37.1 Look at A opposite. Match the two halves to make correct definitions.

1 A web browser is a program   a where emails are kept when they are received.
2 A host is a computer   b used for displaying web pages.
3 The inbox is the location   c who is new to an activity such as using a PC or the Internet.
4 A ripper is a piece of software   d used to provide data and services to other computers.
5 A newbie is somebody   e which is used to extract files from a CD/DVD and convert them to other formats.

37.2 Correct the underlined errors in these definitions. Use *who, that, which* or *where*.
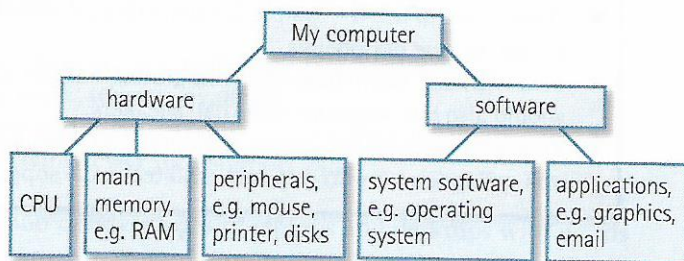
1 Mobile TV Broadcasting is a system <u>who</u> lets you watch TV on a PDA or mobile phone.
2 A computer geek is someone <u>which</u> is an enthusiastic user of computers, sometimes to an obsessive degree.
3 The Recycle Bin is the folder <u>that</u> deleted files are stored until you decide to delete them completely.
4 Digital Terrestrial TV is a technology <u>where</u> allows you to receive more channels and a better picture through a conventional aerial instead of a satellite dish.

37.3 Look at B and C opposite. Underline all the classifying expressions in this text.

Computer organization

A computer consists of hardware and software. The CPU, main memory and peripherals constitute what is known as hardware – the physical parts. The control unit, the arithmetic-logic unit and the registers are the basic parts of the CPU. The RAM and the ROM make up the main memory. Peripherals are classified into three types: input, output and storage devices.

My computer
hardware
software

CPU | main memory, e.g. RAM | peripherals, e.g. mouse, printer, disks | system software, e.g. operating system | applications, e.g. graphics, email

Software can be divided into two categories: (i) system software, which includes operating systems, programming software and system utilities, and (ii) application software, which comprises programs that let you do specific tasks (e.g. graphics, email).

37.4 Complete the sentences with a classifying expression from the box.

there are two types of …	… is composed of	… is a type of
… are made up of	there are four main classes of …	

1 .... microchips: (i) microprocessors, used as CPUs in computers, (ii) memory chips, used to store data, (iii) digital signal processors, used in mobiles and digital TVs, and (iv) application-specific integrated circuits, used in cars and appliances.
2 In the future, people may have biochips inserted under their skin. Biochips .... two components: a small chip, called a transponder, and a scanner.
3 A network .... two or more computers connected together to share information and resources.
4 .... network architecture: peer-to-peer, where all PCs have the same capabilities, and client-server (e.g. the Internet), where servers store and distribute data, and clients access this data.
5 Bluetooth .... wireless technology for transferring data between devices.

You and computers

Draw a diagram classifying the hardware and software components of your PC. You can use exercise 37.3 to help you. Include as many details and devices as possible.