

Bhagirathi Bal Shiksha Sadan Secondary School

Class - VI

Sub - Computer

L-1

Generations of Computer

Characteristics of Computers

1. **Speed** :- Computer works very fast as it takes only few seconds. It can perform millions of instructions and even more per second.
2. **Accuracy** :- Computer always provides accurate result.
3. **Diligence** :- Computer can work for many hours without any break and creating error.
4. **Versatility** :- Computer can perform different types of work at a time.
5. **Storage** :- Computer must have a hard disk in which you can store huge amount of data.

Limitations of Computer

1. **NO IQ!** - Computer is a machine and does not work without instruction of user.
2. **No Feelings!** - Computer also does not have feelings, emotion, taste, knowledge.
3. **Self-Care!** - Computer does not care itself like you can.

A. Answer the following question.

1. Write any three characteristics of computer.
2. Write any one limitations of computer.

B. Collect the images of different types of computers and paste them in your notebook with the title 'Classification of Computer'.

C. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Machine Language | Development of Second generation. |
| 2. IBM 1620 | To measure the patient's temperature. |
| 3. Cray-I | An example of Supercomputer. |
| 4. Hybrid | Development of fourth generation. |
| 5. Mouse & Hand held Device | Combination of analog and digital computer. |

C. Fill in the Blanks.

Heat - FORTRAN Binary Large Room Integrated.

1. The vacuum tubes were produced large amount of _____.
2. First generation computer required a _____ for the installation.
3. _____ circuits were used in third generation computers.
4. Digital computers works on _____ values.
5. _____ is an example of high level language.

D. State True or false.

1. The concept of punched cards were used in the third generation of computer.
2. In fourth generation, transistors were used in place of vacuum tubes.
3. Microprocessor is a combination of LSI and VLSI circuits.
4. IC was smaller in size and more reliable than vacuum tubes and transistors.
5. Digital computer process information in discrete form.