

## Chapter#1: The Evolution of Computer

### Answer the following questions.

**Ans 1:** A computer is an electronic machine that processes data and converts it into information. Data consists of raw facts and figures whereas information contains meaning. Data on its own has no meaning. Data only becomes information after being processed and taking on some meanings.

### **Ans 2: i: First generation Computers (1942-1955):**

First generation computers used vacuum tubes to process data. Some computer of this generation were ENIAC, EDVAC and EDSAC.

### **ii: Second generation Computers (1956-1964):**

Second generation computers used transistors. Transistors were small and more reliable than vacuum tubes.

### **iii: Third generation Computers (1965-1975):**

Third generation computers used integrated circuits. Computers became smaller, portable, faster and cheaper.

### **iv: Fourth generation Computers (1975-Onward):**

Fourth generation computers use microprocessors. A microprocessor or microchip is a tiny, thin wafer of silicon.

### **v: Fifth generation Computers (In Future):**

Fifth generation computers are based on artificial intelligence. They can make decisions on their own and understand things in the same way as human being.

**Ans 3:** Three advantages of using computer for weather forecasting instead of the manual system are given below:

1. Computers can process weather data for a greater number of years than the manual system.
2. Computer can give more precise results than the manual system.
3. Computers can process weather data faster than the manual system.

**Ans 4:** Computers are used in the following places:

**i:** Offices, **ii:** Factories, **iii:** Airports, **iv:** Banks, **v:** Schools, **vi:** Hospitals etc.

### **Fill in the blanks.**

1: vacuum tubes, 2. Circuits, 3. Instructions, 4. Supercomputer, 5. Charles Babbage

**True/ False:** 1. True, 2. False, 3. True 4. True, 5. False

**MCQS:** 1. C, 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A

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