



Worksheet No:1

Chapter 1: Computer Languages

A. Which computer generation do I belong to?

1. Fortran _____
2. Artificial Intelligence research _____
3. Assembly language _____
4. Focus _____
5. C++ _____

B. Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. The instructions in 1GL are made of binary numbers, represented by
 - a. 0s and 1s
 - b. 1s and 9s
 - c. 1s and 2s
2. COBOL and FORTRAN are examples of
 - a. Fifth Generation Language
 - b. Third Generation Language
 - c. Second Generation Language
3. Which generation of languages are designed to make the computer solve a given problem on its own?
 - a. Fourth Generation Language
 - b. First Generation Language
 - c. Fifth Generation Language
4. Which of the following translates the entire program into a machine language, after removing all the syntax errors?
 - a. Compiler
 - b. Translator
 - c. Interpreter

5. This generation of language uses English words and mathematical operators which make it easy to understand.
- a. Second Generation Language
 - b. Third Generation Language
 - c. First Generation Language

C. **Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.**

- 1. Machine language utilises less memory -----
- 2. A compiler translates a program line-by-line. -----
- 3. Assembly language is also regarded as low-level language. -----