately. The disadvantage of an OCR is limited number of characters offered by it.

Question 3.

Why do we use webcam?

Answer:

A webcam is basically used for capturing a series of digital images that are transferred by the computer to a server and then displayed to the hosting page.

Question 4.

Name the memory (Primary/Secondary) with the following features:

- If current is interrupted, data is lost.
- Before a program is ready to run, the program is loaded into this memory, which allows the CPU directly access the program.

Answer:

RAM because it has above given features.

Question 5.

Write any one advantage of cache memory.

Answer:

The main advantage of cache memory is that if needed data is found in cache, then CPU does not have to use motherboard's system bus for data transfer and processing gets fast.

Question 6.

Which disc is created using laser beam?

Answer:

CD-ROM disc is created using laser beam.

Question 7.

Give one difference between primary and secondary memory.

Answer:

The primary memory is volatile and has limited storage capacity, whereas secondary memory is non-volatile and can store huge amount of data.

Question 8.

Arrange the following memory units in ascending order of their storage capacities: Kilobyte, Byte, Terabyte, Megabyte, Geopbyte

Answer:

The ascending order of memory units is Byte, Kilobyte, Megabyte, Terabyte, Geopbyte.

Question 9.

Where can a memory card be used?

Answer:

Memory card can be used in digital camera, cell phones, camcoders, portable audio players, video players, PDAs, gaming consoles, laptops, printers etc.

Question 10.

Define the term byte. Differentiate between a bit and a byte.

Answer:

Byte is a unit of measuring computer storage. Binary digit is called bit in short. There are only two binary digits 0 and 1, whereas a combination of 8 bits is called a byte.

Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

Differentiate between OCR and OMR.

Answer:

- **OCR** stands for Optical Character Recognition which is used to read characters of special type font that are printed on conventional paper with conventional ink.

- On the other hand, **OMR** stands for Optical Mark Recognition which is used to transcribe marks that are marked with a dark pencil or ink on a special pre-printed form (e.g. answer sheet of a multiple choice question paper where a choice of answer can be reflected by shading the appropriate box).

Question 2.

Name the device which is used to read the barcode. Explain in short.

Answer:

Barcode reader is a device which is used to read the printed code (barcode) from the products to be sold. It contains a light sensitive detector which identifies the values of the bars printed on the product and converts them into a numeric code. This barcode reader technology is used in shopping malls to identify products and generate bills.

Question 3.

Which device is used for recognising physical or behavioural traits of an individual. Also, write one advantage of this device.

Answer:

Biometric sensor is a device used for recognising physical or behavioural traits of an individual. This device is mainly used for security purpose and for marking attendance of employees/students in organisations/institutions. The major advantage of this device is that it eliminates the problem caused by lost IDs or forgotten passwords etc.

Question 4.

Explain LCD. Write the features of an LCD monitor.

Answer:

LCD stands for Liquid Crystal Display. These screens are used in notebooks and laptops sized PCs. A special type of liquid is sandwiched between two plates. It is thin, flat and light weight screen made up of any number of colors. Some of the major features of LCD monitors are as follows:

1. Reduced radiation
2. Light weight
3. Less eyestrain

Question 5.

Define the non-impact printers.

Answer:

These printers are much quieter than impact printers as their printing heads do not strike the paper. Most non-impact printers produce dot-matrix patterns. There is no mechanical contact between the paper and the print head. These printers are comparatively faster and produce high quality output. They can be used for printing text and graphics both in black, white and colored.

Question 6.

Which technology is used in a laser printers?

Answer:

Laser printers are based on photocopy technology to print. They use a laser beam and dry powder ink to produce a high quality dot matrix pattern. They can print graphic images too. They are ideally used when good quality and large scale printing is required.

Question 7.

What are plotter? State their areas of application.

Answer:

It is an output device similar to a printer that uses a pen, pencil, marker or other writing tool to make a design. It is generally used to generate the map of building and shopping malls. It is a computer A Patter

printing device for printing vector graphics.

In the past, plotters were widely used in applications such as CAD and other print jobs. Though, they have generally been replaced with wide format conventional printers.

Question 8.

Distinguish between input unit and output unit.

Answer:

Distinguish between input unit and output unit are as follows:

Input Unit	Output Unit
It accepts the data and instructions forfeit outside.	It accepts the result which produced by the computer.
It converts the accepted instructions and data in computer acceptable form	It converts the results, which are in a coded form to human readable form.
It supplies the converted instructions and data to the computer system for further processing.	It supplies the converted results to the user.

Question 9.

Name the storage device whose contents have to be erased completely every time when a user wants to change or add some data.

Answer:

CD-RW (Compact Disc-Rewritable) is a storage device whose contents have to be completely erased every time when a user wants to change or add some data.

A CD-RW can be written multiple number of times. The data burned on a CD-RW cannot be changed, but it can be erased.

Long Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

What are the characteristics of a computer?

Answer:

The characteristics of a computer are as follows:

- **Accuracy** Computer operates with very high degree of accuracy and can do 100% error free calculations. It does not get exhausted to the extent of making mistakes.
- **Speed** Computer is generally known for its speed. It can process data very fast at the rate of millions of instructions per second. Units of speed is measured in micro seconds, nano seconds and pico seconds.
- **Diligence** Unlike human beings, a computer is free from monotony, tiredness, lack of concentration etc and can do work for hours without creating any errors.
- **Automaticity** It means that once the program is loaded in the memory of the computer system, the operations which are instructed by the program are performed one after the other without any human interference.
- **Versatility** Computer is highly versatile in nature. It fits into different fields of human endeavor ranging from business, education, technology, engineering, law, commerce, agriculture, medicine, sports etc. It can perform different types of tasks which are provided in a logical way to execute.
- **Large Storage Capacity** Data can be stored electronically in considerably less space which can be retrieved in a fraction of the time when needed. A limited amount of data can be stored temporarily in primary memory of computer. For permanent storage of data, secondary storage devices are used.
- **Plug and Play** Computer has the ability to automatically configure a news hardware and software component.

Question 2.

What is an input device? Explain the input device that is used to convert handwritten text into machine readable format.

Answer:

An input device is used to enter data or information into the computer for processing, e.g. a keyboard.

OCR is an input device used to convert handwritten text into machine readable format. It reads the characters with the help of a light source and photoelectric cells. The technology is being developed for greater accurate recognition which is also known as Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR).

Question 3.

Define the different types of scanners.

Answer:

It is a device that allows a user to take an image or text and convert it into a digital file, allowing the computer to read or display the scanned object.

It can be used for storing the documents in their original form that can be modified and manipulated later on.

It comes in a variety of size from hand-held models to desktop models which are as follows:

- **Hand-held scanners** They are very small which can be held in a hand. These are less expensive and less wide. Hence, in order to scan a single page image, multiple passes are required. But, their handiness is a major advantage of hand-held scanners.
- **Flatbed scanners** They are large and more expensive scanners that create higher quality of images. These scanners have a flat surface on which the printed image to be scanned is placed (Similar to the way a page is placed on a photocopier). They can scan a page in a single pass.
- **Drum scanners** They are medium size scanners with a rolling drum. The sheet is fed through the scanners so that the drum rolls over the entire sheet to be scanned (Just as the sheets are fed in a fax machine).

Question 4.

What is MICR? Where is it mostly used? What are the major advantages and disadvantages of MICR as general purpose input medium?

Answer:

MICR stands for Magnetic Ink Character Recognition.

It is a characters recognition technology that can read human unreadable characters that are printed using a special magnetic ink. It is mostly used in banks to facilitate the processing of cheques.

Advantages

Advantages of MICR are as follows:

1. It decreases the margin of errors.
2. Provides high security.

Disadvantages

Disadvantages of MICR are as follows:

1. Time consuming standards.
2. The number of characters that can be recorded with present techniques is very limited.

Question 5.

Write two categories of printers? Which type of printers are more speedy and quieter?

Answer:

The printers can be classified into two categories which are as follows:

1. **Impact printers** In these types of printers, there is a mechanical contact between the paper and the printer head. These can further be classified as-Line printers (which can print a line at a time) and Daisy wheel printers (which can print a character at a time).
2. **Non-impact printers** In these types of printers, there is no mechanical contact between the paper and the printer head. The printing takes place with some electromagnetic thermal or laser techniques. The non-impact printers are more speedy and quieter than impact printers.

Question 6.

What are the functional units of a computer?

Answer:

The functional units of a computer are as follows:

1. **Input Unit** Computer takes data from input devices.
2. **CPU (Central Processing Unit)** It is the brain of the computer, where most of the calculations takes place.
It consists of
ALU (Arithmetic and Logic Unit) It performs arithmetical and logical operations.
CU (Control Unit) It extracts instructions from memory, decodes and executes them.
3. **Output Unit** Gives out results or data through output devices.
4. **Auxiliary Storage** Secondary storage devices are used to store data and instructions permanently.

Question 7.

Differentiate between RAM and ROM.

Answer:

Random Access Memory (RAM) also called the read/write memory as data can be read and write to it. It is a temporary memory. The contents of the RAM are accessible only as long as the computer is ON. Once the computer is turned OFF, the contents of RAM are wiped out. It stores operating system routines, application programs and the data in current use are kept temporarily.

The types of RAM are SRAM and DRAM.

Read Only Memory (ROM) is a special type of memory whose contents can only be read. It is a permanent memory, so the contents of the ROM are not lost, even when the computer is switched OFF. It is normally used to store the manufacturer's instructions. The types of ROM are PROM, EPROM and EEPROM.

Question 8.

Explain secondary memory. Give some examples of secondary memory.

Answer:

It is also known as Secondary Storage or Auxiliary Memory. It is slower and cheaper form of memory, which is a permanent storage device. CPU does not access the secondary memory directly. The contents in it must be first copied into the RAM to get processed.

It is non-volatile in nature, i.e. the information does not get erased even when power gets switched OFF and data will not be destructed until and unless, the user erases it. Secondary memory devices include

- **Magnetic disks**
 - Floppy Disk
 - Hard Disk Drive
 - Magnetic Tape
- **Optical discs**
 - CD
 - DVD
 - Blu-ray Disc
- **Solid State**
 - Pen/Flash Drive
 - Memory Card

Question 9.

Differentiate between a flash drive and a memory card.

Answer:

Difference between a flash drive and a memory card are as follows :

Flash Drive	Memory Card
It is a small and portable data storage device.	It is small, re-recordable, easily portable and very light weighted.
It is used to store information and transfer data from one computer to another.	It is commonly used in electronic devices including digital camera, mobile phones etc.
It is available with storage different capacities upto 256 GB.	It is available with storage capacity from 2 MB to 128 GB.

Question 10.

Which one of the magnetic storage disk is also known as diskette? Explain it with its advantages and disadvantages.

Answer:

Floppy disk drive is also known as diskette or FDD.

It is a computer disk drive that enables a user to save data on removable diskettes.

This portable storage device is a rewritable media that can be reused number of times.

It is made of plastic with magnetic coating on it and round in shape which is covered by square plastic jacket. It is commonly used to move files between different computers. Although, 8" disk drives made available in 1971 were the first real disk drives, the first widely used floppy disk drives were the 4",

5 1/4" floppy disk drives, which were later replaced with 3 1/2" floppy disk drives.

However, today these drives are being replaced with CD-R and other writable disc drives and flash drives.

Advantages of a Floppy Disk

- Small and light weighted.
- Inexpensive and reusable.
- Information is retrieved or accessed only sequentially.

Disadvantages of a Floppy Disk

- Can easily be broken or damaged and not much reliable.
- Quite slow to access and retrieve data.
- Easily affected by heat

Question 11.

Describe the main applications of a computer.

Answer:

Now-a-days, computer has been employed in almost all the aspects of professional and personal life of human beings. Some of the areas where computers are being used are as follows:

1. **Education** Computer has proved to be an excellent teacher. Educational institutes are using computers in many ways like tele-education, virtual classroom, online classes etc.
2. **Science** Scientists have been long users of computer. A new adventure among scientists is the idea of a collaboratory (Internet based collaborative laboratory) in which researchers from all over the world can work together easily even at a distance.
3. **Industry** Computer is used to control manufacturing systems and continuous running of the machinery. Parameters like temperature, pressure, volume are monitored and controlled by computers. Robotics developed with the help of computers which plays a very crucial role.
4. **Recreation and Entertainment** Computers in recreation and entertainment are the ones that are divided into various categories, i.e. social, communication, sports, music and games. Thus, people look forward to the entertainment for recreation, so that they can reduce their stress and strains of their complex machined like schedules.
5. **Government Various departments** of the Government use computers for their planning, controlling and law enforcement activities, e.g. budgets, weather forecasting, income tax department etc.
6. **Health** Computer plays a very crucial role in this area. Activities like scanning, X-ray, tele-medicine, patient monitoring, patient records and diagnosis etc., are performed with the help of computers.
7. **Multimedia** It is the field concerned with the computer controlled integration of text, graphics, drawings, animation, audio and any other media, where each type of information can be represented, stored, transmitted and processed digitally.
8. **Banking** Computers are used 'in banks to keep the records of customer's accounts. It also provides online accounting facility which includes current balances, deposits, overdrafts, interest charges etc. e.g. ATM facility.

9. **Military Personnel** Computers are used for the crucial tasks like determining the weather, computing the trajectories of missiles, smart weapons etc.
10. **Business** Using a wide range of business software, a company's marketing division can produce sales forecasts and devising new strategies, e.g. payroll calculations, budgeting etc.
11. **E-Commerce** Traditionally, commerce is seen as the exchange or buying and selling of goods and services, which involves exchange of money and sometimes transportation of goods. Electronic commerce (E-Commerce) that takes place between businesses is referred to as Business-to-Business or B2B.
12. **Publication** Computers has made publication process an easy one. Without computer, the different parts of a publication-text, illustrations and graphics must be created individually, then cut out and pasted down to form a page layout.

Application Oriented Questions

Question 1.

Suhana is to buy a new computer. She wants to use this system in her home as well as in office too. Suggest her a computer that can fulfill her requirements.

Answer:

Suhana should buy a laptop as laptops are easily portable computers and easy to use.

Question 2.

The usefulness of computers has now become a part of humanity. You cannot imagine life without them.

- (i) Do computers have Weaknesses also. If yes, then give some examples.
- (ii) Give some use of computers in daily life.

Answer:

- (i) Yes, computers have weaknesses. Some weaknesses of computers are lack of decision making power, zero IQ and no heuristics.
- (ii) Computers are used to listen to songs, send E-mail etc. in daily life.

Question 3.

Koshin, a class IX student, is learning computers. Yesterday her teacher taught a chapter about input devices and gave an assignment. Help her do so.

- (i) Which of the following statements are true about input devices?
 - (a) Input device is any software device.
 - (b) Input device allows user to interact with computer.
 - (c) Keyboard is an input device.
 - (d) Input devices are not visible.
- (ii) Name few input devices.

Answer:

- (i) (b) and (c) statements are true.
- (ii) Keyboard, mouse, joystick, light pen and touch screen.

Question 4.

Sakshi is preparing a lecture on output device like monitor. Discuss.

- (i) Give some advantages of the output device 'monitor'.
- (ii) Write some disadvantages also.

Answer:

- (i) (a) Relatively cheap and reliable.
- (b) Can display text and graphics in a wide range of colors.
- (ii) (a) No permanent copy to keep the results as it will disappear when the computer is switched OFF.
- (b) Unsuitable for users with visual problems.

Question 5.

A computer is used to type documents, send E-mail and browse the Internet. It is very useful to us.

- (i) What are the basic parts of a computer?
- (ii) Write some characteristics of a computer.

Answer:

- (i) Hardware, software, data and information.
- (ii) Accuracy, speed, diligence and reliability.

Question 6.

The computer memory relates to many devices and components.

- (i) What do you mean by memory?
- (ii) How many types of memory the computer has?

Answer:

- (i) Computer memory enables a person to retain the information that is stored on the computer.
- (ii) Computer has basically two types of memory as follows:
Internal memory Main memory units (RAM and ROM) and cache memory.
External memory Secondary memory.

Question 7.

Identify input/output devices from the clues given below:

- (a) Transfers typed or handwritten texts, graphs, diagrams and photographs into a digital format.
- (b) Reads the code number, which is encoded as a series of black and white lines on the product.
- (c) Checks and marks an examination answer sheet that contains multiple choice

questions.

- (d) Processes the cheque number and code.
- (e) Produces images on paper such as numbers, alphabets and graphics.
- (f) Receives sound in the form of electric current from a sound card and then converts it to the sound format.

Answer:

- (a) Scanner
- (b) Barcode reader
- (c) Optical Mark Recognition (OMR)
- (d) Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MIGR)
- (e) Printer
- (f) Speaker

Multiple Choice Questions

Question 1.

A computer is free from tiredness, monotony, etc., reflects which characteristic?

- (a) High speed
- (b) Versatile
- (c) Accuracy
- (d) Diligence

Answer:

(d) Unlike human beings, a computer is free from monotony, tiredness, lack of concentration etc. and can work for hours without creating any errors. This characteristic of computer is known as diligence.

Question 2.

The first computer mouse was invented by

- (a) Christopher Sholes
- (b) C.B. Murrill
- (c) Douglas Engelbart
- (d) Russel A Kirsch

Answer:

(c) The first computer mouse was invented by Douglas Engelbart at Stanford Research Centre in 1960s.

Question 3.

Out of the following, whom do you think is the most probable user of a Light Pen?

- (a) Computer Programmer
- (b) Graphic Designer
- (c) Journalist
- (d) Scientist

Answer:

(b) Light pen is useful for graphic designer as it is useful for identifying a particular location on the screen.

Question 4.

Input device used to make a digital copy of a photograph.

- (a) Graphics Tablet
- (b) Scanner
- (c) MICR
- (d) OMR

Answer:

(b) Scanner is an input device that is used to make a digital copy of a photograph. It converts the image or text into a digital file.

Question 5.

..... is a medium size scanner which has rolling drum to scan your documents.

- (a) Drum
- (b) Handheld
- (c) Flatbed
- (d) Roller

Answer:

(a) Drum

Question 6.

Large amount of cheques are processed by using

- (a) OCR
- (b) MICR
- (c) OMR
- (d) All of the above

Answer:

(b) Large amount of cheques are processed by the MICR (Magnetic Ink Character Recognition). It can read characters that are printed using a special magnetic ink. It is mostly used in banks.

Question 7.

What does OCR stand for?

- (a) Optical Character Reader
- (b) Optical Character Recognition
- (c) Operational Character Reader
- (d) Only Character Reader

Answer:

(b) OCR stands for Optical Character Recognition used as an input device in a computer system.

Question 8.

Input device used in evaluating answer sheets by a teacher.

- (a) OCR
- (b) OMR
- (c) MICR
- (d) Barcode

Answer:

(b) OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) is the process of capturing human marked data from document forms such as surveys and test.

Question 9.

Which type of monitor works in the same way as a television?

- (a) CRT
- (b) LCD
- (c) LED
- (d) 3-D

Answer:

(a) CRT monitor works in the same way as a television.

Question 10.

Dot Matrix is a type of

- (a) Tape
- (b) Disk
- (c) Printer
- (d) Bus

Answer:

(c) Dot matrix is a type of impact printer that prints one character at a time.

Question 11.

Output device used to generate the long map of building and shopping malls.

- (a) Dot-matrix
- (b) Inkjet
- (c) Plotter
- (d) Deskjet

Answer:

(c) Plotter is a computer hardware device similar to a printer that uses a pen, pencil, marker or other writing tools to make a design.

Question 12.

It is responsible for all numerical and logical calculations.

- (a) CPU
- (b) CU
- (c) MU
- (d) ALU

Answer:

(d) ALU is a digital circuit in which numerical and logical operations are defined.

Question 13.

Which of the following does not represent an I/O device?

- (a) Speaker
- (b) Plotter
- (c) Joystick
- (d) CU

Answer:

(d) CU is used to co-ordinate the input and the output devices of a computer system.

Question 14.

Control Unit is called the of a computer system.

- (a) heart
- (b) nerve centre
- (c) primary memory
- (d) All of these

Answer:

(b) Nerve centre because it controls the overall processing of a computer system.

Question 15.

The largest unit of memory is

- (a) Terabyte
- (b) Petabyte
- (b) Exabyte
- (d) Geophyte

Answer:

(d) Geophyte is the highest memory measurement unit.
It is equal to 1024 Brontobyte, (nearly 2, on bytes).

Question 16.

Out of these which one is a volatile memory?

- (a) ROM
- (b) RAM

- (c) Floppy
- (d) DVD

Answer:

(b) RAM is a volatile memory that means data remains stored in RAM only when power supply is there and computer is switched ON but as soon as the computer is turned OFF, the contents of RAM get erased.

Question 17.

Which of the following is an example of non-volatile memory?

- (a) ROM
- (b) RAM
- (c) LSI
- (d) VLSI

Answer:

(a) Among given options, ROM is the memory that retains its contents even after the interruption of power so, it is a non-volatile memory.

Question 18.

..... memory is used to store large amount of information permanently.

- (a) RAM
- (b) ROM
- (c) Secondary
- (d) Primary

Answer:

(c) Secondary memory is used to store large amount of information permanently.

Question 19.

Which of the following statement is false?

- (a) Secondary storage is faster
- (b) Primary storage is both volatile and nonvolatile in nature.
- (c) When the computer is turned OFF, data and instructions stored in RAM are erased
- (d) None of the above

Answer:

(a) Secondary memory is the slowest and cheapest form of memory. It cannot be processed directly by the CPU and it must be first copied into RAM.

Question 20.

The concentric circles on the floppy disks are further divided into

- (a) tracks
- (b) sectors
- (c) cylinders

(d) None of these

Answer:

(b) The concentric circles on the floppy disks are known as tracks. These tracks are further divided into pie-shaped sections known as sectors.

Question 21.

Which of the following storage device can be used for storing large backup data?

- (a) Floppy disks
- (b) Hard disk
- (c) Magnetic tapes
- (d) None of these

Answer:

(c) Magnetic tape is used with larger computers such as the mainframe, where huge amount of data is kept stored for longer period of time.

Question 22.

The offers more than five times the storage capacity of traditional DVDs.

- (a) Compact disc
- (b) Pen drive
- (c) Blu-ray disc
- (d) Ext-DVD

Answer:

(c) Blu-ray disc can hold almost 5 times more data than a single layer DVD.

Question 23.

Pen drive is also known as

- (a) Flash drive
- (b) Data stick
- (c) Thumb drive
- (d) All of the above

Answer:

(d) A USB flash drive, data stick, thumb drive or pen drive is a portable drive that connects to a computer's USB port.

Fill in the Blanks

Question 1.

..... is an electronic device that manipulates information or data according to the set of instructions called program.

Answer:

Computer

Question 2.

..... is used for playing video games.

Answer:

Joystick

Question 3.

Scanner is a device that allows a user to convert an image into a file.

Answer:

digital

Question 4.

..... is the light sensitive pointing device.

Answer:

Light pen

Question 5.

Touch screen is an electronic display that can detect the presence and location of a touch within the display area.

Answer:

visual

Question 6.

..... is used to translate scanned images of handwritten, type written or special type of font printed on a conventional paper.

Answer:

OCR

Question 7.

Examination papers are checked by

Answer:

OMR

Question 8.

..... reads the bar code information.

Answer:

Barcode Reader

Question 9.

..... The speed of printer is rated by

Answer:

cps or ppm

Question 10.

The printed information on the paper is called

Answer:

hardcopy

Question 11.

The prints its output on special heat sensitive paper.

Answer:

thermal printer

Question 12.

..... printers are based on electrophotography technology to print the data.

Answer:

Laser

Question 13.

The first chip was made by Intel in 1971 scientist Ted Hoff and engineer Frederico Faggin

Answer:

Intel 4004

Question 14.

Computer memory is divided into and memory.

Answer:

primary, secondary

Question 15.

..... memory does not deal directly with the CPU.

Answer:

Secondary

Question 16.

..... memory is a special memory used for speeding up the transfer of data and

instructions in CPU.

Answer:

Cache

Question 17.

..... disks are portable but have less storage capacity.

Answer:

Floppy

Question 18.

..... is an example of secondary memory.

Answer:

Magnetic tape

Question 19.

..... stands for Compact Disc Read Only Memory.

Answer:

CD-ROM

Question 20.

..... is the latest optical disc secondary storage device.

Answer:

Blu-ray Disc (BD)

Question 21.

.A is a thumb sized gadget that can be used to read, write or erase data as many times.

Answer:

pen drive

Question 22.

..... memory stick was introduced by Sony in 1994 as a copy-protection technology.

Answer:

Magic Gate

Question 23.

..... is the meaningful content that is extracted from the data after processing.

Answer:

Information

True or False

Question 1.

A computer is a mechanical machine, which is used only for record keeping.

Answer:

False

Computer is an electronic device that has the ability to store, retrieve and process data.

Question 2.

A computer follows the rule of IPO (Input Process Output) cycle.

Answer:

True

Computer first takes the input via input devices, process it with the help of the CPU and gives the output through output devices.

Question 3.

There are 12 function keys on the keyboard.

Answer:

True

The keys at the top of a keyboard marked F1 ' to 'F12' are function keys.

Question 4.

A mouse is a pointing device.

Answer:

True

Because it allows the user to control and provide the data to the computer system using physical gestures point, click and drag.

Question 5.

The sensors of touchpad can only react to a fingertip.

Answer:

True

The sensors of touchpad can only react to a fingertip that not a pencil or other object.

Question 6.

The MICR coding system contains 14 characters.

Answer:

True

Its coding system contains 14 characters (4 special symbols and 10 decimal digits).

Question 7.

Wasp is an example of OMR software.

Answer:

False

Software like Wasp, Barcode Pro are used for scanning and printing barcodes. It is an example of barcode reader.

Question 8.

Barcode reader is an input device to play sound.

Answer:

False

A barcode reader (or barcode scanner) is an electronic device for reading printed barcodes.

Question 9.

An LCD monitor allows the user to input information, by touching the icons on the screen.

Answer:

False

Because most of the LCD monitors do not come with touch facility where information is provided by touching the icons.

Question 10.

Inkjet is a non-impact printer.

Answer:

True

Because there is no physical*contact between the print heads and the paper.

Question 11.

In CPU, control unit performs the actual processing on the data.

Answer:

False

In CPU, control unit does not perform an actual processing instead it controls and guides the operations like a supervisor.

Question 12.

In Random Access Memory if current will be interrupted, data will not lost.

Answer:

False

Random Access Memory (RAM) is a volatile memory, if current is interrupted, data will lost.

Question 13.

ROM stands for Random Operation Memory.

Answer:

False

ROM stands for Read Only Memory.

Question 14.

The data on a CD-ROM is written at the time of its manufacture.

Answer:

False

CD-ROM is a blank storage device which can be written when user wants.

Question 15.

The Compact Disc (CD) is a digital storage device.

Answer:

True

Because CD is used to store audio, video, graphical and textual data.

Question 16.

Secondary storage is also called auxiliary storage.

Answer:

True

Because secondary storage is a part of external memory. It is used to store a large amount of data at less cost per byte than primary memory.

Question 17.

A magnetic tape is a direct access storage device.

Answer:

False

It is a non-volatile memory hence, it is not directly accessible by the CPU.

Question 18.

The secondary or magnetic memory is a volatile memory.

Answer:

False

The secondary or magnetic memory is a non-volatile memory.

Question 19.

Gigabyte is actually 2^{10} bytes.

Answer:

True

Because it is actually 2^{10} bytes or 1 GB = 1024 bytes.

Question 20.

The hard disk is hard to format on different systems.

Answer:

False

Hard disk is a secondary storage device which can be formatted on another system using boot sector format option.