Ch. 1 Computer-History & Generations, Ch. 7 Programming Basics

Q-1 Fill in the blank.

1) Pascaline was invented by _____.

2) The principle of _____ is still used today in water meter, odometer and speedometer.

3) The _____ is a tiny credit card size computer that can be plugged into a computer monitor and it works with a standard keyboard and mouse.

4) _____ are capable of learning and taking their own decisions.

5) Machine language is also known as _____.

6) Natural language is often associated with _____ and _____.

7) _____ and _____ are language processor.

8) The _____ is a program used to translate assembly languages.

9) _____ language is known as first generation language.

10) _____ language is known as fifth generation language.

11) _____ language programs are machine-dependent.

12) _____ language programs are machine-independent.

Q-2 Write "T" for True and "F" for false.

1) The first calculating device was Pascaline. _____

2) The computer generation is categorized into five distinct phases. _____

3) Charles Babbage is known as "Father's of Computer". _____

4) The Vacuum tubes were far superior to transistors. _____

5) High Level language is machine-independent. _____

6) Natural Languages are associated with expert systems and AI. _____

7) Flow chart is a step-by-step procedure to solve any task. _____

8) High Level Languages are directly understood by a computer without any translation _____

9) Connector is used to join a part of a flowchart. _____

10) Direction of flow, in a flowchart, should be from top to bottom and left to right. _____

Q-2 Tick the (✔) correct answers.

1) Which was the first mechanical computer designed by Charles Babbage?

   a) Difference Engine   b) Analytical Engine   c) ENIAC

2) Which of the following was the first general-purpose electronic digital computer?

   a) Z1   b) ENIAC   c) Mark I

3) The UNIVAC computer was developed by:

   a) IBM   b) Charles Babbage   c) J. Presper Eckert & John Mauchly

4) Which generation of computers began using microprocessors?

   a) First   b) Fourth   c) Fifth

5) _____ language was used in the first generation of computers.

   a) Cobol   b) machine   c) Fortran

6) Which language does not need a translator?

   a) Machine   b) Assembly   c) Natural

7) The step-by-step procedure to solve any problem is called _____

   a) Steps   b) Algorithm   c) Flowchart

8) The symbol denotes

   a) Processing box   b) Start/stop box   c) Input / Output box

9) The symbol denotes

   a) Input / Output   b) Start/stop   c) Process

10) Which of the following is not an advantage of a flowchart?

   a) Better communication   b) Improper documentation   c) Systematic testing

11) _____ converts source program to machine language.

   a) Language processor   b) Assembler   c) None of these

Q-4 Draw the flowchart for given algorithm.

1. **Algorithm**:

Step 1: Start

Step 2: Take two sides

Step 3: Calculate area by multiplying two sides

Step 4: Print the area

Step 5: Stop

2. **Algorithm:**

Step 1: Start

Step 2: Take two numbers

Step 3: Divide two numbers

Step 4: Print the result

Step 5: Stop