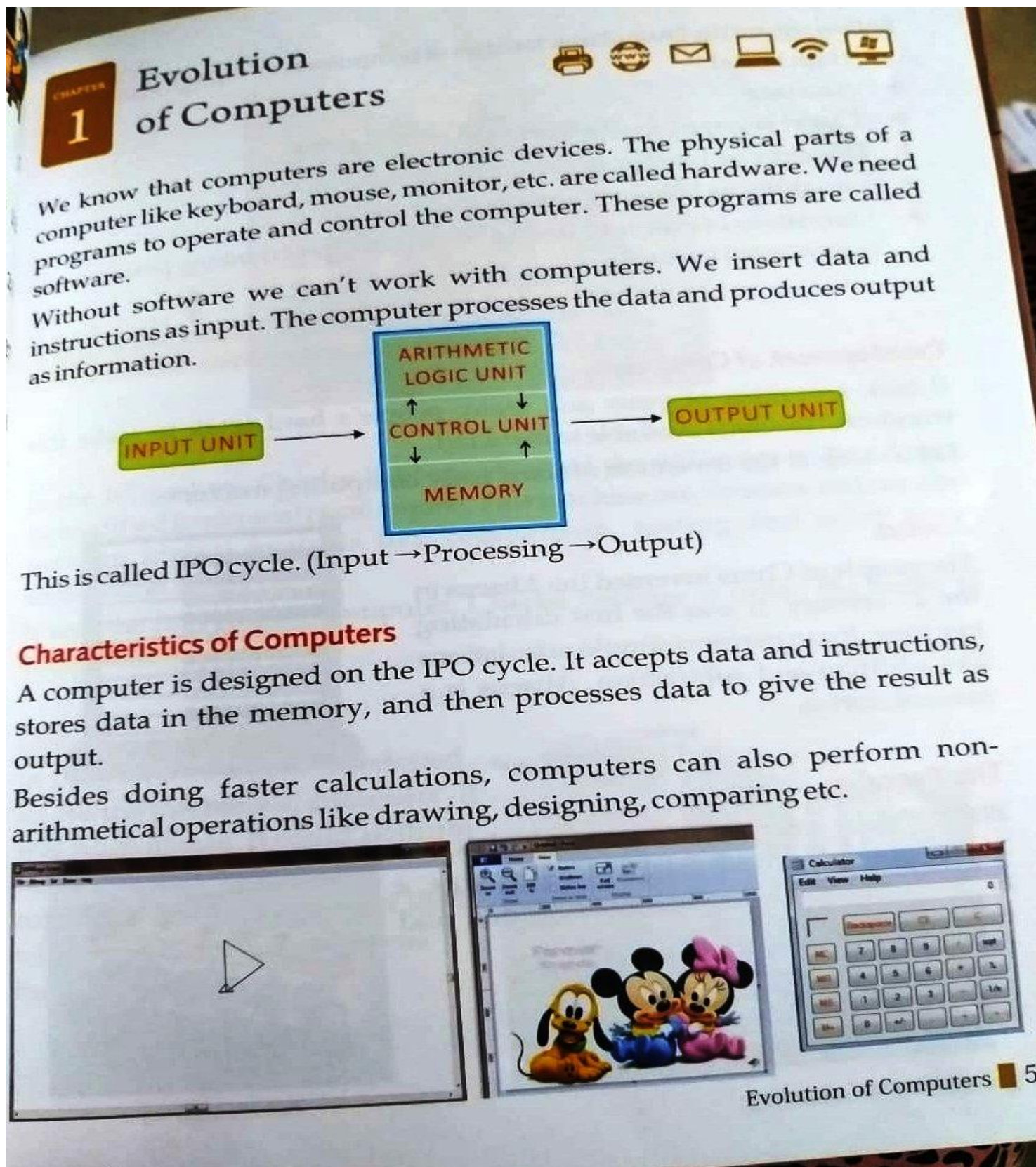DEAR STUDENT, TILL LOCKDOWN, STAY AT HOME AND LEARN AT HOME. HOPE, YOU ALL ARE FINE.
LET'S BEGIN OUR STUDY

Chapter 1 (Page 5-8) (STUDY MATERIAL)

Evolution of Computers

We know that computers are electronic devices. The physical parts of a computer like keyboard, mouse, monitor, etc. are called hardware. We need programs to operate and control the computer. These programs are called software.

Without software we can't work with computers. We insert data and instructions as input. The computer processes the data and produces output as information.

INPUT UNIT → | ARITHMETIC LOGIC UNIT / CONTROL UNIT / MEMORY | → OUTPUT UNIT

This is called IPO cycle. (Input → Processing → Output)

Characteristics of Computers

A computer is designed on the IPO cycle. It accepts data and instructions, stores data in the memory, and then processes data to give the result as output.

Besides doing faster calculations, computers can also perform non-arithmetical operations like drawing, designing, comparing etc.

Following are the basic characteristics of computers:

- ► High Speed
- ► Accuracy
- ► Larger storage capacity
- ► Diligence or Intelligence
- ► Versatility or Different types of ability
- ► Limitations of computer are that they don't have thinking power or emotional feelings.

Development of Computers

It took a number of years and many people's hard work to make wonderful machine available to mankind.

Let us look at the invention of some early computing machines.

Abacus

The people of China invented the Abacus in the 2nd century. It was the first calculating machine. It can perform simple calculations like addition and subtraction. Abacus is a manual device.

Abacus

The Pascaline

Blaise Pascal invented a faster calculator in 1642. It was called Pascaline. It was a mechanical device to perform addition and subtraction.

Analytical Engine

Analytical Engine

In the 19th century, Charles Babbage invented the difference engine. Later, he modified it into analytical engine. This machine can do sums and can also perform logical analysis like comparison, sorting and other non-arithmetical tasks.

It was the first general computer. Charles Babbage is called the father of computers.

IBM - Mark I

In 1943, Grace Hopper developed an electro-mechanical computer. It was huge in size. It could perform numerical and logical computations. It was named IBM, which stands for International Business Machines.

ENIAC and EDVAC

ENIAC

EDVAC

ENIAC was the first electronic computer. It was developed by IBM corporation in 1946. ENIAC stands for Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer. Along with ENIAC, another electronic computer named EDVAC was made. EDVAC stands for Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer. The popularisation of these calculators in markets marked the first generation of computers.

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COMPUTER ASSIGNMENT- 1

Class: IV   **Subject:** Computer

Q1) Fill in the blanks: - (Charles Babbage, China, accuracy, information**)**
   a) Computer works with speed and _____.
   b) Computer produces _____ from data.
   c) Abacus was invented by _____ people.
   d) _____ invented the difference engine

Q2) State True or False:

   a) Input fact given to computer is called data.   (   )
   b) IBM Mark I was the first electronic computer.   (   )
   c) Processed data is called information.   (   )

Q3) Multiple Choice question:
   a) Which is not a computer characteristic:
      a) Speed   b) Memory   c) Thought   d) None of these

   b) P of IPO cycle Stands for:
      a) Power   b) Processing   c) Pointer   d) None of these

   c) Analytical engine can do:
      a) Addition   b) Subtraction   c) Both (a) & (b)   d) None of these

Q4) Expand these Abbreviations:-

   a) IBM   b) ENIAC   c) EDVAC

Q5) Answer the following:-
   a) What is the IPO Cycle?
   b) List the characterstic of a computer?
   c) What is Abacus?
   d) What is Analytical Engine?

********* DO YOUR BEST*********