1. Polling is when a processor checks for change in the status. An interrupt is when an external event sends a signal to the processor and makes the processor do something. An example of polling is the anti-lock braking system in a car which constantly checks for inputs. An example of an interrupt is when a user clicks the mouse on a computer and the mouse click interrupts the processor with a command.

#2 from Atmel Atmega128 data sheet

1. EICRA: 3 to 0 are external pins when the SREG I-flag is set, bits 7-0 are ISC bits

EICRB: Bits 7-0 are ISC bits and bits 7-4 are sense control bits. External interrupts are activated by bits 7-4 if the SREG I-Flag and interrupt mask is set.

EIMSK: Bits 7-0 are INT bits and external interrupt bits.

1. An interrupt vector is an address in the program memory associated with the interrupt. Timer/Counter Overflow: $0020, External Interrupt 5: $000C, USART Tx: $0028.
2. A. 5-7 and 17-18

B. 2-3, 8-9

C. 3-5, 9-17

D. 1-2, 6-8, 18-21