

1. Evolution of Computers

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1. Laptop
2. Step Reckoner
3. Pascaline adding machine
4. Desktop

Exercise

Section A (Objective)

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| A. | 1. c | 2. c | 3. a | 4. c | 5. c |
| B. | 1. tabulating | 2. ENIAC | 3. UNIVAC | 4. second | 5. third |
| C. | 1. F | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F |
- D.**
- | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. First Generation | → | a. Artificial Intelligence |
| 2. Second Generation | → | b. Integrated Chip |
| 3. Third Generation | → | c. Vacuum Tubes |
| 4. Fourth Generation | → | d. Transistors |
| 5. Fifth Generation | → | e. Microprocessor |

Section B (Subjective)

- A.**
1. 'Step Reckoner' was the first calculator that could perform all four arithmetic operations, i.e., addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.
 2. Thousands of transistors placed on a single chip is called a microprocessor.
 3. A tablet is a notebook-sized mobile computer. It has a touch screen that allows a user to operate it without a keyboard and mouse, by just touching on its screen.
- B.**
1. Four characteristics of a computer are:
 - a. Speed: A computer can process millions of instructions in seconds.
 - b. Accuracy: A computer provides a high degree of accuracy.
 - c. Diligence: A computer can work for hours without any breaks or boredom.
 - d. Storage capacity: A computer can store a very large amount of data.



2. Two features of the third generation computers are:
 - a. These computers were made of ICs.
 - b. The use of the ICs reduced the size and increased the speed of the computers.
3. Two features of the fifth generation computers are:
 - a. Use artificial intelligence.
 - b. Improved size, cost, speed and performance.



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2. Types of Software

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1. Winrar/Winzip
2. Antivirus

Exercise

Section A (Objective)

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|------|------------------------|------|------|
| A. 1. c | 2. c | 3. b | 4. c | 5. c |
| B. 1. T | 2. F | 3. F | 4. F | |
| C. 1. Writer | | a. DBMS | | |
| 2. Lotus 1-2-3 | | b. DTP software | | |
| 3. Picasa | | c. Spreadsheet | | |
| 4. Corel Draw | | d. Word Processor | | |
| 5. Base | | e. Multimedia Software | | |



Section B (Subjective)

- A.**
1. A computer is an electronic machine. It cannot work by itself. A computer needs instructions to do anything. These step-wise instructions are called software.
 2. Three names of Desktop Publishing (DTP) software are Corel Draw, Adobe InDesign and Adobe Photoshop.
 3. An Operational Support System (OSS) is a group of computer programs. It is used by Telecommunication Service Providers (TSP) for monitoring, controlling, analysing and managing a computer or telephone network system. It is also known as Operation Support System.
- B.**
1. The software that are designed to perform some specific type of jobs on a computer are called Application software. Paint, Tux Paint and Windows Media Player are examples of application software.
 2. Programming software is the software used by the computer to understand and convert the instructions by programming language into machine language. Compilers, assemblers, debuggers, interpreters, etc. are examples of programming software.
An assembler is a program used to translate assembly language into machine language so that the computer can understand it. Whereas An interpreter is also a separate program that converts the entire source program into machine language before executing it. An interpreter translates and executes one statement at a time.
 3. A software that controls and manages all the activities of a computer system is called System software. The system software is like a manager who manages a computer system.
Backup Utility is used for keeping the backup files for emergency. Windows Backup and Restore is the default Windows backup utility.
- C.**
1. Siya's father should use a Word Processor software.
 2. Ramesh's mother needs an anti-virus software.



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1. Software
2. Compiler
3. Backup Utility

3. Advanced Features of Word Processor

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1. L (Underline)
2. C (Bold)
3. R (Italics)



Exercise

Section A (Objective)

- A.** 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. c
- B.** 1. portrait 2. page break 3. superscript 4. footer
- C.** 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

Section B (Subjective)

- A.**
1. Font is the look of the alphabet on the screen.
 2. You know that the Enter key takes the cursor to the new line by adding a new paragraph. Line break creates a new line but does not add a paragraph.
 3. There are two types of orientations in Word:
Portrait: When the shorter edge is on the top.
Landscape: When the longer edge is on the top.
- B.**
1. The steps to add borders in Word are:
 - a. Select the text.
 - b. Click on Home tab.
 - c. Click on the drop-down arrow on the Border option.
 - d. Select Border and Shading option.
 - e. Click on the Borders tab.
 - f. Choose a border setting.
 - g. Choose a Style.
 - h. Choose a Color.
 - i. Click on the OK button.
 2. When a table with many columns is to be made, you will place the paper so that its longer edge is on the top is called orientation.
Portrait: When the shorter edge is on the top.
Landscape: When the longer edge is on the top.
 3. Tabs move the cursor one-half inch by default. They work when we press the Tab key on the keyboard. The position where the cursor moves on pressing the Tab key is called Tab stop. If we place the cursor at the beginning of a paragraph and press Tab key, the first line of the paragraph gets indented by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.





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T	G	H	K	S	D	I	P
I	S	Z	E	A	K	N	C
F	O	O	T	E	R	D	O
D	T	A	B	S	J	E	L
G	V	X	B	R	T	N	U
N	L	I	N	E	N	T	M
T	V	O	N	E	A	E	N
H	E	A	D	E	R	T	E

