1. Open-Ended Questions (Critical Thinking & Comprehension)

These questions encourage analysis and reflection:

1. How did the invention of the transistor impact the development of computers?
2. In what ways do modern microcomputers differ from early computers like the ENIAC or UNIVAC?
3. Why was Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine considered revolutionary for its time?
4. Describe the evolution from vacuum tubes to integrated circuits and explain their importance.
5. Compare and contrast a workstation and a supercomputer in terms of purpose and functionality.
6. What are some real-world applications for handheld computers, and how have they evolved?
7. How do input and output devices work together in a typical computing process?
8. Reflect on how the rise of personal computers has influenced education and productivity.

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2. Matching Exercise

Match the item in **Column A** with the correct description in **Column B**.

Column A	Column B
ENIAC	A. Fastest computers used for complex calculations
Transistor	B. Allowed multiple components on a single silicon chip
Microprocessor	C. Early computer used in World War II
Supercomputer	D. Made computers smaller, faster, and more efficient
Integrated Circuit	E. Enabled the creation of personal computers

Answer Key:
C – ENIAC
D – Transistor
E – Microprocessor
A – Supercomputer
B – Integrated Circuit

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3. Fill-in-the-Blanks Exercise

1. The _____ was an early calculating device used as far back as 1100 BC.
2. _____ and Steve Jobs created the Apple II in 1977.
3. A _____ computer is a compact unit that can run on both battery and wall power.
4. _____ computers use integrated circuits that are etched onto a single silicon chip.
5. The _____ is known as the “brain” of the computer and handles processing tasks.

6. A _____ device sends and receives data over telephone lines.