

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL

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Session: 2026-27

Class: VI

Subject: Computer

Topic: Ch 1 Answer key

ASSESS YOURSELF (PAGE NO. 15)

1. Tick the correct option

- a. (i) b. (ii) c. (iv) d. (i) e. (iii)

2. Fill in the blanks

- a. Plotter b. Computer c. Control Unit
d. Optical Character Reader e. Smart watch

3. Write True/False

- a. False b. True c. True d. True e. False

4. Think and Answer

(a) CPU performs all calculations and processes data into information. It receives input from input devices, processes them and sends the processed result to the output unit.

(b)

Impact printer	Non-impact printer
Printers that have direct contact between the print head and paper are known as impact printer	The printers that do not have direct contact between the print head and paper are known as non-impact printer
Eg: Dot matrix printer	Eg: Laser printer, Ink jet printer

(c) With motion input, a device containing a camera detects your gestures and then converts them to a digital signal that is sent to a computer or game device

(d) A handheld computer is a type of computer that can easily be stored in a pocket and used while holding it in our hands. Most of the handheld computers

have a touchscreen with which we input data by using our fingers. Smartphone and smart watches are two examples of handheld computer.

(e)

(i) A projector projects or displays data from a computer screen onto a large screen or surface for the audience.

(ii) An Automated Teller Machine (ATM) is another example of an embedded computer that allows us to withdraw money from our bank account from anywhere and at any time.

(iii) The Microwave that we use at our home is also an example of an embedded computer that allows us to warm and cook food.

(iv) A laptop is a portable computer which you can keep on your lap. You can carry a laptop anywhere, therefore, you are not restricted to one place while working on a desktop computer.

5. Differentiate between Super computer and Minicomputer.

Super computer	Minicomputer
a. A Supercomputer consists of a large number of processors. Thus, making them the fastest and largest computers.	a. Minicomputers are slower than Super Computers but are more powerful than microcomputers. They are bigger in size and faster in processing.
b. These are used for performing complex tasks such as creating animated graphics, conducting nuclear research, etc.	b. They are used for performing tasks such as manufacturing automation, scientific research, business accounting, data processing, etc.
c. For example PARAM 9000(Indian Super Computer), ANURAG, CRAY X-MP/24	c. For example HCL Magnum, VAX 7500

6. Application based questions

a. Bar Code Reader

b. Laser Printer

7. a. Input

b. Input

c. Output

d. Output

e. Input

f. Output