1. One difference between user level and kernel level threads is how they are managed. User level threads are managed for the programmer while kernel level threads have to rely on system calls for management. Another difference is scheduling. In user level threads a programmer must schedule threads themselves. With kernel level threads the kernel can handle the scheduling.
2. Context switching requires the saving of CPU registers for the thread to be swapped out and replacing those register values with the new thread being scheduled.
3. B & C
4. The purpose of the kthread\_bind() function is to bind a thread to a CPU. This might be called to avoid contention for a CPU. If the programmer can determine which CPU the thread is to bind to, they can manage the threads so that they never are fighting for the CPU.