Storage hardware

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The purpose of storage hardware is to store computer instructions and data in form that is relatively permanent and. Storage hardware serves the same basic functions as do office filing systems except that it stores data as electromagnetic signals. The most common ways of storing data are Hard disk (HDD), floppy disk and CD-ROM.

 Hard disk is a rigid disk coated with magnetic material, for storing programs and relatively large amounts of data.

 Floppy disk (diskette) – a thin, usually flexible plastic disk coated with magnetic material, for storing temporary computer data and programs. There are two formats for floppy disks: 5.25" and 3.5". 5.25" is not used in modern computer systems because of it relatively large size, flexibility and small capacity. 3.5" disks are formatted 1.44 megabytes and are widely used.

 3.5' disks are formatted 1.4 megabytes and are widely used.

 CD-ROM (compact disk read only memory) is a compact disk on which a large amount of digitized read-only data can be stored. CD-ROMs are very popular now because of the growing speed which CD-ROM drives can provide nowadays.

Answer the questions:

1) What is storage hardware?
2) What is CD-ROM used for?
3) What kind of storage hardware can contain more information: CD-ROM, RAM or ROM?
4) Can a user record his or her data on a CD?

Which of the listed below statements are true/false. Specify your answer using the text

1) 5.25" floppy disks are used more often because they are flexible and have more capacity than 3.5" disks.
2) The purpose of storage hardware is to store computer instructions and data in a form that is relatively permanent and retrieve them when needed for processing.

Match of the following:

1) Дискета
2) «Винчестер»
A) Rigid disk coated with magnetic material, for storing computer programs and relatively large amounts of data.
B) A thin, usually flexible plastic disk coated with magnetic material, for storing computer data and program.

Thank you for your attention.