high-level languages	dates developed	uses	characteristics	associated languages
1	59-61	business / administration	easy, English-like syntax	
FORTRAN	54-57	2	supports use of formulas	
Logo, APL Prolog,, PL1,	60-70	various	no longer widely used	
3	64	teaching, general purposes	relatively easy	Visual Basic
Pascal	68	structured applications	3rd generation language	4
C	5	system programming	compact code, simple structure	C++ / C#
C++	80's	system programming, efficient hardware controller	6	C / C#
Visual Basic	94	teaching, general applications	7	Basic
Java	95	8	stand-alone program	
Javascript	95	create interactive webpages	9 <- - - - -	embedded in HTML documents
Delphi	95	10	visual programming language	Pascal
UML	95	modelling complex systems	unifies a number of object oriented languages, standardized collection of diagrams	

C Answer the following questions on the text

1. What is the difference between low-level and high-level programming languages?
2. What is a source program as opposed to an object program?
3. What different tasks do assemblers and compilers perform?
4. How does C differ from C++?
5. How does Visual Basic compare to BASIC? Delphi to Pascal?
6. Why is UML an apt name for this tool?