**Reading Activity 11**

1) What is carbon?

2) Why do we need alloys?

3) Why are most computers held back?

4) What place does the processor need to read data?

5) How does cache memory work?

6) For what we use сache coherence?

7) How is it possible to increase the memory of computer?

8) What is a cache memory?

9) What does the processor do if there is a cache miss?

10) What does the cache controller do?

**Reading Activity 12**

1) Cache memory is a type of ultra-fast computer memory used to speed up data access.

2) Cache memory stores copies of the most frequently used sections of RAM.

3) Since the access time to the cache memory is several times less than to the RAM, caching can significantly speed up the computer.

4) Modern microprocessors have their own built-in memory, which is also used as cache memory.

5) Cache is called L1 cache in the technical literature.

6) Cache based on static memory that resides on the motherboard is called L2 cache.

7) Microcomputers in the early 21st century are usually equipped with 8MB of cache.

8) Cache memory is ultra-fast random access memory used to buffer instructions or data from slow memory before processing them by the processor.