



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

(Autonomous, affiliated to the Bharathiar University, recognized by the UGC)
Re-accredited at the 'A' Grade Level by the NAAC and ISO 9001:2008 Certified
CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

MCA II YEAR A(2016-2019)

CORE: ADVANCED OPERATING SYSTEMS -354B

Semester : III

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) _____ is not the layer of the Operating system.
 - a) Kernel.
 - b) Shell.
 - c) Application program.
 - d) Critical Section.**

- 2) _____ is a high speed cache used to hold recently referenced page table entries a part of paged virtual memory
 - a) Translation look a side buffer.**
 - b) Inverse page table.
 - c) Segmented page table.
 - d) Indexed page table.

- 3) _____ page replacement algorithm suffers from Belady's anomaly.
 - a) LRU.
 - b) MRU.
 - c) FIFO.**
 - d) LIFO.

- 4) _____ is a major problem with priority scheduling.
 - a) Definite blocking.
 - b) Starvation.**
 - c) Low priority.
 - d) None of the above.

- 5) _____ is a situation where a process or a set of processes is blocked, or waiting for some resource that is held by some other waiting processes.
 - a) Mutual exclusion.
 - b) Semaphore.
 - c) Deadlock.**
 - d) Hold and wait.

- 6) _____ is a technique where input transfers are done in advance and output transfers after sometime.
 - a) Spooling.
 - b) Buffering.**
 - c) Swapping.
 - d) Paging

- 7) _____ begins at the root and follows a path down to the specified file.
- a) Relative path name.
 - b) Absolute path name.**
 - c) Standalone name.
 - d) Random path name.
- 8) _____ is a memory management scheme that permits the physical address space of a process to be noncontiguous.
- a) Paging.**
 - b) Segmentation.
 - c) virtual memory.
 - d) main memory.
- 9) A _____ is software that manages the time of a microprocessor to ensure that all time critical events are processed as efficiently as possible. This software allows the system activities to be divided into multiple independent elements called tasks.
- a) kernel.**
 - b) shell.
 - c) processor.
 - d) device driver.
- 10) A binary semaphore _____.
- a) has the values one or zero.**
 - b) is essential to binary computers.
 - c) is used only for synchronization.
 - d) is used only for mutual exclusion.
- 11) A claim edge in a resource allocation graph is represented by a _____.
- a) solid line.
 - b) thin line.
 - c) dashed line.**
 - d) slashed line.
- 12) A collection of related information defined by each user is known as _____.
- a) file.**
 - b) directory.
 - c) disk.
 - d) data.
- 13) A distributed system can be viewed as _____.
- a) a single processor system.
 - b) a loosely coupled multi-processor system.**
 - c) a tightly coupled multi-processor system.
 - d) a cached array of secondary storage cells.

- 14) A front end processor is usually used in _____.
- a) **time sharing.**
 - b) multiprogramming.
 - c) virtual storage.
 - d) secondary storage.
- 15) A page fault occurs _____.
- a) **when the page is not in the memory.**
 - b) when the page is in the memory.
 - c) when the process enters the blocked state.
 - d) when the process is in the ready state.
- 16) A path name that starts at root directory is _____.
- a) **absolute.**
 - b) relative.
 - c) hybrid.
 - d) hierarchical.
- 17) A process is created and is initially put in the _____.
- a) **ready queue.**
 - b) device queue.
 - c) i/o queue.
 - d) waiting queue.
- 18) A process is said to be in _____ state if it was waiting for an event that will never occur.
- a) safe.
 - b) unsafe.
 - c) starvation.
 - d) **dead lock.**
- 19) A program is passive while a process is _____.
- a) inactive.
 - b) spontaneous.
 - c) **active.**
 - d) impulse.
- 20) A program responsible for assigning the CPU to the process that has been selected by the short-term scheduler is known as _____.
- a) scheduler.
 - b) **dispatcher.**
 - c) debugger.
 - d) compiler.

- 21) A safe state is _____.
- a) deadlock state.
 - b) non- deadlocked state.**
 - c) polling state.
 - d) spooling state.
- 22) A scheduling wherein the jobs are allowed to move between the queues _____.
- a) multi-level queue scheduling.
 - b) RR scheduling.
 - c) multi-level feedback scheduling.**
 - d) FIFO scheduling.
- 23) A set of resource allocations such that the system can allocate resource to each process in some order and still avoids deadlock is known as _____.
- a) unsafe state.
 - b) safe state.**
 - c) starvation.
 - d) throughput.
- 24) A shell is a _____.
- a) hardware component.
 - b) command interpreter.**
 - c) compiler.
 - d) part of the compiler.
- 25) A short-term scheduler executes at least once every _____.
- a) 1ms.
 - b) 5ms.
 - c) 10ms.**
 - d) 13ms.
- 26) A small program which loads OS into the memory is called as _____.
- a) ROM.
 - b) bootstrap loader.**
 - c) BIOS.
 - d) RAM.
- 27) A technique that smoothes out peaks in I/O demand is _____.
- a) spooling.
 - b) buffering.**
 - c) swapping.
 - d) paging.

- 28) A thread _____.
- a) **is a lightweight process where the context switching is low.**
 - b) is a lightweight process where the context switching is high.
 - c) is used to speed up paging.
 - d) is used to speed up segmentation.
- 29) A thread is a _____ process.
- a) heavy weight.
 - b) multiprocessor.
 - c) inter thread.
 - d) **light weight.**
- 30) A thread is a _____.
- a) task.
 - b) process.
 - c) program.
 - d) **light weight process.**
- 31) ACL stands for _____.
- a) Absolute control list.
 - b) **Access control list.**
 - c) Abrupt control list.
 - d) Abort control list.
- 32) Acyclic Resource Allocation Graph implies _____.
- a) **no deadlock.**
 - b) deadlock.
 - c) starvation.
 - d) dynamic priorities.
- 33) All path names are specified relative to the working directory _____.
- a) absolute path name.
 - b) **relative path name.**
 - c) hybrid path name.
 - d) hierarchical path name.
- 34) Allocating the first hole is _____.
- a) **first fit,**
 - b) best fit.
 - c) worst fit.
 - d) none of the above.

- 35) Allocating the smallest hole is _____.
- a) first fit.
 - b) best fit.**
 - c) worst fit.
 - d) none of the above.
- 36) An arrangement of record in a sequence in which they arrive is known as a _____.
- a) pile.**
 - b) file.
 - c) disk.
 - d) directory.
- 37) An optimal scheduling algorithm in terms of minimizing the average waiting time of a given set of processes is _____.
- a) FCFS scheduling algorithm.
 - b) Round robin scheduling algorithm.
 - c) Shortest job first scheduling algorithm.**
 - d) Priority scheduling algorithm.
- 38) Another variant of RAG is _____.
- a) Call graph.
 - b) Wait-for graph.**
 - c) Shortest-path graph.
 - d) Single instance graph.
- 39) Banker's algorithm for resource allocation deals with _____.
- a) deadlock prevention.
 - b) deadlock recovery.
 - c) deadlock avoidance.**
 - d) deadlock detection.
- 40) Cryptography technique is used in _____.
- a) polling.
 - b) job Scheduling.
 - c) protection.**
 - d) file Management.
- 41) Demand paged memory allocation _____.
- a) allows the virtual address space to be independent of the physical memory.**
 - b) allows the virtual address space to be a multiple of the physical memory size.
 - c) allows deadlock to be detected in paging schemes.
 - d) is present only in Windows NT.

- 42) Direct access method is also called _____.
- a) **relative access**
 - b) sequential access.
 - c) random access.
 - d) all the above.
- 43) Double buffering is also known as _____.
- a) anticipated buffering.
 - b) **buffer swapping.**
 - c) circular buffering.
 - d) swapping buffering.
- 44) ECC stands for _____.
- a) **Error correcting codes.**
 - b) Error common codes.
 - c) Error cost codes.
 - d) Error conflicting codes.
- 45) Elevator algorithm is another name for _____.
- a) **SCAN scheduling.**
 - b) SSTF scheduling.
 - c) SCFS scheduling.
 - d) SSFS scheduling.
- 46) FIFO scheduling is _____.
- a) preemptive scheduling.
 - b) **non preemptive scheduling.**
 - c) deadline scheduling.
 - d) fair share scheduling.
- 47) FIFO scheduling is _____.
- a) preemptive.
 - b) **non- preemptive.**
 - c) deadline scheduling.
 - d) RR scheduling.
- 48) For a multiple instances of resource type, which of the following algorithm is used for detecting a deadlock?
- a) divide and conquer algorithm.
 - b) **banker's algorithm.**
 - c) partition algorithm.
 - d) sorting algorithm.

- 49) For batch and pay roll applications which of the following file organization is better_____.
- a) random file.
 - b) sequential file.**
 - c) indexed file.
 - d) hashed file.
- 50) How is the performance of the CPU measured?
- a) Throughput.**
 - b) MHz.
 - c) Flaps.
 - d) Flips.
- 51) Identify the odd thing in the services of operating system.
- a) Accounting.
 - b) Protection.
 - c) Error detection and correction.**
 - d) Dead lock handling.
- 52) If dispatch latency increases then, the degree of multi programming _____.
- a) increases.
 - b) decreases.**
 - c) remains constant.
 - d) exceeds.
- 53) If the number of frames is increased, the page fault rate will decrease. This is known as _____.
- a) belady's anomaly.**
 - b) working set theory.
 - c) thrashing.
 - d) normality anomaly.
- 54) In _____ OS, the response time is very critical.
- a) multitasking.
 - b) batch.
 - c) online.
 - d) real-time.**
- 55) In a hard disk, what rotates about a center spindle_____.
- a) disk.
 - b) platter.**
 - c) sector.
 - d) cylinder.

- 56) In interactive environments such as time-sharing systems, the primary requirement is to provide reasonably good response time and in general, to share system resources equitably. In such situations, the scheduling algorithm that is most popularly applied is _____.
- a) Shortest Remaining Time Next (SRTN) Scheduling.
 - b) priority based preemptive scheduling.
 - c) round robin scheduling.**
 - d) priority scheduling.
- 57) In memory management, a technique called as paging, the physical memory is broken into fixed-sized blocks called _____.
- a) pages.
 - b) frames.**
 - c) blocks.
 - d) segments.
- 58) In one of the deadlock prevention methods, impose a total ordering of all resource types, and require that each process requests resources in an increasing order of enumeration. This violates the _____ condition of deadlock
- a) mutual exclusion.
 - b) hold and wait.
 - c) circular wait.**
 - d) no preemption.
- 59) In paging the page size and the frame size must be _____.
- a) equal.**
 - b) unequal.
 - c) multiples of each other.
 - d) none of the above.
- 60) In RR scheduling, a ready queue is treated as a _____.
- a) circular queue.**
 - b) doubly linked list.
 - c) stack.
 - d) singly linked list.
- 61) In the blocked state _____.
- a) the processes waiting for I/O are found.**
 - b) the process which is running is found.
 - c) the processes waiting for the processor are found.
 - d) the processor runs.

- 62) Information about a process is maintained in a _____.
- a) stack.
 - b) translation look a side buffer.
 - c) process control block.**
 - d) program control block.
- 63) Inter process communication can be done through _____.
- a) mails.
 - b) messages.**
 - c) system calls.
 - d) traps.
- 64) Interprocess communication can be done through _____.
- a) Mails.
 - b) Messages.**
 - c) System Calls.
 - d) Traps.
- 65) IPC stands for _____.
- a) internal program controller.
 - b) internal process control.
 - c) inter-process communication.**
 - d) internal- process communication.
- 66) IPCs can be done through _____.
- a) mails.
 - b) messages.**
 - c) system cells.
 - d) traps.
- 67) ISAM was developed by _____.
- a) HCL.
 - b) TCS.
 - c) IBM.**
 - d) INFOSYS.
- 68) Larger is the block size, larger will be the _____.
- a) directory size.
 - b) disk space lost.**
 - c) disk space gained.
 - d) file size.

- 69) Loading the pages before letting processes run is known as _____.
- a) paging.
 - b) pre-paging.**
 - c) thrashing.
 - d) compaction.
- 70) Logical memory is divided into _____.
- a) pages.**
 - b) frames.
 - c) partitions.
 - d) archives.
- 71) MMU stands for _____.
- a) main memory unit.
 - b) memory management unit.**
 - c) main management unit.
 - d) memory mapping unit.
- 72) Moving a process from main memory to the disk is called as _____.
- a) scheduling.
 - b) caching.
 - c) swapping.**
 - d) spooling.
- 73) Operating system is a _____.
- a) application program.
 - b) system program.**
 - c) AI program.
 - d) neural network program.
- 74) Overlay is _____.
- a) a system program.
 - b) a technique of allowing a program to be larger than the amount of memory allocated to it.**
 - c) an OS itself.
 - d) paging technique.
- 75) PCB stands for _____.
- a) process common box.
 - b) process control block.**
 - c) process care block.
 - d) process carriage block.

- 76) Priority scheduling is _____.
- a) **preemptive scheduling.**
 - b) non preemptive scheduling.
 - c) deadline scheduling.
 - d) fair share scheduling.
- 77) RAG stands for _____.
- a) resource and graph.
 - b) **resource allocation graph.**
 - c) resource after graph.
 - d) resource analysis graph.
- 78) RAID stands for _____.
- a) Retrieval array of independent disks.
 - b) **Redundant array of independent disks.**
 - c) Round allocation of independent disks.
 - d) Random array of independent disks.
- 79) Round robin scheduling is essentially the preemptive version of _____.
- a) **FIFO.**
 - b) Shortest job first.
 - c) Shortest remaining.
 - d) Longest time first.
- 80) Round Robin scheduling is most suitable for _____.
- a) **Time-shared OS.**
 - b) Distributed OS.
 - c) Real time OS.
 - d) An Ordinary OS.
- 81) Routine is not loaded until it is called. All routines are kept on disk in a relocatable load format. The main program is loaded into memory & is executed. This type of loading is called _____.
- a) static loading.
 - b) dynamic loading.
 - c) **dynamic linking.**
 - d) overlays.
- 82) Routine is not loaded until it is called. All routines are kept on disk in a replaceable load format. The main program is loaded into memory & is executed. This type of loading is called _____ .
- a) static loading.
 - b) dynamic loading.
 - c) **dynamic linking.**
 - d) overlays.

- 83) RR scheduling is a preemptive version of _____.
- a) **FIFO.**
 - b) SJF.
 - c) MLQ.
 - d) FCFS.
- 84) Seek time is the time required to move the disk arm to the required _____.
- a) Sector.
 - b) Cylinder.
 - c) **Track.**
 - d) Platter.
- 85) Sharping is possible in which of the following technique _____.
- a) **paging.**
 - b) demand.
 - c) writing.
 - d) reading.
- 86) SSTF stands for _____.
- a) Small Seek Time First.
 - b) Simple Seek Time First.
 - c) **Shortest Seek Time First.**
 - d) Synchronous Seek Time First.
- 87) Super computers typically employ _____.
- a) **real time operating system .**
 - b) multiprocessors OS.
 - c) desktop OS.
 - d) palmtop OS.
- 88) Switching the CPU to another process requires to save state of the old process and loading new process state is called as _____.
- a) process blocking.
 - b) **context switch.**
 - c) time sharing.
 - d) multi stamping.
- 89) Symbolic addresses are also known as _____.
- a) physical addresses.
 - b) **virtual addresses.**
 - c) far addresses.
 - d) register addresses.

- 90) The ability to withstand equipment failures in individual processors to continue operation is referred to as _____.
- a) **fault tolerance.**
 - b) data flow computer.
 - c) multiprocessor.
 - d) array processor.
- 91) The address binding for global variables occurs at _____.
- a) run time.
 - b) **compile time.**
 - c) load time.
 - d) bind time.
- 92) The Banker's algorithm is used _____
- a) **to prevent deadlock in operating systems.**
 - b) to detect deadlock in operating systems
 - c) to rectify a deadlocked state.
 - d) to rectify database.
- 93) The collection of processes on the disk that is waiting to be brought into memory for execution forms the _____.
- a) ready queue.
 - b) device queue.
 - c) **input queue.**
 - d) priority queue .
- 94) The collection of tracks under the head at any time is known as _____.
- a) **cylinder.**
 - b) sector.
 - c) spindle.
 - d) disk.
- 95) The degree of Multiprogramming is controlled by _____.
- a) CPU scheduler.
 - b) context switching.
 - c) **long-term scheduler.**
 - d) medium term scheduler.
- 96) The Exit() system call results in _____.
- a) forced termination.
 - b) **Normal termination.**
 - c) Abnormal termination.
 - d) cascading termination

- 97) The Exit() system call results in _____. A. forced termination.
- a) **Normal termination.**
 - b) Abnormal termination.
 - c) cascading termination.~~~
- 98) The full form of RMI :
- a) Remote Memory Installation
 - b) Remote Memory Invocation
 - c) Remote Method Installation
 - d) **Remote Method Invocation**
- 99) The Hardware mechanism that enables a device to notify the CPU is called _____.
- a) polling.
 - b) **interrupt.**
 - c) system call.
 - d) wait.
- 100) The higher versions of operating systems are so written that programs designed for earlier versions can still be run. What is it called?
- a) Upgradeability.
 - b) Upward mobility.
 - c) Universality.
 - d) **Upward Compatibility.**
- 101) The interval from the time of submission of a process to the time of completion is the _____.
- a) throughput.
 - b) **turnaround time.**
 - c) waiting time.
 - d) response time.
- 102) The mechanism that brings a page into memory only when it is needed is called _____.
- a) segmentation.
 - b) fragmentation.
 - c) **demand paging.**
 - d) page replacement.
- 103) The number of processes completed per unit time is called _____.
- a) **throughput.**
 - b) turnaround time.
 - c) waiting time.
 - d) response time.

- 104) The number of processes completed per unit time is known as _____.
- a) output.
 - b) throughput.**
 - c) efficiency.
 - d) capacity.
- 105) The operating system of a computer serves as a interface between the user and the _____.
- a) Hardware.**
 - b) Peripheral.
 - c) Memory.
 - d) Screen.
- 106) The operating system of a computer serves as a software interface between the user and the _____.
- a) hardware.**
 - b) peripheral.
 - c) memory.
 - d) screen.
- 107) The page fault frequency in virtual memory is reduced when _____.
- a) the page size is reduced.
 - b) processes are unbound.
 - c) locality of reference is applicable to the process.**
 - d) bounded process.
- 108) The page size and frame size must be_____.
- a) equal.**
 - b) unequal.
 - c) multiples of each other.
 - d) none of the above.
- 109) The preemption of processes takes place after a fixed interval of time is called as _____.
- a) time slice.
 - b) time quantum.**
 - c) response time.
 - d) blocked time.
- 110) The primary job of an OS is to_____.
- a) Command Resources.
 - b) Manage Resources.**
 - c) Provides utilities.
 - d) Be user friendly.

- 111) The primary job of the operating system of a computer is to _____.
- a) command resources.
 - b) manage resources.**
 - c) provide utilities.
 - d) be user friendly.
- 112) The principle of locality of reference justifies the use of _____.
- a) virtual memory.
 - b) interrupts.
 - c) main memory.
 - d) cache memory.**
- 113) The problem of fragmentation arises in _____.
- a) static storage allocation.
 - b) stack allocation storage.
 - c) stack allocation with dynamic binding.
 - d) heap allocation.**
- 114) The process is _____.
- a) an instance of a program in execution.**
 - b) a program only.
 - c) a processor state.
 - d) the kernel state.
- 115) The process of direct mapping by using some faster algorithms is called as _____.
- a) hashing.**
 - b) searching.
 - c) sorting.
 - d) indexing.
- 116) The process of mapping logical addresses to real physical addresses is known as _____.
- a) address scheme.
 - b) addressing modes.
 - c) address binding.**
 - d) address mapping.
- 117) The process of merging adjacent holes to form a single larger hole is called as _____.
- a) fragmentation.
 - b) coalescing.**
 - c) swapping.
 - d) paging.

- 118) The process of splitting of data into equal size partitions over multiple disks is known as_____.
- a) **data stripping.**
 - b) array of disks.
 - c) RAID.
 - d) SCAN.
- 119) The process of storing extra or duplicate information used for rebuilding the lost information in event of disks failure is known as_____.
- a) stripping.
 - b) **redundancy.**
 - c) disk array.
 - d) RAID.
- 120) The process of temporarily removing inactive programs from the main memory of a computer system is known as _____.
- a) **swapping.**
 - b) compaction.
 - c) mapping.
 - d) paging.
- 121) The process related to process control, file management, device management, information about system and communication that is requested by any higher level language can be performed by _____.
- a) editors.
 - b) compilers.
 - c) **system call.**
 - d) caching.
- 122) The program is known as _____ which interacts with the inner part of called kernel.
- a) compiler.
 - b) device driver.
 - c) protocol.
 - d) **shell.**
- 123) The removal of process from active contention of CPU and reintroduce them into memory later is known as _____.
- a) interrupt.
 - b) **swapping.**
 - c) signal.
 - d) thread.

- 124) The secondary media is _____.
- a) volatile.
 - b) non-volatile.**
 - c) large.
 - d) small.
- 125) The section of code which accesses shared variables is called as _____.
- a) critical section.**
 - b) block.
 - c) procedure.
 - d) semaphore.
- 126) The state of a process after it encounters an I/O instruction is _____.
- a) ready.
 - b) blocked/waiting.**
 - c) idle.
 - d) running.
- 127) The state of a process after it encounters an I/O instruction is _____.
- a) ready.
 - b) blocked/waiting.**
 - c) idle.
 - d) running.
- 128) The time required to move the disk arm to the required track is known as _____.
- a) latency time.
 - b) access time.
 - c) seek time.**
 - d) transfer time.
- 129) The time taken by the disk arm to locate the specific address of a sector for getting information is called _____.
- a) rotational latency.
 - b) seek time.**
 - c) search time.
 - d) response time.
- 130) Those directories in which the root directory has all system files and no other sub-directory is known as _____.
- a) flat directory.**
 - b) single directory.
 - c) hierarchical directory.
 - d) indexed directory.

- 131) Thrashing occurs _____.
- a) **when excessive swapping takes place.**
 - b) when you thrash your computer.
 - c) whenever deadlock occurs.
 - d) when no swapping takes place.
- 132) To recover from deadlock _____ method is used.
- a) process termination.
 - b) resource preemption.
 - c) resource non-preemption.
 - d) **process termination and resource preemption.**
- 133) Very high paging activity is known as _____.
- a) demand paging.
 - b) demand segmentation.
 - c) **thrashing.**
 - d) segmentation.
- 134) Virtual memory is _____.
- a) an extremely large main memory.
 - b) an extremely large secondary memory.
 - c) **an illusion of extremely large main memory.**
 - d) a type of memory used in super computers.
- 135) Virtual Memory is commonly implemented by _____.
- a) segmentation.
 - b) swapping.
 - c) **demand paging.**
 - d) paging.
- 136) What is a shell?
- a) It is a hardware component.
 - b) **It is a command interpreter.**
 - c) It is a part in compiler.
 - d) It is a tool in CPU scheduling.
- 137) What is the memory from 1K - 640K called?
- a) Extended Memory.
 - b) Normal Memory.
 - c) Low Memory.
 - d) **Conventional Memory.**

- 138) What is the name of the software which can be legally compiled and often used for free?
- a) Shareware program.
 - b) Public domain program.**
 - c) Firmware program.
 - d) Mind Ware.
- 139) What is the name of the software which deals with the running of the actual computer and not with the programming problems?
- a) Operating system.
 - b) System program.**
 - c) Object program.
 - d) Source program.
- 140) Which directory implementation is used in most Operating System?
- a) Single level directory structure.
 - b) Two level directory structure.
 - c) Tree directory structure.**
 - d) Acyclic directory structure.
- 141) Which directory implementation is used in most Operating System?
- a) Single level directory structure.
 - b) Two level directory structure.
 - c) Tree directory structure.**
 - d) Acyclic directory structure.
- 142) Which is not an advantage of distributed systems?
- a) Resource sharing.
 - b) Tight regions.
 - c) Communication.
 - d) Computational speedup.**
- 143) Which is not the state of the process?
- a) Blocked.
 - b) Running.
 - c) Ready.
 - d) Privileged.**
- 144) Which of the following file name extension suggests that the file is text file?
- a) TXT.**
 - b) COM.
 - c) BAS.
 - d) BAK.

- 145) Which of the following is crucial time while accessing data on the disk?
- a) **Seek time.**
 - b) Rotational time.
 - c) Transmission time.
 - d) Waiting time.
- 146) Which of the following is not advantage of multiprogramming?
- a) Increased throughput.
 - b) Shorter response time.
 - c) **Decreased operating system overhead.**
 - d) Ability to assign priorities to jobs.
- 147) Which of the following memory allocation scheme suffers from External fragmentation?
- a) **Segmentation.**
 - b) Pure demand paging.
 - c) Swapping.
 - d) Paging.
- 148) Which of the following statement is false?
- a) A small page size causes large page tables.
 - b) **Internal fragmentation is increased with small pages.**
 - c) A large page size causes instructions and data that will not be referenced.
 - d) I/O transfers are more efficient with large pages.
- 149) Which technique was introduced because a single job could not keep both the CPU and the I/O devices busy?
- a) Time-sharing.
 - b) Spooling.
 - c) Preemptive scheduling.
 - d) **Multiprogramming.**
- 150) Who is called a supervisor of computer activity?
- a) CPU.
 - b) **Operating system**
 - c) Control unit.
 - d) Application Program.
- 151) WORM stands for_____.
- a) Write-Only, Read-Many.
 - b) **Write-Once, Read-Many.**
 - c) Write-Once, Read-Memory.
 - d) Write-Only, Read-Memory.

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