PSP

Week 4: Answers

Question 1:

a) List 2 advantages of high- level languages over low-level languages.

Advantage 1: High Level Language is less memory efficient whereas Low Level Language is high memory efficient.

Advanatge 2: It is simple to maintain whereas it is complex to maintain comparatively

b) What do the following terms stands for?

1. BASIC: **Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code.**

2. FORTRAN: **Formula Translating System**

3. COBOL**: Common Business-Oriented Language**

4. What are 3 differences between a compiler and an assembler?

Compiler	Assembler
Compiler converts the source code written by the programmer to a machine language.	Assembler converts the assembly language to the machine language.
Input to the compiler is preprocessed source code.	Input to the assembler is assembly language code.
It is easy to debugging	It is difficult to debugging

Question 3 :

a) Define the terms "Softcopy" and "hardcopy"

Softcopy: A soft copy is a document saved on a computer. It is the electronic version of a document, which can be opened and edited using a software program.

Hardcopy: Hard copy refers to the digital document file which is printed on paper or other material like transparency. In hard copy the output is printed on the paper and sometimes it is referred as permanent copy. We can touch the hard copy.

b) Give an example of

i. Softcopy: eBooks, pdf files, word documents, presentation files, scanned copy.

ii. Hardcopy: books, official letters, notes, newspapers, magazines

Question 4:   Match items in Column A to its most appropriate clue I column B, by completing the table given below.

	A		B
A	Software	1.	Physical parts
B	Hardware	2.	System software
C	Main Memory	3.	Working space
D	Operating system	4.	Cut, Copy, paste, delete, rename files.
E	Linux	5.	Tells the computer how to do job.
F	File Management	6.	Windows 7

Question 5: Indicate whether the following statements are True or False

a) The two main types of software are: graphics software and web browser. **False**

b) System software allows the user to perform a single task. **False**

c) Windows XP is an example of system software. **True**

d) The operating system controls the use of the main memory. **True**

e) All operating systems are freely available. **False**

f) Cut, Copy and paste refers to memory management. **False**

g) Passwords are used to control access to a computer system: **True**

h) The operating system provides a user interface. **True**

i) Users can communicate with hardware by using system software. **True**

j) An operating system is written by a single programmer. **True**