Define a computer – fill the gaps

A computer is an _____ device that is used to store, process, and _____ information. It can perform various tasks by following _____ provided by software. Computers are commonly used for _____, communication, and accessing the internet.

Negative aspects of computer use in society – drag the words to the correct gap

addiction	damage	interactions	intrude
malware	netiquette	pollute	

Cybercrime: many criminal activities can be connected with computers, e.g. fraud, hacking, piracy, malware. Criminal hackers may cause serious _____(1). A hacker is a person who breaks (hacks) into other people's computer systems, can alter them or disrupt, _____(2) upon your privacy, etc. There are many ways how your personal data can be misused, e.g. phishing in online banking, identity thefts. Viruses, Trojans and other _____(3) can be very dangerous. Cyber attacks against a network or computer system are very common.

Internet ethics: it is very important how people behave in digital environments. There are many possible dangers in online and virtual _____(4) (cyber bullying, an easy access to violent and offensive material, etc.). People should follow common rules for communication and interaction called _____(5).

Health risks: use of computers brings some health problems, e.g. disorders and injuries of hands, shoulders, eyes (eyestrain), back pain etc. Another problem is computer _____(6). Some people spend hours browsing the web, chatting or gaming and they might be addicted to their computers.

Electronic waste: e-waste (for example electronic devices, old computers) contains toxic and dangerous components, which _____(7) the environment and should be recycled or reused.

Types of computers – watch the video and answer the questions below

1. What are the key differences between Chromebooks and laptops in terms of functionality and operating systems?

2. How do desktop computers differ from laptops in terms of size, power, and flexibility for upgrades?

3. Why would someone choose an all-in-one desktop computer over a traditional desktop setup?

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4. What types of users would benefit most from using Chromebooks or Pixelbooks based on their primary functions and interface?

5. What factors should be considered when deciding between a Chromebook, laptop, desktop, all-in-one, or gaming computer for specific usage needs?

Storage possibilities

A storage device is a hardware device used to store data that is not being processed, to save data when the computer is switched off and for making backups. Types of storage devices: fixed (internal hard disk), portable (external hard disks, optical discs, flash memory), magnetic devices (hard disk drive, tape drive), optical discs, flash memory-based devices (memory cards, flash drives, solid-state drives), direct-attached storage or network-attached storage, etc.

_____ store data as tiny pits using a laser. They store data in a single spiral track. Common types are CDs, DVDs, and Blu-ray discs, with BDs having more capacity. These types of media can be easily scratched, with lower capacity and speed compared to other media.

_____ such as hard disk drives (HDDs) are fast and have large capacity. They store data on spinning platters inside a sealed case. HDDs are vulnerable to damage from magnets, dust, and physical shock. A typical HDD spins at 7,200 rpm and is divided into tracks.

_____ is non-volatile and can be quickly erased and reprogrammed. Cards like SD or microSD are used in cameras and phones. The drives connect via USB. Solid-state drives (SSDs) are faster and shock-resistant but have smaller capacity than HDDs.

_____ stores data online, accessible via web browsers. Managed by hosting companies, common services include Google Drive, Dropbox, and Microsoft OneDrive.



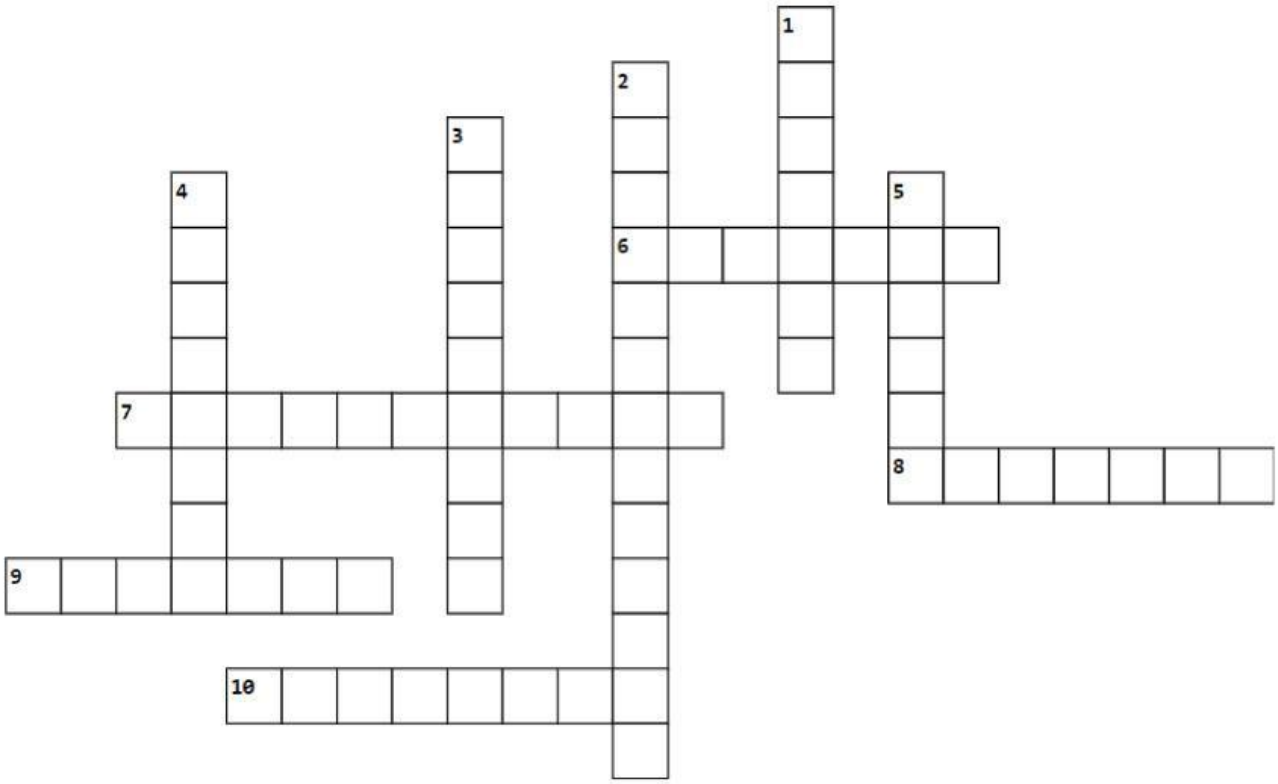






LIVEWORKSHEETS

Input & Output devices



Down

1. I see what's on paper and make it digital, but I don't remember or think.
2. I move but have no legs, I point but do not have fingers.
3. I cast light and shadows, making small things large without changing them.
4. I have many keys, but I open no doors. I help you speak without making a sound.
5. I see you clearly, even from afar, but you only see me as a tiny eye.

Across

6. I bring what's on screen to life in ink, though I don't write a single word.
7. I respond to a tap or a swipe, guiding without words or buttons.
8. I watch over your work, but I'm no guardian. I display what's inside without leaving my place.
9. I cover your ears, but you hear clearly. I let you speak, but I need no mouth.
10. I give a voice to the silent, turning electric whispers into loud sounds.

LIVEWORKSHEETS