Fill in the Blanks :

01. _____ is an invisible thing and cannot be touched

02. Without _____ software cannot work.

03. Application software needs _____ to run

04. _____ acts an interface between the user and the computer.

05. Operating system may have _____ or _____.

06. MS-DOS is an _____ type O.S.

07. UNIX, XENIX is an example of _____ type of O.S.

08. In a _____ type O.S. there is a lack of interaction between the user and the computer.

09. In multi programming O.S., reduces _____ of the CPU.

10. _____ O.S. refers to the ability of an operating system to run more than one program at a time.

11. WINDOWS 98, WINDOWS XP etc are _____ type of O.S.

12. In a real time system, processing is done immediately when the _____ is available.

13. _____ is the example of networking O.S.

14. _____ is an interface layer between the user and computer.

15. Without an _____, computer is nothing but a box of components.

16. A set of instruction which enables a computer to accomplish a specific task is called a _____.

17. Assembler is needed to convert _____ language to machine language.

18. _____ and _____ are good examples of interpreter.

19. High level languages can be translated into machine code by _____.

Multiple choice questions:

01. Which of the following languages computer can directly understand?

(a) Machine codes   (b) BASIC

(c) FORTRAN   (d) COBOL

02. Which of the following language is used within interpreter ?

(a) COBOL   (b) BASIC

(c) PASCAL   (d) None of these

03. Assembly language :

(a) Uses alphabetic codes in place of the binary numbers of machine language

(b) Is the easiest language in which to write a computer program,

(c) Need not be translated into machine when used with a computer

(d) None of the above

04. The language that the computer can understand and execute is called

(a) Machine language

(b) Application software

(c) System program

(d) None of these

05. A program written in machine language is called _____ grogram

(a) English   (b) Symbolic

(c) High level   (d) Machine

06. Instruction for execution by a computer are given in _____ language

(a) Symbolic   (b) Basic

(c) Machine   (d) Complier

07. In computer terminology a compiler means

(a) A person who compiles source programs

(b) The same thing as a programmer

(c) Keypunch Operator

(d) A program which translates source program into object program

08. In reference to a computer, an assembler is a

(a) Program

(b) Person who assemble the parts

(c) Symbol

(d) Language

09. Which of the following language is usually implemented with an interpreter ?

(a) Assemble   (b) Pascal

(c) Cobol   (d) BASIC

10. Most computer understand programs written in

(a) Natural English language

(b) Basic

(c) Any high level programming language

(d) Specific programming language.

11. Machine code is a _____

(a) Low level language

(b) High level language

(c) Software language

(d) Complier

12. Which of the following languages computer directly understand

(a) Machine code

(b) BASIC

(c) FORTRAN   (d) COBOL

13. DOS is a _____

(a) Single user operating system

(b) Multi user operating system

(c) Distributed operating system

(d) Multi tasking operating system.

14. Which of the following language is used with an interpreter

(a) COBOL   (b) BASIC

(c) PASCAL   (d) None of these

15. The instruction to a computer are given in language

(a) BASIC   (b) COMPLIER

(c) Code   (d) Machine

16. UNIX is a _____

(a) Single user operating system

(b) Multiple user operating system

(c) Distributed operating system

(d) Multiple tasking operating system.

17. Which of the following is essential for using a computer effectively

    (a) Executive software

    (b) Command Software

    (c) System Software

    (d) Utility Software

18. Widows-2000 is a/an

(a) operating system (b) Application software

(c) utility program   (d) none of these

19. Multi programming is

    (a) writing many programs at once.

    (b) incorporating many programs in one program

    (c) using many programs to solve a problem

    (d) the processing of two or more programs in the computer at the some time.

20. An operating system used with micro computer system is

    (a) UNIX

    (b) MS-DOS

    (c) CPM

    (d) All of the above

21. LINUX is a

    (a) system software

    (b) service software

    (c) Application software

    (d) All of the above

22. Which of the following is an application software

    (a) UNIX   (b) Debugger

    (c) Loader   (d) Word Star

23. A software which converts and entire program written in a high level language into machine language code is called _____.

    (a) system software   (b) assembler

    (c) machine code   (d) translator

24. Open Document's main file extensions are

    (a) .odt   (b) .ods

    (c) .odp   (d) All of these

25. Technology no longer protected by copyright, available to everyone, is considered to be

    (a) Proprietary   (b) Open

    (c) Experimental   (d) in the public domain

26. ASCII stands for

    (a) American System Code for Information Interchange

    (b) American Standard Code for Information Interchange

    (c) American Standard Code for Interchange Information

    (d) American System Code for Interchange Information

27. Which of the following is open source operating system

    (a) DOS   (b) Windows 2010

    (c) BOSS   (d) Mac

28. Following operations are possible with OSS
    (a) Free download
    (b) Source code is available
    (c) You can redistribute the modified version
    (d) All of the above

Answer True or False :
01. Machine language is a binary language.
02. Assembly language is based on combination of 0 and 1.
03. The instruction of High Level Language are similar to those of English language
04. UNIX is a multi-user operating system.
05. DOS is a multi user operating system.
06. Source program means program written in HLL.

Very short answer types questions:

01. What is software ?

02. How many types of software are there ? What are they ?

03. What is system software ?

04. What is application software ?

05. Give example of system software.

06. Give example of application software.

07. What is utility programs ?

08. Give the example of utility programs.

09. What is operating system ?

10. Write the functions of operating system ?

11. Name the types of operating system.

12. Write the example of special purpose language?

13. What is translator ?

14. How many types of translators are there ? what are they ?

15. What is Assembler ?

16. What is compiler ?

17. What is interpreter ?

18. Define Open source software. Give at least two examples of OSS. Justify that free software is not open source software.

19. Give examples of two OSS in each of the following categories :
    (a) OS   (b) Graphics and animation
    (c) Office software
    (d) Internet related software
    (e) Programming related software.

20. What do you understand by ODF?

21. Expand the following terms:
    OSS, FLOSS, ASCII,

Short answer types questions :

01. Difference between system software and application software

02. Difference between compiler and interpreter

03. Distinguish between machine language and high level language.

Long question :

01. What is System Software ? Describe four basic types of this software and their functions.

02. What is operating system ? What are the major functions of O.S. ? Write the tasks of the O.S. Discuss different types of OS .

03. What is Language processor ? Give brief description of different types of LPs.

04. What is utility software ? Discuss various types of these softwares.

05. Discuss various types of Specific Purpose Application softwares.

06. Describe FOSS/FLOSS with examples.

07. Briefly describe different Common Open Standards.