

## Chapter#3: Output Devices

### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. character    2. telephone    3. plotter    4. monitor    5. pixels

### B. State whether the following statements are true or false.

1. True.    2. True.    3. False.    4. False.    5. True.

### C. Select the correct option for each question.

1. a    2. b    3. c    4. d    5. b

### D. Answer the following questions.

**1. A microcomputer is advertised as having the following:**

**What output devices are mentioned in the advertisement?**

**Ans.** A monitor and a printer are mentioned in this advertisement.

**2. Explain the advantages of LCD monitors over CRT monitors.**

**Ans.** LCD monitors are flat while CRT monitors are curved. The flat surface of LCD monitors makes it easy to view output. LCD monitors are lighter than CRT monitors. They do not flicker, which reduces the strain on the user's eyes.

**3. What are pixels? Explain screen resolution.**

**Ans.** Pixels are picture elements. A computer screen can be divided into numerous small dots called pixels. These pixels make up an image on the screen. Screen resolution measures the amount of detail in which an image appears on the screen. A screen that has a greater number of pixels can display an image in greater detail.

**4. What is a fax machine? How does it work?**

**Ans.** A fax machine is a device that combines input and output devices. We can use it to send and receive messages over telephone lines. A fax/modem board connects the computer with telephone lines. The user inserts a document into the fax machine and dials the number of the recipient. The fax machine scans the document and sends a copy of it over telephone lines to another fax machine at the receiving end. The receiving fax machine prints the copy or displays it on a monitor.

**5. Why are dot-matrix printers not used nowadays?**

**Ans.** Dot-matrix printers are not used nowadays because they are slow, noisy, and produce low-quality output.

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