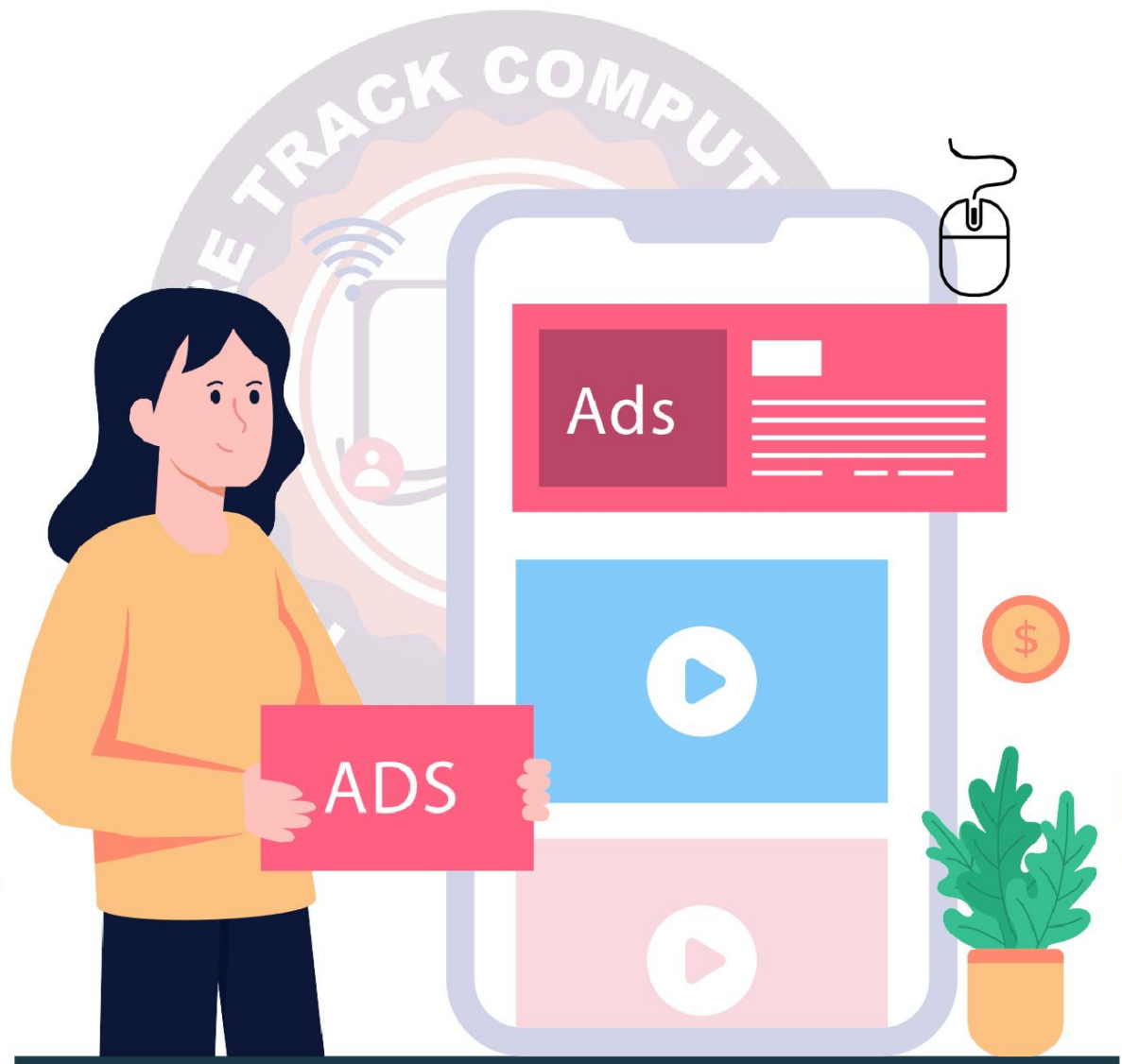


THEFUTURETRACK

COMPUTER EDUCATION

MCQ QUESTION

Generation Of Computer



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1st Generation (1940–1956): Vacuum Tubes

1. What was the primary technology used in the first generation of computers?
 - A) Transistors
 - B) Integrated Circuits
 - C) Vacuum Tubes
 - D) Microprocessors
2. Which of the following computers was a first-generation machine?
 - A) ENIAC
 - B) UNIVAC I
 - C) PDP-1
 - D) IBM PC
3. Which programming language was used in the first generation?
 - A) Assembly language
 - B) Machine language
 - C) C language
 - D) Java
4. The ENIAC computer was primarily used for:
 - A) Commercial business processing
 - B) Weather forecasting
 - C) Scientific and military calculations
 - D) Data analysis
5. What type of storage did first-generation computers use?
 - A) Magnetic disks
 - B) Magnetic drums
 - C) Optical drives
 - D) Flash drives
6. Which characteristic best describes the first-generation computers?
 - A) High speed and low heat
 - B) Bulky size and high power consumption
 - C) Small and energy-efficient
 - D) Portable and durable
7. First-generation computers primarily used which numeral system?
 - A) Decimal
 - B) Binary
 - C) Hexadecimal
 - D) Octal
8. Which first-generation computer was designed by Presper Eckert and John Mauchly?
 - A) IBM 7090
 - B) UNIVAC I
 - C) Mark I
 - D) ENIAC
9. What kind of output device was commonly used in first-generation computers?
 - A) Monitor
 - B) Printer
 - C) Punch card reader
 - D) Magnetic tape
10. The operating cost of first-generation computers was:
 - A) Low
 - B) Moderate
 - C) High

- D) Negligible

2nd Generation (1956–1963): Transistors

1. The main advancement in second-generation computers was the use of:
 - A) Vacuum tubes
 - B) Transistors
 - C) Integrated circuits
 - D) Microprocessors
2. Which programming language became prominent in the second generation?
 - A) FORTRAN
 - B) C++
 - C) Python
 - D) Ruby
3. What was a typical application of second-generation computers?
 - A) Scientific calculations
 - B) Banking applications
 - C) Data processing in businesses
 - D) All of the above
4. Which company manufactured the IBM 1401?
 - A) IBM
 - B) Apple
 - C) Microsoft
 - D) Intel
5. Second-generation computers were mainly associated with which industry?
 - A) Entertainment
 - B) Scientific research
 - C) Industrial automation
 - D) All industries

3rd Generation (1964–1971): Integrated Circuits

1. The primary technology in third-generation computers was:
 - A) Microprocessors
 - B) Transistors
 - C) Vacuum tubes
 - D) Integrated circuits
2. Which of these was an example of a third-generation computer?
 - A) IBM 360
 - B) UNIVAC I
 - C) ENIAC
 - D) Apple I
3. In third-generation computers, integrated circuits replaced:
 - A) Vacuum tubes
 - B) Transistors
 - C) Magnetic tapes
 - D) Microprocessors

4. The size of third-generation computers compared to earlier ones was:
 - A) Larger
 - B) Smaller
 - C) The same
 - D) Fluctuating
5. Which company pioneered the third-generation IBM System/360?
 - A) Apple
 - B) Microsoft
 - C) IBM
 - D) Intel

4th Generation (1971–Present): Microprocessors

1. What is the key technology behind fourth-generation computers?
 - A) Vacuum tubes
 - B) Transistors
 - C) Integrated circuits
 - D) Microprocessors
 2. Which was one of the first fourth-generation computers?
 - A) PDP-1
 - B) Altair 8800
 - C) ENIAC
 - D) IBM 1401
 3. The invention of which component made personal computers possible?
 - A) Microprocessor
 - B) Transistor
 - C) Vacuum tube
 - D) Integrated circuit
 4. Fourth-generation computers are also known as:
 - A) Mini computers
 - B) Mainframe computers
 - C) Personal computers
 - D) Supercomputers
 5. What operating system was commonly used in fourth-generation computers?
 - A) DOS
 - B) UNIX
 - C) Windows
 - D) All of the above
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5th Generation and Latest Technologies (Present and Future)

1. Fifth-generation computers are primarily based on:
 - A) Transistors
 - B) Integrated circuits
 - C) Artificial Intelligence (AI)
 - D) Microprocessors
2. What is the primary goal of fifth-generation computing?

- A) Faster processing
 - B) Smaller size
 - C) Human-computer interaction
 - D) High storage
3. Which technology is closely associated with fifth-generation computers?
- A) Quantum computing
 - B) Analog computing
 - C) Assembly language
 - D) BIOS
4. Which language is primarily used in AI programming for fifth-generation systems?
- A) Assembly
 - B) Python
 - C) COBOL
 - D) BASIC
5. Which technology is considered the backbone of quantum computers?
- A) Classical computing
 - B) Cloud computing
 - C) Quantum bits (qubits)
 - D) Silicon chips

1st Generation (1940–1956): Vacuum Tubes

1. C) Vacuum Tubes
2. A) ENIAC
3. B) Machine language
4. C) Scientific and military calculations
5. B) Magnetic drums
6. B) Bulky size and high power consumption
7. B) Binary
8. D) ENIAC
9. C) Punch card reader
10. C) High

2nd Generation (1956–1963): Transistors

1. B) Transistors
2. A) FORTRAN
3. D) All of the above
4. A) IBM
5. D) All industries

3rd Generation (1964–1971): Integrated Circuits

1. D) Integrated circuits
2. A) IBM 360
3. B) Transistors
4. B) Smaller
5. C) IBM

4th Generation (1971–Present): Microprocessors

1. D) Microprocessors
2. B) Altair 8800
3. A) Microprocessor
4. C) Personal computers
5. D) All of the above

5th Generation and Latest Technologies (Present and Future)

1. C) Artificial Intelligence (AI)
2. C) Human-computer interaction
3. A) Quantum computing
4. B) Python
- 5.