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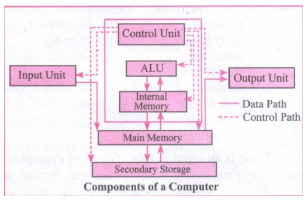
Answers Key:

Answer the following Questions

1. **Components of a Computer :**
The computer is the combination of hardware and software. Hardware is the physical component of a computer like motherboard, memory devices, monitor, keyboard etc., while software is the set of programs or instructions. Both hardware and software together make the computer system to function. Every task given to a computer follows an Input-process - output cycle (IPO cycle).



(i) Input 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.
Example : keyboard, mouse etc.
(i) Central Processing Unit : CPU is the major component which interprets and executes software instructions. It also control the operation of all other components such as memory, input and output units.
(iii) Arithmetic and Logic Unit : The ALU is a part of the CPU where various computing functions are performed on data. The ALU performs arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and logical operations.



Components of a Computer

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(iv) Control Unit : 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.
(v) Output Unit: An output unit is any hardware component that convey information to users in an understandable form. Example : Monitor, Printer etc.
(vi) Memory Unit: The Memory Unit is of two types which are primary memory and secondary memory. 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. The Primary Memory is volatile, that is,the content is lost when the power supply is switched off. The Random Access Memory (RAM) is an example of a main memory. The Secondary memory is non volatile, that is, the content is available even after the power supply is switched off. Hard disk, CD-ROM and DVD ROM are examples of secondary memory.

2.

S.No	Generation	Period	Main Component used	Merits/ Demerits
1	**First Generation**	1940 - 1956	Vaccum tubes	1. Big in size 2. Consumed more power 3. Malfunction due to over heat 4. Machine Language was used
First Generation Computer - ENIAC, EDVAC, UNIVAC 1 ENIAC weighed about 27 tons, size 8 feet x 100 feet x 3 feet and consumed around 150 watts of power				
2	**Second Generation**	1956-1964	Transistors	1. Smaller compared to First Generation 2. Generated Less Heat 3. Consumed less power compared to first generation 4. Punched cards were used 5. First operating system was developed - Batch Processing and Multiprogramming Operating System 6. Machine language as well as Assembly language was used.
Second Generation Computers - IBM 1401, IBM 1620, UNIVAC 1108				
3	**Third Generation**	1964-1971	Integrated Circuits (IC)	1. Computers were smaller, faster and more reliable 2. Consumed less power. 3. High-Level Languages were used
Third Generation Computers -IBM ·360 series, Honeywell 6000 series				
4	**Fourth Generation**	1971-1980	**Microprocessor** Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits (VLSI)	1. Smaller and Faster 2. Microcomputer series such as IBM and APPLE were developed 3. portable Computers were introduced
5	**Fifth Generation**	1980-till date	Ultra Large Scale Integration (ULSI)	1. Parallel, Processing 2. Super conductors 3. Computers size was drastically reduced. 4. Can recognize Images and Graphics 5. Introduction of Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems 6. Able to solve high complex problems including decision making and logical reasoning
6	**Sixth Generation**	In future		1. Parallel and Distributed computing 2. Computers have become smarter faster and smaller 3. Development of robotics 4. Natural Language Processing 5. Development of Voice Recognition Software.

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Answer the following Questions

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. (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
6. **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.

Answer the following Questions

7. (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.
8. The CPU has three components which are Control unit, Arithmetic and Lagic Unit (ALU) and Memory unit.
9. (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.

10.

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.

Choose the Correct Answer

11. (a) Vacuum tubes
12. (c) RAM
13. (c) Monitor
14. (b) Mouse
15. (b) Plotter
16. (a) Touch Screen
17. (a) Warm booting
18. (c) Power on Self Test
19. (b) RAM
20. (c) Third

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