

Codefez Systems Architecture, Memory & Storage Worksheet 3 Answers

| Q | Answer | Mark | Guidance | | |
|---|---|----------|--|---|--|
| 1 | 1 mark for any of the following: | 3 | | | |
| | - ROM is non-volatile and RAM is volatile | | | | |
| | - RAM is easily expandable, ROM size is fixed | | | | |
| | Contents of RAM change frequently (is writeable), contents of ROI the bios) | | | | |
| 2 | mark for any of the following: Using the hard disk / secondary storage for virtual memory (Needed as RAM / to store the contents of RAM / main memory Needed when there isn't enough physical memory Contents of the RAM need to be copied to VM to make space as such this process can be time consuming and slow down | 5 | | | |
| 3 | 1 mark for any of the following: | 2 | | | |
| | This would allow for the computer to load more programs / a having less need for virtual memory Virtual memory would use the hard drive which is slower of components. | | | | |
| 4 | Statement | True | False | 5 | |
| | The ALU is a register | | ✓ | | |
| | The Control Unit directs and coordinates all computer operations. | √ | | | |
| | Each core in a CPU can process data independently from the others | √ | | | |
| | CPU Cache is a smaller memory bank than RAM | ✓ | | | |
| | The registers can individually store more data than the CPU cache | | √ | | |
| 5 | e.g. 1 mark for any of the following: Advantages - More durable (no moving parts) - Faster read & write times (no moving parts) - Can be lighter in weight / smaller in size | 4 | Maximum of only 2 marks for advantages and a maximum of only 2 marks for disadvantages | | |

| | Less effected by fragmenta | ation | | | | | |
|---|---|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|-----------------|---|
| Disadvantages - May have a shorter lifespan than magnetic drives (less read & write cycles before failure) - More costly (as the tech is newer) - May cost more per GB | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 1 mark for each correct word: | | | | | | 6 |
| The PC stores the address of the next instruction to be carried out. This value is then copied into the MAR. The instruction held at the memory address is copied over to the MDR transferred along the DATA BUS. The instruction is copied over to the CIR and the CU then instructs the PC to increment by 1. | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Purpose | RAM | ROM | Register | Secondary Storage | Flash Memory | 5 |
| | Stores instructions to boot the computer | | √ | | | | |
| | Can be used to store files portably | | | | | 1 | |
| | Stores currently used software and data while the computer is running | √ | | | | | |
| | Stores OS, Software and saved files | | | | ✓ | | |
| | Stores data or instructions during the FDE cycle | | | ✓ | | | |

