6. In order to avoid astronomical figures and sums in the calculation of bytes, we use units such as kilobytes, megabytes and gigabytes. One kilobyte is 1,024 bytes . One megabyte is equivalent to 1,024 KB, and one gigabyte is 1,024 MB.We use these units (KB, MB, GB) to describe the RAM memory, the storage capacity to disks and the size of any application or document.

7. Ram (random access memory) is temporary i.e. Its information is lost when the computer is turned off. However, the Rom section (read only memory) is permanent and contains instructions needed by the processor.

8. The size of RAM is very important if we want to increase the performance of a computer when several applications are open at the same time or when a document is very complex.

9. Information stored on magnetic disk can retrieved faster than if that same information were on tape.

10. A program written in one of the high- level languages is called a source program

11. The extension of internal storage in order to increase the capacity of primary memory is called virtual storage.

12. The surface of a floppy disk is divided into concentric circles or "tracks", which are then divided into " sectors".