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| \_\_\_\_ the programs that control computers | A. Computer |
| \_\_\_\_ a computer that has a fixed program (e.g. a calculator, a watch, a car's brakes) | B. Program |
| \_\_\_\_ bring data and programs into the computer (e.g. mouse, keyboard) | C. Hardware |
| \_\_\_\_ houses the computer's main electronic components | D. Software |
| \_\_\_\_ transmit data to other computers or to users (e.g. printer, monitor) | E. General purpose computer |
| \_\_\_\_ a programming language that is machine readable (binary code), closer to the machine hardware, and provides abstractions that are difficult for the programmer to understand. | F. Special purpose computer |
| \_\_\_\_ packed with millions of electronic components | G. Memory |
| \_\_\_\_ a sequence of instructions that controls the computer. To run, it must be loaded into the computer's memory where the CPU executes it one instruction at a time. | H. RAM (random access memory) |
| \_\_\_\_ is a collection of computer software that manages hardware resources and provides common services for computer programs. MacOS, Windows, Android, Linux, iOS are examples of this | I. Central Processing Unit (CPU) |
| \_\_\_\_ is the hardware that carries out the instructions of a computer program. | J. Input devices |
| \_\_\_\_ program or group of programs designed for end users such as Firefox, Excel, Word, Angry Birds, etc. | K. Output devices |
| \_\_\_\_a computer that can run many different programs (e.g. a smartphone) | L. Motherboard |
| \_\_\_\_ One of these is the equivalent of 8 bits of data | M. Chips |
| \_\_\_\_ a programming language that is human readable (App Inventor) and provides the programmer with easy to understand abstractions | N. Integrated Circuit |
| \_\_\_\_ a software that translates source code (human readable code) into binary code | O. Bit |
| \_\_\_\_ a machine that processes information under the control of a program | P. Byte |
| \_\_\_\_ the computer’s electrical components are composed of these very tiny integrated circuits (ICs) | Q. High-level language |
| \_\_\_\_ physical device used to store information for use in a computer or other digital electronic device (e.g. disk drive, flash drive) | R. Machine language |
| \_\_\_\_ a binary digit, the smallest unit of data, a 1 or a 0 | S. Compiler |
| \_\_\_\_ the computer’s electronic and mechanical components | T. Applications |
| \_\_\_\_ also called main memory stores the computer's programs and data temporarily while power is on | U. Operating System |