8.1 Look at A and B opposite. Then match the sentence beginnings (1–6) with the correct endings (a–f).

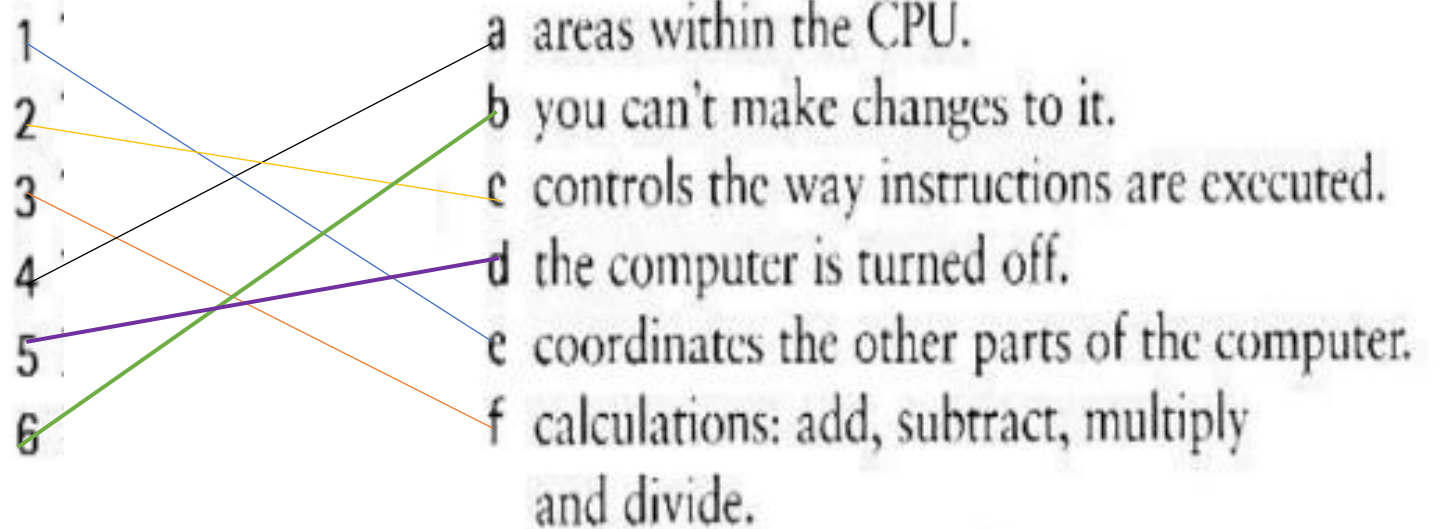|		
The CPU processes data and	1	a areas within the CPU.
The control unit is the part of the CPU that	2	b you can't make changes to it.
The arithmetic and logic unit is able to make	3	c controls the way instructions are executed.
The registers are high-speed storage	4	d the computer is turned off.
Data contained in RAM is lost when	5	e coordinates the other parts of the computer.
ROM memory can only be read:	6	f calculations: add, subtract, multiply and divide.

3-f

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8.2. Solve the clues and complete the puzzle with words from the opposite page.
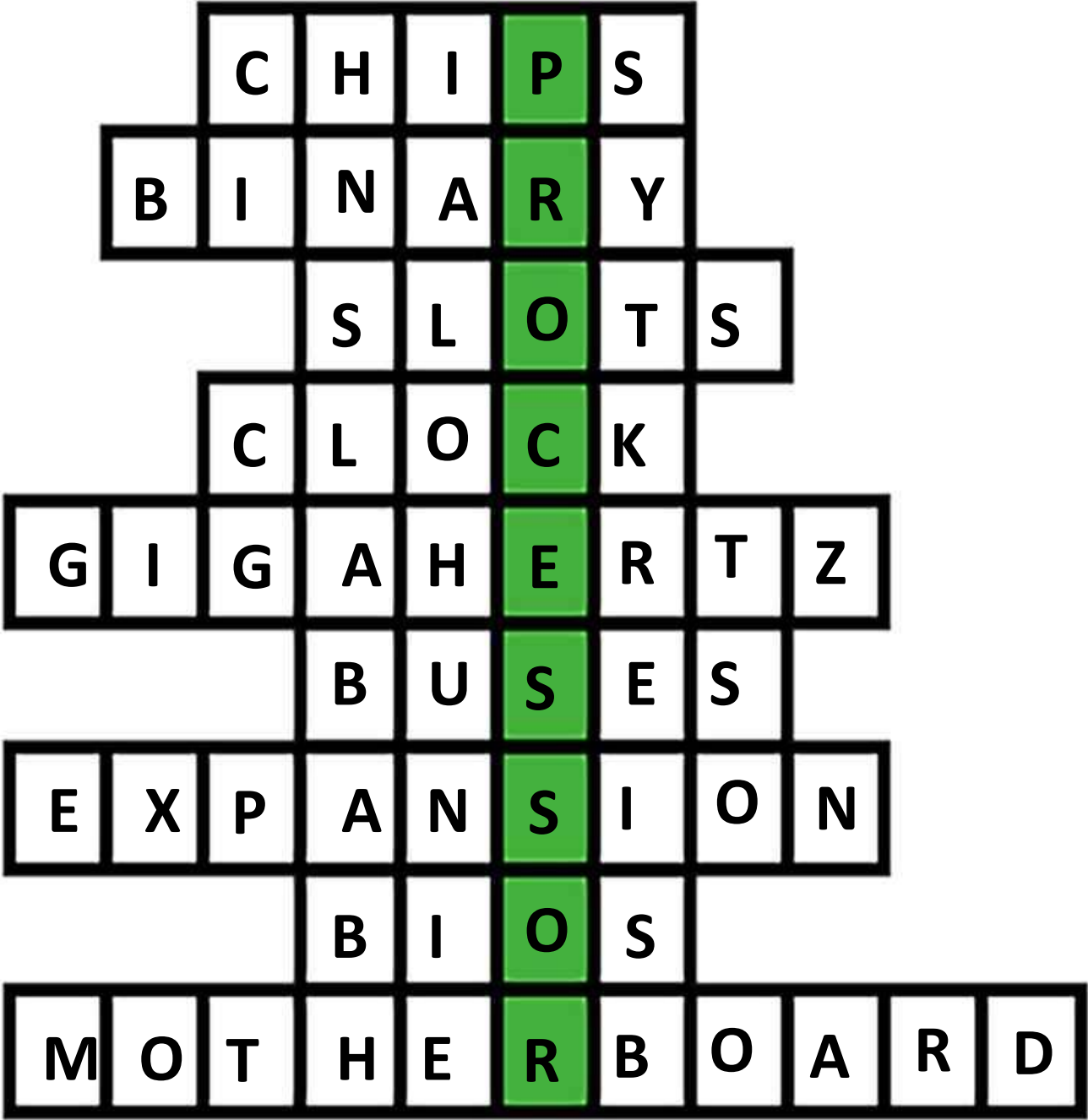
1. Intel _____ are used in many computers.

2. Each 0 or 1 is called a bit, short for _____ digit.

3. Special cards can be inserted into expansion _____.

4. A _____ controls the timing within the PC by sending signals to synchronize its circuirs and operations.

5. The processor speed is measured in _____.

6. _____ carry signals berween different parts of a PC.

7. _____ cards improve the computer's performance.

8. The _____ uses ROM to control the input/output of data.

9. The main printed circuit board is called the _____.

RESOLVE

1. CHIPS
2. BINARY
3. SLOTS
4. CLOCK
5. GIGAHERTZ
6. BUSES
7. EXPANSION
8. BIOS
9. MOTHERBOARD

DOWN: THE BRAIN OF A COMPUTER "PROCESSOR"

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8.3. Read this product and answer the questions below. description

1.How fast is the CPU?

The CPU is clocked at 2.4 GHz.

2. Which term is used to describe the CPU data bus?

The term used is "533 MHz Front Side Bus".

3. How much RAM does the computer have?

The computer has 1 GB of RAM.

4.Can you add extra RAM chips? How many?

Yes, extra RAM chips can be added. The computer can be expanded up to 4 GB of RAM.

Processor and memory:
- Intel Core 2 Duo processor at 2.4 GHz
- 533 MHz Front Side Bus
- 1,024 MB of RAM; can be expanded up to 4 GB

200 GB Hard disk
Double Layer DVD +/-R/RW drive
Microsoft Windows