

Chapter 1-Computer System Organisation

1. Full form of RAM is: (1)

- a. Random Accessible Memory b. Read Access Memory
c. Random Access Memory d. Read Available Memory

ANS: Random Access Memory

2. Which of these is not an operating system? (1)

- a. Windows b. DOS c. Linux d. Oracle

ANS: Oracle

b. It is a type of system software that translate and execute the instructions line-by-line: (1)

- a. Object Code b. Assembler c. Compiler d. Interpreter

ANS: Interpreter

3. Out of the following which is not an output device: (1)

- a. joystick b. monitor c. printer d. speaker

ANS: Joystick

4. Which of the following is the main memory of a computer? (1)

- a. CD b . DVD c. External hard disk d. RAM

ANS: RAM

5. The physical component of a computer are called.... (1)

- a. Hardware b. Software c. Keyboard d. Mouse

ANS: hardware

6. Give examples of system software and application software. Explain the functions of each softwares. (3)

ANS: Refer note book

7. What is the difference between interpreter and compiler? (2)

ANS:

Interpreter	Compiler
Translates program one statement at a time.	Scans the entire program and translates it as a whole into machine code.
Interpreters usually take less amount of time to analyze the source code. However, the overall execution time is comparatively slower than compilers.	Compilers usually take a large amount of time to analyze the source code. However, the overall execution time is comparatively faster than interpreters.

8. Describe free and open source software. (2)

ANS: ANS: Refer note book

9. Explain computer organisation with a neat diagram. (4)

ANS: ANS: Refer note book