CHAPTER-2   COMPUTER LANGUAGES

A. Tick the correct answer.

1. A computer language consists of :
   (i) words   (ii) codes   (iii) symbols   (iv) All

2. Which language is directly understood by computers?

   (i) Assembly language   (ii) High level language

   (iii) Machine language   (iv) None

3. Which of the following is a low level language?

   (i) Natural language   (ii) Assembly language

   (iii) Third-generation language   (iv) Fourth-generation language

4. Which alphabet is used as mnemonics code for addition?

   (i) A   (ii) C   (iii) M   (iv) None

5. Which of the following language is not a computer language?

   (i) Natural language   (ii) Fourth-generation language

   (iii) Assembly language   (iv) Tamil

6. Which is a third-generation language?

   (i) JAVA   (ii) ORACLE   (iii) BASIC   (iv) VISUAL BASIC

7. Which language helps in creating games?

   (i) FORTRAN   (ii) LOGO   (iii) JAVA   (iv) All

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. The process of writing is called programming.

2. Low level languages are used on one computer only.

3. High level languages have made easy for the programmers to write the programs.

4. A computer only understands machine language.

5. It is easy to learn high level language.

6. BASIC is used for beginners.

7. FORTRAN was designed to solve scientific problems.

8. Natural language works on artificial intelligence.

C. Answer the following questions :

1. What is a computer language?

Ans. A computer uses a special language known as computer language. It consists of words, codes and symbols.

2. Who is a programmer?

Ans. The process of writing is called programming and the special people who write the programs are called programmers.

3. What is an assembler?

Ans. An assembler is used to convert assembly language into machine language, so that computer understands it.

4. What is a high level language? Give examples.

Ans. High level languages uses English-like language and has made easy for the programmers to write the programs.

Examples : BASIC, COBOL, JAVA, FORTRAN etc.

5. How is high level language converted into machine language ?

Ans. High level languages are converted through interpreter and compilers.

6. Give examples of :

(i) Low level language : Machine and Assembly

(ii) Third-generation language : BASIC and COBOL

(iii) Fourth-generation language : ORACLE and JAVA

(iv) Natural language : Human speech

7. What is the use of JAVA?

Ans. Java is a language developed to write simple programs. It helps in creating games, animations, etc.

8.What is a natural language?

Ans. Natural language is also known as fifth-generation language. It works on artificial intelligence.

Example : Robots, virtual assistant, etc.

D. Write the full form of .

1. **BASIC**- Beginners All Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code

2. **LOGO**- Language Of Graphic Oriented

3. **FORTRAN** – Formula Translation

Note : Dear students kindly refer your computer text book (Pg no. 18, 19, 20) and write down following exercises in your note book.

Activity time : Make a chart on types of programming languages in your computer copy. (colour it)