

General Science - 10th Class General Science English Medium Chapter 9 Short Questions Test

Q1. What are Input devices and output devices.

Ans 1: Input Device: Devices to enter data in the computer are called input devices.

Ans 2: Output device: Devices, which display computer operation are called output devices.

Q2. What do you mean by television system.

Ans 1: Tele means far and vision means to see. Television helps in the seeing of far away things. The transmission of television also reaches far off places through carrier waves.

Q3. What is meant by Semi-Conductor diode.

Ans 1: If the semiconductor crystal is developed in such a way that one part becomes N-Type and the other P-Type, then it is called P-N Junction diode or semiconductor diode. The part of diode is known as an anode and N Part as cathode.

Q4. What is compact disk

Ans 1: This is an aluminium or plastic disc with shining surface. It is made for digital recording.

Q5. What is Graphics.

Ans 1: There are certain programs, which provide facility to draw straight and curved lines these programs are used to draw diagrams and pictures, colours and shades can also be filled in pictures. Drawing lines, making pictures and designs by computer is called graphics.

Q6. What is Mobile Phone.

Ans 1: Now-a-days the use of mobile is very common. A mobile phone sends and receives messages through radio waves. It carries a radio transmitter and a receiver inside it.

Q7. What do you mean by telecommunication.

Ans 1: The method used for instant communication of information to far off places is called telecommunication.

Q8. What is floppy disk.

Ans 1: Floppy disk is a soft plastic disk over which a layer of magnetic material such as ferric oxide is coated. Information is stored on it in the form of magnetic pattern. It is kept in a plastic cassette for protection. When it is inserted in the computer the floppy driver rotates it fastly. A head read or writes data on the disk.

Q9. What is Data management.

Ans 1: The store data in different files and rearrange them to get requisite result when needed is known as data management. Educational institutions, banks, libraries, hospitals, offices and big commercial organizations store information, make amendments in it, keep different records and run their systems with the data management.

Q10. Define N-type and P-Type semiconductors.

Ans 1: N-Type semiconductor: When a pentavalent impurity such as arsenic is added to silicon crystals, then due to this process the number of free electrons in the semiconductor increased. Such a material is called N-Type semiconductor. Most of the current flow through N-Type semiconductor is due to free electrons.

Ans 2: P-Type Semiconductor: If a trivalent impurity such as aluminium is doped in silicon crystals, then there is a deficiency of an electron in the outermost orbit of silicon atoms. This deficiency of electron is called a hole; thus this type of doping increases the number of holes in the semiconductors. Such material is known as P-Type semiconductor. The current through it is mostly due to the holes.
