

Page No.	1
Date	

Tender Heart School, Sec-33B, Chd.

CLASS-V

Subject- Computers

Teacher- Rupinder Kaur

Chapter-1 → Evolution of Computers

Good Morning Students,

Students, this lesson is for class-5 for the subject of Computers, Topic - 'History of Computers' which is covered in chapter-1 starting on page no-6 of your text book, titled - 'Kip's Logic'.

- All the students, may now please open page no.-6 in front of them.
- I hope all the students are ready for today's lesson. So let us start with the topic.
All the students, please listen carefully.
- * History of Computers:- Students like you learn the history of kings and their kingdom in the History subject and Inventions of different Scientists in Science subject. In the same way there is history of computers that you are going to study in this chapter. Students, In earlier days, computers were only used by Scientists and

CLASS-V

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Chapter-1 → Evolution of Computers

Engin~~ess~~es for research work and were very costly. Now, you can see computers in each and every field of life. These days we use computers in banks, media, railways, airports, hospitals, schools, and so on. With the help of computers we can perform more than one task at a time.

Many devices were invented, leading to the development of computers. Now, you will study about all these devices one by one.

* Early Calculating Devices :- Students, there are so many ^{calculating} devices that you are going to study. These are:-

1. 3000 - BC Abacus
2. Pascal's calculator
3. Leibniz calculator
4. Difference Engine & Analytical Engine
5. Boolean logic
6. Tabulating machine
7. Mark I
8. ENIAC
9. EDSAC
10. EDVAC and 11. UNIVAC I

CLASS-V

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Chapter- 1 → Evolution of Computers

1. 3000 BC Abacus :- (i) The first mechanical device for calculations, developed in china. (ii) Made up of wooden frame with rods and beads. (iii) The frame is divided into two parts- Heaven (2 beads) and Earth (5 beads). (iv) was used for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

* Children, All of you, May ^{now} take 3 minutes break. During break time you will learn the names of all early calculating devices and write in your notebook.

2. Pascal's Calculator :- (i) Invented by 'Blaise Pascal' in the year 1642. (ii) Used gears, wheels and dials. (iii) was used for addition and subtraction.

3. Leibniz Calculator :- (i) Invented by 'Leibniz' in 1671 and was a mechanical device. (ii) was used for addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and finding square roots.

CLASS-V

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Chapter- 1 → Evolution of Computers

4. Difference Engine & Analytical Engine :- (i) Invented by 'Charles Babbage' - Father of Computers. (ii) Invented Difference Engine in 1822 and Analytical Engine in 1833. (iii) Analytical Engine had five units - Input, Output, Store, Mill and Control. (iv) Store - for storing the data, Mill - Calculating Unit, Control - for supervising all the units.
5. Boolean Logic :- (i) Invented by 'George Boole' - An English Mathematician. (ii) Gave the concept of positive and negative numbers. (iii) Positive represented by 1 and negative represented by 0 (zero).
6. Tabulating Machine :- (i) Invented by 'Herman Hollerith' (an American statistician). (ii) It was based on the concept of IPO (Input Process Output). (iii) Punched cards were used.
7. Mark 1 :- (i) Invented by 'Howard Aiken' in 1944.
 (ii) It was the first automatic sequence - controlled calculator.
 (iii) was used for long calculations.
8. ENIAC :- (i) full form is - Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer. (ii) was the first general purpose

CLASS-V Subject-Computers

Teacher- Rupinder Kaur

Chapter-1 → Evolution of Computers

digital computers. (iii) was invented by 'John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert' in 1946. (iv) was consisted of 18000 Vacuum tubes.

9. EDSAC:- (i) Full form is - Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator. (ii) Designed by 'Sir Maurice Wilkes' on May 6, 1949. (iii) was used to run first graphical computer game - nick named 'Baby'.

10. EDVAC:- (i) Full form is - Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer. (ii) Developed by 'John Von Neumann'. (iii) Gave the concept of storing data & instructions in binary code, in the memory. (iv) Designed the EDVAC with the help of 'Presper Eckert' and 'John Mauchly' in 1950.

11. UNIVAC I:- (i) Full form is - Universal Automatic Computer. (ii) Designed by 'J. Presper Eckert' and 'John Mauchly' in 1951. (iii) was the first computer to handle both numeric and text data. (iv) was equipped with magnetic tape unit and used the buffer memory.

* Students, I am ending the lesson here. Please read and listen to the lesson carefully for better understanding of the topic.

Homework: Learn all the points mentioned for different devices.