1	Match the following in the given sequence MAR a. Points to the address of the next instruction MBR b. Holds the instruction itself IR c. holds the data to be written to memory PC d. holds the address of the data or instruction A. cbad B. cdba C. abcd D. dcba
2	Which of the following is true about the implicit or implied addressing a. instructions specify an fixed and unvarying address b. operands are specified implicitly in the definition of the instruction c. the address is available in the operand part of the instruction d. address needs to be accessed from the address of the instruction A. bcd B. ab C. cd D. abcd
3	Match the following Direct Addressing a. The address where data is available is part of the instruction Relative addressing b. The address field gives where the effective address is stored Indirect addressing c. Specifies memory location in relation to current value of PC A. acb B. abc C. bca D. bac
4	A System Software is A. converts user's language to machine language B. provides a more convenient environment for program development and execution C. provides various services to business applications D. combination of hardware and software
5	When the source program is a high level language program and the target program is object code then it is called A. Assembler B. Interpreter C. Compiler D. Linker
6	The characteristics of the assembly language are a. Programming is difficult and takes longer to code b. Difficult to debug and maintain c. good language if we need complete access of hardware d. Not suitable where the speed and size of the code are critical A. abc B. ab C. abcd D. bcd

7	Match the following in the given sequence
	Semantic analysis a. Looks into the static meaning of the program
	Syntactic analysis b. Ascertains the legality of every statement
	Code optimization c. eliminates blanks, comments, tabs and new line characters
	Lexical analysis d. improves memory space usage of the intermediate code
	A. abcd B. acbd C. abdc D. cbad
8	Match the following in the given sequences
	Single contiguous allocation a. active processes shifts to one end to combine holes
	Fixed partitioned allocation b. allots requisite space required by new process in consecutive areas until it fit into remaining area
	Variable partitioned allocation c. predetermined partitioning of memory
	Relocatable portioned allocation d. uniprogramming
	A. dcab B. dabc C. dcba D. dacb
9	What is not true about segmentation
	A. segmentation supports user's logical view of memory
	B. segmentation can have unequal chunks
	C. each individual segment can be protected
	D. Segmentation does not uses page tables
10	* in assembly program means
	A) Blank B) Wild character C) current address D) previous address E) Comment
11	If register 1 contains 60 then L 2,904(0,1) instruction
	A) Loads 1 into register 2
	B) Loads 60 into register 2
	C) Loads 0 into register 2
	D) Loads C(964) in register 2
	E) Loads C(904) in register 2
12	BR R2 instruction is converted into
	A) BC 2,R2 B) BCR 0,R2 C) BCR 15,R2 D) BC 7,R2 E) BC 13,R2
13	In IBM 360 assembler V symbol indicates
	A) hexadecimal digit B) extended floating point C) value of address
	D) externally defined address value E) character

14	LM instruction will
	A) Load Multiple registers B) multiply & Load registers
	C) Load & multiply registers D) Load & Mask the value E) Load & unmask the value
15	OP | R1 | R3 | B2 | D2 This is instruction format of type A) RS B) RX C) RR D) SI E) S
16	The length of a record in the symbol table is A) 8 bytes B) 4 bytes C) 14 bytes D) 6 bytes E) 10 bytes