**Pakistan School, Kingdom of Bahrain**

**SSC-I (Week 4)**

Q.31 Describe the working and functions of scanner?

Ans: Scanner: It is a device that captures images from photographs. magazines, books etc. and stores them in computer in digital form. These images can be edited, displayed on the screen or inserted in documents.

Q.32 Describe the working and functions of barcode reader?

Ans: **Barcode Reader**: It is a device that reads the barcode printed on products that represents product code, description and price. This information is used by the computer to print bill for the customer.

Q.33 Highlight the working and functions of digital camera.

Ans: **Digital Camera:** It is a device used to capture pictures and store them in digital form. These pictures can be downloaded to computer for Sting, viewing or inserting in documents.

Q.34 Highlight the working and functions of touch screen.

Ans: **Touch Screen:** It is a pressure-sensitive display screen that is used to interact with the computer by touching pictures or words with finger. Touch screen is more commonly used with mobile phone and tablet.

Q.35 Write the names of three major parts of SYSTEM UNIT ?

Ans: **System Unit:** System unit is the main part of computer. It includes motherboard, power supply and drives (such as DVD and hard disk) inside the computer casing. All the input/output devices of a computer are connected to system unit through the ports.

Q.36 Describe the working and structure of motherboard.

Ans. Motherboard: Motherboard is the main circuit board inside the system unit. It contains microprocessor, main memory, expansion cards, many IC chips, connectors and other electronic components. It has many buses (electric pathways) printed on it. These are used to transmit information between various components of the computer. All the input/output devices are connected to the motherboard.

Q.37 Describe the working and structure of Microprocessor.

Ans: **Microprocessor:** A microprocessor is the main chip on the motherboard that controls all the activities of the computer. It is also known as Central Processing Unit (CPU) or simply processor. It contains Control Unit (CU). Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) and registers .

**ALU:** ALU is the part of the computer that performs all the calculations and comparisons It consists of arithmetic unit and logic unit.

**Arithmetic Unit:** Arithmetic unit performs all the arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction. Multiplication and division.

**Logic Unit:** Logic unit performs logical operations which include comparisons of numbers or alphabets.

**Functions of Control Unit:** Control unit controls the operations of all the components of the computer. It controls the working of all the input/output devices, storage devices and ALU,CU loads programs into memory and executes them. It consists of very complicated circuits.

Q.38 Briefly write about Registers.

Ans: **Registers:** Registers are small memory units inside the microprocessor used to temporarily store some information during the execution of a program. Some commonly used registers are Instruction Register, Accumulator Register, Data Register and Memory Address Register.

Q.39 Briefly write about storage devices.

Ans: **Storage Devices:** Storage devices are used to storage programs and data that are not currently used by the computer. They have huge storage capacity. Therefore, they are also known as mass storage devices or secondary memory.

Hard disk is the most commonly used storage device that is fixed inside the system unit Portable storage devices are CD, DVD, memory cards and USB flash drive. Portable storage devices have less storage capacity than hard disk but they are cheap and easy to carry.

Q.40 Briefly write about hard disk.

Ans: **Hard disk:** A hard disk is a magnetic storage device used to store computer data. It has storage capacity of hundreds of Gigabyte (GB). It is fixed inside the computer casing. Portable hard disk is also available that is attached to USB port.