

**A. Processors and memory**

<b>chips</b>	<b>dual core</b>	<b>megabytes</b>	<b>megahertz</b>
<b>motherboard</b>	<b>processor</b>	<b>speed</b>	<b>upgraded</b>

The "brain" of a computer is the <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Most of these are made by Intel and AMD, and are sometimes referred to as "<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_". The fastest processors are <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, which means that there are two processors working together. The <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of a processor is measured in <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, which is usually written as MHz.

A computer's memory is measured in <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. If a computer has 1,024 megabytes of memory, and the memory type is SDRAM, this is written as 1,024 MB SDRAM, and is pronounced "a thousand and twenty-four megabytes ess-dee-dram".

The processor and memory modules are located on the <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Changing a computer's processor is not generally practical, but the memory can usually be <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

**Bluetooth®**

<b>data signals</b>	<b>developed wireless</b>	<b>devices telecommunications</b>	<b>enabled</b>
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Bluetooth® technology enables <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ communication between <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ such as laptop computers, mobile phones and PDAs. Bluetooth® <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ devices use short-range radio <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to exchange <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ quickly and easily. The technology was <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by a group of computer and <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ companies including IBM, Intel, Nokia and Ericsson.

**STARTER****1**

Study this screen display and answer these questions.

- 1 How do you enter Unix commands?
- 2 Which Unix commands does it show?
- 3 What is the output of each command?
- 4 What will happen when the last command is entered?
- 5 Which other Unix commands do you know?

```
$ date
Mon Sep 19 12:45:38 BST 2005
$ passwd
passwd: Changing password for dsea03
Enter login password:
New password:
$ ls
home    local  mnt    packages  scratch
$ logout >
```

Fig 1

Unix screen display

**CONNECTORS****4**

Complete the gaps in this summary of the text on operating systems using these linking words and phrases:

<i>although</i>	<i>in addition</i>
<i>because</i>	<i>such as</i>
<i>but</i>	<i>therefore</i>

The user is aware of the effects of different applications programs ..... operating systems are invisible to most users. They lie between applications programs, ..... wordprocessing, and the hardware. The supervisor program is the most important. It remains in memory, ..... it is referred to as resident. Others are called non-resident ..... they are loaded into memory only when needed. Operating systems manage the computer's resources, ..... the central processing unit. ...., they establish a user interface, and execute and provide services for applications software. .... input and output operations are invoked by applications programs, they are carried out by the operating system.