

Scheme OF Valuation

①

I PUC MID-TERM EXAMINATION
OCTOBER - 2025

COMPUTER SCIENCE

PART-A

- I
1. b Processor
 2. d. Linux
 3. d. All of the these
 4. b Language translator
 5. c clock speed
 6. c 8 bits
 7. b 0 to 7
 8. c Base 10
 9. c. Virtual reality
 10. d Internet of things
 11. b object
 12. a #
 13. b >>>
 14. d Character
 15. d. All of these

II. 16. Algorithm

17. While

18. Decomposition

19. False Code

20. Source program

PART-B

(2)

21 Data is the raw collection
of facts, figures and statistics
information is the processed data
— (1) M
— (1) M

22 The device which is used to obtain
the result from the Computer System
is called output device
Ex monitor or plotter or printer
any one
— (1) M
— (1) M

23 ASCII, ISCII, UNICODE
any two each (1) M

24 10111
(2)

2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0
16	8	4	2	1
1	0	1	1	1

— (1) M

$$1 \times 16 + 1 \times 4 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 1$$

$$16 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 23$$

(10)

— (1) M.

25 Any Two, each one Mark

③

26. Keyword is a reserved word in python, which is used for specific purpose — (1M)

Ex if, while, int, float —

any one — (1M)

27. 1. Shell mode — (1M)
2. script mode — (1M)

PART-C

3 Marks

28. Defn of Printer — (1M)

Explain any two types
of printer each (1M)

29. a) Text editor — (1M)

b) Linker 1M

c) Loader — 1M

30. Convert $534_{(8)}$ to Hexadecimal no.

5 3 4
↓ ↓ ↓
101 011 100₍₂₎

a) Convert Octal
to Binary — 1M

b) Convert Binary to Hexa
Grouping — (1M)
Final answer — (1M)

000101011100
← ← ←
45C₍₁₆₎

(4)

31. Robot is basically a machine capable of carrying out ~~the~~ one or more tasks automatically with accuracy and precision

— (1) M

Types

1. Wheeled robots	}	any (2)
2. legged robots		
3. Humanoids		

— (2) M

32. Characteristics of an Algorithm

1. Precision	3. Finiteness	any 3 each (1) M
2. Uniqueness	4. Input	
5. output		

33. if-else statement

explanation — (1) M

example — (1) M

34. A name given to the programming objects such as variable, function etc. in a program is called identifier

Any Two rules each (1) M. — (1) M

V

Part-D

35. Important devices used, from ABACUS to present device.
5 devices each (1M)

36. Defn of Microprocessor — (1M).
Use, Generation, Specifications, examples — (4M)

37 Primary

1. It is made up of semiconductor material
2. It is volatile
3. Faster and Costly
4. It is directly accessed by the processor
5. It can store small amount of data

Secondary

1. It is made up of magnetic or optical material
 2. It is non-volatile
 3. Slower and cheaper
 4. It is not directly accessed by the processor
 5. It can store large amount of data
- any 5 differences each (1M)

38. Any Five applications
each - (1) M.

39. definition of big data - (1) M.
Any four characteristics each (1) M

40. Steps of Problem Solving

1. Data Analyzing the problem - (1) with explanation
2. Designing Algorithm and flow chart - (1) with explanation
3. Coding - (1) with explanation
4. Testing and Debugging - (2) with explanation
5. ~~Implementation~~ only Mention - (2) M
Explanation - (3) M

41. Any Five features of Python Language
each feature - (1) M

PART E

42. $BEAD_{(16)} = (?)_{(10)} = (2)_{(2)} = (2)_8$
Hexadecimal to Decimal - 3 M
B - 11 E - 14 A - 10 D - 13

16^3	16^2	16^1	16^0
11	14	10	13

$$11 \times 16^3 + 14 \times 16^2 + 10 \times 16 + 13 \times 1$$
$$= 11 \times 4096 + 14 \times 256 + 160 + 13$$
$$= 45056 + 3584 + 160 + 13 = 48813$$

HexaDecimal to Binary

(7)

B E A D

11 14 10 13

-(1M)

1011 1110 1010 1101
(2)

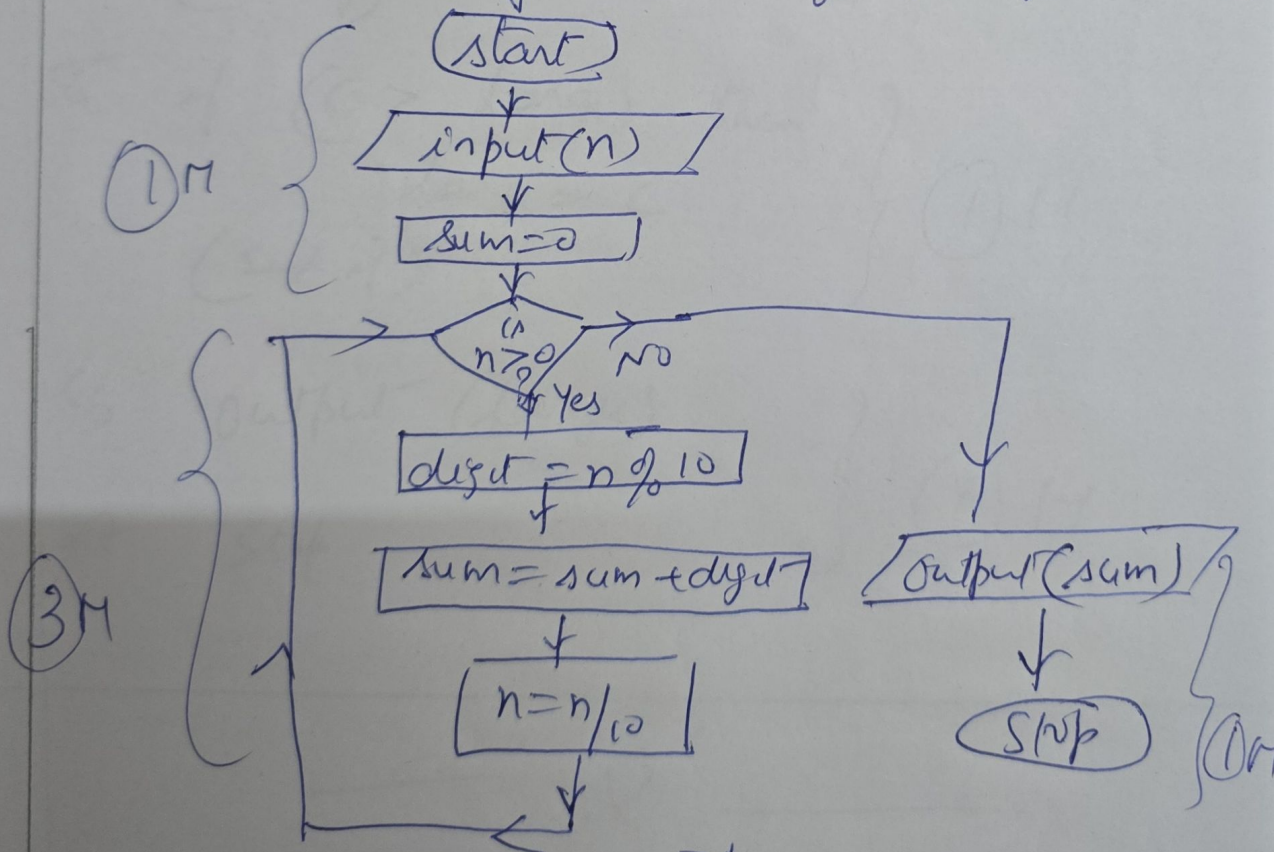
Binary to Octal

001011 1110 1010 1101

-(1M)

137255
(8)

43 Flowchart to find Sum of digits of a Number



I/p, assignment

- 1M

Logic - 3M

O/p - 1M

⑧

44. Algorithm to find largest of 3 Nos

I/p - 17

any Logic - 3M

O/p - 17

S1 Start

S2 input (a, b, c) } - ① M

S3 large = a — ① M

S4 if (b > large) then
 large = b
(End if) } ① M

S5 if (c > large) then
 large = c
(End if) } ① M

S6 Output (large) } ① M

S7 Stop