**Unit 6:**

**A.**COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF MEMORY:

1. volatile, non-volatile/tertiary.

2. Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM)

3. Cache memory

4. Video RAM (VRAM)

5. Hard Disk Drive (HDD)

6. Solid State Drive (SSD)

7. Floppy disk

8. Random Access Memory (RAM)

9. Read-Only Memory (ROM)

10. Optical storage

**B.** COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS WITH THE WORDS GIVEN

(1) computer

(2) expanded.

(3) Memory chips

(4) of

(5) purchasing

**C.** SOLVE THE FOLLOWING CROSSWORD USING THE CLUES GIVEN:

ACROSS

backup - Portable hard drives are used to make a backup of important files or transport data between PCs.

drive - PCs usually have one hard drive, called C.

rewritable - DVD-RW means Digital Versatile Disc- Rewritable.

volatile - Non-volatile memory is computer memory that can retain the stored information even when not powered.

DOWN

2. cards - Flash memory cards are used to store information in digital cameras and other handheld devices.

3. gigabyte - Unit of memory equivalent to 1,024 megabytes.

5. tracks - When a disk is formatted, its surface is divided into concentric circles known as tracks.

**D.**FILL IN THE BLANK WITH THE CORRECT WORDS GIVEN: PROCESSORS AND MEMORY

(1) processor

(2) chip

(3) dual core

(4) speed

(5) megahertz

(6) megabytes.

(7) motherboard.

(8) upgraded.

**E.** CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. B. peripherals

2. A. ports

3. A. an adaptor

4. B. hard drive.

5. B. burn

**6.5.1.** Choose the best answer

1. D. PROM

2. D. Control memory

3. B. coordinates

4. B. higher

5. D. None of above

6. D. All of these

7. C. An address

8. A. volatile

9. B. DRAM

10. D. None of above

**6.5.2.** Fill in the blanks with the given words

(1) main

(2) components

(3) electrical

(4) capability.

(5) normally

(6) carried

(7) permanently

(8) so that

(9) control

(10) system

**UNIT 7**

7.4.1. Choose the best answer

1. B. Disk

2. C. a peripheral

3. A. Temporary, permanent

4. . D. A legacy storage device using magnetic tape; normally reading and writing data at a slower rate and used for backups.

5. A. Semiconductor memory

6. C. A newer data storage device meant to replace a traditional hard disk drive; these are characterized by non-moving parts and lower energy consumption

7. A. A type of storage using integrated circuits to store data; examples include RAM, ROM, and flash memory

8. D. A data storage technique using a pattern of markings on a disc that can be read by a laser; examples include CD-ROM and DVD-ROM technology.

9. A. A legacy storage device which can read and write data slowly from a removable magnetic medium (normally 3.5" in diameter and holding 1.44 MB of data)

10. A. A storage technique using patterns of magnetized particles on a metallic surface to store data; examples include hard disk drives, tape drives, floppy disk drives

7.4.2. Fill in the blanks with the given words

(1) spelling

(2) transferred

(3) memory

(4) magnetic

(5) rotating

(6) subdivided

(7) rotated

(8) servers

 (9) recovering

(10) failure

 (11) storage