

PART TWO

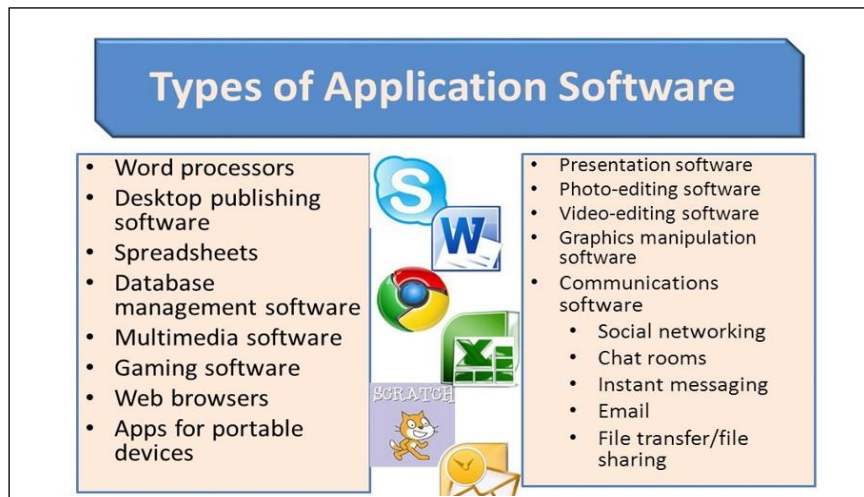
Information Technology Technical Question

3 mins

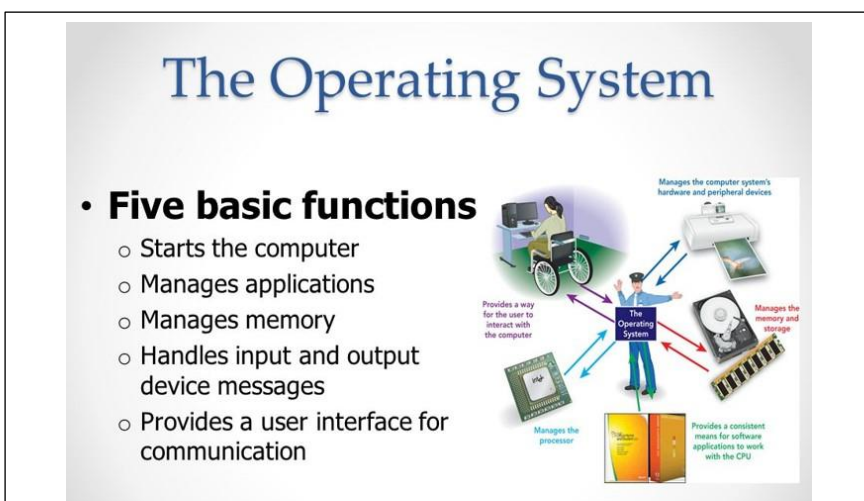
In this part of the exam, you will talk about **Computer Software**. The following ideas will help you.

- What is computer software?
- What are the 3 categories Software can be divided into? Describe them.
- What software do you use at school?
- What programming languages do you use?

2A



2B



PART TWO

Information Technology Technical Question

3 mins

In this part of the exam, you will talk about **Computer Software**. The following ideas will help you.

- What is computer software?
Software is a term used to describe a computer program, which is a set of instructions that tells the computer what to do.
- What are the 3 categories Software can be divided into? Describe them.
 - **Programming software**
This software is used by computer programmers to help write computer code. E.g., Java, C++, Python
 - **Operating System Software**
Manages the computer/ tells it what to do. E.g., Windows or iOS
 - **Application Software**
This type of software is the reason we have computers. With them we can surf the internet, write documents, play games and do many other activities. We just have to make sure the software is compatible with our operating system. There are literally thousands of different software applications.
- What software do you use at school?
- What programming languages do you use?

Types of Application Software

- Word processors
- Desktop publishing software
- Spreadsheets
- Database management software
- Multimedia software
- Gaming software
- Web browsers
- Apps for portable devices

- Presentation software
- Photo-editing software
- Video-editing software
- Graphics manipulation software
- Communications software
 - Social networking
 - Chat rooms
 - Instant messaging
 - Email
 - File transfer/file sharing

Understanding Computer Systems

2A

The Operating System

- **Five basic functions**
 - Starts the computer
 - Manages applications
 - Manages memory
 - Handles input and output device messages
 - Provides a user interface for communication

Manages the computer system's hardware and peripheral devices

Provides a way for the user to interact with the computer

Manages the processor

Provides a consistent model for software applications to work with the OS

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