✅ Section 1: Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is NOT a component of the CPU?

✓ RAM (Correct Answer: 2)

2. What is the function of RAM?

RAM temporarily stores data and instructions needed by the CPU for fast access.

3. Which of the following is a primary storage device?

✓ SD card (Correct answer: 3)
(Primary storage = memory, secondary storage = HDD/SSD)

4. What is the purpose of a GPU?

A GPU processes graphics-related tasks such as images, videos, and gaming.

✅ Section 2: True or False

5. The motherboard is the main circuit board of a computer.

✓ True

6. A UPS provides emergency power when electricity fails.

✓ True

7. An expansion card is a circuit board that enhances functionality.

✓ True

✅ Section 3: Short Answer

8. Difference between HDD and SSD (short):

- **HDD: Mechanical disk, slower, cheaper, more storage.**
- **SSD: Flash storage, much faster, no moving parts, more expensive.**

9. Function of BIOS:

BIOS initializes hardware during boot and loads the operating system.

10. Three input devices:

- **Keyboard – for typing.**
- **Mouse – for pointing and clicking.**
- **Scanner – for converting physical documents to digital format.**

✅ Section 4: Practical Application

11. Components on a motherboard (labels):

- **CPU – Central slot under the CPU socket.**
- **RAM slots – Long vertical slots beside CPU.**
- **SATA connectors – Small L-shaped ports for HDD/SSD.**
- **PCI-E slot – Long expansion slot for GPU.**

(If you want, I can create a labeled diagram.)

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12. How to install RAM (short):

1. **Power off PC and unplug.**
2. **Open side panel.**
3. **Align RAM notch with slot.**
4. **Insert and press firmly until clips lock.**
5. **Close panel and restart PC.**

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13. Importance of cooling (short):

Cooling prevents overheating, improves performance, and increases lifespan.

Methods:

- **Air cooling: Fans, heat sinks (affordable, good for most systems).**
- **Liquid cooling: Uses coolant for better heat transfer (high performance).**
- **Thermal paste: Improves CPU heat conduction.**

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14. Bus width concept:

Bus width is the number of bits a computer can transmit at once.
Significance:
Wider bus = more data transferred per cycle = faster performance