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HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION-2019

STD: XI   **20.12.2019**

SUBJECT: Computer Applications   **TENTATIVE ANSWER KEY**   **MARKS: 70**

Q.NO	PART-I	MARKS
1	b) Tera	1
2	a) Thunderbird	1
3	c) F5	1
4	c) WLAN	1
5	a) Tags	1
6	c) Img	1
7	b) <Style>	1
8	d) do-while	1
9	d) Computer ethics	1
10	a) E-governance	1
11	a) Vacuum tubes	1
12	d) determined by the processor used	1
13	d)all the above	1
14	a)modules	1
15	d)Hacking	1

Q.NO	PART-II	MARKS
16	❖ It is an electronic device that processes the input according to the set of instructions provided to it and gives the desired output at a very fast rate.	2
17	❖ Cell pointer is a rectangle element, which can be moved around the worksheet. The cell in which the cell pointer is currently located is known as "Active cell".	2
18	**Error:** \<head\>,\<body\>,\</body\>,\</html\> is missing **Corrected code:** \<html\> **\<head\>** \<title\> my web page\</title\> \</hcad\> **\<body\>** Welcome my friends **\</body\>** **\</html\>**	2
19	❖ Highlighting is an important formatting feature is used to call attention to the reader. ❖ The **\<mark\>** tag is used to highlight the text in HTML. This is also a container tag. Whatever the text given between \<mark\> and \</mark\> will be displayed as highlighting with default color (mostly yellow). **Example:** A Computer is an **\<mark\>** electronic **\</mark\>** device	2
20	❖ encapsulate code that performs a specific task. ❖ Used to keep code that performs a particular job in one place in order to enhance reusability and program clarity.	2
21	❖ A person or program collects login and password information from a legitimate user to illegally gain access to others' account(s).	2
22	❖ Pixel is one of the tiny dots that make up the display on computer. Generally, 72 pixels equal to an inch. ❖ Pixel is usually referred as points. **For example: \<hr size = 72\>**	2
23	❖ User-defined functions allow the programmer to modularize a program. ❖ Most computer programs that solve real-world problems are much large, occupy more space in the computer memory and takes more time to execute. Hence such large programs are divided into small programs are called modules.	2
24	❖ NIIM Writer ❖ E-Kalappai	2

❖ Lippikar

Q.NO	PART-III	MARKS
25	❖ Input device is used to feed any form of data to the computer for further processing. **Example:** ❖ **Keyboard-** To feed text, numbers, special characters etc. ❖ **Mouse-** Pointing device ie. to select an item on the screen.	3
26	**Thunderbird** ❖ Ubuntu has in-built email software called Thunderbird. ❖ It gives the user access to email such as Exchange, Gmail, Hotmail, etc. **Firefox:** ❖ Firefox is a Web Browser, you can directly browse the internet. ❖ Firefox is great for new users to the Web as well as long time Web surfers. ❖ Both Firefox and thunderbird are Mozilla products.	3

27				3

Formatting option	shortcut key	Description
Bold	Ctrl + B	Used to make the data as Bold
Italic	Ctrl + I	Used to italicize data
Underline	Ctrl + U	Used to underline the data
Left Align	Ctrl + L	Left Align data within a cell

28	❖ There are only two digits in the Binary system, namely, 0 and 1. The numbers in the binary system are represented to the base 2 and the positional multipliers are the powers of 2. ❖ The left most bit in the binary number is called as the Most Significant Bit(MSB) and it has the largest positional weight. ❖ The right most bit is the Least Significant Bit(LSB) and has the smallest positional weight.	3

29	❖ Free delivery ❖ Global delivery ❖ File attachment ❖ Long-term storage ❖ Environmentally friendly **(Explain any 3)**	3

30	❖ In HTML, a piece of text or image can be moved horizontally or vertically by using <marquee> tag. ❖ This feature makes a web page as more attractive. **General format:** <marquee> Text or image to be scroll </marquee> **Example:** <marquee> The Government of Tamilnadu </marquee>	3
31	**Maintainability -CSS** are also defined and stored as separate files. So, the style and appearance of a web page can be dynamically changed and maintain with less effort. **Reusability** - The styles defined in CSS can be reused in multiple HTML pages. **Easy to understand** - The tags in web pages are well organized with style specifications and therefore it is easy to understand.	3
32	❖ The if statement is the fundamental control statement that allows JavaScript to make decisions to execute statements conditionally. ❖ This statement has two forms. The form is for only true condition. **Types:** if form if-else form	3
33	❖ In order to open Impress using Start button, click Start button and select **All Programs → Open Office → OpenOffice Impress.** ❖ If it is already pinned in the Start menu, just click and open it.	3

Q.NO	PART-IV	MARKS

34) a)	Add: (i) $-22_{10} + 15_{10}$ (ii) $20_{10} + 15_{10}$
	
	i) $-22_{10} + 15_{10}$
	
	$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 15 \\ 2 & 7-1 \\ 2 & 3-1 \\ & 1-1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 22 \\ 2 & 11 \;\; -0 \\ 2 & 5-\;\;1 \\ 2 & 2-\;\;1 \\ & 1-\;\;0 \end{array}$$
	
	$= 1111_2 \qquad\qquad\qquad = 10110_2$
	
	Binary equivalent of $+22$ $= 10110$
	8 bit format $= 00010110$
	1's complement $= 11101001$
	2's complement-22 $= \underline{\qquad\quad +1}$
	                          11101010
	
	2's complement-22 $= 11101010$
	8 bit format (15) $= \underline{00001111}$
	                          $\underline{11111001}$
	
	$-22_{10} + 15_{10} = 11111001$
	
	(ii) $20_{10} + 15_{10}$
	
	$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 20 \\ 2 & 10-0 \\ 2 & 5\;\;-0 \\ 2 & 2\;\;-1 \\ & 1\;\;-0 \end{array}$$
	$= (10100)_2$
	$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 15 \\ 2 & 7-1 \\ 2 & 3-1 \\ & 1-1 \end{array}$$
	$= (1111)_2$
	
	8 bit format of 20_{10} $= 00010100$
	8 bit format of 15_{10} $= \underline{00001111}$
	$20_{10} + 15_{10}$ $= \underline{00100011}$
	
	$20_{10} + 15_{10}$ $= 00100011$
		5
		
		(any 5)

OR b)	❖ To ensure that a computer can be used to extract what the user wants it do. ❖ Easy interaction between the users and computers. ❖ Starting computer operation automatically when power is	5

	turned on (Booting). ❖ Controlling Input and Output Devices ❖ Manage the utilization of main memory. ❖ Providing security to user programs.	
35) a)	**Types:** ❖ Read Only Memory (ROM) ❖ Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM) ❖ Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EPROM) ❖ Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM) **Read Only Memory (ROM) :** ❖ Read Only Memory refers to special memory in a computer with pre-recorded data at manufacturing time which cannot be modified. The stored programs that start the computer and perform diagnostics are available in ROMs. ❖ ROM stores critical programs such as the program that boots the computer. Once the data has been written onto a ROM chip, it cannot be modified or removed and can only be read. ❖ ROM retains its contents even when the computer is turned off. So, ROM is called as a non-volatile memory. **Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM):** ❖ Programmable read only memory is also a non-volatile memory on which data can be written only once. Once a program has been written onto a PROM, it remains there forever. Unlike the main memory, PROMs retain their contents even when the computer is turned off. The PROM differs from ROM. ❖ PROM is manufactured as a blank memory, whereas a ROM is programmed during the manufacturing process itself. PROM programmer or a PROM burner is used to write data to a PROM chip. The process of programming a PROM is called burning the PROM. **Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EPROM):** ❖ Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory is a special type of memory which serves as a PROM, but the content can be erased using ultraviolet rays. EPROM retains its contents until it is exposed to ultraviolet light. The ultraviolet light clears its contents, making it possible to reprogram the memory. ❖ An EPROM differs from a PROM, PROM can be written only once and cannot be erased. EPROMs are used widely in personal computers because they enable the manufacturer	5

	to change the contents of the PROM to replace with updated versions or erase the contents before the computer is delivered. **Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM):** ❖ Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory is a special type of PROM that can be erased by exposing it to an electrical charge. ❖ Like other types of PROM, EEPROM retains its contents even when the power is turned off. Comparing with all other types of ROM, EEPROM is slower in performance.	

OR b)	**Mytext.css**
	P
	 {
	  Font-family:"Times New Roman";
	  Text-align:left;
	}
	Myfile.html
	<html>
	<head>
	<link rel="stylesheet"type="text/css"href="Mytext.css">
	</head>
	<body>
	<h3>WELCOME TO LEARN HTML
	<h3>WELCOME TO LEARN CSS
	<h3>WELCOME TO LEARN JAVASCRIPT
	</body>
	</html>
		5

Versions	Logo	Year	Specific features
Windows 1.x	MICROSOFT WINDOWS	1985	• Introduction of GUI in 16 - bit. processor • Mouse was introduced as an input device.
Windows 2.x	MICROSOFT WINDOWS	1987	• Supports to minimize or maximize windows. • Control panel feature was introduced with various system settings and customising options.
Windows 3.x	MICROSOFT WINDOWS	1992	• Introduced the concept of multitasking. • Supported 256 colours which brought a more modern, colourful look to the interface.

36) a)	Windows 95		1995	• Introduced Start button, the taskbar, Windows Explorer and Start menu. • Introduced 32 - bit processor and focused more on multitasking.	5 (any 5)
	Windows 98		1998	• Integration of the Web browser (Internet Explorer) with the Operating System. • DOS gaming began to disappear as Windows based games improved. • Plug and play feature was introduced.	
	Windows NT			• Designed to act as servers in network.	
	Windows Me		2000	• It introduced automated system diagnostics and recovery tools.	

OR b)

To search a word
- Click **Edit → Find & Replace** (or) **Ctrl + F**
- The Find & Replace dialog box appears.

Steps to find & replace a text

1.Type the text you want to find in the **Search for** box

For Example : To search a word "Bombay" in a document and repolace with "Mumbai", enter the word "Bombay" in the **Search for** box.

2.To replace the text with different text, type the new text in the **Replace with** box

Enter the word " Mumbai" in the **Replace with** box and Click **Find** button , to start the search , the found word is highlighted and the first occurance of "Bombay" is highlighted.

3.To replace text, click **Replace** button. The highlighted word is replaced with the word given in the Replace with box.

4.Click **Find All**, Writer selects all instances of the search text in the document. All occurances of Bombay are highlighted.

5.Click **Replace All** button, Writer replaces all matches. This will replace all occurances of "Bombay" with "Mumbai".

6.Enable **Match case** to perform the search case sensitively so that uppercase and lower cases are distinguished separately.

7.Enable **Whole Words only** to make the search more specific to words used separately alone

5

Depending upon geographical area covered by a network, it is classified as:

❖Local Area Network (LAN)

❖Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)

❖Wide Area Network (WAN)

❖Personal Area Network(PAN)

	❖Campus Area Network (CAN) ❖Wireless Local Area Network (W-LAN) **LAN – LOCAL AREA NETWORK:** **Range :** Upto 10 Km **Location :** Refers to same office, same building, same company and in same schools **Speed :** Upto 10-100 Mbps **Advantages :** Low Cost, Resource Sharing, Security **Disadvantages :** Area Covered Limited When number of nodes increases, performance Decreases **MAN – Metropolitan Area Network:** **Range :** 10 to 15 Miles **Location :** MAN is a network designed to extend over an entire city			
37) a)	**Speed :** Upto 5 – 10 Mbps **Advantages :** Wider than LAN **Disadvantages :** Data rate is slow compared to LAN Cost higher than LAN **WAN – WideArea Network:** **Range :** Above 1000 Kms **Location :** It Span entire countries and continents **Speed :** Upto256 Kbps to 2 Mbps **Advantages :** Large geographical Area **Disadvantages:** Complicated and Complex, High Cost, Requires high Performance Devices, Low security, Cost higher than LAN **PAN – Personal Area Network:** **Range :** Upto 100 meters **Location :** Used for shorter distance, controlled by a single person within a single building **Speed :** up to 250 Kbps **Advantages :** Efficient, Cost effective and convenient. Controlled by a single person Hotspot may connect upto 8 devices **Disadvantages :** Shorter distance upto 10 meters only. Data rate is low compared to other network **CAN – Campus Area Network** **Range :** Upto 5 Kms **Location :** Larger than LAN, but smaller than MAN. University, school or small business, enterprise **Speed :** 40 KB/s TO 1 MB/s **Advantages :** Cost effective ,Wired or Wired Network, High Bandwidth Multi-departmental Network access **Disadvantages :** Difficult to manage **WLAN – Wireless Local Area Network**		5

	Range : Upto 50 Kms **Location :** Ranges from a single room to an entire campus Uses Wifi or Bluetooth, Radio waves **Speed :** 1 Mbps to 54 Mbps **Advantages** : Portable Installation is quick and easy **Disadvantages :** Low Bandwidth due to interference	

OR b)	JavaScript supports three kind of popup boxes: Alert box, Confirm box, and Prompt box.
	
	Alert Dialog Box:
	❖ An alert dialog box is mostly used to give a warning message to the users.
	❖ For example, if one input field requires to enter some text but the user does not provide any input, then as a part of validation, you can use an alert box to give a warning message.
	❖ Alert box gives only one button "OK" to select and proceed.
	    Syntax : Alert("Message");**(or)** Window.alert("Message");
	    Example: alert("Name is compulsory entry"); **(or)**
	               window.alert("Name is compulsory entry");
	
	Confirm Dialog Box:
	❖ A confirmation dialog box is mostly used to take user's consent on any option.
	❖ It displays a dialog box with two buttons: **OK** and **Cancel**. If the user clicks on the **OK** button, the confirm() will return true.
	❖ If the user clicks on the Cancel button, then confirm() returns false.
	    Syntax:confirm("message");**(or)**
	    window.confirm("message");
	    Example: confirm("Hai Do you want to continue:"); **(or)**
	    window.confirm("Hai Do you want to continue:");
	
	Prompt Dialog Box:
	❖ The prompt dialog box is very useful when the user want to pop-up a text box to get user input. Thus, it enables you to interact with the user. The user needs to fill in the text box field and then click OK.
	❖ The prompt dialog box is displayed using a method called prompt() which takes two parameters: (i) a label which you want to display in the text box and (ii) a default string to display in the text box.
	❖ This dialog box has two buttons: OK and Cancel. If the user clicks the OK button, the prompt() will return the entered value from the text box. If the user clicks the Cancel button,
		5

the prompt() returns null.

Syntax: Prompt("Message","defaultValue");**(or)**

  window.prompt("sometext","defaultText");

Example: prompt ("Enter Your Name:","Name"); **(or)**

  window.prompt("Enter Your Name:","Name");

38) a)

i) Attributes of <body> tag:

The <body> tag defines the document's body. The contents of an HTML page reside within the <body> tag. <body> tag contains several attributes.

(i) Background Colour: bgcolor = color

By default all the browsers display the text on white background. However, the background color of the browser can be changed by using bgcolor tag.

  <body bgcolor = color_name/color_code>

(ii) Body text Colour: text = color

The default text colour of body section is "black", it is often called as automatic color. text attribute within body tag is used to change the text colour.

The tag to change body text colour:

  <body text = color_name/color_code>

(iii) Background image: background=image

An image or picture can be applied as background to a webpage. When you insert an image as background, the text will be displayed on top of the image. Background images can be a texture or bitmap or even a photo.

The tag to apply an image as background:

  <body background = "image_name_with_extenstion">

Example:<body background="E:\Images\ flower01.gif">

(iv) Setting Margins: margin = value

The margin refers the blank area from left or top edge of the browser window. **leftmargin** or **topmargin** attributes will be used respectively.

The tag to specify the left and top margin:

  <body leftmargin = value topmargin = value>

ii) Difference b/w container and empty elements:

2½

Container Elements	Empty Elements
The tags which are required opening and closing is known as container elements or tags.	The tags which are required only opening tag is known as empty elements or tags
For example: <html>, <body>, <title>, <p> etc.,	**For example:**

2½

| OR b) | OUTPUT:

1.Districts of Tamil nadu
   A. Chennai
   B. Madurai
2. Districts of Kerala
   A. Palakkad
   B. Idukki   (NOTE: In question line.no:13<UL type =B is not correct) | 5 |

MARK ANALYSIS

PART	Questions	Total Questions	Book Back Questions	Interior Questions	Total Marks
I	1 Mark	15	14	01	15
II	2 Marks	09	08	01	18
III	3 Marks	09	08	01	27
IV	5 Marks	10	07	03	50
Total Marks		110	89	21	110
Percentage			81 %	19 %	100%

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