



Learn & Teach

CLASS 10

Physics SLO Based

Chapter No.17

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SLO Based Important Questions

Chapter No. 17

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Q1: What are the components of ICT?

Ans: Components of ICT:

The components of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) include hardware, software, data, procedures, human resources, and networks. These components work together to enable the processing, storage, retrieval, and transmission of information in various forms.

Q2: Differentiate between data and information.

Ans: Data:

Data refers to raw facts, figures, or symbols that are typically unorganized and have little meaning on their own.

Information:

Information, on the other hand, is data that has been processed, organized, and presented in a meaningful way, providing knowledge to the recipient.

Q3: Explain the role of hardware in ICT.

Ans: Hardware:

The physical devices and components used to process, store, and transmit information.

Example:

Examples of hardware include computers, servers, routers, switches, storage devices, and peripheral devices such as keyboards and monitors.

Role of Hardware:

Hardware forms the foundation of ICT systems and provides the necessary computing power and infrastructure to support information processing tasks.

Q4: What is software and how does it contribute to ICT?

Ans: Software:

The program or application that runs on computer systems and other ICT devices. It includes operating systems, productivity software, communication tools, and specialized applications for various purposes.

Role of Software:

Software contributes to ICT by enabling users to perform tasks, manipulate data, access information, and communicate effectively. It acts as an intermediary between users and the underlying hardware, providing a user-friendly interface and facilitating the execution of desired functions.

Q5: Describe the importance of procedures in ICT.

Ans: Procedures:

A set of documented guidelines or instructions that outline how tasks should be performed within an organization. They ensure consistent and efficient operations, promote standardization, and minimize errors. Procedures help in maintaining data integrity, security, and privacy. They also define protocols for troubleshooting, maintenance, and disaster recovery. Following established procedures ensures that ICT systems are used effectively and optimally.

Q6: How do human resources play a role in ICT?

Ans: Human resources play a crucial role in ICT as they are responsible for designing, implementing, operating, and maintaining ICT systems. IT professionals and technicians manage hardware and software, develop applications, provide technical support, and ensure data security. They also analyze organizational needs, identify ICT solutions, and train users. Additionally, ICT professionals contribute to strategic planning, decision-making, and the alignment of ICT with business objectives.

Q7: What is the flow of information?**Ans: Flow of Information:**

In ICT, the flow of information refers to the movement of data from its source to its intended destination. It involves inputting or capturing data, processing it through hardware and software, storing or transmitting it, and finally presenting it to users in a meaningful format. The flow of information can occur within a single device or across a network, and it follows a sequence of steps to ensure accurate and timely delivery.

Q8: Explain the transmission of electrical signals through a wire.**Ans: Transmission of Electrical Signals through a Wire:**

The transmission of electrical signals through a wire involves the movement of electric current, which carries information in the form of varying voltage levels. When a signal is transmitted, the electrical current flows through the wire, causing changes in voltage. These changes represent the encoded information, such as digital bits or analog waveforms. The receiving device interprets the voltage changes to reconstruct the original information.

Q9: Compare the transmission of electrical signals through step-index multimode and single-mode optical fibers.

Ans: Step-index multimode and single-mode optical fibers are two types of optical fibers used for transmitting data via light signals.

Step-index Multimode:

Step-index multimode fibers have a larger core diameter, allowing multiple light paths to propagate simultaneously. They are suitable for short-distance communication but suffer from modal dispersion, limiting their bandwidth and distance capabilities.

Single-mode:

Single-mode fibers have a smaller core diameter, enabling only one mode of light propagation. They offer higher bandwidth and longer transmission distances but require more precise alignment and are typically used for long-distance communication.

Q10: How does the transmission of radio waves through air or space occur?

Ans: The transmission of radio waves through air or space occurs through electromagnetic radiation. Radio waves, which are a form of electromagnetic waves, are generated by an antenna and propagate through the surrounding medium. They can travel through air, water, and vacuum in the case of space transmission. The radio waves carry encoded information, such as audio signals or data, which can be received and decoded by a compatible receiver or antenna at the destination.

Q11: Describe the working principle of a fax machine in telecommunications.**Ans: Fax Machine:**

A fax machine, short for facsimile machine, is a telecommunications device used to send and receive printed documents over telephone lines.

Working Principle:

The working principle involves scanning the document using an optical sensor, which converts the text and images into a digital signal. The digital signal is then modulated onto an analog carrier signal and transmitted over the telephone line to the receiving fax machine. At the receiving end, the fax machine demodulates the signal, reconstructs the digital data, and prints out a facsimile of the original document.

Q12: What are the features and functions of a cellphone in telecommunications?**Ans: Cellphones:**

Cellphones, also known as mobile phones or smartphones, are portable telecommunications devices that offer various features and functions. These include voice calls, text messaging, internet access, email, multimedia capabilities (such as taking photos and videos), social media integration, mobile applications, GPS navigation, and more. Cellphones allow users to communicate, access information, and perform a wide range of tasks on the go, leveraging wireless networks for connectivity.

Q13: Explain the concept of a photo phone and its significance in ICT.**Ans: Photo Phone:**

A photo phone refers to a device that can transmit images or visual information over a communication network. It represents the early development of visual communication technology and played a significant role in the evolution of ICT. The photo phone, invented by Alexander Graham Bell and Charles Sumner Tainter in the late 19th century, used light-sensitive selenium cells to convert images into electrical signals, which were then transmitted over wires. Although photo phones were limited in practical applications, they laid the foundation for the development of modern visual communication technologies.

Q14: Discuss the role of computers in ICT and describe the types of computers.**Ans: Role of Computer:**

Computers play a central role in ICT as they are the primary devices for processing, storing, and managing information. They execute software applications, manipulate data, and provide interfaces for user interaction.

Types of Computers:

Computers can be classified into various types based on their size, capabilities, and usage. These include mainframe computers, personal computers (desktops and laptops), tablets, and smartphones. Each type has its own strengths and applications, catering to different computing needs and scenarios.

Q15: Differentiate between mainframe computers, personal computers, laptops, tablets, and smartphones.**Ans: Mainframe Computers:**

Mainframe computers are large, powerful machines designed for handling complex and demanding computing tasks in organizations. They provide high processing power, extensive storage, and support multiple users simultaneously.

Personal Computers (PCs):

Personal computers (PCs) are general-purpose computers designed for individual use. They come in desktop and laptop form factors and offer versatility and flexibility.

Laptops:

Laptops are portable versions of desktop PCs.

Tablets and Smartphone:

Tablets and smartphones are compact mobile devices that combine computing capabilities with touchscreens and communication features.

Q16: What is the internet, and what are its uses in ICT?**Ans: Internet:**

The internet is a global network of interconnected computers and devices that enables communication, information sharing, and access to resources. It facilitates the exchange of data, allows users to access websites, send emails, participate in online communities, engage in e-commerce, stream media, and much more.

Role of Internet in ICT:

The internet plays a crucial role in ICT by providing a vast infrastructure for connecting devices, transmitting data, and accessing a wide range of services and information.

Q17: Describe the concept of email and its significance in communication.

Ans: Email:

Email, short for electronic mail, is a method of exchanging messages electronically between users over computer networks, typically the internet. It allows users to send, receive, and store messages in digital format, making communication faster and more convenient compared to traditional mail. Email has become a fundamental tool in personal and professional communication, enabling the efficient exchange of information, documents, and multimedia content across different locations and time zones.

Q18: Explain the primary storage devices used for information storage.

Ans: Primary Storage Devices:

Primary storage devices, also known as primary memory or main memory, are used for immediate storage and retrieval of data in a computer system.

Types:

The two primary types of primary storage devices are RAM (Random Access Memory) and ROM (Read-Only Memory).

RAM:

RAM is volatile memory that temporarily holds data and instructions while a computer is running. It provides fast access to data, allowing the CPU to quickly read and write information.

ROM:

ROM, on the other hand, is non-volatile memory that stores permanent data and instructions. It contains firmware or system software that is essential for booting up the computer and initializing hardware components.

Q19: What are secondary storage devices and how are they utilized in ICT?

Ans: Secondary Storage Devices:

Secondary storage devices are used for long-term storage of data and information in ICT. Unlike primary storage devices, secondary storage is non-volatile, meaning it retains data even when the power is turned off.

Example:

Examples of secondary storage devices include hard disks, solid-state drives (SSDs), optical discs (such as CDs and DVDs), magnetic tapes, and USB flash drives. These devices offer larger storage capacities at relatively lower costs compared to primary storage, making them suitable for storing files, applications, backups, and archives.

Q20: Compare and contrast audio and video cassettes, hard disks, floppy disks, CDs, DVDs, and flash drives as information storage devices.

Ans: Audio and Video Cassettes:

Audio and video cassettes were magnetic tape-based storage media commonly used for analog audio and video recordings.

Hard Disks:

Hard disks and solid-state drives (SSDs) are modern storage devices that use magnetic or flash memory to store digital data. They offer high capacities, fast access times, and are widely used in computers and other devices.

Floppy Disks:

Floppy disks were a popular removable storage medium in the past but are now largely obsolete.

CDs and DVDs:

CDs and DVDs are optical discs that store data using lasers and are commonly used for distributing software, music, movies, and archival purposes.

Flash Drives:

Flash drives, also known as USB drives or thumb drives, are portable storage devices that use flash memory chips and offer small form factors, high capacities, and ease of use.

Q21: What is word processing, and what functions does it serve in ICT?**Ans: Word Processing:**

Word processing is the creation, editing, and formatting of text documents using specialized software applications.

Functions:

It serves as a fundamental function in ICT, enabling users to create and manipulate textual content efficiently. Word processing software provides features such as text formatting, spell checking, grammar checking, document templates, collaboration tools, and the ability to insert images and other media. It is widely used for tasks such as creating documents, reports, letters, resumes, and other written materials.

Q22: Describe the process of handling information in terms of data management.**Ans: Handling Information:**

Handling information in terms of data management involves various processes to ensure the effective organization, storage, retrieval, and manipulation of data. These processes include data collection, data entry, data validation, data storage, data indexing, data retrieval, data manipulation (such as sorting and filtering), and data analysis. Data management aims to maintain data accuracy, integrity, security, and accessibility throughout its lifecycle, ensuring that information can be utilized effectively for decision-making and other purposes.

Q23: What are the key aspects of monitoring and control in ICT?

Ans: Monitoring and control in ICT involve the continuous observation and management of ICT systems, networks, and processes to ensure their proper functioning and performance. Key aspects include real-time monitoring of hardware and software, network monitoring for traffic and security, system resource management, performance optimization, fault detection and troubleshooting, security monitoring and incident response, and compliance monitoring. Monitoring and control tools and techniques help IT professionals proactively identify issues, maintain system stability, and ensure optimal user experience.

Q24: How can ICT be used to manage and store large amounts of data?

Ans: ICT provides various tools and technologies for managing and storing large amounts of data. These include databases, data warehouses, data management systems, cloud storage, and big data analytics platforms. Databases allow for structured storage and retrieval of data, while data warehouses provide a consolidated repository for large-scale data storage and analysis. Cloud storage enables scalable and flexible storage options, while big data analytics platforms facilitate the processing and analysis of vast datasets to derive valuable insights.

Q25: Explain the concept of data compression and its significance in ICT.**Ans: Data Compression:**

Data compression is the process of reducing the size of data files or streams to optimize storage space or transmission bandwidth. It involves encoding techniques that eliminate redundant or unnecessary information while preserving essential data. Data compression is significant in ICT as it allows for more efficient storage and transmission of data. Compressed files require less storage space, enabling cost savings and improved resource utilization. Compressed data also requires less time and bandwidth for transmission, facilitating faster data transfer and efficient network usage.

Q26: Describe the importance of data security in ICT.**Ans: Data Security:**

Data security is of paramount importance in ICT to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access, modification, or destruction. It ensures the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data. Data security measures include access controls, encryption, authentication mechanisms, firewalls, intrusion detection systems, and antivirus software. Data security helps safeguard personal information, intellectual property, financial data, and other critical data assets, maintaining user trust, regulatory compliance, and mitigating the risk of data breaches and cyber-attacks.

Q27: Discuss the concept of data backup and its relevance in ICT.**Ans: Data Backup:**

Data backup involves creating copies of important data and storing them separately from the original data source. It is crucial in ICT to protect against data loss due to hardware failures, software errors, natural disasters, or malicious activities. Data backup ensures that data can be restored in the event of data corruption, accidental deletion, or system failures. Backup strategies may involve full backups, incremental backups, or differential backups, depending on the frequency and volume of data changes. Regular and reliable data backups are essential for business continuity, disaster recovery, and data protection.

Q28: Explain the benefits of cloud storage in ICT.**Ans: Cloud Storage:**

Cloud storage offers several benefits in ICT, including scalability, accessibility, cost-effectiveness, and data redundancy. It allows users to store and access data over the internet from any location and device, reducing the need for local storage infrastructure. Cloud storage providers offer flexible storage plans, enabling organizations to scale their storage needs as required. Additionally, cloud storage provides data redundancy, ensuring that data is backed up and protected against hardware failures or disasters.

Q29: How does data transfer occur between different ICT devices?

Ans: Data transfer between different ICT devices can occur through various means, depending on the devices and the network infrastructure in place. Some common methods of data transfer include wired connections (such as Ethernet cables or USB cables), wireless connections (such as Wi-Fi or Bluetooth), and network protocols (such as TCP/IP). Data is typically packaged into packets or frames and transmitted over the communication medium, following the appropriate protocols and addressing schemes. At the receiving end, the data packets are reassembled to reconstruct the original data.

Q30: Discuss the role of ICT in real-time data processing and analysis.

Ans: ICT plays a crucial role in real-time data processing and analysis by providing the necessary infrastructure and tools to handle large volumes of data and derive actionable insights in real-time. Real-time data processing involves capturing, processing, and analyzing data as it is generated, without significant delays. ICT systems employ high-speed networks, powerful processors, and advanced algorithms to handle real-time data streams and perform complex analyses. Real-time data processing and analysis have applications in various fields, including finance, healthcare, manufacturing, transportation, and monitoring systems, enabling proactive decision-making and immediate response to events or trends.

Q31: Describe the process of network communication in ICT.**Ans: Network Communication:**

Network communication in ICT involves the transmission of data between devices connected within a network. The process typically follows a set of protocols and standards that govern the transmission, addressing, and routing of data. The sender device encapsulates data into packets or frames, which are then transmitted over the network medium. The receiving device receives and processes the packets, extracting the data and delivering it to the appropriate application or device. Network communication involves various components, such as network interfaces, routers, switches, and network protocols (such as TCP/IP), to ensure reliable and efficient data transfer.

Q32: What are the advantages and disadvantages of wireless communication?**Ans: Advantage of Wireless Communication:**

Wireless communication in ICT offers several advantages, including mobility, flexibility, and convenience. It allows users to connect and communicate without the need for physical cables or connections, enabling freedom of movement and reducing clutter. Wireless communication also facilitates easy connectivity in areas where wired infrastructure may be challenging or expensive to deploy. Additionally, wireless communication technologies, such as Wi-Fi and Bluetooth, support a wide range of devices and enable seamless integration between different devices and systems.

Disadvantage of Wireless Communication:

However, wireless communication also has some disadvantages. One major concern is the limited range and coverage of wireless signals, which may require additional infrastructure and repeaters for extended coverage. Wireless communication is also susceptible to interference from other devices or environmental factors, which can affect signal quality and reliability. Additionally, wireless communication may be more vulnerable to security breaches and unauthorized access compared to wired communication, requiring robust encryption and authentication mechanisms.

Q33: Explain the concept of data transmission speed.**Ans: Data Transmission Speed:**

Data transmission speed refers to the rate at which data is transferred from one device to another over a network. It is typically measured in bits per second (bps) or its multiples, such as kilobits per second (Kbps), megabits per second (Mbps), or gigabits per second (Gbps). Data transmission speed is influenced by factors such as the network infrastructure, the communication medium used, the quality of the connection, and the efficiency of the devices and protocols involved.

Q34: How does data error detection and correction occur?**Ans: Data Error Detection and Correction:**

Data error detection and correction in ICT involves techniques and mechanisms to identify and correct errors that may occur during data transmission or storage. One commonly used method is the addition of error detection and correction codes, such as parity bits or checksums, to the data. These codes provide additional information that can be used to verify the integrity of the data and detect errors. If errors are detected, error correction techniques, such as retransmission of data or error-correcting codes, can be employed to recover or correct the data. Error detection and correction methods ensure data integrity and help maintain the accuracy of transmitted or stored information.

Q35: Explain the role of data centers in ICT.**Ans: Data Centers:**

Data centers are specialized facilities that house computer systems, networking equipment, and storage systems used to store, process, manage, and distribute large amounts of data. They provide the infrastructure and resources necessary to support ICT operations, including servers, cooling systems, power backup, fire suppression, and security measures. Data centers play a vital role in ICT by providing a secure and controlled environment for data storage, processing, and network connectivity. They are essential for organizations that require high-capacity and reliable infrastructure to handle their computing and data storage needs.

Q36: Can the Internet be used for shopping? Give an example.

Ans: Yes, the internet can be used for shopping, and online shopping has become increasingly popular in recent years. Online shopping allows users to browse and purchase products or services from various online retailers or e-commerce platforms. Users can access online stores through websites or mobile applications, select products, add them to a virtual shopping cart, and make secure online payments. The products are then shipped to the customer's designated address.

Example:

Popular examples of online shopping platforms include Amazon, eBay, Alibaba, and various retail websites operated by brick-and-mortar stores.

