OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

UNIT 2.5 TRANSLATORS AND FACILITIES OF LANGUAGES – LESSON 1

Question 1: Machine code is used in which generation of a programming language? (1-3)	✓
1st Generation	
2nd Generation	
3rd Generation	
4th Generation	
Question 2: Which language translator is needed for the 1st Generation? (1-3)	✓
Compiler	
Interpreter	
No Translator	
Assembler	
Question 3: Which of these is an example of a Low Level language? (4-6)	✓
Delphi	
LMC	
Basic	
C#	
Question 4: Which language translator is used with the 2nd Generation? (4-6)	✓
Compiler	
Interpreter	
No Translator	
Assembler	
Question 5: Which language translator is used with the 3rd Generation? (4-6)	✓
Compiler	
Interpreter	
No Translator	
Assembler	
Question 6: Which generation would create the fastest code to execute? (7-9)	✓
1st Generation	
2nd Generation	
3rd Generation	
4th Generation	
Question 7: Which generation would be easier to program for a programmer? (4-6)	✓
1st Generation	
2nd Generation	
3rd Generation	
4th Generation	

MCQS

Question 8: An advantage of programming in Low Level programming is: (7-9)	✓
Easier to understand	
Takes up less code	
Produce programs that require small file sizes	
Easier to de-bug	
Question 9: An advantage of programming in a High Level programming language is: (7-9)	✓
Easier to understand	
Useful for device drivers	
Programs require smaller file sizes	
Programs execute faster than other generations	
Question 10: What sort of relationship are Low Level Languages said to have with High Level Languages? (7-9)	✓
One to One (One high level instruction is equivalent to one low level)	
One to Two (For every high level instruction there are two low level instructions)	
One to many (For every high level instruction there are many low level instructions)	
Many to One (Many high level instructions translate into one low level instruction)	

MCQS ANSWERS

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