

Short Questions

Q 1: Define EDP.

Ans: EDP:

The process of performing arithmetic and logic operations with the help of computer is known as electronic data processing (EDP)

Q 2: What are computer components?

Ans: Computer Components:

There are two basic components of a computer system

(i) Computer Hardware

(ii) Computer Software

Q 3: What is Hardware?

Ans: Hardware:

The physical parts of the computer system that you can touch and feel are known as computer hardware. The computer can be divided into following hardware units Input, Output and system unit.

Q 4: What is Software?

Ans: Software:

Set of statements to solve a problem or to control the hardware of a computer is called a software. There are two types of software

(i) System software

(ii) Application software

Q 5: What is computer program?

Ans: Computer Program:

A computer program is a set of instructions given to computer to solve a particular problem is called computer program.

Q 6: What are peripheral devices?

Ans: Peripheral Devices:

The devices which are attached with the system externally. These are called peripheral devices. Keyboard, Mouse, Monitor are example of peripheral devices.

Q 7: What is Input unit?

Ans: Input Unit:

The devices that are used to enter data and instructions into the computer are called input devices. For example Keyboard, Mouse, Scanner, Microphone, Web cam etc.

Q 8: What is Output unit?

Ans: Output Unit:

The devices that are used to receive information from the computer are called output devices. For example Monitor, Printer, Speaker etc.

Q 9: What is system unit?

Ans: System Unit:

System unit is called the heart of the computer. System unit contains a number of other components which are enclosed in a rectangular casing. The most important component of system unit is motherboard. All other components are etched onto it. Other component of system unit are RAM, hard disk, floppy microprocessor etc.

Q 10: What is Soft copy?

Ans: Softcopy:



The output on the computer screen is called the softcopy.

Q 11: What is Hard copy?

Ans: Hardcopy:

The output is in the form of a printed report on paper is called hard copy.

Q 12: Write the name of five input devices name?

Ans: Five Input Devices:

The names of five input devices are

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| (i) Keyboard | (ii) Mouse | (iii) Joystick |
| (iv) Scanner | (v) Touchpad | |

Q 13: Write the name of five output devices name?

Ans: Five Output Devices:

The names of five output devices are

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| (i) Monitor | (ii) Printer | (iii) Speaker |
| (iv) Plotter | (v) Head phone | |

Q 14: What is System Software?

Ans: System Software:

System software refers to the program that is responsible for controlling and managing the actual operations of the computer hardware and application software. Without system software the computer cannot be booted. System software consists of an operating system.

Q 15: What is Application Software?

Ans: Application Software:

A set of programs that work together to solve particular problems of user through computer is called application software. e. word processor, spreadsheet, database etc.

Q 16: What are the main functions of computer?

Ans: Functions of Computer:

The main functions of computer are as follows

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| (i) Accepts data or instructions from input device | (ii) Stores data |
| (iii) Processes data as per required by the user | (iv) Gives results in the form of output |
| (v) Controls all operations inside a computer | |

Q 17: What is CPU?

Ans: CPU:

It is the main component of the computer and it is also called the processor. CPU is considered as the brain of computer. It performs all operations on data according to program's instructions. Normally it takes information from input unit and process on the information. After processing it gives outputs or results to the output unit.

CPU consists of two parts

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (i) ALU | (ii) CU |
|---------|---------|

Q 18: What is ALU?

Ans: ALU:

It perform all arithmetic and logical operations. In arithmetic operations, ALU perform the addition, subtraction, Multiplication & Division. In logical operations, ALU compares the numerical data as well as alphabetic data.

Q 19: What is CU?

Ans: Control Unit:



It is the most important component of the CPU. It controls and coordinates the activities of all other units of the computer. The control unit must communicate with the ALU, memory and other parts of computer system.

Q 20: What is System bus?

Ans: System Bus:

A bus is composed of a set of communication lines or wires. It is used to move large amount of bits in the form of electrical pulses from a specified source to a specified destination. Bus is the common path which is used to send/receive data and commands from CPU to all input output devices.

There are three different types of computer buses

(i) Data Bus (ii) Address Bus (iii) Control Bus

Q 21: What is data bus?

Ans: Data bus:

The most common bus is the data bus. A data bus carries data. It is an electrical path that connects the CPU, memory, Input/Output devices and secondary storage devices.

Q 22: What is address bus?

Ans: Address Bus:

It is similar to data bus but it is used to carry only memory addresses. It is also used to locate the memory address of the instructions to be executed next. It only connects CPU and memory.

Q 23: What is control bus?

Ans: Control Bus:

The electrical path through which the control unit sends out control signals to direct the activities of all other units of computer is called control bus.

Q 24: What is Register?

Ans: Register:

A temporary storage area in CPU is called register. A register is a special high speed memory. It is usually small in size and is a part of the CPU.

Q 25: What is main memory?

Ans: Main Memory:

Main memory is the internal part of computer and is located on the motherboard. It is very fast than secondary memory because it is directly accessible by the CPU. Main memory is a volatile and its contents are lost when computer is switched off.

Q 26: What is secondary memory?

Ans: The secondary memory is used to store the data or information permanently. A large amount of data can be stored in it. Its storage capacity is up to GB. HD is an example of secondary memory.

Q 27: What is port?

Ans: Port:

The input, output devices are connected to the system unit through a special device called the port. It is an interface or connecting socket on the outside of system unit.

Q 28: What is serial port?

Ans: Serial Port:

Serial port provide connection for transmitting data one bit at a time. Serial ports are often referred to as communication (COM) ports. The mouse, keyboard and modem are usually connected to the serial ports.

Q 29: What is parallel port?

Ans: Parallel Port:

A parallel port provides a connection for transmitting data 8-bits at a time. It is eight times faster than a serial port. The printer is connected to the parallel port. Parallel ports are often referred to as line print (LPT) port.

Q 30: What is USB port?**Ans: USB Port:**

USB stands for universal serial bus. USB is a plug and play hardware interface for peripherals such as the keyboard, mouse, joystick, scanner, printer and modem. It allows up to 127 devices can be attached.



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