

1. The following table lists the programming language generations. Complete table with the knowledge of programming language(s).

Generation	Programming Language(s)	Level
Generation 1		
Generation 2		
Generation 3		
Generation 4		
Generation 5		

Programming Language	Generation	Level
SQL		
Java		
C		
Assembly language		
Machine language		
Prolog		

2. Explain why machine language programming is so error prone.
3. Distinguish between machine language and assembly language.
4. What are the differences between high-level and low-level programming languages?
5. 'Java is a high-level language'. Explain this statement.
6. What is the role of a translator? Name two types of translators.
7. Distinguish between compilers and interpreters.
8. Mark True (T) or False (F) for the following statements.

A.	Machine language is the first-generation programming language.	
B.	Mnemonics are used in machine language.	
C.	Assembly language contains 1s and 0s only.	
D.	Third generation programming languages are dependent on the computer processor.	
E.	SQL is a third generation programming language.	
F.	C is a fourth generation language.	
G.	An Interpreter does not check the syntax of the program.	
H.	An Interpreter does not save the object code in the hard disk.	
I.	Third generation languages are also called procedural languages.	