**Reading Activity 11.**

1. What is carbon?

2. Why do we need alloys?

3. What architecture of the microprocessor system does a computer like IBM PC have?

4. Why We Use System input / output Devices?

5. Where are the RAM cards installed?

6. Who is assembling computers?

7. Where is the motherboard mainly used on which has all the main system nodes of the computer?

8. When was the first processor invented?

9. How much RAM is needed to develop serious programming projects?

**Reading Activity 12.**

1. A personal computer such as the IBM PC has a rather traditional microprocessor system architecture and contains all the usual functional units: processor, permanent and random access memory, input / output devices, system bus, power supply.

2. The central processor is a microprocessor with auxiliary microcircuits, including external cache memory and system bus controller.

3. RAM can take up almost all of the processor's memory space.

4. Permanent memory has a small size (up to 64 KB), contains the startup program, configuration description systems, as well as drivers for interacting with system devices.

5. System input / output devices are those devices that are required for computer operation and interaction with standard external devices parallel and serial interfaces.

6. System input / output devices can be made on the motherboard, but can be located on expansion cards.

7. Expansion cards are installed in slots (connectors) of the system bus and can contain RAM and input / output devices.

8. Another direction of improving the architecture of a personal computer associated with the maximum acceleration of information exchange with system memory.

9. In the most common desktop computers of the Desktop class, the constructive basis is a system or motherboard, on which contains all the main system nodes of the computer, as well as several connectors (slots) of the system bus for connecting daughterboards – boards extensions.

10. Modern motherboards allow replacement of the processor, the choice of its clock frequencies, replacement and expansion of RAM, the choice of operating modes of others nodes.