**附加**

1. Associative memory is a memory addressing by:
2. content
3. address
4. address and stack
5. stack
6. Using 16K\*1bit memory chips to form 64K\*8bit main memory module. It need expand 4 times in word, expand 8 times in bit.
7. The memory system for a computer is:
8. ROM
9. Primary memory
10. RAM
11. Cache, main memory and secondary storage.
12. Fast cache memory is designed such that the main memory appears faster to the processor than it actually is.

对 错

1. A SRAM chip is organized as 64Kx16bit, then its address length is 16, its word length is 16.
2. A RAM is organized as 512x8bit, besides power supply and ground terminal, the minimal pins number of the chip is 19.
3. In multi-level hierarchical structure of a computer memory system, register  is the fastest, disk is the lowest.
4. 16 storage chips of 2K\*4 bit can form a 8K \*16bit memory module.
5. Multi-level hierarchical structure for a computer memory system is used to solve the speed bottleneck of memory. 计算机内存系统的多级分层结构用来解决内存的速度瓶颈。

对 错

1. Let word length of a computer is 32 bit, the capacity of the memory is 64MB. If the memory is addressed by word, then its range of addressing is 0 ~ 16MB.
2. Refresh mode of DRAM are three ways that are centralization, distributed and asynchronous. 对 错
3. The purpose of virtual memory is:
4. To expand the capacity of primary memory
5. To expand the capacity of secondary storage
6. To increase speed for access to secondary storage
7. To increase speed for access to primary memory
8. In virtual memory, ( ) is responsible for address mapping.
9. Complier
10. Operating system
11. Load program
12. Programmer
13. The purpose of setting a cache between CPU and primary memory is: ( )
14. To expand the number of registers in CPU
15. To expand both of the capacity of primary memory and the number of registers in CPU
16. To balance the speed between CPU and primary memory
17. To expand the capacity of primary memory
18. Set-associative mapping scheme between main memory and cache is high flexibility, high hit ratio and low cost. 对 错
19. A **direct-mapped** cache has high hit ratio and low cost. 对 错
20. A **fully associative** cache has high hit ratio and low cost. 对 错
21. Memory is used to store ( )
22. Data and program
23. Micro-program
24. Data
25. Program
26. Dual-port memory can operate r/w in a fast way. That is because it adopts
27. High speed chip
28. New type device
29. Assembly line
30. Two separate read/write circuit
31. SRAM is faster than DRAM, but its Integration is lower. 对 错
32. A DRAM is organized as 512Kx8bit, it has 19 address pins, 8 data pins.
33. Let the word length of a computer is 32 bit, the capacity of the memory is 4MB. If the memory is addressed by half word, then its addressing space is 0~2M.
34. In a computer system, all the following units can store information：①Primary memory; ②general registers in CPU; ③cache ④magnetic tape ⑤disk. According to access speed, the order by fast to low is ②③①⑤④ . Main memory includes ①③；Secondary memory includes ④⑤
35. Associative memory is accessed by address, and it is used for block table in cache.
36. The purpose of hierarchical structure in a computer memory system is: ().
37. To solve the contradictory between capacity, speed and price.
38. Easy to operate
39. To reduce the volume of the computer
40. Easy to store huge data
41. There are four 16K\*8bit storage chips, then these chips can form a 32K \*16bit memory module.
42. Address mapping functions between main memory and cache use full-associative mapping scheme, direct mapping scheme and set-associative mapping scheme.( 对)
43. Cache is a part of Memory, it can be accessed directly by instruction. 错
44. Commonly the virtual memory is composed of (). Which is a two level storage structure.
45. General register-primary memory
46. Cache-secondary storage
47. Memory-secondary storage
48. Cache-primary storage
49. CPU could not access directly to :
50. Register
51. Primary memory
52. Cache
53. Hard disk