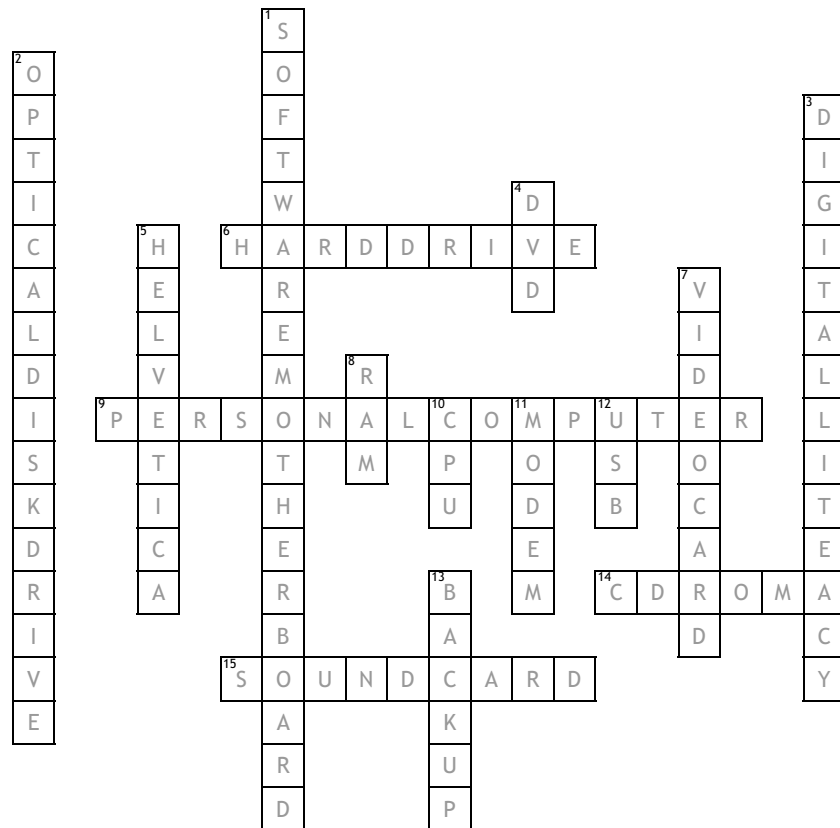


# Review of digital literacy unit



## Across

6. a high-capacity, self-contained storage device containing a read-write mechanism plus one or more hard disks, inside a sealed unit. Also called hard disk drive.
9. a computer designed for use by one person at a time.
14. type of optical disk capable of storing large amounts of data -- up to 1GB, although the most common size is 650MB (megabytes).
15. An expansion board that enables a computer to manipulate and output sounds. Sound cards are necessary for nearly all CD-ROMs and have become commonplace on modern personal computers.

## Down

1. The main circuit board of a microcomputer. The motherboard contains the connectors for attaching additional boards.
2. In computing, an optical disc drive (ODD) is a disk drive that uses laser light or electromagnetic waves within or near the visible light spectrum as part of the process of reading or writing data to or from optical discs.
3. Any system based on discontinuous data or events. Computers are digital machines because at the basic level they can distinguish between just two values, 0 and 1.
4. A type of compact disc able to store large amounts of data, especially high-resolution audiovisual material.
5. Is a widely used sans-serif typeface developed in 1957 by Swiss typeface designer Max Miedinger with input from Eduard Hoffmann. It is a neo-grotesque or realist design, one influenced by the famous 19th century typeface Akzidenz-Grotesk and other German and Swiss designs.
7. A printed circuit board controlling output to a display screen.
8. RAM is an acronym for random access memory. It is the most common type of memory found in computers and other devices, such and printers.
10. The amount of time the CPU is actually executing instructions. During the execution of most programs, the CPU sits idle much of the time while the computer fetches data from the keyboard or disk, or sends data to an output device.
11. A modem (modulator-demodulator) is a device or program that enables a computer to transmit data over, for example, telephone or cable lines.
12. Short for Universal Serial Bus, is an industry standard developed in the mid-1990s that defines the cables, connectors and communications protocols used in a bus for connection, communication, and power supply between computers and electronic devices.

13. To copy files to a second medium (a disk or tape) as a precaution in case the first medium fails.