

Delhi Public School, Gandhinagar

Class - V

Computer Sample Notebook L-1 Understanding The Computer

Exercises

Assessment : Quiz Time

Page No 12

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Giving the data and instructions to the computer is called

- (a) Output
- (b) Processing
- (c) Input (✓)
- (d) Storage

2. All the physical devices of a computer are called

- (a) Hardware (✓)
- (b) Software
- (c) Data
- (d) Instructions

3. Which memory is directly accessible to the CPU?

- (a) Internal (✓)
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Auxiliary
- (d) External

4. Input and Output devices are together called computer's

- (a) Software
- (b) Peripherals (✓)
- (c) Machinery
- (d) None of these

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5. A _____ is circular in shape and can hold more data than a CD.

- (a) DVD (✓)
- (b) Hard Disk
- (c) Pen Drive
- (d) None of these

6. Which of the following is not a secondary storage device?

- (a) CD
- (b) DVD
- (c) RAM (✓)
- (d) Flash Drive

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. RAM contains pre-recorded instructions that can be read. F
2. 1024 Gigabytes is equal to 1 Kilobyte. F
3. A combination of 8 Bits makes up a Byte. T
4. It is very difficult to carry a pen drive because of its large size. F
5. Bit is the highest unit for measuring the computer memory. F
6. The Primary memory has limited storage capacity. T

C. One word answer.

1. A collection of 1024 Megabytes. 1 TB
2. A collection of 1024 Kilobytes. 1 MB
3. A collection of 8 Bits. 1 Byte
4. A collection of 1024 Bytes. 1 KB

D. Answer the following questions

1. What is a software?

Ans. A software is a set of instructions that tell the computer how to perform a specific task. It is also referred as program which receives the input, processes it and generates the output.

2. What is an input device?

Ans. Input device is used to give input to the computer. Eg. Keyboard, Mouse.

3. Give two difference between RAM and ROM.

Ans. Desktop and Laptop.

Sr.No	RAM	Sr.No	ROM
1.	RAM stands for Random Access Memory.	1.	ROM stands for Read Only Memory.
2.	It's a volatile memory.	2.	It's a non-volatile memory.

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4. Name any two storage devices.

Ans. Hard Disk, CD, DVD, Pen / Flash Drive.

5. How is a DVD different from a CD?

Ans. A DVD (Digital Video Disk / Digital Versatile Disk) stores 6 times more data than a CD (Compact Disk).

6. What are application software? Give two examples.

Ans. Application software consists of programs designed to perform specific tasks for users.
Eg: MS-Word, Paint, MS-Excel, MS-PowerPoint.

7. What are system software? Give two examples.

Ans. System software is a software that manages and control computer hardware. It allows the parts of computer to work together with hardware.
Eg: Mac OS, Ubuntu, Microsoft Windows, Linux, Solaris, Redhat, Sun Cobalt, FreeBSD.

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Computer Sample Notebook L-2 Formatting in MS-Word 2010

Exercises

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A. Label the MS Word Application.

Ans This will be the HW. (To Be done in TextBook from Pg.No. 15 of the TextBook)

B. Tick (√) the correct answer.

1. Which of the following command enables you to locate the text in your document?

- (a) Find (√)
- (b) Locate
- (c) Search
- (d) None of the these.

2. Which of these is not a Case in MS Word 2010?

- (a) Uppercase
- (b) Lowercase
- (c) Middle case (√)
- (d) Sentence Case

3. Which of the following tool is used to copy the formatting to a portion of a text to another Selection?

- (a) Copy
- (b) Format Painter (√)
- (c) Machinery
- (d) None of these

Pg.No. 29

4. Which is the option on the Font Group used to clear all the formatting done on the selected Text called?

- (a) Clear Formatting (√)
- (b) Inserting Clip Art
- (c) Highlighting Text
- (d) Inserting WordArt

5. By default Save, Undo and Redo button appear on it.

- (a) Status Bar
- (b) Quick Access Toolbar (√)
- (c) Ruler
- (d) Ribbon

6. The blinking vertical line in the upper-left corner of the text area is called

- (a) Cursor (√)
- (b) Eraser
- (c) Ruler
- (d) Ribbon

7. This bar provides information about your document.

(a) Status bar (✓)

(b) Quick Access Bar

(c) Title Bar

(d) Scroll Bar

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. The file tabs is used to open or save files, create new documents etc. T

2. Format Painter is a too in MS Word used to copy the formatting. T

3. Lower case option changes all letters to lowercase. T

4. A Font is typeface consisting of letters and symbols appearing in a particular style. F

5. You can press Ctrl + F3 keys to open the Find and Replace dialog box. F


6. The Primary memory has limited storage capacity. T

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you understand by the term formatting a document?

Ans. Changing the appearance and arrangement of the text is called formatting the text. It ranges From modifying the text to adding graphics, etc. Eg: Changing the Font, Font Color, Font size, Align the text, Insert Picture, Clip Art, etc

2. How will you clear a formatting from a Word document?

Ans. Select the text, that you want to clear the formatting from and then from the Home Tab and Font Group we need to click on the Clear Formatting Button. 

3. What is the function of the Format Painter?

Ans. Format Painter is a tool in MS Word that is used to copy the formatting from one portion of a text to another portion.

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4. How many type of Change Case are there in MS Word 2010? Name Them. (Ques Changed)

Ans. There are five (5) types Change Cases in MS Word 2010. They are as follows.

- (i) UPPERCASE (ii) lowercase (iii) Sentence Case
(iv) Capital Each Word (v) Toggle Case

5. What is the use of Grow Font Button and Shrink Font Button? (Ques Changed)






Ans. Grow Font Button is used to enlarge the font size of the selected text.
Shrink Font Button is used to shrink the font size of the selected text.

6. State the use of Find and Replace command.

Ans. The Find command enables you to locate specific text in your document.
The Replace command enables you to find a text and replace it with another text.

E. Name the icons shown below.

Ans.

Sr.No	Icon	Name of the icon
1.		<u>Grow Font</u>
2.		<u>Shrink Font</u>
3.		<u>Clear Formatting</u>
4.		<u>Word Art</u>
5.		<u>Text Highlight Color</u>

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Computer Sample Notebook

L.3-Exelling in Word 2010.

Exercises

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A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. What is the unit of text or other content that starts at the beginning of a document, immediately after a hard return called?
 - (a) Letter
 - (b) Paragraph (✓)
 - (c) Page
 - (d) None of these
2. Which of the following alignments, helps to align the text along the left margin?
 - (a) Left Alignment (✓)
 - (b) Center Alignment
 - (c) Right Alignment
 - (d) Justify Alignment
3. The vertical distance between the lines of a paragraph is referred as _____.
 - (a) Line Spacing (✓)
 - (b) Page Spacing
 - (c) Line Alignment
 - (d) None of these
4. Which of the following indents are only the first line of the paragraph?
 - (a) Hanging Indent
 - (b) Right Indent
 - (c) Left Indent
 - (d) First Line Indent (✓)

B. State the purpose of the following keyboard shortcuts.

- a. Ctrl + 5 : It is used to apply 1.5 line spacing to the current paragraph or selected paragraph.

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- b. F4 : It redoes the last action performed.
- c. Ctrl + m : It increases the indentation of the current paragraph or selected paragraphs to the next tab stop.
- d. Ctrl + r : It is used to apply right alignment to the line or paragraph.
- e. Ctrl + 0 : It is used to add or remove the additional space before the current or selected paragraphs.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a paragraph?

Ans: A paragraph is a unit of text or other content that starts at the beginning of a document, immediately after a hard return by pressing the Enter Key, a page break or a section break or at the beginning of a table cell, header, footer, or list of footnotes and ends with a hard return (carriage return) or at the end of a table cell.

2. Name various types of Alignments.

Ans: The various types of alignment are :

- a) Left Alignment
- b) Right Alignment
- c) Center Alignment
- d) Justify Alignment

3. What is the use of Indents?

Ans: The indentation is used to set the text at various margins within a paragraph.

4. Name various types of Indents available in MS Word 2010.

Ans: The various types of Indents are :

- a) First Line Indent
- b) Hanging Indent
- c) Left Indent
- d) Right Indent

5. What are the steps to change the paragraph spacing?

Ans: CANCELLED

6. What is alignment?

Ans: An Alignment is the way in which we place the text in between the margins of our document.

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Computer Sample Notebook

L.4-GENERATIONS OF COMPUTERS.

Exercises

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A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. What was the chief component of first generation computer?
 - (a) Transistors
 - (b) Vacuum Tubes and Valves (✓)
 - (c) Integrated Circuits
 - (d) None of these

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2. During which time period were second generation computers developed?
 - (a) 1949 to 1955
 - (b) 1958 to 1964 (✓)
 - (c) 1965 to 1979
 - (d) 1970 to 1990
3. In which generation the computer size was very large ?
 - (a) First Generation (✓)
 - (b) Second Generation
 - (c) Third Generation
 - (d) Fourth Generation
4. To which generation of computers are Integrated Circuits (ICs) related ?
 - (a) First Generation
 - (b) Second Generation
 - (c) Third Generation (✓)
 - (d) Fourth Generation
5. Which generation is still under development?
 - (a) Fourth Generation
 - (b) Fifth Generation (✓)
 - (c) Sixth Generation
 - (d) Seventh Generation
6. Which electronic component was used in fourth generation computers?
 - (a) Super computer
 - (b) Microprocessor (✓)
 - (c) Mini computer
 - (d) None of these
7. Into how many different generations is development of computer technology classified?
 - (a) One
 - (b) four
 - (c) five (✓)
 - (d) seven

B. Write the full names of each of the following.

1. **ENIAC** : Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer.
2. **EDSAC** : Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator.
3. **EDVAC** : Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer
4. **ENIAC** : Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer
5. **UNIVAC** : Universal Automatic Computer
6. **ULSI** : Ultra Large Scale Integration
7. **VLSI** : Very Large Scale Integration

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C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

1. Generation means the advancement of technology in the computer with time. (T)
2. Fourth generation computing devices are based on artificial intelligence. (F)
3. Second generation computers generated more heat than first generation computers. (F)
4. Second generation computer used devices called 'Transistors' in place of vacuum tubes.(F)
5. Third generation computers used microprocessors. (F)

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is microprocessor? Which generation of computers first used it?

Ans. Microprocessor consists of VLSI circuits having more than 5000 transistors along with other circuit elements and their associated circuits put on a single chip.
Fourth generation of computers first used it.

2. What are the characteristics of fourth generation computer?

Ans: a) The fourth generation of computer used Microprocessor chip with VLSI circuits.
b) They are more powerful, compact, reliable and affordable which gave rise to PC.

3. What would be the main characteristics of the fifth generation computers?

Ans: a) These computers would use Artificial Intelligence (AI) i.e the ability to think and reason as human beings.
b) These computers would be able to understand patterns like face or human speech and take intelligent decisions.

4. Write two main features of each of the following.

Ans: a) **First generation computers** : i) These computers used Vacuum Tubes which produced lot of heat due to which there was frequent fusing of the installation and therefore were very expensive and could be afforded by very large organizations only.
ii) The Physical computers were very big which occupied several building floors weighing than 25 tons.

b) **Second generation computers** : i) These generation of computers used transistors which were cheaper, consumed less power, more compact in size, more reliable and faster than the first generation of computers.
ii) Magnetic cores were used as primary memory and Magnetic tape and Magnetic disks as secondary storage devices.

- c) Third generation computers :** i) These generation of computers used (IC) in place of Transistors. A single IC consists of many transistors, resistors and capacitors. Minicomputers were developed at this time.
- ii) It consumed less power and produced less heat and noise.
- iii) It used keyboards for inputs and monitors for outputs.
- iv) The speed went from microseconds to the nanosecond, to the picosecond range.
- d) Fourth generation computers :** i) These generation of computers used Microprocessor marked by VLSI circuits. VLSI consists of around 5000 transistors and other circuit elements. PC's were developed during this stage.
- ii) These computers were more powerful, compact, reliable and affordable.

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E. Prepare a table comparing the four generations of computers as shown below. Some Have been filled to help you. You can use additional point as well.

Characteristics / Generation	First Generation	Second Generation	Third Generation	Fourth Generation
Size	Huge-they often occupied several floors in a big building and could weigh more than 25 tons.	Smaller in size- they could fit inside a room	Smaller than second generation of computer	Smaller than third generation of computer.
Cost	Very expensive and could be affordable by large organisations only.	They were quite costly, but cheaper than first generation of computer	Cheaper than earlier computers.	Easily Affordable to people.
Calculating Speed	10,000 instructions per sec	30,000 instructions per sec	Speed was about 5 million instructions per sec.	High processing speed than earlier computers.
Heat Generated	Produced lot of heat and were prone to fusing of installation.	Consumed less power and so produced less heat.	Consumed less power and so produced less heat and less noise.	Much lesser than other computers.
Major Technologies Used	Vacuum Tubes were used	Transistors were used	Integrated Circuits. (IC) were used	Microprocessors were used
Examples	EDSAV, ENIAC, UNIVAC-1, EDVAC	IBM 1400 series	IBM 360, IBM 379	IBM PC and Modern Computers like Laptops, Smart Phones, etc

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Computer Science Sample Notebook
Chapter5 : Writing and Arithmetic with Logo

Exercises

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A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Which command is used to display text or numbers in the recall list box?
 - a) LABEL
 - b) SUM
 - c) PRINT**
 - d) none of these

2. Which command can we use to print text or number on the main screen?
 - a) PRINT
 - b) LABEL**
 - c) PENUP
 - d) None of these

3. Which command clears everything in the recall list box?
 - a) ClearText**
 - b) ClearScreen
 - c) DeleteText
 - d) None of these

4. Which function divides the first number by the second number and displays only the remainder?
 - a) Remainder**
 - b) Product
 - c) Sum
 - d) Difference

5. What will be the output of command PRINT (PRODUCT 5 5 5)?
- a) 625
 - b) 75
 - c) 15
 - d) 125

B. What will be the output in each of the following cases.

1. PR SUM 50 1200

Ans: 1250

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2. RT 40 + 55

Ans: The Turtle will turn right by 95 degrees.

3. FD 100 * 10 - 800

Ans: The Turtle will move by 200 steps ahead.

4. BK 90 / 6

Ans: The Turtle will move back by 15 steps.

D. What am I?

1. I am a logo function that is used to subtract two numbers.

Ans: DIFFERENCE

2. I am the command that is used to display any text or number on the recall list box or text screen.

Ans: PRINT

3. I am the command that is used to write any text or number vertically on the Logo's main screen.

Ans: LABEL

4. I am the command whose short form is CT.

Ans: **CLEARTEXT**

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5. I am the command whose short form is BK.

Ans: **BACK**

6. I am the function that is used for adding two or more numbers.

Ans: **SUM**

C. Find the following six words hidden in the word grid.

PRINT LABEL PRODUCT SUM QUOTIENT REMAINDER

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

Note : To Save the space, Question : D has been done before Question : C

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do we use Print command?

Ans: The Print (or PR) command is used to display the text or numbers in the command recall list box. The text or sentence should be displayed in the square bracket, []. However, for numbers we simply type the numbers and for various arithmetic functions when applied for more than 2 numbers, we use them in parenthesis ().

2. What arithmetic operators you can use with the print command? Name them.

Ans: Following are the various arithmetic operators that can be used with the help of print command.

- 1) For Addition, we use + symbol,
- 2) For Subtraction, we use - symbol,
- 3) For Multiplication, we use * symbol and
- 4) For Division, we use / symbol.

3. What is the label command? How will you use it to display text “Titled Text” at an angle of 45° in the right direction in the graphic screen?

Ans: The LABEL command is used to write text or number in the main screen of the LOGO Window. To display text “Titled Text” at an angle of 45° in the right direction in the graphics screen, we can use the following commands.

RT 45

LABEL [Titled Text]

LAB TIME

A. Use the MSWLogo command learnt in the lesson to display the following messages in the command recall list box.

- a) INDIA IS MY COUNTRY

Ans: PR [INDIA IS MY COUNTRY]

- b) I LOVE MY COUNTRY

Ans: PR [I LOVE MY COUNTRY]

- c) INDIA HAS 29 STATES AND 7 UTs

Ans: PR [INDIA HAS 29 STATES AND 7 UTs]

d) INDIA IS THE 7TH LARGEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

Ans: PR [INDIA IS THE 7TH LARGEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD]

B. Now use the Label command to display all the above statements in the main screen at an angle of 90° in the right direction. (HW)

**Ans: For all the statements use the common command as given below
RT 90**

LABEL [ALL THE STATEMENTS TO BE WRITTEN HERE]

C. Use the PRINT command to solve the following expressions. Write the answer you get in the blanks.

a) $24 + 12 * 6 - 88 / 2$.

Ans: 52

b) $40 - 20 + 10 * 30 / 6$

Ans: 70