

Short Questions for revision

1. Assembler Converts Assembly language to Machine language.
2. Low level languages are machine dependent language.
3. High level languages are machine independent language.
4. Java is the example of high level language.
5. Interpreter and Compiler are two translator program for high level language.
6. The term software was first used by John W. Tukey in 1957.
7. Fourth generation languages are designed to reduce the level of programming efforts.
8. To create a blank desktop press Windows + D shortcut key combination.
9. The name of searching tool in windows 10 is Cortana.
10. Edge is the name of windows 10 browser.

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11. *Action* buttons helps to perform action such as adjusting screen brightness, turning Bluetooth on/off etc.
12. ----- is the Microsoft's new built-in biometric security system for windows 10.
13. RIP means *copying CD to your computer* *Windows Hello* ↑
14. You can copy songs from your favourite music CDs/DVDs on to your computer with -----
Windows Media Player
15. Burning a CD means ----- *← Copying data to CD/DVD*
16. MPEG stands for *Moving picture experts group*
17. ----- is the tool that helps in trouble shooting a problem occurring in Windows 10. *Steps recorder* ↑
18. Replacing double click with single click is available under ----- option of control panel. *File explorer options* ↑
19. ----- are the additional programs of Windows. *Utilities*
20. ----- program converted into machine language by the translator.
Assembly language ↑

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21. A _____ is a set of instructions which tells the computer what to do. *Program*
22. The development of computer languages can be classified into _____ categories. *Machine & Assembly languages*
23. _____ language consists of binary numbers i.e. 0 and 1. *Machine*
24. _____ convert the High level language to machine language whole at a time. *Compiler*
25. _____ languages uses simple English words and Mathematics operations. *High language*
26. _____ languages uses mnemonic codes or symbols. *Assembly*
27. _____ are the rules governing the formation of statements in programming language. *Syntax*
28. In binary language, 0 means *off state* and 1 means *on* state.
29. A program written in the assembly language is called----- *Source program*
30. -----converts a high level language program into machine language, line by line *Interpreter*

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