

St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School

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Session: 2026-2027

Class: VIII

Subject: Computer

Topic: Ch-1 Answer Key

Quiz Bee (Page-19)

1. This type of network is useful when you want to connect two different departments in a building (e.g. an office, a building or a factory).
2. It is a satellite-based navigation system which is used to identify the geographical location of an object.
3. It is used to exchange data between a web browser and a website.

Access Yourself

1. Tick (✓) the correct option:-

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

2. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Modem b. Bus topology c. Protocol d. MAN e. LAN

3. Answer in one or two words.

- a. NIC b. Hub c. Bluetooth d. HTTPS

4. Think and answer.

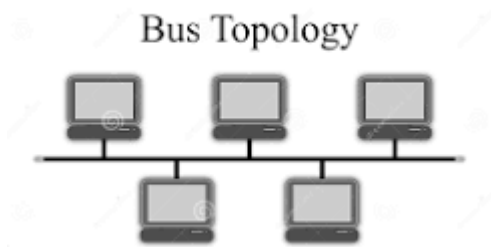
- a. A network is defined as a group of devices that are linked together to share information, data and resources.
- b. A gateway is a network device that allows the data to flow between two different networks which may use different protocols.
- c. The components required for communication system are:
 - Sender
 - Receiver
 - Transmission Medium
 - Message
 - Protocol
- d. We need a computer network for the following reasons:
 - It allows information or files to be shared with other computers in the network.

- It allows computers in the network to share hardware like printers, scanners, fax machines, hard disks, etc.

e. Topology or structure is the layout of the connection formed between computers.

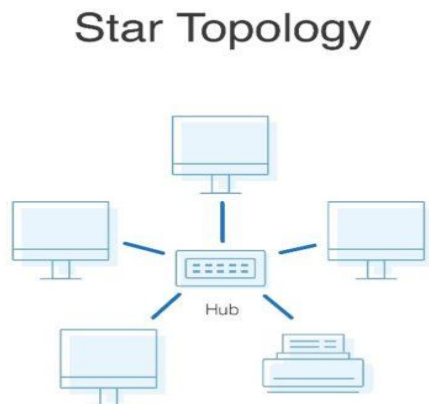
BUS TOPOLOGY

In this topology, all the nodes are connected to a single common path. It is simple and easy to maintain. Additional nodes can be connected at any point along its length. The major disadvantage of this topology is that fault detection in this topology is very difficult.



STAR TOPOLOGY

In this topology, the central node acts as a hub to which all the other nodes are connected. As compared to the bus topology, star topology requires more devices and cables. The addition of a new node to a star topology is difficult as it involves a connection all the way to the central node.



f. Protocol is a set of rules that governs the communication between the computers on a network. Certain network protocols and standards are to be followed in order to ensure that your computer can communicate with another computer over a network.

FTP stands for File Transfer Protocol. It is a part of the TCP/IP protocol suite and enables files to be transferred between computers.

HTTPS stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure. It is an extension of Hypertext Transfer Protocol used for secure communication over a network. It makes a secure connection by establishing an encrypting link between the browser and server, hence maintaining data integrity by encrypting the data.

5. Differentiate between the following:

a.

SMTP	POP3
i. SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. ii. It is the most popular protocol for transferring electronic mail via the Internet.	i. POP3 stands for Post Office Protocol 3. ii. It is the recent version of Internet protocol for receiving e-mails. It allows you to download email messages on your local computer and read them even if you are offline.

b.

LAN	MAN
i. LAN stands for Local Area Network. ii. It is a digital communication system that interconnects a larger number of computers and other peripheral devices within a radius of less than 1 km.	i. MAN stands for Metropolitan Area Network. ii. It consists of two or more local area networks or campus area networks together that usually spans several buildings in the same city or town.

c.

Client-Server Network	Peer-to-Peer Network
i. This is the most efficient network architecture that consists of two parts: client system and server system. ii. One or more computers on the network are designated as the server and all the other computers connected on the network are called the clients.	i. An alternative to the client-server approach is the peer-to-peer approach. There are no dedicated servers. ii. All the computers are equal and can share their resources to be used by others and are therefore known as peers.

6. a. CAMPUS AREA NETWORK

c. WIDE AREA NETWORK

7. a. Ring Topology b. Network Server

b. LOCAL AREA NETWORK

d. METROPOLITAN AREA NETWORK