Ans 1 – The modules are contained within a VBA Project and when the file is saved – be it an Excel workbook, Word document or Access database, the module or modules are saved within that file – that file is essentially the parent application of the module.

Ans 2 - A **class** is a type. You can use this type like any other type (String, Integer, Date, File Info ...) to declare variables, parameters, properties, and function return types.  
Whereas **modules** are static. I.e. Data stored in a module exists exactly once. On the other hand, you do not have to instantiate a module with New, therefore they are often used to store global data and for methods that are available globally. For instance, you could store the persons list in a module.

Ans 3 - A procedure is a block of Visual Basic statements enclosed by a declaration statement (Function, Sub, Operator, Get, Set) and a matching End declaration. All executable statements in Visual Basic must be within some procedure.  
A property procedure is a series of Visual Basic statements that manipulate a custom property on a module, class, or structure. Property procedures are also known as *property accessors*.

Visual Basic provides for the following property procedures:

* A Get procedure returns the value of a property. It is called when you access the property in an expression.
* A Set procedure sets a property to a value, including an object reference. It is called when you assign a value to the property.

A Function procedure is a series of Visual Basic statements enclosed by the Function and End Function statements. The Function procedure performs a task and then returns control to the calling code. When it returns control, it also returns a value to the calling code.

Each time the procedure is called, its statements run, starting with the first executable statement after the Function statement and ending with the first End Function, Exit Function, or Return statement encountered.

Ans 4 - A Sub procedure is a series of Visual Basic statements enclosed by the Sub and End Sub statements. The Sub procedure performs a task and then returns control to the calling code, but it does not return a value to the calling code.  
A Sub procedure can take arguments, such as constants, variables, or expressions, which are passed to it by the calling code.

Ans 5 – We can simply add a comment in VBA code by a single apostrophe.