

**GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL & COLLEGE, PRAYAGRAJ**

**WORKSHEET NO - 4**

**SESSION (2020-2021)**

**CLASS 5(A-F)**

**SUBJECT-COMPUTER**

**Ch:2- TYPES OF SOFTWARE**

**Instructions:-**Parents are expected to ensure that the child reads, understands, learns and is able to do the given exercises.

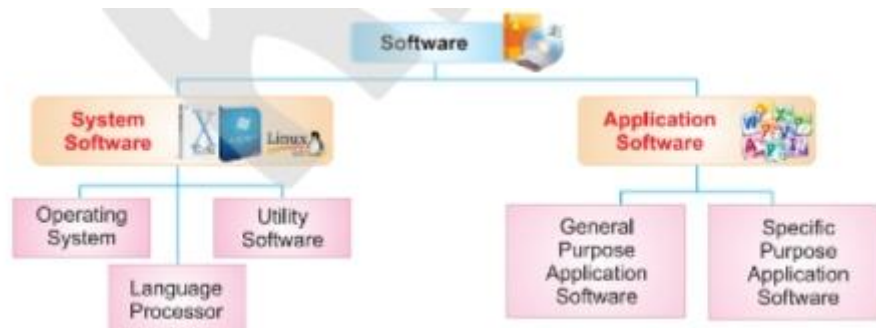
**TOPIC :- SOFTWARE AND ITS TYPES**

**SOFTWARE:** Computer is a machine that does not possess any intelligence of its own. A computer without instructions is like a car without a driver. It requires a set of instructions given by a user to work on. These sets of instructions are called **programs**, which are written in the computer languages.



**Software** is the collection of programs that are stored and run on the computer hardware, and help users to work on the computer. Software is that part of a computer, which cannot be touched or seen.

Software is of two types: **System software** and **Application software**.



**SYSTEM SOFTWARE:** System software is defined as a collection of programs that controls the overall operations and internal working of a computer system. It reads data from input devices and transfers the processed information to the output devices.

System Software is of three main types: **Operating System, Language Processor** and **Utility Software**.

**OPERATING SYSTEM:** An Operating system is needed to operate a computer. It controls the overall activities of a computer. It acts as a link between the user and the hardware, and enables them to work together. When the computer is switched on, the operating system is the first program that gets loaded in its memory.

MS DOS(Microsoft Disk Operating System), Windows XP, Windows 7, Windows 8, UNIX, LINUX, Mac OS are examples of some popular operating systems.

### **Functions of Operating System**

The main function of Operating System are:

- **Device Management (Input/ Output):** An operating system controls the working of all input and output (I/O) devices.
- **Memory Management:** An operating system assigns memory to various programs whenever required. It also frees the memory when it is not in use.
- **Runs Software:** An operating system runs the application software, like Paint, Microsoft Word, Microsoft PowerPoint, etc.
- **Processor Management:** An operating system manages the working of the processor by allocating various jobs to it.
- **File Management:** An operating system keeps track of information regarding creation, deletion, transfer, copy, and storage of files in an organized way
- **Security:** It provides security by means of passwords to prevent misuse of a computer.

### **TYPES OF OPERATING SYSTEMS**

1. **Single User:** Single user operating system allows only user to use computer system at any given time. This is the most common type of Operating System that is used in homes and offices.
2. **Multi-User:** It allows multiple user on different computer at the same time. For example, in a computer lab, a single printer is attached with all the computer devices.
3. **Multitasking:** It allows a user to run more than one application programs at the same time. For example, while writing a letter to your friend, you can enjoy music at the same time

For example, Windows is a multitasking system.

#### **Q.1 Fill in the blanks:**

1. Software are of two types \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. An Operating System manages all \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ devices.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ controls over all activities of computer.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ Operating System allows a user to run more than one application program at the Same time.

**Q.2 Write the full form for the following:**

1. OS
2. MS DOS
3. IPO

**Q.3 Answer the following questions:**

1. Define the term Software. Name its types.

Ans. Software is a collection of programs that are stored and run on the computer hardware, and help users to work on the computer. Software is that part of a computer which cannot be touched or seen.

Software is of two types: System Software and Application Software.

2. What is an Operating System?

Ans. An Operating System is needed to operate a computer. It controls the overall activities of a computer. It acts as a link between the user and the hardware, and enables them to work together. When the computer is switched on, the Operating System is the first program that gets loaded in its memory.

3. Write any two functions of Operating System.

Ans. The two functions of Operating System are –

**(1). Device Management (Input/ Output)** : An Operating System assigns memory to various Programs whenever required. It also frees the memory when it is not in use.

**(2). Memory Management** : An Operating System assigns memory to various programs whenever required. It also frees the memory when it is not in use.

4. State the difference between Multi - User and Multi - Tasking Operating System.

Ans. **MULTI – USER** :

A multi – user Operating System allows multiple users on different computers to access the system at the same time. For example in a computer lab, single printer is attached with all the computer devices.

**MULTI TASKING :**

Multitasking Operating System allows a user to run more than one application programs at the same time. For example Windows is a multitasking Operating System.

(END)