**Studytonight – OS test 12 – Aditya Jain**

1. The address of the next instruction to be executed by the current process is provided by the

a) CPU registers  
**b) Program counter**c) Process stack  
d) Pipe

1. The objective of multi-programming is to :  
   **a) Have some process running at all times**b) Have multiple programs waiting in a queue ready to run  
   c) To minimize CPU utilization  
   d) None of the mentioned
2. A single thread of control allows the process to perform:  
   **a) only one task at a time**b) multiple tasks at a time  
   c) only two tasks at a time  
   c) all of the mentioned
3. The degree of multi-programming is:  
   a) the number of processes executed per unit time  
   b) the number of processes in the ready queue  
   c) the number of processes in the I/O queue  
   d) t**he number of processes in memory**
4. The entry of all the PCBs of the current processes is in:  
   a) Process Register  
   b) Program Counter  
   **c) Process Table**d) Process Unit
5. The Process Control Block is:  
   a) Process type variable  
   b) **Data Structure**c) A secondary storage section  
   d) A Block in memory
6. The state of a process is defined by:  
   a) the final activity of the process  
   b) the activity just executed by the process  
   c) the activity to next be executed by the process  
   **d) the current activity of the process**
7. The number of processes completed per unit time is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) Output  
   b) **Throughput**c) Efficiency  
   d) Capacity
8. A Process Control Block(PCB) does not contain which of the following :  
   a) Code  
   b) Stack  
   **c) Bootstrap program**d) Data
9. When the process issues an I/O request :  
   **a) It is placed in an I/O queue**b) It is placed in a waiting queue  
   c) It is placed in the ready queue  
   d) It is placed in the Job queue
10. When a process terminates :  
    **a) It is removed from all queues**b) It is removed from all, but the job queue  
    c) Its process control block is de-allocated  
    d) Its process control block is never de-allocated
11. What is a long-term scheduler ?  
    **a) It selects which process has to be brought into the ready queue**b) It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU  
    c) It selects which process to remove from memory by swapping  
    d) None of the mentioned
12. What is a medium-term scheduler ?  
    a) It selects which process has to be brought into the ready queue  
    b) It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU  
    **c) It selects which process to remove from memory by swapping**d) None of the mentioned
13. The primary distinction between the short term scheduler and the long term scheduler is:
    1. The length of their queues
    2. The type of processes they schedule
    3. **The frequency of their execution**
    4. None of the above
14. In a time-sharing operating system, when the time slot given to a process is completed, the process goes from the running state to the :  
    a) Blocked state  
    **b) Ready state**c) Suspended state  
    d) Terminated state