Reading comprehension

Computers are electronic machines 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.

A computer system consists of two parts: **hardware** and **software**. Hardware is any electronic or mechanical part you can see or touch. Software is a set of instructions, called a program which tells the computer what to do, there are three basic hardware sections: the **central processing unit** (CPU), the **main memory** and the **peripherals.**

Perhaps the most influential component is the central processing unit. Its function is to execute program instructions and coordinate the activities of all the other units. In a way, it is the 'brain' of the computer. The main memory holds instructions and data which are currently being processed by the CPU. The peripherals are the physical units attached to the computer. They include storage devices and input/output devices.

Storage devices provide a permanent storage of both data and programs. As computers advance, the technologies used to store data do too, with higher requirements for storage space. **Input** devices enable data to go into the computer's memory. The most common input devices are the mouse and the keyboard. Output devices enable us to extract the finished product from the system. For example, the computer shows the output on the monitor or prints the results onto paper by means of a printer.

On both **front and rear** panels of the computer there are several ports into which we can plug a wide range of peripherals. They allow communication between the computer and the devices.

Read the text and answer the following
   1- Give three examples for peripherals?
   2- What are the main parts of computer systems?

   3- What are the three basic sections of hardware?

   4- What is the difference between software and hardware? What do ports do?

   5- Describe your computer.

Match the words with their meanings

Peripherals	CPU	Input	Hard drive	Hardware

   1- The brain of the computer
   2- Physical parts that make up a computer
   3- The information which is presented to the computer
   4- Input and output devices connected to the CPU
   5- Magnetic devices used to store information