**UNIT 2: COMPUTER ARCHITECHTURE**

**Exercise 3:**

1. Picture 1:Minicomputer
2. Picture 2: Microcomputer
3. Picture 3: PC
4. Picture 4: Supercomputer/Mainframe
5. Picture 5: Laptop
6. Picture 6: Tablet

**Exercise 6:**

1. What is the memory size of PC?

16 GB dual channel DDR4 SD RAM

1. What storage devices are supplied?

512 SSD & 2 TB Serial ATA hard drive

1. What size is the display screen?

42’’ TFT flat panel 4K (3840 x 2160) monitor

1. How fast is the processor?

Base Clock: 3.6 GHz, Bus Speed: 800 MHz

1. What is the capacity of the hard drive? 2 TB Serial ATA hard Drive
2. Which operating system does it use? Microsoft Windows Professional
3. What multimedia features does the computer have?

Integrated Dolby Atmos Stereo Audio

**Exercise 7:**

1. RAM

Function: G. Holds data read or written to it by the processor

* RAM is used to hold data read or written to it by processor.
* RAM is used for holding data read or written to it by processor.
* *The function of RAM* is to hold data read or written to it by processor.

1. Processor

Function: J. Controls all the operations in a computer

* Processor is used to control all the operations in a computer.
* Processor is used for controlling all the operations in a computer
* *The function of processor* is to control all the operations in a computer

1. Mouse

Function: A. Controls the cursor

* Mouse is used to control the cursor.
* Mouse is used for controlling the cursor.
* *The function of mouse* is to control the cursor.

1. Clock

Function: I. Controls the timing of signals in the computer

* Clock is used to control the timing of signals in the computer.
* Clock is used for controlling the timing of signals in the computer.
* *The function of clock is* to control the timing of signals in the computer.

1. Flash memory key

Function: E. Reads and writes to electronic chips on a card

* Flash memory key is used to read and write to electronic chips on a card.
* Flash memory key is used for reading and writing to electronic chips on a card.
* *The function of flash memory key is* to read and write to electronic chips on a card.

1. Monitor

Function: C. Displays the output from a computer on a screen

* Monitor is used to display the output from a computer on a screen
* Monitor is used for displaying the output from a computer on a screen
* *The function of monitor* is to display the output from a computer on a screen

1. Keyboard

Function: B. Inputs data through keys like a typewriter

* Keyboard is used input data through keys like a typewriter
* Keyboard is used for inputting data through keys like a typewriter
* *The function of keyboard* is to input data through keys like a typewriter

1. Cache

Function: H. Provides extremely fast access for sections of a program and its data

* Cache is used to provide extremely fast access for sections of a program and its data
* Cache is used for providing extremely fast access for sections of a program and its data
* *The function of cache* is to provide extremely fast access for sections of a program and its data

1. DVD-ROM drive

Function: D. Reads DVD-roms

* DVD-ROM drive is used to read DVD-roms
* DVD-ROM drive is used for reading DVD-roms
* *The function of* DVD-ROM drive is to read DVD-roms

1. ROM

Function: F. Holds instructions which are needed to start up the computer

* ROM is used to hold instructions which are needed to start up the computer
* ROM is used for holding instructions which are needed to start up the computer
* *The function of* ROM is to hold instructions which are needed to start up the computer

**Exercise 8:**

1. Scanner:

A scanner is a device that captures images, documents, or objects and converts them into digital data.

2. Printer:

A printer is a device that produces physical copies of digital documents or images on paper or other media.

3. CPU (Central Processing Unit):

The CPU is the primary component of a computer responsible for executing instructions and performing calculations for various tasks. It acts as the "brain" of the computer, executing programs and managing data processing operations.

4. SSD (Solid-State Drive):

An SSD is a storage device that uses NAND flash memory to store data. Unlike traditional hard disk drives (HDDs), SSDs have no moving parts, which makes them faster, more durable, and energy-efficient.

5. Hard Disk Drive:

A hard disk drive is a storage device that uses spinning disks and read/write heads to store and retrieve data. HDDs are known for their larger storage capacity but are generally slower than SSDs. They are commonly used for long-term data storage and archiving.

6. Ports:

Ports are hardware interfaces on a computer or device that allow for connections to external devices or networks. Common types of ports include USB ports for connecting peripherals, Ethernet ports for network connections, HDMI ports for video and audio output, and more. Ports facilitate data transfer and communication between the computer and external devices.

7. Mainframe Computer:

A mainframe computer is a high-performance, large-scale computing system designed for processing massive volumes of data and handling complex, mission-critical tasks.

8. Barcodes:

Barcodes are machine-readable codes consisting of a series of lines or squares that represent data in a visual form. They are used for product identification and tracking in various industries, such as retail, logistics, and inventory management. Scanners or barcode readers can quickly decode the information encoded in a barcode.

9. Swipe Cards:

Swipe cards, also known as magnetic stripe cards or smart cards, are small plastic cards with embedded magnetic stripes or integrated circuits. They are commonly used for access control, identification, and payment systems. When swiped through a card reader, the information on the card is read and used for authentication or transaction processing.

10. Main Memory (RAM - Random Access Memory):

Main memory, often referred to as RAM, is a type of volatile computer memory that temporarily stores data that is actively being used by the CPU.

**Exercise 9:**

Which computer is?

1. The most common?

Microcomputers or Personal Computers.

1. Small enough for a pocket?

Subnotebook

1. The most common portable?

Notebook

1. Used by many people at the same time?

Mainframes

1. Used like mainframes?

Minicomputer

1. Also called a handheld computer?

Palmtop

1. The most powerful?

Supercomputer

1. Not suitable for a lot typing?

Laptop

**Exercise 11:**

1. Lighter
2. Heavier
3. Larger
4. Smaller
5. More common
6. Better
7. Less powerful
8. Less expensive
9. Faster
10. Cheaper
11. More powerful
12. Not as expensive as

**Exercise 12 :**

1. Largest
2. Most Powerful
3. Smaller
4. Most common
5. More Powerful
6. Smaller
7. Largest
8. Smaller
9. Smaller
10. Smallest

**Exercise 13:**

1. Mobile Legends
2. Kimi No Nawa
3. Tonight Show
4. Mydoom
5. Nessie Judges
6. Chrome

**Exercise 15 :**

* Starting presentation

1. Good morning/good afternoon ladies and gentlemen.

* Explaining the purpose
* Starting the main points

1. The main points I will be talking about today are firstly …, secondly …., next …., finally, we’re going to look at…
2. What I’m going to talk about today is …
3. The subject of my presentation today is …

* Introducing the first point

1. My objective is to …

* Showing visual

1. I’d like to illustrate this by showing you …

* Moving to the next point

1. Now let’s move on to …

* Referring to an earlier point
* Summarizing

1. I’d like to recap the main points of my presentation. First I covered …, then we talked about … and finally we looked at …

* Conclusion

1. In conclusion, let me leave you with this thought / invite you to …

* Inviting question

1. I’m going to conclude by … saying that / inviting you to / quoting …
2. Finally, I’ll be happy to answer your questions.
3. Now I’d like to invite any questions you might have.

**Exercise 16:**

1. Samsung Galaxy Note 10+’s camera is better than iPhone XS Max’s
2. Samsung Galaxy Note 10+’s Display is bigger than iPhone XS Max’s
3. Samsung Galaxy Note 10+’s Battery is more powerful than iPhone XS Max’s
4. Storage of Samsung Galaxy Note 10+ and iPhone XS Max has the same capacity
5. Samsung Galaxy Note 10+ is more expensive than iPhone XS Max’s
6. Samsung Galaxy Note 10+ is better at Video Recording than iPhone XS Max’s
7. Samsung Galaxy Note 10+ has better ram than iPhone XS Max’s
8. Samsung Galaxy Note 10+’s Processor is more powerful than iPhone XS Max’s
9. Samsung Galaxy Note 10+ has better Screen Protection than iPhone XS Max’s
10. iPhone XS Max’s has better Pixel Density than Samsung Galaxy Note 10+’s