

What is inside a PC system?

A- Read the text on page 12 and then answer these questions.

1. What are the main parts of the CPU?
2. What does ALU stand for? What does it do?
3. What is the function of the system clock?
4. How much is one gigahertz?
5. What type of memory is temporary?
6. What type of memory is permanent and includes instructions needed by the CPU?
7. How can RAM be increased?
8. What term is used to refer to the main printed circuit board?
9. What is a bus?
10. What is the benefit of having expansion slots?

- 1- The main parts are CPU, control unit, arithmetic logic unit(ALU) and registers.
- 2- The arithmetic logic unit (ALU) performs mathematical calculations (+, -, etc)and logical operations(and, or, not)
- 3- sends out signals at fixed intervals to measure and synchronize the flow of data.
- 4- one thousand million hertz.
- 5- RAM
- 6- ROM
- 7- RAM capacity can be expanded by adding extra chips, usually contained in small circuit boards called dual in line memory modules (DIMMs)
- 8- is called the motherboard
- 9- 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.

B Look at these extracts from the text. What do the words in bold refer to?

1. **This** is built into a single chip. (line 2)
2. **which** executes program instructions and coordinates. (line 3)
3. **that** is being executed. (line 22)
4. performance of a computer is partly determined by the speed of **its** processor. (line 25)
5. the CPU looks for **it** on the hard disk. (line 35)
6. inside the computer to communicate **with** each other.(line 52)

- 1- CPU
- 2 - Chip
- 3- Instruction
- 4- Computer
- 5- Program
- 6- Devices