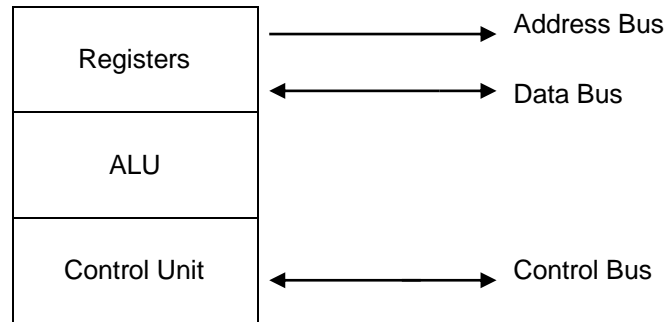


The CPU

1. Study this diagram of the Central Processing Unit. Answer the following questions.



- a) What does ALU mean?

Arithmetic and Logic unit

- b) What is a register?

Temporary high-speed memory contained within the CPU. For instructions and data

- c) What does the control unit do?

makes the computer carry out each instruction of a program in the right order and controls all hardware

2. Listen to Part 1. Check your answers to task 1.

3. Listen again to find the answers to these questions.

- a) What sort of functions does the ALU perform?

Arithmetic functions, logic operations

- b) Name a logic operation performed by the ALU.

Logic functions → and, or, not

- c) Which part of the CPU controls printers?

Control unit

- d) What is the difference between registers and main memory?

Registers save immediate information

Main memory saves information for the near future

4. Listen to Part 2 and try to answer these questions.

- a) What is the function of buses?

They carry electrical signals between different parts of the computer

- b) Which buses are bidirectional?

Buses that allow data to flow in either direction

- c) What kind of information is carried by the data bus?

Data and instructions from the main memory to the CPU and from the CPU to the memory

- d) What does unidirectional mean?

Data solely flows in one direction