

Q.2 Give short answers of the following questions.

Q1: Define system unit.

Ans. Computer casing with all the components installed inside it is called system unit or main unit of the computer system. Usually people incorrectly use the word CPU for system unit.

Q2: Define computer casing.

Ans. Computer casing is a box or enclosure that contains most of the components of computer system.

Q3: How many types of computer casing are there?

Ans. Computer casings are of two types.

- ⇒ Tower Casing
- ⇒ Desktop Casing

Q4: What are the main components of system unit?

Ans. System unit contains the following two main components:

- ⇒ Power supply
- ⇒ Motherboard

Q5: What is the purpose of power supply?

Ans. The purpose of power supply in a computer is to convert alternating current (AC) to low-voltage direct current (DC) for operation of components of the computer. A power supply is already fixed in the casing when it is purchased.

Q6: Define motherboard.

Ans. Motherboard is also known as main board or system board. Motherboard is a circuit board that connects all the components of the computer system through ports, cables or expansion slots.

Q7: What is the purpose of CPU socket?

Ans. CPU Socket is used to mount the CPU or Processor on the motherboard. The CPU socket is the connector on the motherboard that houses a CPU and forms the electrical interface and contact with the CPU.

Q8: What is meant by BIOS?

Ans. BIOS stands for Basic Input Output System. It is a non-volatile ROM chip. The manufacturer permanently stores system programs in a firmware.

Q9: What is the purpose of BIOS programs?

Ans. BIOS programs have two purposes:

1. When the computer is turned on, it initializes the computer devices such as keyboard, mouse, Hard disk, etc. and then loads the operating system from the hard disk into the RAM and makes the computer ready for operation.
2. Secondly, it controls the basic input/output operations of all the peripheral devices attached to the computer. BIOS also has a Setup utility that allows us to configure the computer hardware, select boot device, set password, set the clock and enable or disable computer components.

Q10: Define port.

Ans. A port is an interface at the back of the computer to connect external devices. There are various types of ports on the motherboard, which are used for connecting input/output devices.

Q11: How many types of expansion slots are there?

Ans. Following are the types of expansion slots:

- ⇒ AGP
- ⇒ PCI
- ⇒ PCI express

Q12: What is meant by AGP?

Ans. AGP stands for Accelerated Graphics Port. It provides a high-speed channel for attaching video card to a motherboard. It provided a dedicated pathway between the processor and the graphics card. Its bus width is 32 bits.

Q13: What is meant by PCI?

Ans. PCI is used to attach different expansion cards to the computer. It is still used in some computers but is superseded by PCI Express.

Q14: Define PCI Express.

Ans. PCI Express was designed to replace PCI and AGP standards. PCI Express has a bus width of 32 bits. It is the latest standard expansion slot micro and laptop computers. The main advantage of PCI Express is that it provides high-speed serial communication.

Q15: How many types of ribbon cable interfaces are there?

Ans. Following are the different types of ribbon cable interfaces:

- ⇒ IDE Interface Cable
- ⇒ SATA Interface Cable

Q16: How many types of ports are there?

Ans. Various types of ports exist on the motherboard and they protrude at the back of the system unit for connecting devices. The following are different types of ports:

- ⇒ Serial port
- ⇒ Parallel port
- ⇒ PS/2 port
- ⇒ USB port
- ⇒ Fire wire port
- ⇒ HDMI port

Q17: How many types of expansion cards are used in computers?

Ans. Four types of expansion cards are commonly used in computers. These are:

- ⇒ Sound Card
- ⇒ Video Graphics Card
- ⇒ Modem Card
- ⇒ Network Interface Card

Q18: What is the purpose of sound card?

Ans. The purpose of sound card is to facilitate transmission of sound in computer.

Q19: How does sound card work?

Ans. Sounds are analog waves, whereas, computers communicate using electrical pulses that represent 0s and 1s. Sound card translate analog voice input from a microphone into digital form or it outputs the digital sound stored in the computer through the speakers. In other words, it provides analog to digital and digital to analog conversion.

Q20: What will happen if there will be no sound card in computer system?

Ans. It will not be possible to play DVDs, CDs and run multimedia applications on a computer without the sound card. Early sound cards were installed in expansion slots on the motherboard. Motherboards of modern computers are manufactured with integrated sound cards.

Q21: What is the purpose of a video graphics card?

Ans. The purpose of a video graphics card is to display text, graphics and images on the screen.

Q22: What is modem?

Ans. A modem is a communication device that makes possible the transmission of data between computers via telephone line or other communication lines. It is abbreviation of MODulator-DEModulator.

Q23: How many types of modems are there?

Ans. There are three types of modems:

- ⇒ Dial-up modem
- ⇒ ISDN modem
- ⇒ DSL modem

Q24: State the use of modems with the passage of time.

Ans. Dial-up and ISDN modems are gradually replaced by DSL modems for high-speed Internet connection using digital subscriber line. It also uses phone lines. DSL Internet connection is more expensive than dial-up and ISDN connections.

Q25: How many types of network cards are there?

Ans. Following are the types of commonly used network cards:

- ⇒ 10/100 Ethernet cards
- ⇒ Gigabit card
- ⇒ Wireless network card

Q26: What is 10/100 Ethernet cards?

Ans. 10/100 Ethernet cards are used in home and small offices. Their data transfer rate is 10 to 100 Mbps (Mega bits per second). They are usually attached to PCI or PCIe slots.

Q27: What is gigabit card?

Ans. Gigabit cards have data transfer rate of up to one Gbps (Giga bits per second). These cards are attached to computers using PCIe slot.

Q28: State the use of wireless network cards.

Ans. Wireless network cards are used for wireless networking. Their data transmission speed is generally less than wired cards.

Q29: Into how many categories memory chips can be classified?

Ans. Memory chips can be classified into four categories:

- ⇒ SIM
- ⇒ DIMM
- ⇒ SDRAM
- ⇒ DDR SDRAM

Q30: Define SIMM.

Ans. SIMM stands for "Single In-line Memory Module". It is a small circuit board with a bunch of memory chips on it. SIMM is plugged-in into particular socket on the motherboard. It is used to add memory to computer and is referred as Random Access Memory.

Q31: Define DIMM.

Ans. DIMM stands for "Dual In-line Memory Module." It is a type of computer memory. A DIMM is a small circuit board that holds memory chip. It uses a 64-bit bus to the memory, whereas single in-line memory module (SIMM) only has a 32-bit path.

Q32: Define SDRAM.

Ans. SDRAM stands for "Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory". SDRAM is an improvement to standard DRAM because it retrieves data alternatively between two sets of memory.

Q33: Define DDR SDRAM.

Ans. DDR SDRAM (Double Data Rate SDRAM) is synchronous dynamic RAM that has improved memory clock speed as compared to simple SDRAM. It reads or writes two consecutive words per clock cycle.



