https://selldocx.com/products/test-bank-assembly-language-for-x86-processors-7e-irvine

Chapter 2 (x86 Processor Architecture) - Assessment

To view the answers in Word 2010, select File | Options | Display, and select the Hidden Text checkbox.

True-False

Please indicate whether each statement is True (T) or False (F).

- 1. The control unit (CU) coordinates the sequencing of steps involved in executing machine instructions.
- 2. The arithmetic logic unit performs addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division operations.
- 3. Data travels along a bus with n bits running in parallel, where the bus is n bits wide.
- 4. Another name for machine cycle is clock cycle.
- 5. The upper half of the RDX register is called EDX.
- 6. The lower half of the RCX register is called EBX.
- 7. The Carry flag reflects the status of an usigned arithmetic operation.
- 8. The Zero flag is clear when the result of an arithmetic operation is zero.
- 9. The MMX register names are just different names for registers in the floating-point unit.
- 10. Requests from hardware devices are called interrrupts.
- 11. In Real-address mode, multiple programs can run at the same time, but they can only address physical memory.
- 12. When running in 64-bit mode, only the lowest 48 bits of address operands are used.
- 13. In 64-bit mode, you can use three more general-purpose registers than in 32-bit mode.
- 14. When running in native 64-bit mode, processors do not support 16-bit Real Mode.
- 15. The Basic Input-Output System is a collection of low-level subroutines that communicate directly with hardware devices.