LOW LEVEL LANGUAGES AND HIGH LEVEL LANGUAGES

1. Which of the following is a key advantage of higher-level programming languages?
A. They require less code to accomplish the same task.
B. They are closer to machine-level instructions.
C. They are more hardware-specific.
D. They are easier to learn for beginners.

2. What is the primary purpose of using lower-level programming languages?
A. To create large-scale, user-friendly applications.
B. To write code that is closer to human language.
C. To develop software that is optimized for specific hardware.
D. To improve the readability and maintainability of the code.

3. Which of the following is an example of a higher-level programming language?
A. Assembly code
B. Machine code
C. Java
D. BIOS

4. Which type of programming language is typically used in BIOS and firmware?
A. High-level languages
B. Object-oriented languages
C. Scripting languages
D. Low-level languages

5. Why are higher-level programming languages preferred for most software development tasks?
A. They are more hardware-dependent.
B. They are less efficient in terms of resource utilization.
C. They are more portable and can be used across different platforms.
D. They require less code to accomplish the same task.

6. Which characteristic distinguishes lower-level programming languages from higher-level ones?
A. They are closer to human language.
B. They are more difficult to learn and use.
C. They are more hardware-specific.
D. They are better suited for creating large-scale applications.

7. What is the main difference between higher-level and lower-level programming languages in terms of their relationship to hardware?
A. Higher-level languages are more hardware-dependent.
B. Lower-level languages are more portable across different hardware.
C. Higher-level languages are closer to human language, while lower-level languages are closer to machine instructions.
D. Lower-level languages require more hardware resources to execute.