

EVOLUTION OF COMPUTER

1. Short note on ABACUS.

Ans: The first calculating device was ABACUS. It was developed by Chinese. It is used as visual aid to facilitate the learning of mathematical concept.

2. What is Napier's Bones?

Ans: Napier's Bones was developed by JOHN NAPIER. It is considered as the world first calculator that could multiply, divide, and find the square root of a number.

3. Short Note on Difference Engine.

Ans: In the year 1822 Charles Babbage designed a machine known as Difference Engine. This machine could perform most of the mathematical calculations.

4. Short note on Analytical engine.

Ans: In the year 1833, Charles Babbage designed another machine known as Analytical Engine, which could perform task based on instruction.

5. Write the limitations of computer.

Ans: The limitations of computer are:

- i) Computer can't decide.
- ii) Computer can't think.
- iii) Computer can't express.

6. Short Note on Punch Cards.

Ans: Punch Card is a simple piece of paper which was used as a data storage device in the form of small punched holes to be read by machine. A punch card is also known as IBM Card.

7. Short Note on Jacquard Loom.

Ans: Jacquard Loom is a loom which uses punch card to direct the weaving pattern to perform automated task, it was the first machine to use interchangeable punch card to instruct the machine.

8. Write the characteristics of the computer

Ans: The characteristics of computer are:

- a) Speed: A computer can perform calculations at very fast speed.
- b) Accuracy: Computer System is highly accurate device.
- c) Storage: A computer has a memory that store all the data and information.
- d) Diligence: A computer is a never tired machine.
- e) Versatility: A computer is a multi-purpose machine, which could perform variety of task.

9. What do you mean by the term Integrated Circuit(IC)?

Ans: An integrated circuit is a compact electronic circuit containing hundreds of transistors and other electronic components, which are packed on a thin piece of semi-conductor material known as IC chip.

10. Write the characteristics of 1st generation computers.

Ans: The characteristics of 1st generation computers are:

- a) They used Vacuum Tubes technology.
- b) The Size was huge.
- c) They used to generate a lot of heat.

11. What do you mean by Large Scale Integration (LSI)?

Ans: The technique of holding thousands of transistors on a single component is known as Large Scale Integration (LSI).

12. Write the characteristics of 2nd generation computers.

Ans: The characteristics of 2nd generation computers are:

- a) Second generation computer use Transistors.
- b) The computer became smaller in size.
- c) Speed increased from milliseconds to micro seconds.

13. Write the characteristics of 3rd generations computers.

Ans: The characteristics of 3rd generation computers are:

- a) They used Integrated circuit.
- b) Size reduced and the speed increased.
- c) Reduction of the cost.

14. Write the characteristics of 4th generations computers.

Ans: The characteristics of 4th generation computers are:

- a) They used Microprocessor.
- b) The cost also reduced.
- c) Size further reduced and High Level language developed.

15. Write the characteristics of 5th generation computers.

Ans: The characteristics of 5th generation computers are:

- a) They have Artificial intelligence.
- b) They are able to recognize image and graphs.
- c) They can take decision and have logical reasoning.

16. Short Note on Mark-I Computer.

Ans: Mark-I computer was designed by Howard Aiken. The Size of the computer was like a room. It was the first machine that could automatically perform calculations according to the programmed instructions.

17. Short Note on Leibnitz machine.

Ans: Leibnitz machine was a mechanical calculator designed by Gottfried Leibniz. It was named as Stepped Reckoner. It was based on the concept of Pascal's adding machine.

18. Short Note on Lady Ada Augusta.

Ans: Lady Ada Lovelace Augusta, who is also known as the first programmer of the universe, worked on Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine and made first computer a programmable machine. The computer language ADA was named after her.

19. Short Note on ENIAC.

Ans: ENIAC was developed during first generation computer. It was fully electronic and general purpose computer.

20. Name the first family computer which was designed to for complete range of applications used in both commercial and scientific purpose.

Ans: The IBM System 360, which was a mainframe computer system.