Group – A

1. Tick (√) the correct option:-   1×3=3

   (a) Processing in a Computer takes place in

   i) Keyboard ☐ (ii) Monitor ☐ iii) Central Processing Unit ☐ iv) All of these. ☐

   (b) This is not a component of the CPU .

   i) Memory Unit(MU) ☐   ii) Control Unit (CU) ☐   iii) Army Unit(AU) ☐

   iv) All of the above ☐

   (c) Which of the following is not an Icon?

    ☐

    ☐

    ☐

    ☐

2. Fill in the blanks:-   1×3=3

   (a) CPU is also called the _____ of the Computer.

   (b) Scanner is used to _____ images, text, drawings etc. into the computer.

   (c) _____ is the long horizontal bar at the bottom of the desktop.

Group – B

3. Answer the following questions:-   (1+3+3+3=10)

    (a) What is software? Give two examples.   1+2=3

    (b) What is hardware? Give two examples.   1+2=3

    (c) What is Windows 7? Give one example.   3+1=4

Group – C

4. Answer the following questions:-   (14)

    a) What is the difference between file and folder?   4

    b) What are the different types of software?   5

    c) Name the components of the CPU and write their functions too.   5

Group – A
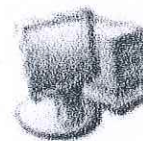
1. Tick (√) the correct option:-   1×3=3

   (a) Processing in a Computer takes place in

   i) Keyboard ☐ (ii) Monitor ☐ iii) Central Processing Unit ☑ iv) All of these. ☐

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   i) Memory Unit(MU) ☐   ii) Control Unit (CU) ☐   iii) Army Unit(AU) ☑

   iv) All of the above ☐

   (c) Which of the following is not an Icon?

2. Fill in the blanks:-   1×3=3

   (a) CPU is also called the <u>brain</u> of the Computer.

   (b) Scanner is used to <u>input</u> images, text, drawings etc. into the computer.

   (c) <u>Taskbar</u> is the long horizontal bar at the bottom of the desktop.

Group – B

3. Answer the following questions:-   (1+3+3+3=10)

(a) What is software? Give two examples.   1+2=3

Ans- Computer software is a set of computer programs that enables the hardware or different computer parts to perform a particular function in a desired manner.

Two examples are – Web browser or games or Paint or LOGO or Windows 7 or Word Pad or Notepad.

(b) What is hardware? Give two examples.   1+2=3

Ans- Computer hardware refers to the physical parts of a computer that can be touches.

Two examples are input devices, CPU box, parts inside CPU, output devices.

(c) What is Windows 7? Give one example.   3+1=4

Ans- Windows 7 is an operating system developed by Microsoft Corporation for use on personal computers such as desktops and laptops. It uses a lot of pictures to help us work on the computer easily. It is also known as Graphical User Interface (GUI).It is a user-friendly operating system. These graphics are known as icons.

One example is Linux or Android.

Group – C

4. Answer the following questions:-   (14)

a) What is the difference between file and folder?   4

Ans- File-Anything we save on the computer ,it gets stored as a file. If we save the file on the desktop, its icon appears on the desktop. Different files have different icons.

Folder- A folder is a collection of files or other folders. To open a folder, double-click on its icon, or right click and select open.

b) What are the different types of software?   5

Ans- There are two types of software

System software- These are designed for integrating computer hardware and application programs. There main functions are-
-integrating hardware with software
-enabling computers to provide different functions.
-providing platform for software to run.
Application software- This software allows to accomplish one or more specific non-computer related tasks. Application softwares are useful for the user. Examples are- Educational software, medical software and computer games or Notepad or Paint or Calculator or Java, or C++ or Logo.

c) Name the components of the CPU and write their functions too.   5

Ans   -CPU or the Central Processing Unit has three main components.

Control Unit (CU)- This controls the working of all the parts of a computer. It tells the computer which instruction has to be followed first and which one later.It controls flow of data between various devices attached to it.
Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)- The ALU performs arithmetic operations such as addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (X) and division (÷). It also performs operations such as comparison like greater than (>), less than (<), equal to (=) and so on.
Memory Unit (MU) - All the data and information that need to be processed are stored in the MU.