

## Computer science Class 4

### Chapter 1 (Data Storage and Memory)

#### A) Fill in the blanks

- 1) Bit
- 2) Byte
- 3) Internal
- 4) Floppy Disk
- 5) Platters

#### B) Write True or False

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) False
- 4) True
- 5) False

#### C) Choose the correct option

- 1) Binary
- 2) All of these
- 3) Auxiliary
- 4) CD -RW
- 5) USB port

#### D) Descriptive Type Questions ; Answers

- 1) Computers need memory to store information. The storage capacity of a computer is called its memory. Memory enables the computer to store data, instructions and information. Computer memory is of three types; Primary memory or Random access memory (RAM), read only memory (ROM) and secondary memory.
- 2) A computer works with only two digits 0 and 1. These digits are called binary digits or bits. The memory of a computer is represented in bytes. KiloByte (KB), MegaByte (MB), GigaByte (GB) TeraByte (TB) and PentaByte are the other higher units.
- 3) Primary memory is also called internal memory, as the CPU can randomly access any storage location in this memory, it is also called Random Access Memory(RAM)
- 4) The memory that does not lose its contents when the power is turned off is called non-volatile memory. ROM is an example of non-volatile memory. Different types of ROM are PROM, EPROM and EEPROM.
- 5) Primary memory is volatile and has limited capacity so another form of storage which has larger storage capacity and from which data is not lost even when the computer is turned off, such type of memory is called secondary memory. Hard disk, CDs and Flash drive are examples of secondary storage devices.

.....