

Exercises

Tick ☒ the correct answer

1. Which of the following is the first calculating device?
 - a. Calculator
 - b. Computer
 - c. Abacus ☒
 - d. None of these
2. In which year was the Pascaline invented ?
 - a. 1617
 - b. 1642 ☒
 - c. 1629
 - d. 1641
3. Who is the inventor of the Analytical Engine ?
 - a. Napier's bones
 - b. Blaise Pascal
 - c. Charles Babbage ☒
 - d. Howard Aiken
4. Which of these is the first general purpose computer?
 - a. PC
 - b. Laptop
 - c. EDVAC
 - d. ENIAC ☒
5. What is the full form of ALU?
 - a. Airthmetic Logical Unit
 - b. Airthmetical layer unit
 - c. Airthmetical Long unit
 - d. Airthmetic Logic Unit ☒
6. What is the full form of RAM?
 - a. Random Accessibility Memory
 - b. Read Access Memory
 - c. Random Across Memory
 - d. Random Access Memory ☒
7. Which of these is the smallest unit to measure memory?
 - a. Byte
 - b. Bit ☒
 - c. Megabyte
 - d. Terabyte
8. Which of these is the value of 1 Terabyte?
 - a. 8 bits
 - b. 1024 MB
 - c. 1024 KB
 - d. 1024 GB ☒
9. Which of these is the value of 1 Gigabyte?
 - a. 8 bits
 - b. 1024 MB ☒
 - c. 1024 KB
 - d. 1024 GB
10. In which year was the first model of IBM PC released?
 - a. 1980
 - b. 1981 ☒
 - c. 1979
 - d. 1982

Write (T) for True and (F) for False.

1. First generation computers came into existence after 1980. - **False**

2. Fifth generation computers will use Artificial Intelligence. -**True**
3. Micro computers use microprocessors. -**True**
4. Minicomputers are now normally referred to as mid- range servers. -**True**
5. Supercomputers are used for calculation- intensive tasks such as weather forecasting climate research ,etc. -**True**
6. In parallel processing a single processor works on multiple problems. - **False**

Fill in the blanks.

1. **First** generation computers used vacuum tubes.
2. **Fourth** generation computers use microprocessors.
3. Second generation computers used **Transistors**.
4. Third generation computers used **ICs**.
5. **UNIVAC** is an example of first generation computers.
6. **IBM 370** is an example of third generation computers.

Answer in one word/sentence.

1. Which component did the first generation computers use?

Ans- The first generation computers used vacuum tubes.

2. What replace the vacuum tube in third generation computers?

Ans-Third generation computers used Integrated Circuits (ICs)

3. What is a terminal?

Ans- A terminal is a device with an integrated keyboard and a screen.

4. When did minicomputers come into existence?

Ans- Minicomputers came into existence in the 1960s, at a time when mainframe computers were very expensive.

5. In which generation of computers were microprocessors used for the first time?

Ans-microprocessors were used in the fourth generation computers for the first time.

6. What will be the advantage of fifth generation computers?

Ans- They will take decisions based on stored Data .

7. Which technique was used to develop microprocessors?

Ans- Microprocessors were developed using the Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI)process, which combined thousands of transistors based circuits into a single chip.

Give Short Answers.

1. Name the components used in each generation of computers.

Ans- The Generation	Components used
1. First Generation	Vacuum tube
2. Second Generation	Transistors
3. Third Generation	Integrated Circuits (ICs)
4. Fourth Generation	Microprocessors
5. Fifth Generation	Artificial Intelligence

2. Write a short note on microcomputers.

Ans- Microcomputers also called personal computers (PCs) are small computers whose CPU is a microprocessors which is contained on a single integrated circuit chip. The types of computers that fall under this category are mainly the Desktop, Laptop and hand-held (Tablet PCs, smartphones) computers.

3. What is a workstation?

Ans- A workstation is like a personal computer, but it has a more powerful microprocessor and, in general, a higher- quality monitor.

4. What are supercomputers used for?

Ans- Supercomputers are used for calculation –intensive tasks such as weather forecasting, climate research (like global warming), physical simulations (such as flight simulation), nuclear energy research and petroleum exploration.

5. What is parallel processing?

Ans- Parallel processing is the simultaneous use of more than one CPU to execute a program.

