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Generations of Computer
Key to exercises

I. Answer the following questions about the video

1. What is a vacuum tube?
2. What improvements did transistors bring to second generation computers?
3. What similarities and differences do transistors and integrated circuits share?
4. What is an embedded computer?

Part 1 (00.00 → 03.13)

II. Fill out the following table with information from the video

Computer Generation	Period	Main characteristics
1st Generation	1942-1955	Used vacuum tubes - large expensive and required a huge amount of electricity
2nd Generation	1956-1964	used transistors instead of vacuum tubes
3rd Generation	165-1975	integrated circuits were introduced during the development of the third generation computers
4th Generation	1975-present	use microprocessors
5th Generation computer	Present	scientists are now trying to develop fifth generation computers in a way that they can think on their own

Part 2 (03.40 → 05.47)

III. Match each devices on the left with its corresponding information on the left.

1	**super computers**	**A**	**process complex and large amounts of data**
2	**mainframe computers**	**B**	**have powerful processors and huge memories**
3	**a mini computer**	**C**	**Can't have many people work on it simultaneously**
4	**microcomputers**	**D**	**are used by businesses at schools and at homes**
5	**laptop computers**	**E**	**are smaller but costlier than desktop computers**
6	**mobile devices and tablets**	**F**	**are used to organize information and read ebooks**