

UNIT-1. COMPUTER GENERATIONS

Exercises

The simple definition of computer is the common operated machine particularly used Technology, Education and Research.

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

a. The first generation computers were very large and expensive.

(i) Second (ii) first (iii) Third (iv) Fourth

b. The main component of second-generation computers was transistor.

(i) vacuum tube (ii) transistor (iii) integrated circuit
(iv) microprocessor

c. In which generation of computers were Microprocessors used ?

(i) fourth (ii) first (iii) fifth (iv) third

d. Which of the following is an example of supercomputers ?

(i) IBM AS/400 (ii) PARAM (iii) Palmtop (iv) Hitachi Z800

e. on the basis of purpose, computers are divided into five parts.

(i) Two (ii) Four (iii) five (iv) Six

f. What is the other name for Microcomputers ?

(i) Minicomputers (ii) Personal computers (iii) Super computers
(iv) Mainframe computers.

2. State whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F)

a. Examples of first-generation computers are the ENIAC and UNIVAC 1 . T

b. The second-generation computers used Integrated circuits. F

c. Supercomputers are commonly used at home. F

d. A mainframe computer is larger than a mini-computer. T

e. Mini-computers are more capable than micro-computers. T

3. Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. First-generation computers | → 1956 - 1963 |
| b. Second-generation computers | → Present and Beyond |
| c. Third-generation computers | → 1940 - 1956 |
| d. Fourth-generation computers | → 1964 - 1971 |
| e. Fifth-generation computers | → 1972 - Present |

4. Answer the following questions.

- a. How many vacuum tubes were replaced by one transistor ?
- Ans: 40 vacuum tubes were replaced by one transistor.

b. List two differences between second and third-generation computers?

Ans: <u>Second-generation</u>	<u>Third-generation</u>
* Transistors are used	* Integrated circuits (IC chips) are used.
* Used in atomic energy industries	* Used in many different programs simultaneously.
* Eg: UNIVAC III, IBM 1401	* Eg: UNIVAC 900 Series, IBM 360
	* They have keyboard, Monitor and operating system.

c. What is artificial intelligence ?

Ans: Artificial Intelligence is the branch of computer science that deals with making the computers think and take decisions like human beings.

d. Which generation computers are called the Modern computers ?

Ans: The 4th (fourth) generation computers are called Modern computers.

e. In which generation was the Operating System developed ?

Ans: The Operating System was developed in 3rd (third) generation.

f. What is a Supercomputer ?

Ans: Supercomputers are large sized computers with more than one CPU and they are very expensive having high processing power. It is used to process large amount of data and to solve the complicated scientific problems. They are mainly used for weather forecasting, space exploration, aircraft designing, online banking, etc.

9. How are microcomputers different from minicomputers?

Ans: Microcomputers are different from minicomputers because, microcomputers are designed to be used by only one person whereas minicomputers are multi-user system. Microcomputers are personal computer and are used at homes, school and offices. But minicomputers are used by business organisations for accounting and financial purposes.

h. Give two examples of Microcomputers.

Ans: Desktop and Laptop.

