Operating System Model Paper

SLIM-IT

1. In general OS is a _____ program.
(a) Memory
(b) Control
(c) System
(d) All of the above

2. An OS may process its workload _____or concurrently.
(a) Serially
(b) Parallel
(c) I/O devices
(d) All of the above

3. If _____errors are detected, the state of the machine can be examined and modified by means of console switches, or with the assistance of a program called debugger.
(a) Compilation
(b) Syntax
(c) Typeset
(d) Run time

4. If the CPU is one the average much faster than an _____device, buffering will be of little use.
(a) Input
(b) Output
(c) Input/output
(d) All of the above

5. _____ OS compared to batch operating systems are fairly sophisticated.
(a) Distributed
(b) Network
(c) Multiprogramming
(d) None of the above

6. A _____OS allow simultaneous access to a computer system through 2 or more terminals.
(a) Multi-user
(b) Distributed
(c) Network
(d) None of the above

7. Memory is usually divided into _____parts.
(a) 4
(b) 3
(c) 2
(d) None of the above

8. If there is no other new program left in the _____ memory, the CPU will pass its control back to the previous program.
(a) Main
(b) Cache
(c) Auxiliary
(d) None of the above

9. All the serves run as user mode processes, not in _____mode.
(a) Distributed
(b) Kernel
(c) DOS
(d) None of the above

10. Operating system manages the resources of the computer system such as ....
(a) Memory, processor
(b) File system and I/O devices
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above