DON BOSCO SCHOOL, RANCHI

Computer Studies

Class VIII

Chapter 1

Operating System And Graphical User Interface Role And Functions

Section- A

B Fill in the blanks:

1. **Graphical** User Interface is more user friendly.
2. **Solaris** is a free UNIX based Operating System introduced by Sun Microsystems.
3. **Multiuser** operating system allows a user to run and work on multiple applications at the same time.
4. **Application** software is a set of programs used to perform specific tasks.

D. Match the following:

1. Mobile operating system	operates on digital mobile devices
2. DOS 1.0	is a Microsoft's first operating system
3.Spreadsheet	is an application software
4. Mouse	is a hardware

Section- B

A. Answer the following

1.Name any two popular operating systems.

Ans: Some popular operating systems are:

DOS, Windows, UNIX, LINUX, Solaris, Mobile operating systems etc.

2. Explain the need of operating system.

Ans: An operating system provides the interface between the hardware resources, the user and the applications to interact with computer.

3. Define hardware and software.

Ans: Hardware is the physical parts of the computer that we can touch and see.

Software is the set of instructions that tells the hardware what to do.

4.What is System Software.

Ans: System software instructs a program which interacts with the hardware. It manages the operations of system.

5. Explain the functions of operating system.

Ans: There are some functions of an operating system:

i) Program Execution
ii)Device Management
iii)File Management
iv)Memory Management

6. Explain the types of operating system.

Ans: There are various types of operating systems:

i) Single User operating system
ii)multi User operating system
iii)Real Time operating system
iv)Distributed operating system
v)Interactive operating system
vi)Multi-Processing operating system

7.Differentiate between CUI and GUI.

Ans:

CUI	**GUI**
1.CUI stands for Character User Interface.	1. GUI stands for Graphical User Interface.
2. Only one application can run at a time.	2. Multiple applications can run at a time.
3. The syntax and commands are required to remember.	3. No need to remember commands as it is user friendly.
4.A CUI uses characters on screen that are controlled with keyboard.	4. A GUI uses pictures, graphics and icons that are controlled with mouse.

Chapter 2
Spreadsheet- Formulas And Functions

Section- A

B Fill in the blanks:

1. Every cell has a name called its **address.**
2. An absolute referencing is specified by using **$** sign.
3. The predefined commands that perform some particular operations are called **Functions.**
4. The process of joining text values in a sequence within a formula called **concatenation.**

C. Write the syntax of the following functions:

1.LCM	=LCM(Range of numbers)
2.TODAY	=TODAY()
3.QUOTIENT	=QUOTIENT(numerator, denominator)

Section- B

A. Answer the following

1. What is cell referencing?

Ans: Cell referencing means how a cell address behaves in the formulas when it is copied from one cell to the other.

2. Explain circular reference?

Ans: A circular reference occurs when a formula in a cell refers to its own cell value directly or indirectly.

3. State the use of IF function. Explain with one example.

Ans: This is a conditional function. Condition always results in either TRUE or FALSE.

example:

=IF(A1>50,150,100)

This means that if the value in cell A1 is greater than 50, returns value 150, otherwise returns value 100.

4. Define the following with an appropriate example of each
a) Relative Referencing
b) Absolute Referencing
c) Mixed Referencing
Ans:
a) Relative Referencing: Both column part and row part are not fixed
example:=B4*C4
b) Absolute Referencing: Both column part and row part are fixed. It is specified by using the $ sign along with column and the row number in the cell.
example: =B4*2
c) Mixed Referencing: In this either column part or row pat is fixed.
example: =$B4

5. What do the following functions do? Explain with an example.
Ans:
a) LCM: It returns the least common multiple of the numbers in a given range of cells
example: =LCM(A1:A5)

b) PRODUCT: It multiplies the numbers in a given range of cells.
example: =PRODUCT(A1:A5)

c)SQRT: It returns the square root of a number.
example: =SQRT(25)

d)TODAY: It displays the current date.
example: =TODAY()

Chapter 3
Charts In Excel

Section- A

C Fill in the blanks:

1. A picture showing numeric data is called **Chart**
2. Charts are easier to **understand** and **compare.**
3.**Legend** identifies each data series in a unique colours or pattern
4. Chart Styles group is present in **Design** tab of the Ribbon.

Section- B

A. Answer the following

1. What is chart?

Ans: A pictorial representation of numeric data is called a chart or graph.

2. Name the subtype of Pie chart.

Ans. *Pie and Pie in 3-D
*Pie of Pie and Bar of Pie
*Exploded Pie and Exploded Pie in 3-D

4. Write the advantages of creating charts.

Ans: There are many advantages of creating charts:

i) Charts presents data and information in an attractive manner.
ii) Charts present data and information in a compact manner.
iii) Charts are easier to understand and compare.
iv) Charts have a long-lasting effect on the mind than a simple data statement.

6.Explain the following charts:

a) Column chart b) Line Chart c) Pie Chart

Ans:

a) Column chart: A column chart shows data changes over a period of time.
b) Line Chart: A line chart shows trends in data at equal intervals.
c) Pie Chart: A pie chart shows the size of items that make up a data series.

7. Explain the components of a chart.

Ans: The main components of a chart are:

i) Plot Area: This is the rectangular area where the chart is plotted.
ii) Data Points: The bars, lines, slices or other elements that represent the data points
iii) Chart Area: This area includes all the objects of the chart.
iv)Legend: This identifies each data series in a unique colour or pattern
v)X -axis/Category axis: Horizontal axis of the chart.
vi)Y -axis/Value axis: Vertical axis of the chart.

Full Forms

1. 2G/3G/4G Second generation of mobile phone standard and technology/Third generation of mobile phone standard and technology/Fourth generation of mobile phone standard and technology
2. LTE Long Term Evolution
3. VOLTE Voice over Long Term Evolution
4. GPRS General Packet Radio system
5. IP Internet Protocol
6. VPN Virtual Private network
7. WIFI Wireless Fidelity
8. PPP Point to Point Protocol
9. GSM Global System for mobile communication
10. BIOS Basic Input/Output System
11. Mp3 Moving picture expert group Layer 3 Audio
12. MPEG Moving picture Expert Group
13. IEEE Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
14. ISO International Standard Organization
15. ATM Asynchronous Transfer Mode

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