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Answers Key:

3 Marks

1. (i) Computer is the powerful machine.
   (ii) It can perform large number of tasks
   (iii) The main capacities of computer are work length, speed accuracy, diligence, versatility memory and automation and lots of more tasks.
2. The various applications of computers are,
   (i) Business
   (ii) Education
   (iii) Marketing
   (iv) Banking
   (v) Insurance
   (vi) Communication
   (vii) Health care
   (viii) Engineering - Robotics, Nano technology, Bio Engineering
3. Input device is used to feed any form of data to the computer, which can be stored in the memory unit for further processing.
   Example: Keyboard, mouse, Scanner, Fingerprint scanner, Track Ball, Retinal Scanner, Light pen etc.
4. (i) Monitor
   (ii) Printer
   (iii) Plotter
   (iv) Speaker
   (v) Multimedia projectors are the output devices.
5.

Optical Mouse	Laser Mouse
Measures the motion and acceleration of the pointer.	Measures the motion and acceleration of pointer.
It uses light source instead of ball to judge the motion of the pointer.	Laser Mouse uses Laser Light.
Optical mouse is less sensitive towards surface.	Laser Mouse is highly sensitive and able to work on any hard surface.

6. **Impact printers:**
   (i) These printers print with striking of hammers or pins on ribbon. These printers can print multi-part (using carbon papers) by using mechanical pressure. For example, Dot Matrix printers and Line matrix printers are impact printers.
   (ii) A Dot matrix printer that prints using a fixed number of pins or wires.
   (iii) Line matrix printers use a fixed print head for printing.
7. (i) Parallel and Distributed computing
   (ii) Computers have become smarter, faster and smaller
   (iii) Development of robotics
   (iv) Natural Language Processing
   (v) Development of Voice Recognition Software
8. **Monitor:**
   (i) Monitor is the most commonly used output device to display the information. It looks like a TV.
   (ii) Pictures on a monitor are formed with picture elements called PIXELS.
   (iii) Monitors may either be Monochrome which display text or images in Black and White or can be color, which display results in multiple colors.
   (iv) There are many types of monitors available such as CRT (Cathode Ray Tube), LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) and LED (Light Emitting Diodes).
   (v) The video graphics card helps the keyboard to communicate with the screen.
   (vi) It acts as an interface between the computer and display monitor.

2 Marks

9. (i) A computer is an electronic device that manipulates information, or data. It has the ability to store, retrieve, and process data.
   (ii) Computer works faster than human being and given the values more accuracy and reliable.
10.

Data	Information
Data is defined as an unprocessed collection of raw facts, suitable for communication, interpretation or processing.	Information is a collection of facts from which conclusions may be drawn.
(Eg) 134, 16, 'Kavitha', 'C'	(Eg) Kavitha is 16 years old.

11. The CPU has three components which are Control unit, Arithmetic and Lagic Unit (ALU) and Memory unit.
12. (i) The ALU performs arithmetic operations.
    (ii) The result of an operation is stored in internal memory of CPU.
    (iii) The logical operations of ALU promote the decision making ability of a computer.

13. The control unit controls the flow of data between the CPU, memory and I/O devices. It also controls the entire operation of a computer.
14. The primary memory is used to temporarily store the programs and data when the instructions are ready to execute. The secondary memory is used to store the data permanently
15.

Input Unit	Output Unit
Input unit is used to feed any form of data to the computer, which can be stored in the memory unit for further processing.	An output unit is any hardware component that conveys information to users in an understandable form.
Example: Keyboard, mouse etc.	**Example:** Monitor, Printer etc.

16.

Primary Memory	Secondary memory
It is used to temporarily store the programs and data when the instructions are ready to execute.	It is used to store the data permanently.
It is volatile, the content is lost when the power supply is Switched off. Eg. RAM	It is non-volatile, the content is available even after the power supply is Switched off. Eg. ROM,CD-ROM, DVD ROM.

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