

VASISHTHA GENESIS SCHOOL, BABEN, BARDOLI

(Academic Session: 2026-27)

Date: _____ **Class:** V **Div:** A / B / C / D **Roll No:** _____ **Sub:** Computer
Name: _____ **Revision Worksheet:** PT 1

Q1. Choose the correct option and answer the following questions:

1. Which device was invented by John Napier?
(a) Pascaline **(b) Napier's Bones** (c) Abacus (d) Mark I
2. In 1890, Herman Hollerith invented the _____.
(a) Abacus (b) Step Reckoner **(c) Tabulating Machine** (d) Pascaline
3. What was used for output in Mark I?
(a) Keyboard (b) Mouse **(c) Punched Cards** (d) Joystick
4. The Integrated Circuit is also known as a _____ chip.
(a) Vacuum **(b) Semiconductor** (c) Mechanical (d) Plastic
5. Microprocessors were introduced in _____ generation.
(a) First (b) Second **(c) Fourth** (d) Fifth

Q2. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False':

1. UNIVAC could process both numbers and text. **True**
2. Napier's Bones could only perform subtraction. **False**
3. Vacuum tubes were used in second-generation computers. **False**
4. People in ancient times used pebbles and bones for counting. **True**
5. The development of computer technology took place in five phases. **True**

Q3. Fill in the blanks:

1. Pascaline worked with movable **gears**.
2. Mark I used a **typewriter** for input.
3. The Difference Engine was developed in the **1820s** by Charles Babbage.
4. The first Personal Computer was introduced by **IBM**.
5. **Generation** means the production or creation of something.

Q4. Write Full Forms of following abbreviations:

1. ENIAC	Electronic Numerical Integrator And Computer
2. UNIVAC	Universal Automatic Computer
3. AI	Artificial Intelligence
4. IBM	International Business Machines

5.	PC-AT	Personal Computer – Advanced Technology
6.	IC	Integrated Circuit
7.	PC	Personal Computer

Q5. Differentiate the following:

1.	First Generation	Second Generation
	>> They used Vacuum tubes >> They were very big in size. >> They were slow, less reliable and emitted so much heat.	>> They used transistor. >> They were smaller in size. >> They were fast, more reliable and emitted less heat than 1 st generation computers
2.	Third Generation	Fourth Generation
	>> They used Integrated Circuits (ICs) also called semiconductor chips. >> They were more powerful and efficient.	>> They used Microprocessor. >> They are very small in size, very fast and advanced.

Q6. Answer the following questions:

1. Name the five key features that Charles Babbage used in Analytical engine.

Ans. The Five key features are: 1) Input Device 2) Storage unit 3) Processor
4) Control unit 5) Output Device

2. What is microprocessor? Which generation computer used it?

Ans. A microprocessor is a single chip that used to do all the processing work in a Computer. It is used in fourth generation computers.

3. What is the main goal of the fifth Generation computer?

Ans. The main goal of fifth generation computer are:

- >> Respond to natural language.
- >> Capable of learning themselves.
- >> They are able to take their own decision.

4. What is Pascaline? Give two examples where its principal is used still today.

Ans. Pascaline was the first, mechanical calculating device invented by Blaise Pascal in 1642. The principle of Pascaline is still used today in odometer and speedometer.

5. Write a note on Tabulating Machine.

Ans. In 1890s, Herman Hollerith invented the Tabulating Machine which was used in census (to count population) of USA. It gave a quick count of the US population.