Итоговое задание.

Main Memory: RAM and ROM»

Перевод предложений.

1. The instructions in the processor's read-only memory cannot be changed and are not erased when the computer is turned off.
2. The term "random access memory" means that the processor can find information in any cell or memory address with equal speed.
3. The main memory of the computer is different from any stored memory available on disks.
4. The main memory of the computer is contained in the microprocessors connected to the main board of the computer.
5. All the information stored in the RAM is temporary, and it will be lost when the computer is turned off.
6. Extra processors may be contained in Single In-line Memory Modules.
7. When the computer is turned off, information not saved to the disk will be lost.
8. The instructions contained in the processor's read-only memory cannot be changed and are not erased when the computer is turned off.
9. We can designate a certain amount of RAM as cache memory to speed up our work.
10. All the information stored in RAM is temporary, meaning it is lost when the computer is turned off.

Ответы на вопросы

1. What kind of information do ROM chips have?

ROM chips contain "constant" information, including instructions and routines for the basic operations of the CPU.

2. How can the processor use the information stored in the ROM chips?

The processor can read and use the information stored in the ROM chips, but it cannot modify it.

3. What are the instructions stored in the ROM chips used for?

The instructions are used to start up the computer, read information from the keyboard, send characters to the screen, and perform other basic operations of the CPU.

4. How is the information stored in the cache used?

The information stored in the cache is used to speed up operations by storing data that an application uses repeatedly.

5. How can the RAM capacity be expanded?

The RAM capacity can be expanded by adding extra chips, which are usually contained in Single In-line Memory Modules (SIMMs) installed in the motherboard.

6. When is the size of RAM capacity very important?

The size of RAM is very important when several applications are opened simultaneously or when a document is complex, as it directly affects the computer's performance.

7. What does the microprocessor do when an application is run?

When an application is run, the microprocessor locates it on the storage device (such as a floppy or hard disk) and transfers a temporary copy of the application to the RAM.

8. What do users have to do if they want to use the RAM information later on?

Users have to save the information and store it on a disk to use it later, as the information in RAM is temporary and lost when the computer is turned off.

9. What is “Random Access Memory”?

"Random Access Memory" (RAM) is the working area of a computer where the microprocessor stores required information, and it allows access to data in any memory cell or address with equal speed.

10. What types of main memory do microcomputers make use of?

Microcomputers make use of two types of main memory: RAM (Random Access Memory) and ROM (Read Only Memory).