

1. Question | 0478 Feb-March 2023 P1 V2 Q3

3 A new computer comes with primary and secondary storage.

(a) Data storage is measured using binary denominations.

Complete each conversion.

8 bytes = ... nibbles

512 kibibytes (KiB) = ... mebibytes (MiB)

4 gibibytes (GiB) = ... mebibytes (MiB)

1 exbibyte (EiB) = ... pebibytes (PiB)

[4]

Working space

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Random access memory (RAM) is an example of primary storage.

Give **three** examples of data that is commonly stored in RAM.

1

2

3

[3]

(c) Describe the purpose of secondary storage.

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

2. Question | 0478 May-June 2023 P1 V1 Q3

3 Secondary storage devices are used to store data in a computer.

(a) Circle **three** components that are secondary storage devices.

- central processing unit (CPU)
- compact disk (CD)
- hard disk drive (HDD)
- random access memory (RAM)
- read only memory (ROM)
- register
- sensor
- solid-state drive (SSD)

[3]

(b) Tick (✓) **one** box to show which statement about secondary storage is correct.

- A It is directly accessed by the CPU.

☐
- B It is magnetic storage only.

☐
- C It is used to permanently store software and data files.

☐
- D It is volatile.

☐

[1]

3. Question | 0478 May-June 2023 P1 V2 Q1

1 Output devices are used to output data from a computer.

Circle **three** devices that are output devices.

- actuator
- digital versatile disk (DVD)
- keyboard
- microphone
- mouse
- printer
- scanner
- sensor
- solid-state drive (SSD)
- speaker

[3]

2 A library has a self-checkout system that allows customers to register books that they want to borrow.

The self-checkout system has a central processing unit (CPU).

The CPU has two cores.

(a) State the purpose of a core in the CPU.

.....
..... [1]

(b) The CPU is replaced with one that has four cores.

Explain the effect this has on the performance of the self-checkout system.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(c) The CPU contains registers and buses.

(i) Describe the role of a register in the CPU.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(ii) Identify **one** bus that can be found in the CPU and explain its purpose in the fetch–decode–execute cycle.

Bus

Purpose

.....
.....
..... [3]

(d) The self-checkout system allows the user to input their library membership number.

Give **two** appropriate input devices that would allow the user to do this.

- 1
- 2 [2]

(e) The self-checkout system uses a monitor to display information about the book.

Users who are blind also need to use the self-checkout system.

Give an appropriate output device that would allow a blind user to be given this information.

..... [1]

(f) The self-checkout system uses two types of primary storage.

Circle **two** types of primary storage that would be used in the system.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| compact disk (CD) | digital versatile disk (DVD) |
| hard disk drive (HDD) | random access memory (RAM) |
| read only memory (ROM) | universal serial bus (USB) flash memory drive |
- [2]

(g) The self-checkout system is linked to a stock control system that is updated every time a book is borrowed from the library.

A microprocessor is used in the stock control system to update the stock.

Explain the role of the microprocessor in this system and how it is used to update the stock when a book is borrowed.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

1 A student uses a computer and several hardware devices to complete his schoolwork.

The computer has a central processing unit (CPU).

(a) The student uses a keyboard to complete his schoolwork.

Tick (✓) **one** box to show which type of device the keyboard is.

- A

input

☐
- B

memory

☐
- C

output

☐
- D

storage

☐

[1]

(b) The student uses a printer to print his schoolwork.

Tick (✓) **one** box to show which type of device the printer is.

- A

input

☐
- B

memory

☐
- C

output

☐
- D

storage

☐

[1]

(c) A component in the CPU sends signals to manage the fetch-decode-execute cycle.

State the name of this component.

..... [1]

(d) The CPU has a clock speed of 2.4 Ghz.

Describe what is meant by a 2.4 Ghz clock speed.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(e) The CPU contains registers including the memory data register (MDR).

(i) Describe the role of the MDR in the fetch-decode-execute cycle.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Identify **three** other registers contained in the CPU.

1

2

3 [3]

8 Storage can be described as being magnetic, solid-state or optical.

(a) Give **two** features of magnetic storage.

1

.....

2

..... [2]

(b) Give **three** features of solid-state storage.

1

.....

2

.....

3

..... [3]

6. Question part 2/2 | 0478 Oct-Nov 2023 P1 V1 Q8

(c) Give **one** example of each type of storage.

Magnetic

Solid-state

Optical [3]

7. Question | 0478 Oct-Nov 2023 P1 V2 Q3

3 A user’s computer has a central processing unit (CPU) that has a clock speed of 2 GHz.
She wants to change it to a CPU that has a clock speed of 3 GHz.

(a) (i) State what is meant by clock speed.

..... [1]

(ii) Explain the effect this change will have on the performance of the CPU.

..... [2]

(b) The CPU contains a memory address register (MAR).

Describe the role of the MAR in the fetch–decode–execute cycle.

..... [2]

(c) The CPU has a list of all the machine code commands it can process.

State the name of this list of commands.

..... [1]

7 A train station has a ticket inspector who checks each customer’s ticket before they are allowed to get on the train.

The train station wants a system that will allow the tickets to be automatically checked.

(a) Identify **two** suitable input devices that can be used to automatically read the tickets.

1

2

[2]

13 Storage and memory are important components of a computer system.

(a) Primary storage is one type of storage in a computer system.

(i) Tick (✓) **one** box to show which is an example of primary storage.

- A compact disk (CD)

☐
- B hard disk drive (HDD)

☐
- C random access memory (RAM)

☐
- D solid-state drive (SSD)

☐

[1]

(ii) Give **one** characteristic of primary storage.

..... [1]

(b) Virtual memory can be created in a computer system.

Complete the description about virtual memory.

Use the terms from the list.

Some of the terms in the list will **not** be used. Some terms may be used more than once.

- binary

hard disk drive (HDD)

hexadecimal

operating system
- pages

random access memory (RAM)

read only memory (ROM)
- sectors

software

tracks

virtual memory

Virtual memory is used when the is full. It is
created by partitioning the Data is divided into
..... that can be sent from
..... to the
..... to be temporarily stored until they are required.

[5]

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10. Question part 1/2 | 0478 Oct-Nov 2023 P1 V3 Q3

3 A computer has a central processing unit (CPU).

(a) Circle **three** components that are built into the CPU.

- accumulator (ACC) control unit (CU) graphics card
- hard disk drive (HDD) motherboard program counter (PC)
- random access memory (RAM) read only memory (ROM)

[3]

(b) The CPU has cache.

Explain the purpose of the cache.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

10. Question part 2/2 | 0478 Oct-Nov 2023 P1 V3 Q3

(c) The CPU has a component that regulates the number of fetch–decode–execute cycles the CPU can perform in a second.

State the name of this component.

..... [1]

(d) The CPU has a component that carries out all calculations and logical operations.

State the name of this component.

..... [1]

9 A computer has secondary storage.

(a) The table contains statements about secondary storage.

Complete the table by writing the type of secondary storage that applies to each statement. Some types of secondary storage may apply to more than one statement.

Type of secondary storage	Statement
.....	data is stored using pits and lands
.....	data is stored using control gates and floating gates
.....	data is stored using electromagnets
.....	data is stored using a laser
.....	data is stored on a platter that is divided into tracks and sectors

[5]

(b) Explain **two** differences between primary storage and secondary storage.

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

[4]

12. Question part 1/2 | 0478 Specimen 2023 P1 Q4

4 A computer has a Von Neumann architechure.

(a) Circle **three** components that are part of the central processing unit (CPU) in this computer.

- accumulator (ACC) hard disk drive (HDD) memory address register (MAR)
- program counter (PC) random access memory (RAM)
- read only memory (ROM) sensor sold state drive (SSD)

[3]

(b) Describe the purpose of the control unit (CU) within this computer.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(c) The computer has a single core CPU.

(i) State **one** purpose of a core in a CPU.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) The computer is upgraded to a dual core CPU.

Explain how the upgrade can affect the performance of the computer.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

12. Question part 2/2 | 0478 Specimen 2023 P1 Q4

(d) The computer uses a bootstrap.

Tick (✓) **one** box to show the part of a computer of which the bootstrap is an example.

A application software ☐

B firmware ☐

C hard disk drive ☐

D MAC address ☐

[1]

13. Question part 1/2 | 0478 Feb-March 2024 P1 V2 Q2

2 A computer has a central processing unit (CPU).

The CPU includes the registers:

- Program counter (PC)
- Memory address register (MAR)
- Memory data register (MDR)
- Accumulator (ACC)
- Current instruction register (CIR).

(a) The table contains **five** statements about the role of registers in the fetch–decode–execute cycle of a CPU.

Letter	Statement
A	PC stores the address of the next instruction to be accessed
B	MAR stores the instructions of the program that is running
C	MDR stores the data passed to it from the PC
D	ACC stores the result of each calculation
E	CIR stores the instruction currently being executed

Two of the statements are **not** correct.

Identify the letter of each incorrect statement.

Suggest a corrected statement for each.

Incorrect statement 1

Corrected statement

.....

.....

Incorrect statement 2

Corrected statement

.....

.....

[4]

(b) The computer has a single core 3.5 GHz processor and an 8 kB cache.

(i) State what is meant by a 3.5 GHz processor.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) The CPU is changed to a dual-core 3.5 GHz processor.

Explain how the number of cores affects the performance of a CPU.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(iii) The amount of cache is increased to 64 kB.

Explain how the amount of cache affects the performance of a computer.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(c) The computer has both primary and secondary storage.

(i) Random access memory (RAM) is one example of primary storage.

Describe what is meant by RAM.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Read only memory (ROM) is another example of primary storage. ROM often stores the start-up instructions for a computer.

Identify **one** other item of data that is commonly stored in ROM.

.....

..... [1]

(iii) Some computers make use of virtual memory.

State the purpose of virtual memory.

.....

..... [1]

1 A student has a portable tablet computer.

(a) Identify **two** input devices that could be built into the portable tablet computer.

1

2

[2]

(b) Identify **one** output device that could be built into the portable tablet computer.

..... [1]

(c) Identify **one** type of storage device that could be built into the portable tablet computer.

..... [1]

15. Question | 0478 May-June 2024 P1 V1 Q5

5 A computer uses both random access memory (RAM) and secondary storage.

(a) State the purpose of secondary storage.

.....
..... [1]

(b) One type of secondary storage is optical.

Circle **three** examples of optical storage.

read only memory (ROM) secure digital (SD) card compact disk (CD)
hard disk drive (HDD) digital versatile disk (DVD)
Blu-ray disk universal serial bus (USB) drive solid-state drive (SSD)
[3]

(c) Explain why a computer needs RAM.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(d) The computer processes instructions using the fetch–decode–execute (FDE) cycle.

Draw and annotate a diagram to show the process of the **fetch** stage of the FDE cycle.

5 Instructions are processed by a central processing unit (CPU) in a computer.

(a) Complete the paragraph about fetching an instruction into the CPU to be processed.

Use the terms from the list.

Some of the terms in the list will **not** be used. You should only use a term once.

- address
- arithmetic logic unit (ALU)
- binary
- control unit (CU)
- current instruction register (CIR)
- data
- denary
- driver
- fetch
- interrupt
- memory address register (MAR)
- memory data register (MDR)
- random access memory (RAM)
- read only memory (ROM)
- secondary storage
- signal

The program counter contains the
of the next instruction to be processed; this is then sent to the
..... using the address bus. The address is then
sent to the
Once the address is received, the instruction stored at the location is
sent to the, using the
..... bus. The instruction is then
sent to the that is built into the
.....

[7]

(b) The CPU uses an instruction set to decode the instruction.

State what is meant by an instruction set.

.....
..... [1]

9 A company uses both solid-state and optical secondary storage.

(a) Explain why a computer needs secondary storage.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Describe **three** differences between solid-state and optical storage.

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

3

.....

.....

..... [6]

4 The table contains statements about types of secondary storage.

Complete the table by writing the correct type of secondary storage for each statement.

type of secondary storage	statement
.....	Pits and lands are created on a reflective surface.
.....	NAND or NOR technology is used.
.....	Platters are spun that are divided into tracks and sectors.
.....	Electromagnets are used to read and write data.
.....	Transistors are used as control gates and floating gates.
.....	A red or blue laser is used to read and write data.

5 A computer uses both random access memory (RAM) and read only memory (ROM).

(a) Tick (✓) **one** box to show which statement is correct about RAM.

- A

It is non-volatile storage.

☐
- B

It stores the bootloader.

☐
- C

It stores data that is currently in use.

☐
- D

It is **not** directly accessible by the central processing unit (CPU).

☐

[1]

(b) ROM is a type of primary storage.

State the characteristic of ROM that makes it a type of primary storage.

.....

..... [1]

8 A student has a computer that has a central processing unit (CPU).

(a) Describe the role of the CPU in the computer.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) The CPU contains registers.

(i) State the purpose of a register.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Give **three** registers that are built into the CPU.

1

2

3 [3]

(c) One component in the CPU is the arithmetic logic unit (ALU).

Describe the purpose of the ALU.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(d) The student wants to replace the CPU to increase the performance of the computer.

Explain why a different CPU can increase the performance.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

2 A student has a smartphone.

(a) Identify **two** input devices that can be built into the smartphone.

1

2 [2]

(b) Identify **two** output devices that can be built into the smartphone.

1

2 [2]

(c) The smartphone contains secondary storage.

(i) Explain the purpose of the secondary storage in the smartphone.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Identify the most suitable type of secondary storage for the smartphone.

Explain your choice.

Secondary storage type

Explanation

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

5 A central processing unit (CPU) performs the fetch–decode–execute (FDE) cycle.

(a) Give the name of **two** registers that are used in the fetch stage of the cycle.

1

2 [2]

(b) Describe what happens at the decode stage of the cycle.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(c) Give **one** register in the CPU that is used in the execute stage of the cycle.

..... [1]

(d) Buses are used in the CPU to transmit data through the FDE cycle.

Circle **three** buses that are used in the CPU.

fetch address register execute

data decode calculation

central value binary control

[3]

(e) A user changes their CPU from one with a dual core and a clock speed of 2.4 GHz to one with a dual core and a clock speed of 3.5 GHz.

Explain the effect this change will have on the performance of the CPU.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

4 A student has a smartwatch.

(a) The smartwatch has built-in input and output devices.

Identify **two** input devices that can be built into the smartwatch.

1

2 [2]

(b) Identify **one** output device that can be built into the smartwatch.

..... [1]

(c) The smartwatch has read only memory (ROM).

Explain why the smartwatch needs ROM.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(d) The smartwatch uses a text message application that receives data from cloud storage.

(i) Describe what is meant by cloud storage.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Explain **two** benefits of the application using cloud storage.

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

..... [4]

23. Question part 2/2 | 0478 Oct-Nov 2024 P1 V2 Q4



(e) The smartwatch only displays the time and text messages.

A student incorrectly describes this smartwatch as a general-purpose computer.

Explain why the student’s description is incorrect.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

24. Question | 0478 Oct-Nov 2024 P1 V2 Q6

6 The table contains names and descriptions of components in a central processing unit (CPU).

Complete the table by giving the missing component names and descriptions.

Component name	Description
.....	sends signals to manage the flow of data through the CPU
program counter	
.....	stores the address of the data that is about to be fetched from random access memory (RAM) into the CPU
.....	transmits data between the RAM and the CPU
accumulator	
.....	stores an instruction when it is being decoded

25. Question | 0478 Oct-Nov 2024 P1 V3 Q3

3 An instruction is fetched from random access memory (RAM) into the memory data register (MDR) to be decoded.

(a) Identify **two** other registers that are used in the fetch stage of the cycle.

1

2

[2]

(b) Complete and annotate the diagram to show how the data is decoded once it has been fetched into the MDR.



[4]

26. Question part 1/2 | 0478 Feb-March 2025 P1 V2 Q3

3 A computer has a central processing unit (CPU), memory and secondary storage.

(a) The computer has a Von Neumann architecture.

Circle **three** registers that are found in the Von Neumann architecture.

- accumulator
- arithmetic register
- binary counter
- binary register
- control register
- current data register
- current instruction register
- data counter
- instruction counter
- logical register
- program counter
- storage register

[3]

(b) State the purpose of the CPU in the computer.

.....

..... [1]

(c) Computer A has a 2.1 GHz quad-core processor.

Computer B has a 2.5GHz dual-core processor.

Computer C has a 5.2GHz single-core processor.

(i) Identify which computer is most likely to execute more instructions simultaneously.

Justify your answer.

Computer

Justification

.....

.....

..... [3]

(ii) Explain why Computer C can execute more instructions per second than Computer B.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

26. Question part 2/2 | 0478 Feb-March 2025 P1 V2 Q3



(d) All three computers have the same instruction set.

Define the term instruction set.

.....

..... [1]

4 An automated teller machine (ATM) is a device where a person inserts their bank card and can request to withdraw money. The ATM also allows the person to check how much money they have in their bank account.

(a) A sensor is used to detect when a person stands within 1 metre of the ATM. When a person is detected, a welcome message is displayed on the screen.

(i) Identify an appropriate sensor for the ATM to use to detect a person.

..... [1]

(ii) Describe the role of the microprocessor in detecting the person.

..... [3]

(b) Describe the features of the ATM that identify it as an embedded system.

..... [2]

(c) The ATM has a touch screen and a keypad.

The ATM may need to be used by people who are unable to see.

Identify **one** other input device and **one** other output device that can be built into the ATM to help people who are unable to see.

Input

Output [2]

28. Question | 0478 May-June 2025 P1 V1 Q5

5 Data is processed by the central processing unit (CPU) in a computer that has a Von Neumann architecture.

(a) Complete the table with the missing terms and definitions about processing data.

Term	Definition
current instruction register (CIR)	
	This is a processing unit within the CPU that can fetch, decode and execute instructions.
	This is a list of all the commands that can be processed by the CPU.
cache	
accumulator	

[5]

(b) Identify the component in the CPU that is responsible for decoding an instruction.

[1]

(c) Explain how the clock speed can affect the performance of a CPU.

[3]

29. Question | 0478 May-June 2025 P1 V1 Q7

7 A student’s computer has primary storage. One example of primary storage is random access memory (RAM).

(a) Identify **one** other example of primary storage.

..... [1]

(b) Explain why RAM is an example of primary storage and **not** secondary storage.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(c) The student is editing a large video file for a project and during this process the RAM becomes full. This makes the computer crash.

Describe how virtual memory could be used in this process to stop the computer crashing.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(d) The computer uses solid-state (flash memory) storage.

(i) Give **two** features of solid-state (flash memory) storage.

1
.....
2
..... [2]

(ii) Give **two** examples of solid-state (flash memory) storage.

1
2 [2]

30. Question | 0478 May-June 2025 P1 V2 Q4

4 An employee uses a computer that has a Von Neumann architecture to complete many different tasks in their working day.

(a) The computer has a central processing unit (CPU).

Complete the table of components in the CPU and their descriptions.

Component	Description
.....	It sends signals to all the components in the CPU to manage the flow of data through the CPU.
.....	It carries out all the arithmetic and logic operations in the CPU.
cache	
program counter (PC)	
.....	It controls the number of fetch–decode–execute (FDE) cycles that are performed per second.
.....	It stores data immediately before it is transmitted to RAM and immediately after it is received from RAM.

[6]

(b) The computer is an example of a general purpose computer and **not** an embedded system.

Explain why the computer is **not** an embedded system.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

31. Question | 0478 May-June 2025 P1 V3 Q2

2 A company employee is editing a video for the company’s website.

Data is stored in the random access memory (RAM) when the video is edited.

The RAM becomes full and pages of data are transmitted to a partitioned section of the secondary storage to stop the computer from crashing.

(a) Give the name of the partitioned section of the secondary storage that is used in this process.
..... [1]

(b) The secondary storage is a hard disk drive (HDD). An HDD is an example of magnetic storage.

One feature of magnetic storage is that it uses platters.

Give **three** other features of magnetic storage.

- 1
-
- 2
-
- 3
-
- [3]

(c) Give the reasons why an HDD is an example of secondary storage.

-
-
-
- [2]

32. Question part 1/2 | 0478 May-June 2025 P1 V3 Q3

- 3
- A computer with a Von Neumann architecture has several hardware components.
- (a) Complete the table with the missing terms and descriptions about computer hardware.

Term	Description
.....	This is the address given to a network interface card (NIC) when it is manufactured.
register	
clock	
control unit (CU)	
.....	This is a processing unit within the CPU that can fetch, decode and execute instructions.

[5]

- (b) Identify **three** registers that are used in the fetch stage of the fetch–decode–execute (FDE) cycle.

- 1
- 2
- 3

[3]

32. Question part 2/2 | 0478 May-June 2025 P1 V3 Q3



(c) Circle the **two** buses that are used in the fetch stage of the FDE cycle.

- binary
- control
- denary
- data
- information
- hardware
- software

[2]

33. Question | 0478 Oct-Nov 2025 P1 V1 Q6

6 A computer with a Von Neumann architecture has a central processing unit (CPU).

(a) Complete the statements about the operation of the CPU.

Use the terms from the list. **Not** all terms will need to be used. You should only use each term once.

- accumulator arithmetic logic unit character set
- control unit current instruction register cipher decoding set
- instruction counter instruction set memory address register
- memory data register memory instruction register next instruction register
- program counter program register

The stores the address of the next instruction to be fetched. This address is then sent to the

This address is the location in RAM where the instruction can be found. The instruction is retrieved from RAM and immediately stored in the

The instruction is then sent to the where it is decoded by the The instruction is decoded using an

[6]

(b) Handling interrupts is one function of an operating system.

(i) An interrupt is sent to the CPU every time a key is pressed on the keyboard.

Give the name of this type of interrupt.

..... [1]

(ii) Give the name of the program that services the interrupt.

..... [1]

(iii) Give **one** other function of an operating system.

..... [1]

Topical questions | 36 questions

4 A computer with a Von Neumann architecture has a central processing unit (CPU) that performs the fetch–decode–execute (FDE) cycle.

(a) Complete and annotate the diagram to show how instructions are decoded and executed.



[5]

(b) The CPU is dual core and has a processor speed of 2.4 GHz.

Describe what is meant by a core.

[2]

[2]

(c) Explain **two** ways that the performance of the CPU could be increased.

[4]

35. Question | 0478 Oct-Nov 2025 P1 V2 Q5

5 A computer system has a mouse.

An interrupt is sent to the CPU every time a button on the mouse is clicked.

(a) Identify the name of this type of interrupt.

..... [1]

(b) The interrupt is placed in a queue.

Explain how the interrupt is serviced after it is placed in the queue.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [4]

(c) The mouse is connected using a universal serial bus (USB) connection.

(i) Explain how data is sent using the USB connection.

.....
.....
..... [2]

(ii) Give **two** benefits of using a USB connection for this purpose.

1
.....
2
..... [2]

(iii) Give **one** drawback of using a USB connection for this purpose.

..... [1]

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2 A computer with a Von Neumann architecture has a central processing unit (CPU) that carries out the fetch-decode-execute (FDE) cycle.

(a) Give the name of the first register that is used in the fetch part of the cycle.

..... [1]

(b) The CPU has a control unit (CU).

(i) Describe the role of the CU in the CPU.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(ii) Give the name of the register that is part of the CU.

..... [1]

(c) The computer has primary storage. One example of primary storage is cache.

(i) Tick (✓) **one** box to show the correct statement that describes the purpose of cache.

- A

It stores important instructions.

☐
- B

It stores the next instruction to be processed.

☐
- C

It stores frequently used instructions.

☐
- D

It stores instructions so they are not lost when the power is turned off.

☐

[1]

(ii) Give **one** other example of primary storage.

Identify the type of data your example would store.

Primary storage

Data

..... [2]

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(d) The computer also has secondary storage.

Write the name of the type of secondary storage for each description in the table. Each type of secondary storage may be used more than once.

Type of secondary storage	Description
.....	It burns pits and lands onto a disk.
.....	It uses control gates and flow gates.
.....	It uses NAND or NOR technology.
.....	The surface of each platter is divided into tracks and sectors.
.....	It has a read/write arm that moves a laser across a disc.
.....	It controls the flow of electrons using transistors.