

# ANSWER KEY

Touchpad MODULAR Ver 1.0

Class-6

## 1. Classification of Computers and Computer Languages

### EXERCISE



- A.** 1. (a)                      2. (c)                      3. (a)                      4. (c)                      5. (a)
- B.** 1. (F)                      2. (T)                      3. (F)                      4. (F)                      5. (T)
- C.** 1. microcomputer                      2. laptop                      3. instructions                      4. programming  
5. assembler
- D.** 1. A minicomputer is type of computer that is a bigger, more expensive and more powerful than a microcomputer.  
2. PARAM and PACE  
3. BASIC and PASCAL  
4. An assembler is a program used to translate assembly language into machine language so that the computer can understand it.  
5. A computer language is the medium by which instructions are transmitted to the computer to perform a specific task.
- E.** 1. Mainframe computers are very large, fast, powerful and more expensive than the minicomputers. They can have multiple microprocessors as their processing unit. Mainframe computers are generally used in big organisations where large amount of data is used such as banks. Examples of mainframe computers are IBM zSeries and ICL 39.  
2. A compiler converts the entire high-level language program into machine language at once. It displays the errors for the whole program together, whereas An interpreter translates and executes one statement at a time. It reads a code statement, converts it to one or more machine language instructions and then executes them. It displays the errors one line at a time and it goes to the next line only after the error is corrected.  
3. HLL is a programming language that enables a programmer to write programs that are machine independent. They are easier to read, write and maintain, whereas LLL is a programming language that is machine dependent. They are not easier to read, write and maintain.





Do yourself.

## 2. Windows 7

### EXERCISE



- A.** 1. (a)                      2. (b)                      3. (c)                      4. (a)
- B.** 1. (T)                      2. (T)                      3. (F)                      4. (T)                      5. (T)
- C.** 1. Windows Media Player    2. USB                      3. Picture                      4. Aero Flip  
5. Picture Preview
- D.** 1. Windows Media Player is application software. It is used to play and organise both audio and video files on the computer.  
2. In Windows 7, Pictures folder is used to store images and photos.
- E.** 1. Pen drive, Memory card and DVD are the types of removable storage devices.  
2. Shake feature of Window 7 helps to minimize all the open windows except the window you are working in. Shake feature doesn't take time whereas Snap takes time to arrange windows.



Do yourself.

## Periodic Assessment-1

(Based on chapters 1 & 2)

- A.** 1. Desktop, Laptop  
2. PDP-11, HP-3000  
3. PARAM, PACE  
4. Machine Language, Assembly language  
5. Third generation language, Fourth generation language  
6. Assembler, Compiler
- B.** 1. Mainframe computers are very large, fast, powerful and more expensive than the minicomputers. They can have multiple microprocessors as their processing unit.  
2. Machine language is the only language understood by the computer. It is also known as first generation language (1GL).  
3. It is also known as second generation language (2GL). It is the language in which program codes are written in the form of alphanumeric symbols called 'Mnemonics' instead of 0 and 1.  
4. A compiler is a software that converts the entire source program into machine language before executing it. It converts the entire high-level language program into machine language at once.



5. An interpreter is also a separate program that converts the entire source program into machine language before executing it. It translates and executes one statement at a time. It reads a code statement, converts it to one or more machine language instructions and then executes them.

- C. 1. Analog                      2. Digital                      3. Hybrid  
4. Smart watch                  5. Digital Camera              6. Supercomputer

### 3. Introduction to MS PowerPoint 2010

#### EXERCISE



- A. 1. (c)                  2. (c)                  3. (a)                  4. (b)
- B. 1. (F)                  2. (T)                  3. (F)                  4. (F)
- C. 1. MS Office    2. title bar    3. slide    4. Presentation    5. status bar
- D. 1. Microsoft PowerPoint is a program that allows you to create presentations.  
2. Title bar, File tab and Placeholder  
3. Slide Show view is a view in PowerPoint. it allows you to view the presentation in full screen mode. Slides can be run one after the other to form a slide show.
- E. 1. To start PowerPoint, follow these steps:  
    Step 1 Click on Start.  
    Step 2 Click on All Programs.  
    Step 3 Click on Microsoft Office.  
    Step 4 Microsoft PowerPoint 2010.  
2. Templates are professionally designed presentations provided by PowerPoint. Several templates are pre-installed with PowerPoint. When you use a template to create a presentation, you only need to change the text and your presentation is ready.  
    Yes, you can download new templates from the Internet.

#### IN THE LAB

SUBJECT ENRICHMENT



Do yourself.

### 4. Working with MS PowerPoint 2010

#### EXERCISE



- A. 1. (c)                  2. (a)                  3. (b)                  4. (c)
- B. 1. (F)                  2. (F)                  3. (F)                  4. (T)
- C. 1. rotate              2. slide layout    3. moving              4. saved pictures              5. slide sorter

- D.** 1. The slide layout is the arrangement of text, images, ClipArts, charts, etc. on a particular slide.  
 2. You can change the slide layout in Normal view of PowerPoint.  
 3. List, Process and Cycle are the types of SmartArt.
- E.** 1. To insert SmartArt, follow these steps:  
**Step 1** Click on Insert tab.  
**Step 2** Click on SmartArt command in the Illustration group.  
**Step 3** Choose a graphic type form the left section of dialog box.  
**Step 4** Choose design and click OK.
2. ClipArts are the ready-made graphics present in the ClipArt folder. On the other hand, pictures are the downloaded or scanned photos or images.



## Periodic Assessment-2

(Based on chapters 3 & 4)

- A.** 1. Quick Access Toolbar      2. Slide      3. Notes pane      4. Slide layout  
 5. Templates
- B.** 1. Normal view      2. Slide sorter view      3. Notes page view  
 4. Reading view      5. Rehearse Timings
- C.** 1. The slide layout is the arrangement of text, images, ClipArts, charts, etc. on a particular slide. The slide layout gallery enables you to choose a layout for a slide.  
 2. Shadow effect is used to add shadow to an object in powerPoint.  
 3. Slide Show view allows to view the presentation in full screen mode. Slides can be run one after the other to form a slide show. By using this view, you can see how your presentation will look when you display it to others.  
 4. SmartArt Art is a collection of ready-made shopes to display the data in the form of diagrams and lists.  
 5. Templates are professionally designed presentations provided by PowerPoint 2010. When you use a template to create a presentation, you only need to change the text and your presentation is ready.

## Test Sheet-1

(Based on chapters 1 to 4)

### Section A

- A.** 1. (i)      2. (ii)      3. (ii)      4. (i)      5. (iii)      6. (iii)  
 7. (ii)      8. (iii)      9. (i)      10 (i)
- B.** 1. Programming      2. assembler      3. Aero flip



- |           |                    |                    |                    |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|           | 4. Presentation    | 5. Picture         | 6. slide layout    |
| <b>C.</b> | 1. (F)      2. (F) | 3. (F)      4. (F) | 5. (F)      6. (T) |

## Section B

- A.**
1. A computer language is the medium by which instructions are transmitted to the computer to perform a specific task.
  2. PARAM and PACE
  3. List, Process and Cycle are the types of SmartArt.
  4. Slide Master is used to create the default layout and appearance of the slides in the presentation.
  5. You can change the slide layout in Normal view of PowerPoint.
- B.**
1. To insert a ClipArt, follow these steps:  
**Step 1** Click on ClipArt command from Images group under the Insert tab.  
**Step 2** Enter keyword in the Search for: text box in the ClipArt pane that is related to the image you wish to insert.  
**Step 3** Click on the image you want to insert in a slide. The image gets inserted on the slide.
  2. To insert SmartArt, follow these steps:  
**Step 1** Click on Insert tab.  
**Step 2** Click on SmartArt command in the Illustration group.  
**Step 3** Choose a graphic type from the left section of dialog box.  
**Step 4** Choose design and click OK.
  3. Templates are professionally designed presentations provided by PowerPoint. Several templates are pre-installed with PowerPoint. When you use a template to create a presentation, you only need to change the text and your presentation is ready.  
Yes, you can download new templates from the Internet.
  4. HLL is a programming language that enables a programmer to write programs that are machine independent. They are easier to read, write and maintain, whereas LLL is a programming language that is machine dependent. They are not easier to read, write and maintain.
  5. Pen drive, Memory card and DVD are the types of removable storage devices.
  6. An assembler is a program used to translate assembly language into machine language so that the computer can understand it, whereas A compiler is a software that converts the entire source program into machine language before executing it. It converts the entire high-level language program into machine language at once.
  7. An interpreter is also a separate program that converts the entire source program into machine language before executing it. It translates and executes one statement at a time. It reads a code statement, converts it to one or more machine language instructions and then executes them. It displays the errors one line at a time and it goes to the next line only after the error is corrected.

## 5. Enhancing a Presentation

### EXERCISE



- A.** 1. (c)                      2. (b)                      3. (a)                      4. (c)                      5. (a)
- B.** 1. design                      2. justify                      3. insert                      4. chart styles
- C.** 1. Slide Master is used to create the default layout and appearance of the slides in the presentation.
2. A theme is a set of predefined layouts that can be used to add a professional touch to your presentations.
3. Chart is an important part of PowerPoint to display data in pictorial form. It makes it easier to draw comparison and analyse the growth, relationship and trends among the values in a table.
- D.** 1. Steps to insert table:
- Step 1** click on Insert tab.
- Step 2** Click on the Table option under the Tables group.
- Step 3** Select the Insert Table option.
- Step 4** Type the values for rows and columns you want to insert in the table.
- Step 5** Click on OK button.
2. To create a chart, follow these steps:
- Step 1** Click on Insert tab.
- Step 2** Click on the Charts command under the Illustrations group.
- Step 3** Select the type of chart from the left pane.
- Step 4** Click on OK button.
3. Theme Background is a background style of the theme.
- Steps to change Theme Background:
- Step 1** Click on Design tab.
- Step 2** Click the Background Styles command in the Background group,
- Step 3** Choose a background style that you like.

### IN THE LAB

SUBJECT ENRICHMENT



Do yourself.

## 6. Advanced Features of MS PowerPoint 2010

### EXERCISE



- A.** 1. (a)                      2. (c)                      3. (b)                      4. (a)
- B.** 1. insert video                      2. object                      3. slide                      4. shapes



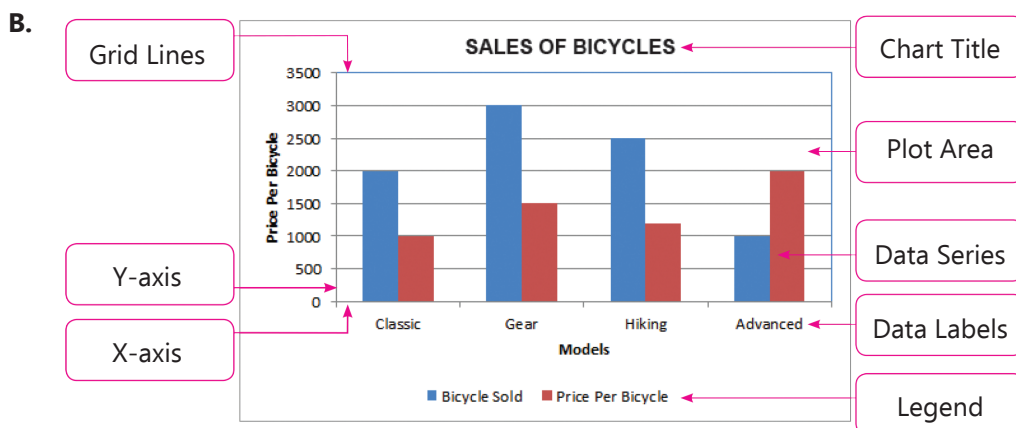
- C. 1. (F)                      2. (T)                      3. (T)
- D. 1. Transition determines how your presentation moves from one slide to the next.  
2. Transition determines how your presentation moves from one slide to the next whereas Animations help in giving a moving effect to text and other objects on a slide.
- E. 1. Steps to add sound to the presentation:  
     **Step 1** Click on Audio command on the Insert tab.  
     **Step 2** Select the Audio from file option.  
     **Step 3** Navigate and select the audio file to be inserted and click on Insert button.  
     **Step 4** Click on button to listen the audio.
2. Action buttons are used for navigating from one slide to another. We can also assign a particular task to do, when the viewer of the presentation clicks on an action button.  
 In PowerPoint, 12 types of action buttons are available.



## Periodic Assessment-3

(Based on chapters 5 & 6)

- A. 1. Pie Chart is a circular chart divided into sectors where each sector shows the relative size of each value. It always shows only one data series. It is useful when you want to emphasis on a significant element.
2. Scatter charts also known as XY scatter plot charts. They show the correlations between the two sets of values. The x and y axis is used to represent the data plots on the chart.
3. Transition determines how your presentation moves from one slide to the next. PowerPoint provides several transition effects.
4. Animations can be used in PowerPoint to make a presentation more interesting. They help in giving a moving effect to text and other objects on a slide.



## 7. Introduction to BASIC-256

### EXERCISE



- A.** 1. (b)            2. (c)            3. (b)            4. (c)
- B.** 1. BASIC-256   2. PRINT            3. REM            4. Relational
- C.** 1. (T)            2. (F)            3. (T)            4. (T)
- D.** 1. A variable is used to store different kinds of information, such as text or a number, in the computer's memory.
2. Relational operators are used to compare the values of two operands and returns Boolean true or false accordingly.
3. Small Toolbar is a component of Small Basic environment. It is used to give commands like New, Open, Save, Save As, Cut, Copy, Paste and Run.
- E.** 1. @Tushar and &Cost are invalid variable names because a variable name must start with a letter or underscore.
2. The INPUT statement is used to take the value from the user at run time. For example:  
INPUT Name\$  
Whereas PRINT statement is used to display the output in the Text Output Area. For Example:  
PRINT "Welcome to Orange Education"
- F.** 1. Age
2. Enter a number: 20  
Entered number is: 20
3. Enter first number: 10  
Enter second number: 20  
20  
10

### IN THE LAB

SUBJECT ENRICHMENT



Do yourself.

## 8. Internet and E-Mail

### EXERCISE



- A.** 1. (a)            2. (a)            3. (c)            4. (c)            5. (b)            6. (b)
- B.** 1. (F)            2. (F)            3. (F)            4. (F)            5. (T)            6. (F)





- C.** 1. BCC      2. to      3. CC      4. attachment      5. sent
- D.** 1. Internet is a network in which millions of computers are connected one another to share information.
2. Emoticons are used to represent the facial expressions. They help in telling your mood to others as well as save typing time.
3. Yes, we can send a video file as attachment in an e-mail through 'attach files' option.
4. An E-mail or electronic mail can be defined as the process of exchanging messages electronically through a communications network by using computer.
- E.** 1. 'Signing in or Sign in' is the process of accessing your e-mail account by providing the user name and password. You can access your e-mail account anytime by using www.gmail.com.
2. Advantages of E-mail are:
- An e-mail can be sent anytime and from anywhere in the world.
  - An e-mail can be sent to many people at a time.
  - An e-mail can be easily forwarded to anyone without typing it again.
3. Features of E-mail are:
- Ability to attach the files along the message.
  - Ability to store the information such as message and contact list.
  - Ability to send Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) type files.

### IN THE LAB

SUBJECT ENRICHMENT



Do yourself.

## Periodic Assessment-4

(Based on chapters 7 & 8)

- A.** 1. Exponential      2. NOT      3. OR      4. AND      5. XOR
- B.** 1. Angry      2. Sleepy      3. Crying      4. Embarrassed
5. Surprised      6. Very Happy      7. No Expression
8. Sleeping      9. Sad      10 Happy
- C.** 4 5 6 3 1 2

## Test Sheet-2

(Based on chapters 5 to 8)

### Section A

- A.** 1. (iii)      2. (i)      3. (iii)      4. (iii)      5. (i)      6. (iii)
7. (ii)      8. (iii)      9. (iii)      10. (ii)
- B.** 1. sent      2. PRINT      3. REM      4. TO      5. shapes      6. chart styles
- C.** 1. (F)      2. (F)      3. (T)      4. (F)      5. (T)      6. (F)



## Section B

- A.**
1. Internet is a network in which millions of computers are connected one another to share information.
  2. Small Toolbar is a component of Small Basic environment. It is used to give commands like New, Open, Save, Save As, Cut, Copy, Paste and Run.
  3. A variable is used to store different kinds of information, such as text or a number, in the computer's memory.
  4. Transition determines how your presentation moves from one slide to the next whereas Animations help in giving a moving effect to text and other objects on a slide.
  5. Slide Master is used to create the default layout and appearance of the slides in the presentation.
- B.**
1. Theme Background is a background style of the theme.  
Steps to change Theme Background:  
**Step 1** Click on Design tab.  
**Step 2** Click the Background Styles command in the Background group,  
**Step 3** Choose a background style that you like.
  2. Steps to insert table:  
**Step 1** click on Insert tab.  
**Step 2** Click on the Table option under the Tables group.  
**Step 3** Select the Insert Table option.  
**Step 4** Type the values for rows and columns you want to insert in the table.  
**Step 5** Click on OK button.
  3. Action buttons are used for navigating from one slide to another. We can also assign a particular task to do, when the viewer of the presentation clicks on an action button.  
In PowerPoint, 12 types of action buttons are available.
  4. The INPUT statement is used to take the value from the user at run time. For example:  
INPUT Name\$  
Whereas PRINT statement is used to display the output in the Text Output Area. For Example:  
PRINT "Welcome to Orange Education"
  5. Features of E-mail are:
    - i. Ability to attach the files along the message.
    - ii. Ability to store the information such as message and contact list.
    - iii. Ability to send Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) type files.