**STD.VI – LESSON 1**

**VIII. Answer the following.**

1. **WHAT IS MEMORY? MENTION TS TYPES.**

The holding place for instructions and data that the processor can easily reach is called memory. Types are Primary memory and Secondary memory.

1. **WHAT IS NON-VOLATILE MEMORY?**

The contents of the memory are not lost even though power may not be available to it.

1. **WHAT IS VOLATILE MEMORY?**

The contents of the memory are lost when the power is off.

1. **WHAT IS RAM?**

A temporary storage that holds the program and data with which the CPU is processing.

1. **WRITE THE FUNCTIONS OF ROM.**

It contains all instructions that are needed for starting a computer.

**IX. Answer the following briefly.**

1. **EXPLAIN THE CLASSIFICATIONS OF ROM**

**PROM** : The Programmable Read Only Memory can be programmed using special equipment and it can be written only once

**EPROM** : The Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory can be erased and reprogrammed.

**EEPROM**: The Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory, can be erased under software control

1. **MENTION THE CLASSIFICATIONS OF RAM AND ROM**

**RAM** : Static RAM and Dynamic RAM.

**ROM** : PROM, EPROM, EEPROM.

**STD.VI – LESSON 2**

**VI.Answer the following:**

1. **Define the following terms**

**a) Bits b) Bytes c) Binary code d) Gate**

***Bits*** *: The memory chips inside the computer are divided into thousands of tiny components called bits.*

***Bytes****: Eight bits are grouped together to form a byte.*

***Binary code:***  *The grouping of 1/0 within a byte is called Binary Code.*

***Gate*** *- Each bit has an electronic switch or gate.*

**2. Name some common secondary storage devices.**

*Hard drives, Tapes and Floppy disks*

**3. What are the common output devices that are in use today?**

*Monitor and Printer are the common output devices.*