

*Blooming Buds School*  
**Computer Notes** (Regular And Absentees)  
**Class VII**

**Chapter 1: Functions of Operating System**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Hardware 2. Software 3. Application 4. Distributed 5. Windows

**B. Write T for True and F for False.**

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

**C. Select the correct option.**

1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a

**D. Application-based questions.**

1. Real-Time 2. GUI

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. Hardware refers to the physical parts of a computer that you can see and touch.

Software refers to

the collection of programs that tell the hardware what to do.

2. There are two types of software: System software and Application software.

A system software is a collection of programs that helps to run a computer's hardware and the other

programs. An application software is used to perform the specific types of jobs, like doing calculations,

arranging data in an organised manner, etc.

3. The operating system acts as an interface between the user and computer hardware. The computer

interprets the instructions given by the user with the help of an operating system. It controls and manages

the overall operations and internal working of a computer system. It is the main software that makes a

computer work and also provides a platform for running an application software.

35

4. Following are the two functions of an operating system:

Process Management: The operating system ensures that every process or application receives enough

processor time to function properly.

Memory Management: The operating system keeps track of the memory used by each process and also

takes care of the fact that one process should not consume the memory allocated to another process.

5. A multi-user operating system allows multiple users to access applications or resources that are running

on a single network server, concurrently.

**6.** An operating system that allows only a single user to perform only one task at a time is known as a

single-user operating system. It was the initial version of the operating system.

**7.** A real-time operating system is used when the time span required to react to an input is rigid and

time-bound. Even a microsecond of delay will cause the system to fail.

A distributed operating system allows all the linked machines to access data and software, and this process

takes over the common network from different computers, irrespective of their location on the globe.

**8.**

Graphical User Interface (GUI)

GUI is much attractive and appealing..

GUI is easier to learn and more user-friendly due to the presence of the various graphical elements, like icons, menu, buttons, etc.

Character User Interface (CUI)

CUI is relatively less appealing

CUI is a text-based interface and hen