Unit 3 Inside the system

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1 Are these sentences true or false?

1 RAM stands for Random Access Memory. True ◉ False ○
2 If memory is *volatile*, it means that information is lost when the computer is turned off. True ○ False ◉
3 RAM is non-volatile. True ○ False ◉
4 ROM is volatile. True ○ False ◉
5 DIMMs can be used to expand RAM capacity. True ◉ False ○

2 For each abbreviation, type in the correct unit of memory.

1 TB terabytes
2 GB gigabytes
3 MB megabytes
4 KB (or K) kilobytes
5 B bytes
6 b bits

Now listen to the words and practise saying them.

3 Now complete these sentences by typing in a unit of memory from Exercise 2.

1 A bits is the smallest unit of memory, equivalent to a single character. Eight of these make a bytes .
2 A megabytes is approximately one million bytes.
3 One of the largest units of memory is a terabytes – equivalent to all the books in a large library.
4 A DVD-RW can usually store 4.7 gigabytes of data.
5 A kilobytes is around 1000 bytes.

4 Complete the rules for defining relative clauses by choosing a word from the drop-down menu.

HELP?

1 We use the relative pronoun who to refer to people.
2 We use the relative pronoun which to refer to things.
3 We can use that to replace *which* and *who*.
4 Relative pronouns can be left out when they are the object of the relative clause, for example: *The amount of memory (that) you need depends on how many programs you want to run at the same time.*

5 Complete these definitions from an ICT dictionary by typing in terms from the box. Then choose the correct word from the drop-down menu to make defining relative clauses.

chip buses central processing unit clock speed control unit

1 The central processing unit , or CPU, is like a 'brain' which performs tasks for your computer.
2 The CPU is built into a single chip that executes program instructions and coordinates activities within the system.
3 The control unit is the part of the processor which is responsible for loading and interpreting the individual instructions that make up a computer program.
4 clock speed is measured in gigahertz; for example, a processor running at 4Ghz would give you all the performance - you need to run most applications.
5 buses are electrical channels that allow devices inside the computer to communicate.