**Q/A**

**1st Chapter**

a) Define Computer and list its capabilities.

b) Write the limitations of computer.

c) What is GIGO?

d) Explain working principles of computer with block diagram.

e) List any four features of computer.

f) Why is computer called diligence machine?

g) Describe the use of computer in education field.

h) Mention any four uses of computer.

i) State different units of storage in computer

**2nd Chapter**

a) How are computers classified into different types?

b) What is analog computer? Where is it used?

c) Define digital computer. What are the types of digital computers?

d) Differentiate between general-purpose computers and special purpose computers.

e) Classify a computer on the basis of size.

f) What is mainframe computer and what are its typical applications?

g) What are supercomputers? Write their application.

h) What is microcomputer? Write its types.

i) Define hybrid computer? How is it used in hospitals.

**3rd Chapter**

a) What is the computer system?

b) Write down the main units of the computer system.

c) Draw a block diagram of the computer system.

d) Mention the functions performed by ALU.

e) Define CPU with two major sections of it.

f) Differentiate between input unit and output unit.

**4th Chapter**

a) Define computer hardware with its importance in computer system.

b) What is a microprocessor? How does it work? Explain.

c) What is computer memory? Write its major classification.

d) Why is secondary memory used for future storage? Explain with its types.

e) What is a motherboard? What does it contain?

f) How does a computer mouse work? Who developed it?

**Technical Terms**

1. An electronic device that processes raw data to give information.
2. Enter raw data and instruction into the computer.
3. Display meaningful information from the computer.
4. Computation according to given set of instructions to produce required result.
5. Keeping data and information for future use.
6. If inputted data is incorrect then output will be incorrect.
7. The combination of eight bits.
8. Measures continuously changing data such as pressure, temperature.
9. Solves problems by discrete data.
10. More powerful and more expensive than a microcomputer.
11. More powerful and has large storage and more expensive than minicomputer.
12. The most powerful, the most has expensive and with the highest processing speed than others.
13. A computer with the combination of features of both analog computer and digital computer.
14. A combination of hardware and software to produce information.
15. The physical parts of computer which can be touched, seen and felt.
16. A set of programs which instruct hardware to perform a task.
17. The person who operates a computer system.
18. Raw facts or figures which do not have a clear meaning.
19. To enter data and instructions or commands into the computer system.
20. Processes raw data as instructed by the user and produce output.
21. Performs arithmetic operation like addition, subtraction, etc.
22. Performs logical operations like equal to, greater than, less than, etc.
23. the physical parts of a computer which can be touched, seen and felt.
24. get an instruction from memory.
25. decides what the instruction means.
26. microprocessor processes the instructions and produces result.
27. stores data temporarily or permanently.
28. the high-speed execution memory.
29. stores data and instruction permanently for future use.
30. store and retains a large volume of data.
31. the devices which are used to enter raw data and instructions.
32. the device which displays meaningful information.
33. represents the number of horizontal and vertical pixels.
34. rate where each pixel on the screen is re-drawn.
35. a device to receive sound or music from computer system.

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