

1 (a) Complete the sentences about number systems.

Use the items from the list.

Some of the items in the list will **not** be used. You should only use an item once.

- |     |     |   |    |    |     |     |
|-----|-----|---|----|----|-----|-----|
| A   | B   | C | D  | E  | F   | G   |
| H   | W   | X | Y  | Z  | 0   | 1   |
| 2   | 4   | 8 | 10 | 16 | 127 | 128 |
| 255 | 256 |   |    |    |     |     |

The binary number system is base ..... . The smallest denary number that can be represented as an 8-bit binary number is ..... . The largest denary number that can be represented as an 8-bit binary number is .....

The hexadecimal number system is base ..... . Each hexadecimal digit is equivalent to ..... bits. The numbers 1 to 9 are used and the number 10 is represented by ..... . The hexadecimal number system continues up to the number 15, which is represented by .....

[7]

(b) Two 8-bit binary numbers are given.

Add the two 8-bit binary numbers using binary addition.

Give your answer in binary. Show all your working.

$$\begin{array}{r} 10011011 \\ + 00010011 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

[3]

(c) Binary addition can result in overflow.

Tick (✓) **one** box to show the correct definition of overflow in binary addition.

A The answer has created a negative number that cannot be represented in binary addition.

B The answer is the result of a logical shift that cannot be performed in binary addition.

C The answer is too large to represent in the number of bits available.

D The answer is too small to represent in the number of bits available.

[1]