1.11 Operating system can be said as a collection of
(a) hardware components (b) software routines
(c) I/O devices (d) All of these.

1.12 The operarting system manages
(a) memory (b) processor
(c) disk and I/O devices (d) All of these.

1.13 A computer cannot "boot" if it does not have
(a) compiler (b) loader
(c) operating system (d) assembler.

1.14 Software that measures, monitors, analyses and controls real-word events is called
(a) system software (b) scientific software
(c) real time software (d) business software.

1.15 Which of the following is characteristics of an operating system
(a) Resource management (b) Memory management
(c) Error recovery (d) All of these.

1.16 Multiprocessing models have
(a) symmetric multiprocessing model (b) unsymmetric multiprocessing model
(c) Both (a) and (b) above (d) None of the above.

1.17 The primary job of an OS is to
(a) command resources (b) manage resources
(c) provide utilities (d) be user friendly.

1.18 Remote computing services involves the use of time-sharing and
(a) multiprocessing (b) interactive processing
(c) batch processing (d) real time processing.

1.19 Real time system are
(a) primarily used on mainframe computers
(b) used for monitoring events as they occur
(c) used for program analysis
(d) used for real time interactive users.

1.20 If we want to execute use more than one program at a time, the system software we are using must be capable of
(a) word processing (b) virtual memory
(c) coupling (d) multi-tasking.

1.21 Which of the following is not an advantage of multiprocessing ?
(a) Increased throughput (b) shorter response time
(c) Decrease operating system overhead (d) Ability to assign priorities of jobs.

1.22 Main function of distributed system is
(a) Resource sharing (b) Compilation speed up
(c) Reliability (d) All of these.

1.23 Which of the following is not a part of operating system
(a) Supervisor (b) Performance monitor
(c) Job control program (d) I/O control program.

1.24 An example of hard real time system.
(a) robotics (b) individual control
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above.