

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL TERM EXAMINATION FEBRUARY 2018
CLASS XI

Marking Scheme – SUBJECT[MMWT][THEORY]

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|-----|---|-------------|
| 1. | Computer memory is any physical device capable of storing information temporarily or permanently. For example, Random Access Memory (RAM), is a volatile memory that stores information on an integrated circuit used by the operating system, software, and hardware. Bit (Binary Digit),Nibble,MB,KB,TB ,GB | 1 + 1 |
| 2. | Recycle bin | 1 |
| 3. | A dot matrix printer works like a type writer in that it has a ribbon which is struck against the paper by a “hammer”. In a typewriter there is a hammer for each letter, number and symbol, in a dot matrix there is an array of pins, depending on what is printing different combinations of pins are used to create the shape. The quality of the printout depends on the size of the pins. A laser printer traces the image with a laser which causes the toner to stick, it is then run through the fuser where the toner is melted into the paper. | 2 |
| 4. | RAM | 1 |
| 5. | A language processor is a software program designed or used to perform tasks, such as processing program code to machine code. Language processors are found in languages such as <u>Fortran</u> and <u>COBOL</u> . Interpreter ,Assembler, Compiler | 1 1 1 |
| 6. | Graphic Tablets | 1 |
| 7. | The Control Panel is a component of Microsoft Windows that provides the ability to view and change system settings. Notepad,calculator,sound recorder | 1 1 |
| 8. | Blu ray disk | 1 |
| 9. | Anti-virus utilities scan for computer viruses and remove them. Archivers output a stream or a single file when provided with a directory or a set of files. Archive suites may include compression and encryption capabilities. Some archive utilities have a separate un-archive utility for the reverse operation. Backup software makes copies of all information stored on a disk and restore either the entire disk (e.g. in an event of disk failure) or selected files (e.g. in an event of accidental deletion). Data compression utilities output a shorter stream or a smaller file when provided with a stream or file. | 2 |
| 10. | Inventory management System, School management System. | ½ |
| 11. | The HTML <p> element defines a paragraph The tag inserts a single line break. The tag is an empty tag which means that it has no end tag. | 1 1 |
| 12. | | 1 |
| 13. | <HTML> <FRAMESET rows = "25%,*"> <FRAME src = "FileA.HTML"> <FRAMESET cols= "45%,*"> <FRAME src = "FileB.html"> <FRAME src = "FileC.HTML"> </FRAMESET> </FRAMESET></HTML> | ½ |
| 14. | a) <input> elements of type "hidden" let web developers include data that cannot be seen or modified by users when a form is submitted. | 1 |

| | | |
|-----|--|---------------------|
| | <code><input type="password"></code> defines a password field: The characters in a password field are masked (shown as asterisks or circles). | 1 |
| | b) <code>click</code> | 1 |
| | c) <code><table bgcolor="yellow"></table></code> | 1 |
| 15 | (1 mark for correct use of <code><HTML></code> and <code><BODY></code> tags) (1 mark for displaying heading correctly and <code><HR></code> tag) (1 mark for correct use of <code></code> tag) (1 mark for correct use of <code><P></code> and/or <code> </code> tags to display text given on left side of image) (1½ mark for correct use of <code></code> and <code></code> tags in proper nested order) (1 mark for correct use of <code><A></code> tag for creating links) (1 mark making table correctly) (½ mark for correct display of bottom message) | 8 |
| 16. | <code><HTML></code> <code><head><TITLE>First page</TITLE></head></code> <code><BODY></code> <code><H7>WEB PAGE</H7></code> <code><P>This is my first web page.</P></code> <code><HR size=50 color="red"></code> <code><ul type="1" starting=3 ></code> <code>JavaScript</code> <code>VBScript</code> <code></code> <code></HTML></code> <code></BODY></code> | 6 ½ |
| 17. | There are three ways of inserting a style sheet: External style sheet: An external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file should not contain any html tags. The style sheet file must be saved with a .css extension. Internal style sheet: An internal style sheet may be used if one single page has a unique style. Internal styles are defined within the <code><style></code> element, inside the <code><head></code> section of an HTML page Inline style : An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element. To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property. | 1 1 1 |
| 18. | a) <code>H1 { text-decoration: "line through" }</code> b) <code>H1 { background-color : yellow }</code> <code>H1 { border-style : dotted }</code> c) <code>H1 { letter-spacing: "3pt" }</code> | 1 |
| 19. | The <code>getHours()</code> method returns the hour (from 0 to 23) of the specified date and time. | 1 |
| 20. | The post increment operator <code>(++)</code> increments numbers. The pre-increment operator is placed directly before the variable. The operation begins by incrementing the variable by 1. <code>var x =10;</code> | 1 1 |

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| | x++; // x is 10 | |
| | ++x; //x is 12 | |
| 21. | Variables are named memory locations that can be used for storing data. | 1 |
| | Var x=10; | |
| | Var y="xyz"; | 1 |
| | Var flag=true; | |
| 22 | "apple", "orange", "kiwi" | 1 |
| | 5 | |
| | ("apple", "orange", "kiwi", "banana", "pear", "cherry", "blue berry", "Raspberry") | |
| | ("apple"\$"orange"\$"kiwi"\$"banana"\$"pear"\$"cherry"\$"blue berry"\$"Raspberry") | |
| 23 | Entry Controlled Loop | 2 |
| | Loop, where test condition is checked before entering the loop body, known as Entry Controlled Loop. | |
| | Example: while loop, for loop | |
| | Exit Controlled Loop | |
| | Loop, where test condition is checked after executing the loop body, known as Exit Controlled Loop. | |
| | Example: do while loop | |
| 24 | For(i=0,s=0;i<=20;i=i+2) | 3 |
| | { | |
| | Sum+=i} | |
| | } | |
| 25 | The operator that operates on three operands | 1 |
| | (Condition) ? trueVal :FalseVal | |
| 26 | Creation of form elements using tags | 2 |
| | Calling the function between form and script | 2 |
| 27 | A function is a JavaScript procedure—a set of statements that performs a task or calculates a value. To use a function, you must define it somewhere in the scope from which you wish to call it. | 1 |
| | Function parameters are the names listed in the function definition. Function arguments are the real values passed to (and received by) the function. | 1 |
| | function myFunction(x, y) | |
| | { | |
| | if (y === undefined) | |
| | { | |
| | y = 0; | |
| | } | |
| | } | |
| 28. | a) Write: Writes HTML expressions or javascript code to a document. WriteLn: Same as Write()nBut adds a newline character after each statement. | 1 |
| | b) | |
| | i. 6 | 1/ |
| | ii. 500 | 2 |
| 29 | Layers provide a powerful method of working on one element of an image without disturbing the others. | 1 |
| | Masks are used to change one part of an image without affecting the rest of the image. | 1 |
| 30 | JPEG is a lossy file format , but it is widely used for distribution via the web or email because it gives enough detail while being very efficient. GIF and PNG are both lossless formats , but they can still be very efficient for images with large areas that are all one colour. | 1 |
| 31 | Burn tool | k |
| 32 | Aiff, midi/mp3 | 1 |

