1. A ____ can be used to prevent a user program from never returning control to the operating system.
A) portal
B) program counter
C) firewall
D) timer

2. Embedded computers typically run on a ____ operating system.
A) real-time
B) Windows XP
C) network
D) clustered

3. Two important design issues for cache memory are ____.
A) speed and volatility
B) size and replacement policy
C) power consumption and reusability
D) size and access privileges

4. What are some other terms for kernel mode?
A) supervisor mode
B) system mode
C) privileged mode
D) All of the above

5. What statement concerning privileged instructions is considered false?
A) They may cause harm to the system.
B) They can only be executed in kernel mode.
C) They cannot be attempted from user mode.
D) They are used to manage interrupts.

6. Which of the following instructions should be privileged?
a. Set value of timer.
b. Read the clock.
c. Clear memory.
d. Issue a trap instruction.
e. Turn off interrupts.
f. Modify entries in device-status table.
g. Switch from user to kernel mode.
h. Access I/O device.

7. A message-passing model is ____.
A) easier to implement than a shared memory model for intercomputer communication
B) faster than the shared memory model
C) a network protocol, and does not apply to operating systems
D) only useful for small simple operating systems

8. A microkernel is a kernel ____.
A) containing many components that are optimized to reduce resident memory size
B) that is compressed before loading in order to reduce its resident memory size
C) that is compiled to produce the smallest size possible when stored to disk
D) that is stripped of all nonessential components

9. The Windows `CreateProcess()` system call creates a new process. What is the equivalent system call in UNIX:
A) `NTCreateProcess()`
B) `process()`
C) `fork()`
D) `getpid()`

10. What do you expect to learn in this course?