

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# terminology

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|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Making a copy of files.  | A. Desktop                       |
| 2. A collection of programs and data files that work together for a specific purpose.   | B. Operating System              |
| 3. The part of the computer that processes all data and carries out all instructions.   | C. Read Only Memory (ROM)        |
| 4. The screen background for Windows where windows, icons, and dialog boxes appear.   | D. Hardcopy                      |
| 5. Roughly 1000MB. This represents (Approximately) 1000X1000X1000 bytes.  | E. Hard Drive                    |
| 6. The main storage device of a computer located inside the computer box or system unit.                                      | F. Terabyte (TB)                 |
| 7. Output on paper.   | G. Kilobyte (KB)                 |
| 8. Roughly 1000 bytes.  | H. Random Access Memory (RAM)    |
| 9. Roughly 1000KB. This represents (Approximately) 1000X1000 bytes.   | I. Gigabyte (GB)                 |
| 10. Memory where any running program and its data are temporarily stored.   | J. Central Processing Unit (CPU) |
| 11. Memory where a chip on the motherboard that holds the instructions needed to start the computer when you switch it on is. | K. Softcopy                      |
| 12. Roughly 1000GB. This represents (Approximately) 1000X1000X1000X1000 bytes.  | L. Storage media                 |
| 13. The actual physical material or objects on which we store the data and programs.  | M. Application Program           |
| 14. Visual output on our computer screen.   | N. Backup                        |
| 15. A software program that controls all hardware and application software on the computer.                                   | O. Megabyte (MB)                 |