



THAMES VALLEY COLLEGE

KILOMETRE 10, SAGAMU-IKORODU ROAD, SAGAMU, OGUN STATE

YEAR 7 INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Output devices

Output devices allow the user to see the results of processing/ processed operations or data manipulations of the computer. The devices are used to send out processed data called information. Examples of output devices are: Monitor, Printer, Plotters and Speakers. Output devices that are commonly recognized is the monitor and the printer

The monitor

The most common output device is the monitor, it is also called the Visual Display Unit (VDU). It displays characters and graphics on a television-like screen. A VDU has a cathode-ray tube (CRT) like an ordinary television set. Portable computers may use liquid crystal displays (LCD). A monitor outputs the soft copy.

Types of Monitor

There are two main types of monitor:

1. **Monochrome Monitors:** These are monitors with one colour and a background colour. For example white upon black, and green upon black



Fig: Two monochrome monitors

2. **Colour Monitors:** These produce many colours. They are more expensive than monochrome monitors. Their resolutions are higher. They can be classified into;
- i. Colour monitors with Colour Graphic Adapter(CGA)
 - ii. Colour monitors with Enhanced Graphic Adapter(EGA)
 - iii. Colour monitors with Video Graphic Array(VGA); and
 - iv. Colour monitors with Super Video Graphic Array(SVGA)



Fig: Two colour Monitors

The Printer

A printer is an output device which allows you to transfer or copy processed data (information) from the computer onto paper. The printer produces the paper copy of the information which is known as the hard copy.

A printer is linked by connecting cables. One of the cables connects the printer to the source of power and the other links the printer with the system unit.

Types of printers

There are two types of printers. These are;

- i. Impact printers
- ii. Non-impact printers

a. Impact printers

These are printers that form impression by the print element pressing (impacting) against the paper. Here, the inked ribbon strikes against the paper. The down side to this kinds of printers are that they are noisy and slow in operation to produce characters.

Examples of Impact Printers:

- i. **Dot- matrix printer** - on this printer, characters are formed by striking an inked ribbon with a rectangular array of needles. The speed of operation is about 50 to 400 characters per second.



Fig: Dot- Matrix printer

- ii. **Daisy wheel and thimble** - these printers operate like the typewriter. The typeface of each character is individually mounted on a daisy wheel. The operating speed is about 90 characters per second.



Fig: Daisy wheel and thimble

b. Non-impact printers

These printers do not use physical impact to transfer character onto paper and there is no inked ribbon. They spray ink on the paper. The printer elements do not come in contact with the paper.

Examples of non-impact printers:

- i. **Laser printers** - Laser printers work on a similar principle to the normal photocopier. Laser printing is an electrostatic digital printing process. It produces high-quality text and graphics (and moderate-quality photographs) by repeatedly passing a laser beam back and forth over a negatively charged cylinder called a "drum" to define a differentially charged image

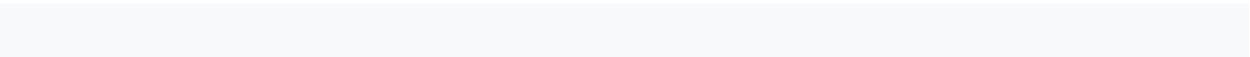


Fig: Laser printer

- i. **Ink-jet printers** - these printers spray dots on paper. The ink is stored in a small plastic case like a matchbox which also contains the printing head.



Fig: Inkjet

ASSIGNMENT

1. Write out the full meaning of the following abbreviations also write short notes on them
 - i. HDMI
 - ii. HD DISPLAY
 - iii. LCD
 - iv. LED
 - v. VGA CONNECTOR