

Computer Science - ICS Part 1 Computer Science Chapter 5 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. Define the term compiler.

Ans 1: The language processor that translate program written in high level language as a whole is called compiler. The compiler translate the source code into object code.

Q2. Define Stack.

Ans 1: In computer science stack is an abstract data type that serves as collection of elements with two principle operations. Push and Pop.

Q3. What is ram volatile?

Ans 1: The most common type of memory is called Random Access Memory or RAM. It holds data and program instruction while CPU works on them. RAM is volatile memory because it loses all its content when computer is shut down or if there is a power failure.

Q4. List main part of CPU.

Ans 1: Main Part of CPU:

- CU (Control Unit)
- ALU (Arithmetic Unit)
- MU (Memory Unit or Register).

Q5. Define Cache Memory.

Ans 1: Cache Memory, also called CPU memory, is random access memory. Cache memory usually has very small size as compared to the main memory in the computer but plays a very important role in increasing the performance of a computer system.

Q6. Describe High Level Language?

Ans 1: The language which is close to human language is called high level language.

Q7. What is GUI?

Ans 1: The GUI interface consists of windows, menu, icons and pointers. The user of the system communicates with OS by selecting different commands from the menu or by selecting icon with the pointing device.

Q8. Describe the function of input/output unit.

Ans 1: I/O units handle the processor's communication with its peripherals. For example, disk drive, monitor, printer, etc. There are registers to hold the data coming in or going out and peripheral device selection units which determine which interface to send the data to. I/O units also handle different data transfer rates and support different data formats.

Q9. What is the FLAG register?

Ans 1: The flag register is the status register in Intel x86 microprocessors that contains the current state of the processor. This register is 16 bits wide.

Q10. Define source code.

Ans 1: The high-level language version of the program is usually called source code. Simply, programs written in high-level language are known as source code.
