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**Speech for the presentation**

1 - Hello everyone. I'm glad to see you all here. Today my presentation will be devoted to how a computer works.

2 - In presentation I will talk about computer and main aspects like devices, display, operating system. You may ask all questions you have at the end of presentation. There will be time for discussion.

3 - A computer is an electronic machine which can accept data in a certain form, process the data, and give the results of the processing in a specified format as information. First, data is fed into the computer's memory. Then, when the program is run, the computer performs a set of instructions and processes the data. Finally, we can see the results (the output) on the screen or in printed form.

4 - A computer system consists of two parts: software and hardware. Software is a set of instructions, called a program, which tells the computer what to do.

Hardware is any electronic or mechanical part you can see or touch. There are three basic hardware sections: the central processing unit (CPU), main memory and peripherals. Its function is to coordinate the activities of all the other units. In a way, it is the 'brain' of the computer. The main memory holds the instructions and data which are being processed by the CPU. Peripherals are the physical units attached to the computer. They include storage devices and input/ output devices.

Input devices enable data to go into the computer's memory. The most common input devices are the mouse and the keyboard. On the rear panel of the computer there are several ports into which we can plug a wide range of peripherals - a modem, a digital camera, a scanner, etc.  
They allow communication between the computer and the devices. Modern desktop PCs have USB ports and memory card readers on the front panel.

5 - Displays, often called monitors or screens, are the most-used output device on a computer. They provide instant feedback by showing you text and graphic images as you work or play.  
  
Most desktop displays use Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) or Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) technology.

6 - Resolution refers to the number of dots of colour, known as pixels, contained in a display. It is expressed by identifying the number of pixels on the horizontal and vertical axes.  
  
A pixel is a combination of red, green and blue subpixels  
  
Two measurements describe the size of your display: the aspect ratio and the screen size. Historically, computer displays, like most televisions, have had an aspect ratio of 4:3- the width of the screen to the height is four to three. For widescreen LCD displays, the aspect ratio is 16:9, very useful for viewing DVD movies, playing games. High definition TV also uses this format. The viewable screen size is measured diagonally, from the top left to the bottom right.

7 - The term user interface refers to the standard procedures that the user follows in order to interact with a computer. In fact, it was only experts who used computers, so there was no need for a user-friendly interface.  
  
 In 1984, Apple produced the Macintosh, the first computer with a mouse and a graphical user interface.

A few years later, Microsoft launched Windows, another operating system based on graphics and intuitive tools. Nowadays, computers are used by all kinds of people, and as a result we have user-friendly systems.  
  
A GUI makes use of a WIMP environment: windows, icons, menus and pointer. The background of the screen is called the desktop, which contains labelled pictures called icons. These icons represent files or folders. Double-clicking a folder opens a window which contains programs, documents, or more nested folders. When you are in a folder, you can launch a program or document by double-clicking the icon, or you can drag it to another location. When you run a program, your PC opens a window that lets you work with different tools.

All the programs have a high level of consistency, with similar toolbars, menu bars, buttons and dialog boxes. A modern OS also provides access to networks and allows multitasking, which means you can run several programs - and do various tasks - at the same time.

8 – Here you can see Evolution of most famous operating systems.

9 - The most popular operating systems are:  
  
■The Windows ■Mac OS ■Unix ■Linux ■Windows Mobile ■Palm OS

10 - In conclusion, I must say that the most commonly used devices. I hope today you were able to learn something new and useful for yourself. That is all for now and now I will be glad to answer your questions. Thank you for your attention.