Matching

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Think and Answer

Question

Match the column

1 Second Generation	(a) 1975 – Present (it's not 1957 it is 1975)
2. Fourth Generation	(b) 1964-1975
3. First Generation	(c) 1956- 64
4. Third Generation	(d) 1940- 1956

Answer

1 (c)
2 (a)
3 (d)
4 (b)

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A. 1. John Presper Eckert and John W. Mauchly
2. IBM 1401 CDC 160
3. COBOL BASIC
4. Microprocessor
5. Artificial Intelligence

B. 1. (c) Mark I
2. (c) ENIAC
3. (d) 1949
4. (a) Integrated circuits
5. (a) IBM 360

C. 1. First Generation Computers
2. Second Generation Computers

D part in notebook

D. 1. (a) Second generation computer

(b) Fourth generation computer

3. Two computers that belong to the generation represented by image A are IBM 1401 and CDC 160.
4. Two computers that belong to the generation represented by image B are IBM 4300 and ICL 2900.

Think and write in notebook

Ans 1.

Features	1st Generation (1940–1956)	2nd Generation (1956–1964)
Processor	Vacuum tubes	Transistors
Input	Punched cards and paper tapes	Punched Cards
Output	Printer	Printer
Memory	Magnetic drums	Magnetic drums
Size	Very huge	Smaller than first generation
Speed	Slow	Fast
Cost	Very high	Less than first generation
Examples	ENIAC and UNIVAC	IBM 704 and IBM 1401

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2. The technology used in second generation computers was Transistors. Two examples are IBM 1401 and CDC 1604.

Ans 3. The third generation of computers are :

1. Used Integrated circuit
2. Smaller , Cheaper , faster and more reliable
3. Keyboards were sued to input data and monitors were used as output device.
   Example - IBM 360, ICL 1900 and VAX 750

4. The technology used in fourth generation computers was Microprocessors. Two examples are IBM IBM 4300 and ICL 2900.

5. The goal of the fifth generation computers is to develop devices that can respond to natural language input, think, learn and self-organize like humans.

The use of parallel processing and super conductors, along with advancements in technology and research has helped make Ai a reality.