***Answer from exercise 2A.***

1. The main parts of the CPU are control unit, arithmetic logic unit (ALU) and register.
2. ALU stands for arithmetic logic unit. Performs mathematical calculations and logical operations.
3. The function of the system clock is sends out signals at fixed intervals to measure and synchronize the flow of data.
4. One gigahertz is billion hertz, or cycles, per second.
5. RAM (random access memory) is a temporary memory.
6. ROM (read only memory) is a permanent memory and includes instructions needed by CPU.
7. RAM capacity can be expanded by adding extra chips, usually contained in small circuit board called dual in line memory modules.
8. The term used to refer to the printed main circuit board is motherboard.
9. Buses are electrical channels which allow devices inside the computer to communicate with each other.
10. expansion slots allow users to install expansion cards, adding features like sound, memory and network capabilities.

***Synthesis in English.***

The processor or also called CPU executes program instructions, this process consists of three main parts: the control unit, the logical arithmetic unit and the register. These programs and data have to be loaded into main memory, there are two types of memory: RAM and ROM.

RAM (random access memory) is a type of volatile memory, that is, information is lost when the computer is turned off. Instead, ROM (read-only memory) is a type of non-volatile memory, it stores instructions and data permanently.

Buses are electric channels that allow devices to communicate with each other, and their size determines how much data can be transmitted.

Expansion slots allow the user to install expansion cards.

***Synthesis in Spanish.***

El procesador o también llamado CPU ejecuta instrucciones de programas, este proceso consiste en tres partes principales: la unidad de control, la unidad de aritmética lógica y el registro. Estos programas y datos tienen que cargarse en la memoria principal, existen dos tipos de memora: RAM y ROM.

RAM (memoria de acceso aleatorio) es un tipo de memoria volátil, es decir que se pierde la información cuando la computadora se apaga. Mientras que la ROM (memoria de solo lectura) es un tipo de memoria no volátil, almacena instrucciones y datos de forma permanente.

Los buses son canales de eléctricos que permiten que los dispositivos se comuniquen entre sí, y su tamaño determina cuantos datos se pueden transmitir.

Las ranuras de expansión le permiten al usuario instalar tarjetas de expansión.