Additional Material on Unit 2: Computer Architecture
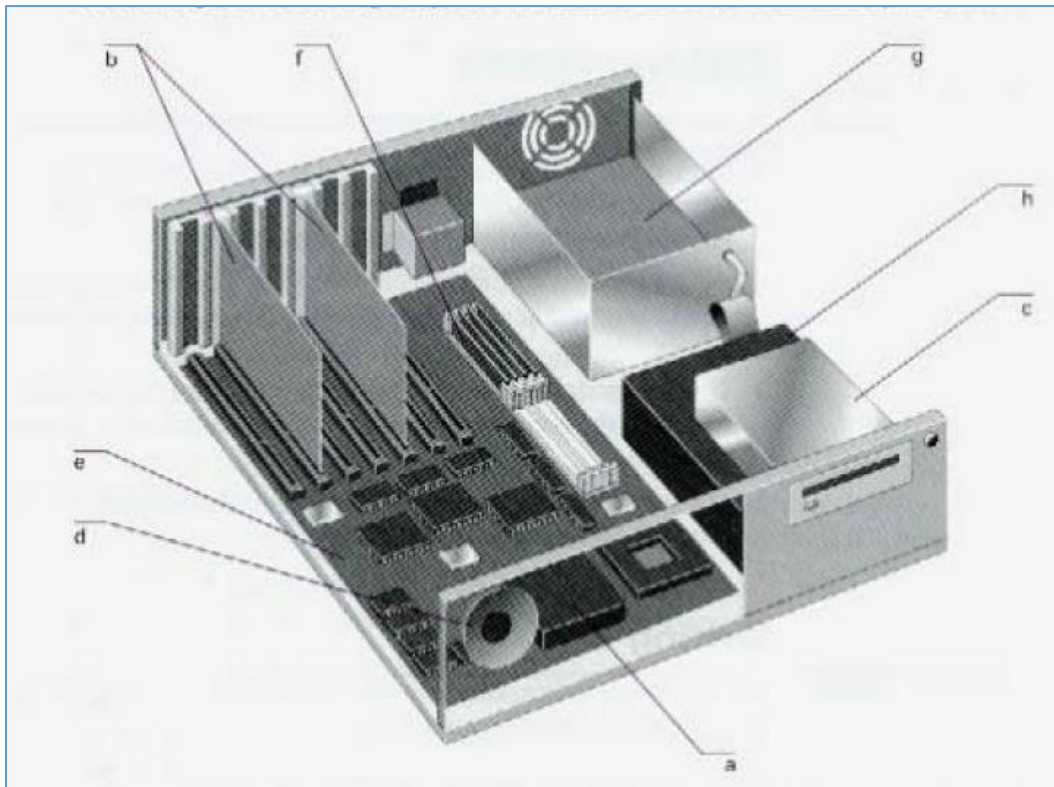
Parts of Computer

Exercise 1: Look at the picture below. Match the components of the computer below to each name.
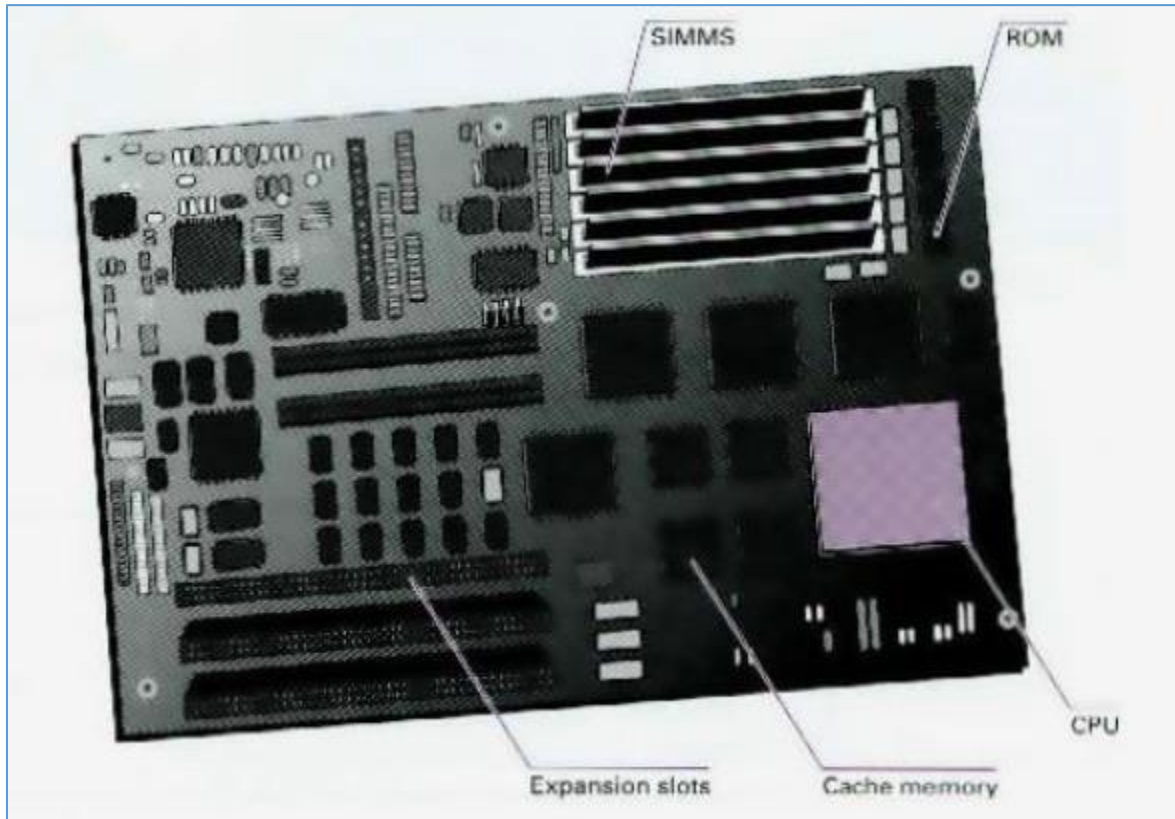

1. Hard disk drive	5. Processor
2. Motherboard	6. Speaker
3. Memory chips	7. Expansion cards
4. Power Supply	8. Floppy drive

Parts of Motherboard

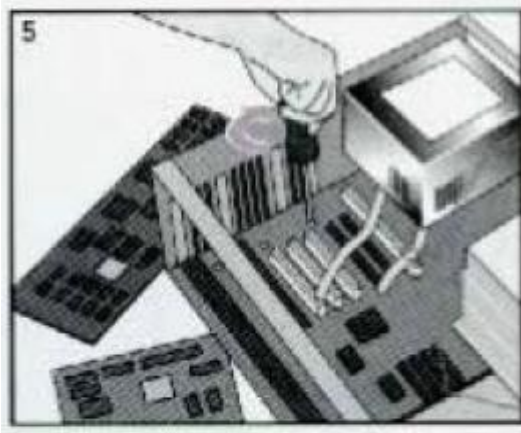<u>Exercise 2</u>: Study the diagram of the motherboard below. Match the components to their description.
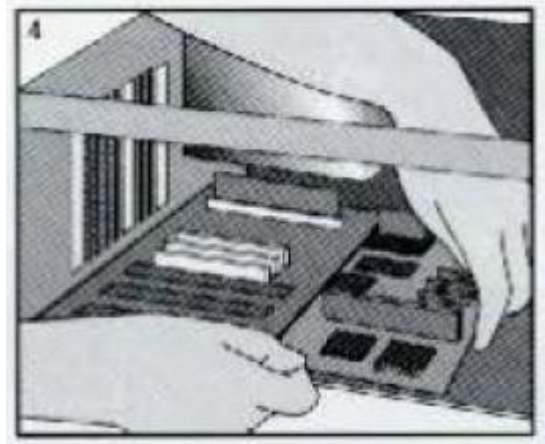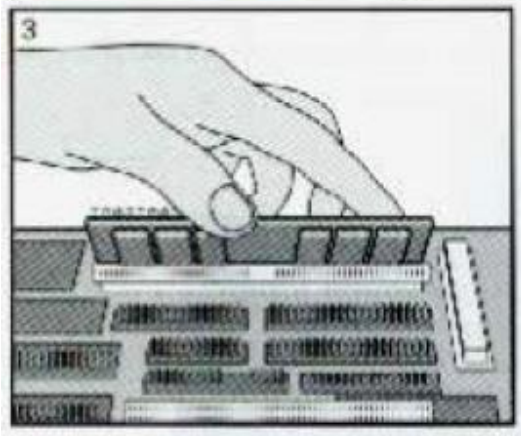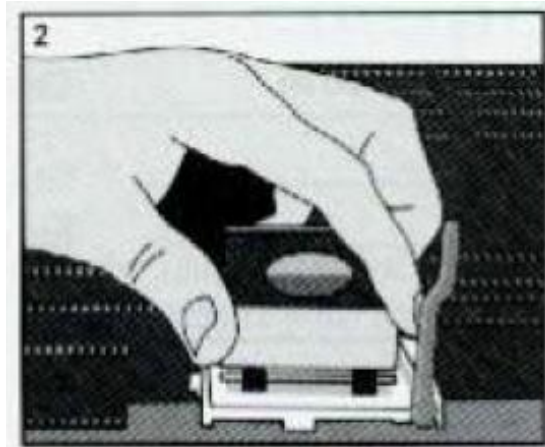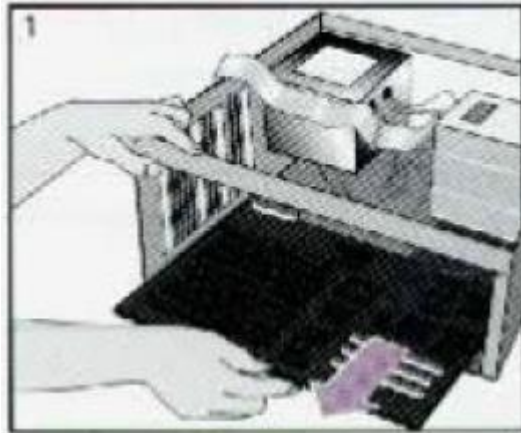

1. These are memory chips. The more you have, the more work you can do at a time. Empty memory slots mean you can add more memory.
2. This is the "brain" of the computer.
3. It is a part of memory store. It has extremely fast access. It is faster than normal RAM. It can speed up the computer.
4. These let you add features such as sound and a modem to your computer.
5. This kind of memory contains all the instructions your computer needs to activate itself when you switch on. Unlike RAM, its contents are retained when you switch off.

Instructions on How to Replace a Motherboard on a PC.

Exercise 3: Match the instructions to each picture, then put them in the correct order.

a. Add the processor.
b. Fit the new motherboard.
c. Remove the old motherboard.
d. Put it back together
e. Add the memory. Don't touch the contacts.

Desktop PC Ports and Connectors

Exercise 4: Read the text below and match the ports and connectors to their names.

External devices connect to ports at the back of the computer. Different types of ports are used for each device. Most computers have: 1 keyboard port, 1 video port, 2 serial ports, q parallel port. Some also have a mouse port.
The mouse port and the keyboard look exactly the same but they have labels to avoid confusion. If there is no mouse port, a serial mouse must be used. This connects with one of the serial ports. You can use the other one for a modem. The serial ports often have the labels COM1 and COM2.
The monitor connects to the video (VGA) port. The printer uses the larger parallel port.

1. Keyboard	4. Video port
2. COM1	5. Serial port
3. Parallel port	

Source: Basic English for Computing