Storage Devices (B1 Level)

# Part 1: Vocabulary Matching

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| Match the terms (A–G) with their correct definitions (1–7). Write the correct number next to each letter. A. CD-R |  |
| B. CD-RW |  |
| C. Data compression |  |
| D. Memory storage density |  |
| E. SATA |  |
| F. RAID |  |
| G. Magnetic tape |  |
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Definitions:  
1. A method of reducing file size to save space and speed up transfer.  
2. A storage format using thin plastic tape coated with magnetic material; often used for backups.  
3. A system that connects multiple hard drives to improve speed or protect data.  
4. A rewritable compact disc that allows users to delete and rewrite data.  
5. A measurement of how much data can be stored in a given physical space.  
6. A writable compact disc that allows users to record data only once.  
7. A common interface used to connect storage devices like hard drives to a computer motherboard.

# Part 2: Reading Passage

In the field of Information Technology, storage devices are essential for saving and retrieving data. These devices come in many types, each with specific functions and uses.  
  
One common type is the optical disc, such as CD-R and CD-RW. CD-R stands for “Compact Disc – Recordable.” It allows data to be written only once. In contrast, a CD-RW (“Compact Disc – ReWritable”) lets users write, delete, and rewrite data multiple times, making it more flexible for everyday use.  
  
Another important term is data compression. This process reduces the size of files so they take up less space. Compressed data is quicker to transfer and saves memory. Closely related to this is memory storage density, which describes how much data can be stored in a specific physical space. Devices with high storage density can store more data in smaller sizes.  
  
SATA (Serial ATA) is a popular interface used to connect storage devices like hard drives to a computer’s motherboard. It replaced older systems with faster data transfer speeds and simpler cables. Some systems use RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks), which links multiple drives together into an array. This setup can improve performance and protect data by storing it in different places at once.  
  
For long-term backup, some companies still use magnetic tape storage. Though older, magnetic tape is cost-effective and reliable for archiving large amounts of data, especially when quick access is not needed.  
  
As technology continues to evolve, IT professionals must understand the strengths and weaknesses of each storage method to choose the best one for the task.

# Part 3: Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is one difference between a CD-R and a CD-RW?  
 A. A CD-R is faster than a CD-RW  
 B. A CD-R can be rewritten many times  
 C. A CD-RW can be erased and reused  
 D. A CD-R has more storage space

2. What is the purpose of data compression?  
 A. To increase file size  
 B. To delete unused files  
 C. To reduce file size for easier storage and transfer  
 D. To make files more secure

3. What does “memory storage density” refer to?  
 A. How fast a device reads data  
 B. How much data can be stored in a small space  
 C. The size of the device  
 D. The quality of stored data

4. What does SATA connect?  
 A. Storage devices to the motherboard  
 B. Keyboards to the USB port  
 C. Multiple monitors to one computer  
 D. Internet cables to the router

5. Why do some systems use RAID arrays?  
 A. To reduce energy use  
 B. To store more movies  
 C. To improve performance and protect data  
 D. To connect external drives

6. Why might a company still use magnetic tape?  
 A. It is small and portable  
 B. It allows real-time data access  
 C. It is modern and very fast  
 D. It is cheap and good for long-term backup