Q.1 Select the correct choice from the following questions.

1. In Sequential access mode, memory can be accessed only in:
   A. Serial order B Random order C Ascending order D. Descending order
2. In Random access mode memory location can be accessed at:
   A. Serial order B Random order C. Ascending order D. Descending order
3. The smallest unit of memory in digital computer is:
   A. Bit B Byte C. Megabyte D. Kilobyte
4. A group of _____ bits is known as one byte.
   A. 6 B 8 C. 10 D. 12
5. 1 Kilobyte (KB) is equal to:
   A. 2^{10} Bytes B. 2^{20} Bytes C. 2^{30} Bytes D. 2^{40} Bytes
6. 1 Megabyte (MB) is equal to:
   A. 2^{10} Bytes B 2^{20} Bytes C. 2^{30} Bytes D. 2^{40} Bytes
7. 1 Gigabyte (GB) is equal to:
   A 2^{10} Bytes B. 2^{20} Bytes C. 2^{30} Bytes D. 2^{40} Bytes
8. 1 Terabyte (TB) is equal to:
   A. 2^{10} Bytes B. 2^{20} Bytes C. 2^{30} Bytes D. 2^{40} Bytes
9. 1 Petabyte (PB) is equal to:
   A 2^{50} Bytes B 2^{60} Bytes C. 2^{30} Bytes D. 2^{40} Bytes
10. 1 Exabyte is equal to:
    A. 2^{50} Bytes B. 2^{60} Bytes C. 2^{30} Bytes D. 2^{40} Bytes
11. Word size in modern computers typically ranges from:
    A 16 to 64 bits B 20 to 64 bits C. 16 to 74 bits D. 26 to 74 bits
12. A 32-bit processor is limited to _____ memory addresses.
    A 2^{16} B 2^{32} C. 2^{8} D. 2^{30}
13. RAM stands for:
    A Read Access Memory B Random Access Memory
    C Random Arithmetic Memory D. Random Align Memory
14. ROM stands for:
    A Read Access Memory B. Random Only Memory
    C. Read Only Memory D. Read Output Memory
15. It is a permanent storage area:
    A. RAM B ROM C. CPU D. ALU
16. It is volatile and will lose all stored information if power is turned off:
    A RAM B. ROM C. EPROM D. EROM
17. These are non-volatile because programs stored in them are not lost when the computer is turned off.
    A RAMs B. ROMs C. EPROMs D. EROMs
18. Types of ROM are:
    A 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
19. PROM stands for:
    A. Partial ROM B. Permanent ROM
    C Programmable ROM D Peripheral ROM
20. EPROM stands for:
    A. Enhanced PROM B. Electric PROM
    C Enterprise PROM D. Erasable PROM
21. This type of ROM works in a similar way to flash memory:
    A EROM B. PROM C. EEPROM D. EPROM
22. Hard disk drive is a kind of:
    A Primary memory B Secondary memory C. Cache memory D. Internal memory

23. Compact disk drive is a kind of:
A. Primary memory B. Secondary memory C. Cache memory D. Internal memory
24. DVD is a kind of:
A. Primary memory B. Secondary memory C. Cache memory D. Internal memory
25. Blu-ray disk is a kind of:
A. Primary memory B. Secondary memory C. Cache memory D. Internal memory
26. Flash memory is a kind of:
A. Primary memory B. Secondary memory C. Cache memory D. Internal memory
27. Memory card is a kind of:
A. Primary memory B. Secondary memory C. Cache memory D. Internal memory
28. The storage capacity of CDs ranges from:
A. 250 MB to 600 MB B. 350 MB to 800 MB
C. 450 MB to 999 MB D. 35 MB to 80 MB
29. The storage capacity of DVDs ranges from:
A. 2 GB to 16 GB B. 3 GB to 20 GB
C. 20 GB to 160 GB D. 45 GB to 80 GB
30. Blu-ray disk has storage capacity up to:
A 900 GB B 3000 GB C. 1300 GB D. 300 GB
31. Flash memory comes in _____ forms:
A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
32. The storage capacity of flash memory ranges from:
A. 8 GB to 56 GB B 2 GB to 256 GB
C. 100 GB to 256 GB D. 5 GB to 100 GB

Answers:

1.	Serial order	**2.**	Random order
3.	Bit	**4.**	8
5.	2^{10} Bytes	**6.**	2^{20} Bytes
7.	2^{30} Bytes	**8.**	2^{40} Bytes
9.	2^{50} Bytes	**10.**	2^{60} Bytes
11.	16 to 64 bits	**12.**	2^{32}
13.	Random Access Memory	**14.**	Random Only Memory
15.	ROM	**16.**	RAM
17.	RAMs	**18.**	3
19.	Programmable ROM	**20.**	Erasable PROM
21.	EEPROM	**22.**	Secondary memory
23.	Secondary memory	**24.**	Secondary memory
25.	Secondary memory	**26.**	Secondary memory
27.	Secondary memory	**28.**	350 MB to 800 MB
29.	2 GB to 16 GB	**30.**	300 GB
31.	Two	**32.**	2 GB to 256 GB

Q.2 Give short answers of the following questions.

Q1: Define secondary memory.

Ans. Devices that provide backup storage are called secondary memory or mass storage devices. All the information is stored in secondary memory and it is transferred to main memory on a demand basis.

Q2: What are the important characteristics of a memory device.

Ans. The important characteristics of any memory device are its:

- ⇨ Access Mode
- ⇨ Access Time
- ⇨ Transfer Rate
- ⇨ Capacity
- ⇨ Cost