

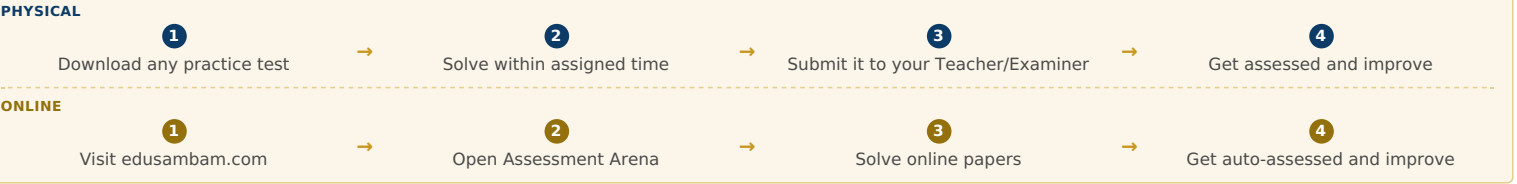
EDUSAMBAM ASSESSMENT SERIES

The History of Computing

PRINTABLE PRACTICE WORKSHEET

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YOUR PHYSICAL & ONLINE SELF-ASSESSMENT ROADMAP



Candidate Name:		Roll No.:	
Class / Grade:		Date:	
School / Institution:		Test Centre:	

Subject	Computer Fundamentals	Topic	The History of Computing	Total Marks	100
Total Questions	45	Time Allowed	1 Hour (60 minutes)	Version	A

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read each question carefully before answering.
2. For Section A and Section B, mark one answer only.
3. For Sections C and E, write your answer clearly in the space provided.
4. For Section D, write the correct letter from Column B against each item in Column A.
5. Do not use correction fluid. Keep all answers clear and legible.
6. This worksheet is prepared from the EDUSAMBAM practice assessment supplied for this paper.

PAPER PATTERN

Section	Questions	Marks Each	Total
Section A — Multiple Choice	15	2	30
Section B — True / False	10	2	20
Section C — Fill in the Blank	10	2	20
Section D — Column Matching	5 pairs	2	10
Section E — Short Answer	5	4	20
Total	45	—	100

Section A — Multiple Choice30 marks

1. Charles Babbage is often referred to as:
A. The father of the computer
C. The creator of the smartphone
Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☒D

B. The inventor of the internet
D. The founder of a software company

Basic • 2 pts

2. Charles Babbage is known for designing the:
A. Analytical Engine
C. World Wide Web
Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☒D

B. iPhone
D. Compact Disc

Basic • 2 pts

3. Ada Lovelace is often recognized as:
A. The first computer programmer
C. The founder of a search engine
Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☒D

B. The inventor of the transistor
D. A hardware manufacturer

Basic • 2 pts

4. Early computers in the mid-20th century relied heavily on:
A. Vacuum tubes
C. Touchscreens
Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☒D

B. Smartphones
D. Wireless internet

Basic • 2 pts

5. The invention of the transistor was significant because it:
A. Made computers smaller, faster, and more reliable than vacuum tubes
C. Had no effect on computing
Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☒D

B. Made computers larger and slower
D. Replaced the need for electricity

Intermediate • 2 pts

6. Integrated circuits allowed engineers to:

A. Combine many electronic components onto a single small chip

B. Remove the need for chips entirely

C. Make computers only for military use

D. Eliminate the need for software

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

7. The invention of the microprocessor led to:

A. Smaller and more affordable personal computers

B. The end of computing entirely

C. Only larger, room-sized computers

D. The removal of all software

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

8. Personal computers became widely available to the public starting mainly in the:

A. 1970s and 1980s

B. 1800s

C. 1930s

D. 2020s only

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

9. Which of these companies is historically associated with early personal computers?

A. Apple and IBM

B. Only car manufacturers

C. Only airlines

D. Only clothing brands

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

10. The development of smartphones combined computing power with:

A. Mobile communication and portability

B. Only landline phones

C. Only desktop monitors

D. Only printers

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

11. Early computers, such as those from the mid-20th century, were typically:

A. Very large, often filling entire rooms

B. Small enough to fit in a pocket

C. Wireless and portable

D. Powered only by batteries

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

12. The general trend in the history of computing has been toward:

A. Smaller size, greater speed, and increased affordability over time

B. Larger size and slower speeds over time

C. No change at all over time

D. Higher cost and lower performance over time

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

13. Which of these best describes a "generation" of computing?

A. A period defined by a major shift in computing technology, such as vacuum tubes or transistors

B. A single day in computing history

C. A brand name only

D. A type of software license

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

14. Modern smartphones are powerful computers because they:

A. Combine processing power, storage, and connectivity in a small device

B. Have no processing power at all

C. Cannot connect to the internet

D. Are not considered computers

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

15. Studying the history of computing helps us understand:

A. How technology has evolved and improved over time

B. Nothing useful about today's technology

C. Only fictional stories

D. Only unrelated historical events

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Section B — True / False

20 marks

16. Charles Babbage is often called the father of the computer.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

17. Ada Lovelace is recognized as the first computer programmer.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

18. Early computers relied on transistors before vacuum tubes were invented.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

19. The invention of the transistor made computers smaller and more reliable.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

20. Integrated circuits combine many electronic components onto a single chip.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

21. The microprocessor led to larger, more expensive computers.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

22. Personal computers became widely available to the public starting mainly in the 1970s-1980s.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

23. Apple and IBM are historically associated with early personal computers.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

24. Smartphones combine computing power with mobile communication and portability.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

25. The general trend in computing history has been toward larger, slower, and more expensive devices.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

Section C — Fill in the Blank

20 marks

26. Charles Babbage is often called the ____ of the computer.
Answer: _____

27. Charles Babbage designed a machine called the ____ Engine.
Answer: _____

28. ____ Lovelace is recognized as the first computer programmer.
Answer: _____

29. Early computers relied heavily on ____ tubes.
Answer: _____

30. The invention of the ____ made computers smaller, faster, and more reliable.
Answer: _____

31. Combining many electronic components onto a single small chip is called an ____ circuit.
Answer: _____

32. The invention of the ____ led to smaller, more affordable personal computers.
Answer: _____

33. Personal computers became widely available to the public mainly during the ____ and 1980s.
Answer: _____

34. Modern smartphones combine processing power, storage, and _____.
Answer: _____

35. The overall historical trend in computing has been toward smaller size and increased _____.
Answer: _____

Section D — Column Matching

10 marks

36-40. Match each term to its correct definition.

Column A	Answer	Column B
Charles Babbage	_____	A. Made computers smaller, faster, and more reliable than vacuum tubes
Ada Lovelace	_____	B. Combines many electronic components onto a single small chip
Transistor	_____	C. Led to smaller, more affordable personal computers
Integrated Circuit	_____	D. Designed the Analytical Engine and is called the father of the computer
Microprocessor	_____	E. Recognized as the first computer programmer

Section E — Short Answer

20 marks

41. Why is Charles Babbage considered an important figure in computing history?

42. Why is Ada Lovelace historically significant in computing?

43. How did the invention of the transistor change computing?

Advanced · 4 pts

44. What is an integrated circuit, and why was it important?

Advanced · 4 pts

45. How have computers changed in size and affordability over time?

Advanced · 4 pts

Candidate Signature: _____ Invigilator Signature: _____

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Marks Obtained: _____ / 100

Result / Grade: _____

Checked By: _____

Date Checked: _____

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The History of Computing — Answer Key

Teacher reference: equivalent grammatically correct wording is acceptable for open-ended items when the meaning is preserved.

Section A — Multiple Choice

1. A

2. A

3. A

4. A

5. A

6. A

7. A

8. A
9. A

10. A

11. A

12. A

13. A

14. A

15. A

Section B — True / False

16. True

17. True

18. False

19. True

20. True
21. False

22. True

23. True

24. True

25. False

Section C — Fill in the Blank

26. father

27. analytical

28. ada

29. vacuum

30. transistor
31. integrated

32. microprocessor

33. 1970s

34. connectivity

35. affordability

Section D — Column Matching

36. Charles Babbage — D

37. Ada Lovelace — E

38. Transistor — A
39. Integrated Circuit — B

40. Microprocessor — C

Section E — Short Answer (Model Answers)

41. analytical engine; design; father of computer

42. first programmer; program; code

43. smaller; faster; reliable; replace vacuum tube

44. chip; combine; component; small

45. smaller; cheaper; affordable; portable