

Course No: UNI2306
Course Title: College Eng2
Date: 15 / 8/ 2012
No. of Questions: 4
Time: 1 hours
Using Calculator (No)

University of Palestine

Final-Exam
Summer 2011/2012
Total Grade: 100

Instructor Name: Dr. Anwar Mousa
Student No.: _____
Student Name: _____
College Name: Faculty of Information
Technology
Using Dictionary (No)

• Answer all Questions

First Question **No. of Branches (2)** **(30/100)**

Q1 B1

Complete the gap with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 The Help facility enables users (get) advice on most problems.
- 2 Adding more memory lets your computer (work) faster.
- 3 Windows allows you (display) two different folders at the same time.

Q1 B2

Complete the gap for the second sentence to have the same meaning of the first one.

1. Having completed your tasks, go home immediately.
2. Once your tasks....., go home immediately.

Second Question **No. of Branches (2)** **(35/100)**

Linux has its roots in a student project. In 1992, an undergraduate called Linus Torvalds was studying computer science in Helsinki, Finland. Like most computer science courses, a big component of it was taught on (and about) Unix. Unix was the wonder operating system of the 1970s and 1980s: both a textbook example of the principles of operating system design, and sufficiently robust to be the standard OS in engineering and scientific computing. But Unix was a commercial product (licensed by AT&T to a number of resellers), and cost more than a student could pay.

Annoyed by the shortcomings of Minix (a compact Unix clone written as a teaching aid by Professor Andy Tannenbaum) Linus set out to write his own 'kernel' – the core of an operating system that handles memory allocation, talks to hardware devices, and makes sure everything keeps running. He used the GNU programming tools developed by Richard Stallman's Free Software Foundation, an organisation of volunteers dedicated to fulfilling Stallman's ideal of making good software that anyone could use without paying. When he'd written a basic kernel, he released the source code to the Linux kernel on the Internet.

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Source code is important. It's the original from which compiled programs are generated. If you don't have the source code to a program, you can't modify it to fix bugs or add new features. Most software companies won't sell you their source code, or will only do so for an eye-watering price, because they believe that if they

35 make it available it will destroy their revenue stream.

What happened next was astounding, from the conventional, commercial software industry point of view – and utterly predictable to anyone who knew about the Free Software Foundation. Programmers (mostly academics and students) began using Linux. They found that it didn't do things they wanted it to do – so they fixed it. And where they improved it, they sent the improvements to Linus, who rolled them into the kernel. And Linux began to grow.

There's a term for this model of software development; it's called Open Source (see www.opensource.org/ for more information). Anyone can have the source code – it's free (in the sense of free speech, not free beer). Anyone can contribute to it. If you use it heavily you may want to extend or develop or fix bugs in it – and it is so easy to give your fixes back to the community that most people do so.

A distribution is the Linux-user term for a complete operating system kit, complete with the utilities and applications you need to make it do useful things – command interpreters, programming tools, text editors, typesetting tools, and graphical user interfaces based on the X windowing system. X is a standard in academic and scientific computing, but not hitherto common on PCs; it's a complex distributed windowing system on which people implement graphical interfaces like KDE and Gnome.

An operating system kernel on its own isn't a lot of use; but Linux was purposefully designed as a near-clone of Unix, and there is a lot of software out there that is free and was designed to compile on Linux. By about 1992, the first 'distributions' appeared.

As more and more people got to know about Linux, some of them began to port the Linux kernel to run on non-standard computers. Because it's free, Linux is now the most widely-ported operating system there is.

Q2 B1

(20/35)

Read the above text and answer the following questions:

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- 1 What did Linus Torvalds use to write the Linux kernel?
- 2 How was the Linux kernel first made available to the general public?
- 3 What is a programmer likely to do with source code?
- 4 Why will most software companies not sell you their source code?

Q2 B2

(15/35)

Match the terms in Table A with the statements in Table B

Table A

- a Kernel
- b Free Software Foundation
- c Source code
- d Open Source
- e A distribution
- f X

Table B

- i A type of software development where any programmer can develop or fix bugs in the software
- ii The original systems program from which compiled programs are generated
- iii A complete operating system kit with the utilities and applications you need to make it do useful things
- iv A standard distributed windowing system on which people implement graphical interfaces
- v An organisation of volunteers dedicated to making good software that anyone could use without paying
- vi The core of an operating system that handles memory allocation, talks to hardware devices, and makes sure everything keeps running

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Third Question	No. of Branches (2)	(35/100)
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Q3 B1 **(15/35)**

1) Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 4 You can find information on the Internet by (use) a search engine.
 - 5 He objected to (pay) expensive telephone calls for Internet access.
 - 6 He tried to (hack into) the system without (know) the password.
-

Q3 B2 **(20/35)**

1) Complete the gaps using phrases from the list:

although *in addition*
because *such as*
but *therefore*

The user is aware of the effects of different applications programs operating systems are invisible to most users. They lie between applications programs, wordprocessing, and the hardware. The supervisor program is the most important. It remains in memory, it is referred to as resident. Others are called non-resident they are loaded into memory only when needed. Operating systems manage the computer's resources, the central processing unit., they establish a user interface, and execute and provide services for applications software. input and output operations are invoked by applications programs, they are carried out by the operating system.

End of Questions

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