Solved Assignment Of Unit-2

- SUBJECT:COMPUTER

- CLASS:5TH

CHAPTER :02

(COMPUTER LANGUAGES)

EXERCISES

1. **Tick [✓] the correct answer.**

   a. ii.   b. i.   c. iii.   d. ii.   e. ii.

2. **Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.**

   a. F   b. T   c. F   d. F   e. F

3. **Fill in the blanks.**
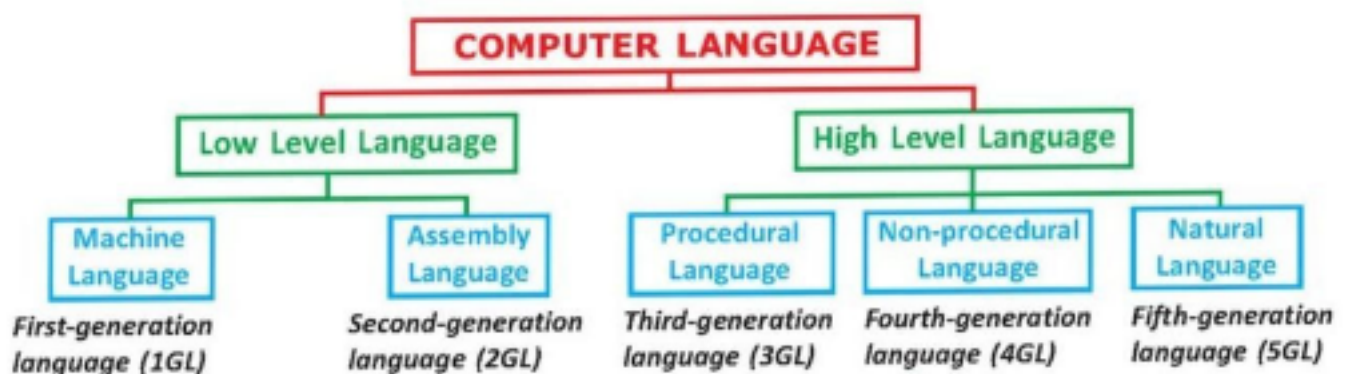
   a. Assembly   b. Assembler   c. Interpreter, Compiler

   d. Fifth   e. Java   f. Web applications

   g. PROLOG   h. HTML, Java Script

4. **Answer the following questions.**

   a. A program is a set of instructions given to a computer to get a particular task done.

   b. A Computer Language is a special language understood by the computers. It consists of a set of words, symbols and codes that is used to write a computer program.

   c. The people who can write programs are called programmers. Their work is to write program on computer.

   d. A procedural language is also called a third-generation language (3GL). In this language, the programmer writes instructions that tell the computer what to accomplish and how to do it. A non-procedural language is also called a fourth-generation language (4GL). In this language, the programmer only specifies what the program should accomplish without explaining how.

   e. Assembly language is the source program, which must be translated into machine language before the computer can understand it.

   f. A Machine language, also called first-generation language, is a language directly understood by the computer without any translation. But for Assembly language, an assembler is used to convert assembly language into machine language.

   g. i. A machine language, also called first-generation language, is a language directly understood by the computer without any translation. It refers to 0s and 1s that the computer can understand as instructions.

ii. A high level language (HLL) has instructions which are almost similar to English language used by us. It is very user-friendly and resembles the language that we use. HLL is machine-independent.

h. i. An Assembler is a program used to translate assembly language into machine language so that the computer can understand it.

ii. A Compiler converts HLL program into machine language. It converts the entire HLL program into machine language at once and also displays errors of the whole program together.

iii. An Interpreter also converts HLL into machine language. It converts one line of program at a time. It displays the errors, one line at a time and goes to the next line only after correction of the errors.

i. i. Beginners All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code

ii. Language Of Graphics Oriented

iii. COmmon Business Oriented Language

iv. FORmula TRANslation

5. **Label the following chart.**

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                     COMPUTER LANGUAGE
              ┌──────────────┴──────────────┐
      Low Level Language              High Level Language
       ┌──────┴──────┐         ┌───────────┼───────────┐
   Machine      Assembly    Procedural  Non-procedural  Natural
   Language      Language    Language     Language      Language

First-generation  Second-generation  Third-generation  Fourth-generation  Fifth-generation
language (1GL)    language (2GL)     language (3GL)     language (4GL)     language (5GL)
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CHAPTER:04

- (FILES AND FOLDERS IN WINDOWS 7)

EXERCISES

1. **Tick [✓] the correct answer.**

   a. ii.   b. i.   c. i.   d. i.   e. ii.

2. **Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.**

   a. T   b. F   c. F   d. T   e. F   f. T

3. **Fill in the blanks.**

   a. icons   b. subfolder   c. two   d. Ctrl+C   e. rename

   f. [◂], [▷]   g. expand

4. **Answer the following questions.**

   a. All the work that we do in a computer is stored in the form of file. File contains anything like drawing, text, picture, sound, etc., in it.

   There are various types of files: document files, spreadsheet files, image files, audio/video files and so on.

   b. While working with files and folders, we often need to select the files so that Windows knows exactly the ones with which we want to work.

   c. There are four main folders in Windows 7, in which your files are saved by default — Documents, Pictures, Music, and Videos.

   d. The Window Explorer plays a key part in your Windows 7 experience. It is used for viewing files and folders in a hierarchical order. It is very helpful for efficiently organizing files and folders that are stored in different disk drives (hard disk) of a computer.

   e. After you have created so many of files on your computer, you might have trouble locating a specific file. So, you can use Windows 7 search option. Windows 7 searches not only the documents but also e-mail messages, contacts, Internet Explorer favorites, applications and more.

   f. Hard disk is also called a non-removable disk as we can't just pop it out of the computer by pressing any button. Our files and folders are stored on the hard disk in our computer.

   A: The floppy drive is normally A: and a second floppy drive is B: drive.

   C: The hard drive is C: if we only have one hard drive.

D: Our CD or DVD drive uses the next letter after all of our hard drives, so it will be D: if we only have one hard disk.

g. We can change the name (rename) of a file to describe the contents of the file in a better way. Renaming a file can help us in locating the file quickly in future. However, we should rename only those files which we have created.

h. When we copy a file, the file will remain in its original location and also appear in the new location. When we move a file, the file will get removed from its original location and appear only in the new location.

i. Whenever we delete any file/folder, it goes into Recycle Bin and remains there. If we want to delete the file permanently, we must delete it from Recycle Bin.