

Chapter#1: The Evolution of Computer

Multiple Choice Questions. (Pg. 8)

1. Blaise Pascal 2. UNIVAC 3. Transistors

Exercise: (Pg. 12)

A: Choose the correct option.

1. Abacus 2. Supercomputer 3. Vacuum tubes 4. UNIVAC

B: Fill in the blanks.

1. Charles Babbage 2. Punched cards 3. I-P-O 4. Transistor 5. LSI, microprocessor

C: Tick the correct and cross the wrong ones.

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

D. Answer the following questions.

Ans 1: Abacus is the first calculating device.

Ans 2: Charles Babbage is known as the father of computers.

Ans 3: Cray 1 and Beowulf are two examples of supercomputers manufactured in India.

Ans 4: Napier Bones consists of a board and a set of rods.

Ans 5: A punched card is a simple piece of paper stock that can hold data in the form of small punched holes, which are strategically positioned to be read by computers or machines.

Ans 6: The features of supercomputers are:

1. Supercomputers are most powerful computers in the world.
2. Supercomputers have a very large storage capacity.
3. Supercomputers have high processing speeds.

Ans 7: Minicomputers are general purpose computers where a large number of people can work together. They are smaller than the mainframe computers. PDP-8 and VAX are examples of minicomputer.

E: Match the column.

- 1: Charles Babbage = Father of Computer 2: Analytical Engine = I-P-O cycle
3: Abacus = First calculating machine 4: Cray-1= Supercomputer
5: ENIAC = Vacuum tubes

G: Read the following.....across downwards.

- First generation computer = ENIAC
- First calculating device = Abacus
- Examples of supercomputer = Cray-1, Beowulf
