1. What was the first programmable binary computer?
2. ABC
3. **Z1**
4. ENIAC
5. telesketch
6. What of those elements are elements of the CPU?

Marcable con checkbox

**Correctos:**

Registers

Internal bus

Control unit

Arithmetic-logic unit

**Incorrectos:**

RAM

Joystick

Keyboard

3) In RAM memory

a) The time to access to each cell is different.

**b) The time to access to each cell is the same.**

4) In Von Neuman architecture: (If all are true, check “All of the above”)

a) Components are connected by buses

b) Instructions and data are stored in the same memory.

c) CPU has an ALU.

**d) All of the above**

5) In Harvard architecture: (If all are true, check “All of the above”)

a) Components are connected by memory

**b) Instructions and data are stored in separated memories.**

c) CPU has not registers.

d) All of the above

6) What of those elements are steps of the instruction cycle?

Marcable con checkbox

**Correctos:**

Fetch

Decode

Execute

Store

**Incorrectos:**

Purge

Manage

Divide

7) The fetch step of the instruction cycle…

1. **Obtains the instruction from the PC and store it in IR.**
2. Modifies the instruction from the PC and store it in IR.
3. Interpreters the instruction on IR.
4. Obtains the instruction from the IR and store it in PC.

8) The execute step of the instruction cycle…

1. Obtains the instruction from the PC and store it in IR.
2. **Send signals to perform the instruction.**
3. Use registers to store the execution of the instruction in IR.
4. Delete the instruction.

9) What is the main advantage of RISC computers?

1. Store information in hidden registers.
2. **Obtain higher clock frequency.**
3. Can use cache.
4. None of the above.

10) What is the main advantage of CISC computers?

1. **Make compilers simpler.**
2. Obtain higher clock frequency.
3. Support more devices.
4. None of the above.