

IGMHS
CLASS: VI
SUBJECT: COMPUTER
Chapter: Computer Languages

A. Select the correct answer:

1. Which of the following is not a classification of a general-purpose computer?

Answer: (c) Mid-frame computer (This is not a standard classification.)

2. What is a supercomputer generally used for?

Answer: (d) All the three

3. Up to how many users can a mini computer simultaneously support?

Answer: (c) 200 users

4. Which of these is not a software?

Answer: (d) Natural Language Processing (It's a concept/field, not a software type.)

5. Which of these is not a computer language?

Answer: (c) BINARY (It's a number system, not a programming language.)

6. The computer language Mercury belongs to:

Answer: (b) 3GL

B. Write T for true and F for false

1. In mainframe computers, the screen serves both as an input and an output device.

Answer: F (The screen is an output device only; input is done through keyboard, mouse, etc.)

2. Software is defined as a collection of programs.

Answer: T

3. The language that a computer understands is called a programming language.

Answer: F (Computers understand machine language, while programming languages are used by humans to write instructions.)

4. The first generation of computers used mnemonic codes.

Answer: F (They used machine language; mnemonic codes came with assembly language in the second generation.)

5. Translators are used to convert assembly languages into machine language.

Answer: T

6. The fifth generation computer languages are used in research work on algorithms.

Answer: T

C. Answer the following questions

1. How are general-purpose computers classified?

Answer: They are classified into Supercomputers, Mainframe computers, Mini computers, and Microcomputers (Personal computers).

2. Name any three types of computer software.

Answer: Three types of computer software are:

- a) System Software
- b) Application Software
- c) Utility Software

3. What is the key difference between a supercomputer and a mainframe computer?

Answer: **Difference Between Supercomputer and Mainframe Computer**

Super Computer	Mainframe Computer
a) The primary function of a supercomputer is to perform various large computations of mathematics that might be complex in nature.	a) The primary function of a mainframe computer is the storage of large amounts of databases in them.
b) Seymour Cray invented the first successful Supercomputer back in 1976- known as the Cray 1.	b) IBM came up with the first-ever mainframe computer. It is still the most popular company that develops these computers.
c) These can feasibly perform the execution of billions of floating-point operations in just a second.	c) These can perform simultaneous execution of millions of instructions at the same time.
d) These are basically the largest computers till today in the world.	d) These are also pretty large but smaller than the supercomputers in size.
e) These are the most expensive type of computers in the world.	e) These are also comparatively more expensive than a majority of computers but cheaper than supercomputers.
f) Supercomputers (modern ones) make use of the Linux OS and its derivative variants.	f) A typical mainframe computer is capable of running multiple OS simultaneously.
g) The performance of these computers is faster and much better. It is because of their ability to execute billions of operations per second.	g) These can simultaneously execute and perform millions of operations together- but they are slower and less efficient than supercomputers.

4. How is a desktop different from a laptop?

Answer: Difference Between Desktop and Laptop

DESKTOP	LAPTOP
a) It is large.	a) While it is small in size.
b) It can have multiple internal drives.	b) It can have limited internal drives.
c) It is not portable.	c) While it is easily portable.
d) It has a wide range of screen sizes.	d) While the range of screen sizes in laptops is limited.
e) The repairing of desktops is easy to work as compared to laptops.	e) While the repairing of laptops is a little complex.
f) Components of the desktop can be easily removed.	f) The components of laptops are not easily removable.
g) The number of data ports are more in desktops.	g) The number of data ports are less in laptops.
h) It is relatively heavier than laptop.	h) It is lighter as compared to desktop.
i) It is used in homes or offices.	i) You can carry laptop while travelling as it is packaged as a single entire unit.
j) It costs less compared to a laptop.	j) It costs more.

5. Give two differences between the 2GLs and 4GLs.

Answer: Two differences between the 2GLs and 4GLs:

2 nd generation language	4 th generation language
a) Uses assembly language and is closer to machine code.	a) Closer to human language and easier to use; designed for databases and report generation.
b) 2GL is harder to learn	b) 4GL is user-friendly.

6. List the advantages of the high-level languages as compared to low-level languages.

Answer: List the advantages of the high-level languages as compared to low-level languages

- a) Easier to learn and use
- b) More readable and understandable
- c) Less error-prone
- d) Easier to debug and maintain
- e) Portable across different platforms