Padasalai Official – Android App – Download Here
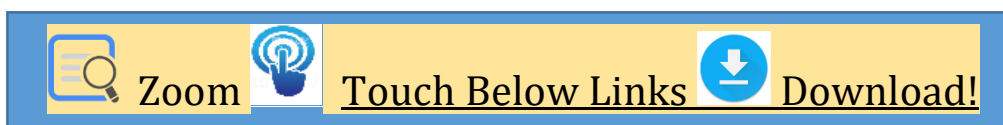
படங்களை தொடுக! பாடசாலை வலைதளத்தை சமூக ஊடகங்களில் பின்தொடர்க!! உடனுக்குடன் புதிய செய்திகளை Notifications-ல் பெறுக!

Zoom Touch Below Links Download!

12th Standard	Syllabus	Books	Study Materials – EM	Study Materials - TM	Practical	Online Test (EM & TM)
	Monthly Q&A	Mid Term Q&A	Revision Q&A	PTA Book Q&A	Centum Questions	Creative Questions
	Quarterly Exam	Half Yearly Exam	Public Exam	NEET		

11th Standard	Syllabus	Books	Study Materials – EM	Study Materials - TM	Practical	Online Test (EM & TM)
	Monthly Q&A	Mid Term Q&A	Revision Q&A	Centum Questions	Creative Questions	
	Quarterly Exam	Half Yearly Exam	Public Exam	NEET		

10th Standard	Syllabus	Books	Study Materials - EM	Study Materials - TM	Practical	Online Test (EM & TM)
	Monthly Q&A	Mid Term Q&A	Revision Q&A	PTA Book Q&A	Centum Questions	Creative Questions
	Quarterly Exam	Half Yearly Exam	Public Exam	NTSE	SLAS	

9th Standard	Syllabus	Books	Study Materials	1st Mid Term	2nd Mid Term	3rd Mid Term
	Quarterly Exam	Half Yearly Exam	Annual Exam	RTE		

8th Standard	Syllabus	Books	Study Materials	1st Mid Term	2nd Mid Term	3rd Mid Term
	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Public Model Q&A	NMMS	Periodical Test

7th Standard	Syllabus	Books	Study Materials	1st Mid Term	2nd Mid Term	3rd Mid Term
	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Periodical Test	SLAS	

6th Standard	Syllabus	Books	Study Materials	1st Mid Term	2nd Mid Term	3rd Mid Term
	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Periodical Test	SLAS	

1st to 5th Standard	Syllabus	Books	Study Materials	Periodical Test	SLAS	
	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Public Model Q&A		

Exams	TET	TNPSC	PGTRB	Polytechnic	Police	Computer Instructor
	DEO	BEO	LAB Asst	NMMS	RTE	NTSE

Portal	Matrimony	Mutual Transfer	Job Portal

Volunteers	Centum Team	Creative Team	Key Answer Team

Downloads	LESSON PLAN	Department Exam	Income Tax	Forms & Proposals	Fonts	Downloads
	Proceedings	GO's	Regulation Orders	Pay Orders	Panel	

Padasalai – Official Android App – Download Here

Kindly Send Your Study Materials, Q&A to our Email ID – Padasalai.net@gmail.com

HIGHER SECONDARY FIRST YEAR
Unit – I :: Chapter – I Fundamentals of Computers

1. _____is considered to be the father of computer for his invention and the concept of _____in 1837.
2. The Analytical Engine contained an____, ___ and ___ which led to the development of first general-purpose computer concept.
3. The first known calculating device ___.
4. In first generation computer period ____ and ___ language was used.
5. In first generation ___ is used main component.
6. First Generation Computers___, _____ and ____.
7. In second generation computer period ___and machine language as well as __language was used.
8. Second Generation Computers ___,___ and __.
9. In second generation First operating system __ and __was developed.
10. In second generation __ cards used.
11. In third generation computer period ____ and ___ language was used.
12. Third Generation Computers __ and __.
13. In fourth generation computer period ___and microcomputer series ___ and __ computers were developed.
14. In fourth generation ___ computers were introduced.
15. Fifth generation period ___and ___ processing used.
16. Can recognize Images and Graphics in ___ generation.
17. Introduction of Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems in ___ generation.
18. Fifth generation computers are able to solve high complex problems including___ and __
19. In future sixth generation development of ___.
20. In sixth generation computers ___ language processing used.
21. Sixth generation development of ___ software for voice input.
22. ULSI stands for ___
23. VLSI stands for ___
24. IC stands for __.
25. ENIAC stands for ___.
26. The first digital computer ___.
27. AI stands for ___.
28. Sixth Generation computers could be defined as the era of intelligent computers based on ___networks.
29. __ provides the ability to develop the computer program to understand human language in AI.
30. Optical Character Recognition (OCR) engine for the Indus Scripts has been developed using__.
31. ____is defined as an unprocessed collection of raw facts, suitable for communication, interpretation or processing.
32. __is the raw facts that is processed to give meaningful, ordered or structured __.
33. A Computer is an electronic device that takes ___ as an input from the user and processes it under the control of a set of ___, produces a ___ and saves it for future use.
34. The computer is the combination of ___and ___.
35. ____is the physical component of a computer and software is the __.
36. IPO cycle ___.
37. The ____holds the data and instructions during the processing.
38. CPU ____
39. ____interprets and executes software instructions.
40. The CPU has three components which are ___.
41. The ALU___.
42. The ALU performs arithmetic operations such as___.
43. The logical operations of ALU promote the ___of a computer.
44. The control unit controls the flow of data between ___, ___ and ___devices.
45. An ___is any hardware component that conveys information to users in an understandable form.

46. The Memory Unit is of two types which are___ and ____.
47. ____is used to temporarily store the programs and data when the instructions are ready to execute.
48. ____is used to store the data permanently.
49. The Primary Memory is ___ and the Secondary memory is ___.
50. In ___memory the content is lost when the power supply is switched off.
51. In ___memory the content is available even after the power supply is switched off.
52. ___ is an example of a main memory.
53. ___ , ___ and ___ are examples of secondary memory.
54. ____(wired / wireless, virtual) is the most common input device used today.
55. The individual keys for letters, numbers and special characters are collectively known as___.
56. This keyboard layout is derived from the keyboard of original___.
57. Function keys for performing___.
58. There are different set of keys available in the keyboard such as ___,___,___ and ___etc.,
59. ___is a pointing device used to control the movement of the cursor on the display screen.
60. Different types of mouse are ___, ___ and ___ etc.,
61. A small ball is kept inside and touches the pad through a hole at the bottom of the ____mouse.
62. Mechanical Mouse is invented by ___in ___.
63. Optical Mouse is independently invented by ___and ___in different versions.
64. ___ is highly sensitive and able to work on any hard surface.
65. The computer mouse as we know it today was invented and developed by___ with the assistance of ___, during the 1960's and was patented on November 17, 1970.
66. Scanners are used to enter the information directly into the ___.
67. ___ works like a Xerox machine.
68. The scanner converts any type of printed or written information including photographs into a ____, which can be manipulated by the computer.
69. _____is a fingerprint recognition device used for computer security, equipped with the fingerprint recognition feature that uses____technology.
70. ____Scanner performs a retinal scan which is a ____ technique.
71. In light pen contains a ____element which detects the light from the screen enabling the computer to identify the location of the pen on the screen.
72. OCR stands for ___.
73. The ____scans the information on the bar codes transmits to the Computer for further processing.
74. ____ is the two dimension bar code which can be read by a camera and processed to interpret the image.
75. In micro phone ____ software is used for input information into a computer.
76. CCD ____.
77. GUI ____.
78. A ___is a device for signalling by hand, by way of pressing one or more switches.
79. Pictures on a monitor are formed with picture elements called ___.
80. ____ monitor which display text or images in Black and White.
81. There are many types of monitors available such as ___, ___ and ___.
82. CRT ___
83. LCD ___.
84. LED___.
85. ___ acts as an interface between the computer and display monitor.
86. The first computer monitor was part of the ____computer system, which was released on March 1, 1973.
87. Plotter is an ___that is used to produce graphical output on papers.
88. Plotter uses ___ or __ colour pens to draw pictures.
89. Printers two main categories ____ and ___.
90. Example of Impact printers ____ and ___.
91. Dot matrix printer CPS ___.

92. Impact Printers print with ___ of hammers or pins on ribbon methods and Non-impact printers use ___ technology for printing.
93. ___ and ___ are example of non-impact printers.
94. Laser printers makes a ___ back and forth across a drum inside the printer, building up a pattern.
95. ___ DPI.
96. In laser printers the available resolution range around ___ dpi. Approximately it can print 100 pages per minute(PPM).
97. PPM ___.
98. Inkjet Printers use colour cartridges which combined___, ___ and ___ inks to create color tones.
99. The speed of Inkjet printers generally range from ___ PPM (Page Per Minute).
100.   Inkjet printer can spread ____of ink at the paper every single second.
101.   Using speaker along with ___ the computer can provide voice output.
102.   OS ___, BIOS ___, RAM ___, ROM____ and POST__.
103.   A program called ____ transfers OS from hard disk into main memory.
104.   ___ and ___ are two Booting process.
105.   When the system starts from initial state i.e. it is switched on, we call it ___ or ___ Booting.
106.   When the user presses the Power button, the instructions are read from the ___to initiate the booting process.
107.   When the system restarts or when Reset button is pressed, we call it___ or ___ booting.
108.   The system does not start from initial state and so all ____need not be carried out in warm booting.

Answers

1. Charles Babbage, Analytical Engine
2. Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), basic flow control, and integrated memory
3. Abacus.
4. 1942 – 1955, Machine Language.
5. Vacuum tubes.
6. ENIAC , EDVAC , UNIVAC 1.
7. 1955-1964, Assembly language.
8. IBM 1401, IBM 1620, UNIVAC 1108
9. Batch Processing and Multiprogramming Operating System.
10. Punched cards.
11. 1964 -1975, High Level Languages.
12. IBM 360 series, Honeywell 6000 series
13. 1975-1980, IBM and APPLE.
14. Portable Computers
15. 1980 - till date, parallel processing.
16. Fifth generation.
17. Fifth generation.
18. decision making and logical reasoning
19. Robotics.
20. Natural Language Processing.
21. Voice recognition software.
22. Ultra Large Scale Integration.
23. Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits.
24. Integrated Circuits.
25. Electronic Numerical Integrator And Calculator.
26. ENIAC.
27. Artificial Intelligence.
28. Artificial Neural Networks.
29. Natural Language Processing (NLP).
30. Deep Learning Neural Networks.

31. Data.
32. Data, information.
33. raw data, instructions, result.
34. Hardware, software.
35. Hardware, set of programs or instructions.
36. Input- Process- Output Cycle.
37. memory unit.
38. Central Processing Unit
39. CPU.
40. Control unit, Arithmetic and logic unit (ALU) and Memory unit.
41. Arithmetic and Logic Unit.
42. addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and logical operations.
43. decision-making ability.
44. CPU, memory and I/O.
45. Output Unit.
46. primary memory and secondary memory.
47. The primary memory .
48. The secondary memory.
49. Volatile, non volatile.
50. The primary memory.
51. The secondary memory.
52. The Random Access Memory (RAM).
53. Hard disk, CD-ROM and DVD ROM.
54. Keyboard.
55. character keys.
56. Typewriter.
57. different functions.
58. character keys, modifier keys, enter and editing keys, function keys.
59. Mouse (wired/wireless)
60. Mechanical Mouse, Optical, Laser Mouse
61. Mechanical Mouse.
62. Telefunken, German Company, 02/10/1968
63. Richard Lyon, Steve Krish.
64. Laser Mouse.
65. Douglas Engelbart, Bill English.
66. computer's memory.
67. Scanners.
68. digital format.
69. Finger print Scanner, biometric.
70. Retinal, biometric.
71. light-sensitive.
72. Optical Character Reader.
73. Bar code reader.
74. The QR (Quick response) code .
75. speech recognition software.
76. Charge Coupled Device.
77. Graphical User Interface.
78. Keyer.
79. PIXELS.
80. Monochrome.
81. CRT, LCD and LED.
82. Cathode Ray Tube.
83. Liquid Crystal Display.

84. Light Emitting Diodes.
85. VGA (Video Graphics Array) card.
86. Xerox Alto.
87. output device.
88. single or multi colour.
89. Impact Printers and Non Impact printers.
90. Dot Matrix printers and Line matrix printers.
91. Character Per Second.
92. Striking, electrostatic or laser.
93. Laser printers, Inkjet printers
94. laser beam scan.
95. Dots per inch
96. 1200 dpi.
97. pages per minute
98. Magenta, Yellow and Cyan.
99. 1-20 PPM.
100.   millions of dots.
101.   speech synthesize software.
102.   **O**perating **S**ystem, **B**asic **I**nput **O**utput **S**ystem, **R**andom **A**ccess **M**emory, **R**ead only **M**emory, **P**ower **O**n **S**elf **T**est.
103.   Bootstrap Loader.
104.   Cold Booting, Warm Booting.
105.   Cold booting or Hard Booting
106.   ROM.
107.   Warm Booting or Soft Booting.
108.   diagnostic tests.

****