Look through the text. Make a short summary of it:

Parameters of computer components

No doubt, the computer is a very complicated compound device, with particularities and especially all the details of its "activities" are beyond the reach of just an average man in the street, but nevertheless each more or less experienced user who wants to acquire a computer is always interested in parameters of its components, such as motherboard and video board or video adapter. Of course these parameters must depend on the purposes which his computer will be targeted to.

Motherboard is the main circuit board of the computer that all the others internal components connect to. Typically, the motherboard contains the CPU, BIOS, memory, mass storage interfaces, serial and parallel ports expansion slots, and all the controllers required to control standard peripheral devices, such as the display screen, keyboard and disc drive. Other circuit boards are called add-ons or expansion boards.

Because the motherboard contains the CPU, all other chips attached to the motherboard can access the CPU directly without going through the bus i.e. through the wires that provide the routes of transmitting data. Hence it is possible to improve the parameters of your computer if you change or add some new chips.

On most PCs, it is possible to replace the motherboard to upgrade to a faster microprocessor. Replacing the motherboard improves performance of all its components in addition to adding a faster CPU. Besides that, by replacing everything at once you can avoid possible compatibility problems.

Video board is located on an expansion board and inserted into a slot in the computer to provide it with the ability to display a video image. The parameters of this device are very important for the multimedia purposes.

Sound card is used by the computer to record and play audio by converting analog sound into digital information and vice versa.

Graphics card translates image data from the computer into a format that can be displayed by the monitor.

SCSI (pronounced "skuzzy"), acronym for small computer system interface. One type of standard interface used to connect computers to devices such as hard discs, printers, scanners and CD-ROM drivers. SCSI interfaces provide for faster data transmission rates than standard serial and parallel ports.

There are several peripheral devices that can be attached to a computer: VDT (visual display terminal) or monitor, the primary device for displaying information from the computer; keyboard, the primary device for entering information into the computer; mouse, the primary device for navigating and interacting with the computer; disc drive units for mass memory storage (e.g. CDs, floppy, etc.), scanners for copying pictures and texts, printers for printed output, and modem (acronym for modulator-demodulator) for connecting to the internet.

Translate the text in written form:

Storage devices

Immediate access memory or internal memory describes the memory locations that can be addressed directly by the central processing unit. It is either read only or read / write. Read only memory stores information that must be constantly available and is unlikely to be changed. It is nonvolatile. Read / write memory is volatile – it stores programs and data only while the computer is switched on.

External memory (backing storage) is nonvolatile memory located outside the central processing unit, used to store programs and data that are not in current use. It is provided by such devices as magnetic discs – floppy and hard discs or optical disks – CD ROM.

Floppy disc is a storage device consisting of a light flexible disc enclosed in plastic. It is placed in a disk drive, where it rotates at high speed. Data is recorded magnetically on one or both surfaces. Present day average floppy discs hold not more than several megabytes, depending on the disc size, recording method and whether one or both sides are used.

CD ROM (compact disc read- only memory) is a storage device developed from the technology of the audio compact disc. It consists of a plastic coated metal disc, on which binary digital information is etched in the form of microscopic pits. This can then be read optically be passing a light beam over the disc. CD ROMs hold 500-700 megabytes and are used in distributing large amounts of texts and graphics. On CD RWs (read and write disks) it's possible to rewrite information many times. DVD can hold the amount of information up to several gigabytes.