

Reading Comprehension (10 points)

- 1 Read the article. Then write T (true) or F (false) next to the sentences below. Copy the sentences that justify your answers. (5 points)

BUILD YOUR OWN COMPUTER

These are the components you need to build a simple home PC:

1. A **processor (CPU)** that is fast enough, with an efficient fan. Most of the CPUs are made by either Intel or AMD (Advanced Micro Devices). Though Intel Pentium processors are powerful and well known, AMD processors are cheaper and they are a good alternative to Intel's CPUs. Always try to get a processor from the present generation, as they are faster and more efficient than those from previous generations.
2. A **motherboard** that fits your processor and will support the components you are planning to install. Try to choose a motherboard that will allow you to upgrade and add more memory (RAM).
3. **Memory (RAM)** that is compatible with your new motherboard and CPU. If you don't have enough RAM, your programs will run more slowly than they should.
4. A **hard** drive that is big enough for all your data. Make sure it comes from a reliable manufacturer.
5. **CD / DVD** drives that allow you to install programs, transfer data and play music and films.
6. A **power supply** from a good company that supplies the right amount of power to the computer and its components. A faulty supply can damage your parts.
7. A functional **case**. The case is what holds the computer parts together. Check that the size suits your needs and that it won't heat up.

After you follow the instructions and assemble your computer, you will need to buy a monitor, a keyboard and a mouse.

- 1. The Intel Pentium is more expensive than an AMD processor. T
- 2. If the processor seems right for you, you can buy an old model. F
- 3. The motherboard you buy depends on your needs. T
- 4. If your computer programs are running slowly, check the RAM. T
- 5. A small case is more functional than a big one. F

The Intel Pentium is more expensive than an AMD processor. T → The text states that Intel Pentium processors are powerful and well-known, but AMD processors are cheaper and a good alternative to Intel CPUs.

If the processor seems right for you, you can buy an old model. F → The text recommends buying a processor from the present generation because they are faster and more efficient than those from previous generations.

The motherboard you buy depends on your needs. T → The motherboard must support the processor and components you plan to install, meaning your choice depends on your specific requirements.

If your computer programs are running slowly, check the RAM. T → The text states that if you don't have enough RAM, your programs will run more slowly than they should.

A small case is more functional than a big one. F → The text mentions that the case should be functional and suitable for the user's needs, but it does not state that a small case is more functional than a large one.

2 Answer the questions. (5 points)

1. Which component allows you to add and upgrade?
RAM
2. What size hard drive should you buy?
Big enough to store all your data
3. Which part of the computer would you use to install a new program?
CD / DVD
4. Why must the power supply come from a reputable manufacturer?
A faulty supply can damage your parts
5. Which hardware peripherals do you need to add to your computer?
Monitor, keyboard and a mouse.....