

A computer is a complex device _____ of many different components. This hardware can be divided into four groups _____ to the computer's four basic functions: the computer (1) takes in data, (2) processes the data according to the _____ in the programs, (3) shows the results of this processing to the user, and (4) stores these results in its memory. Functions and hardware groups 1 Input. The _____ needed to feed data into the computer (e.g. keyboard, mouse). 2 Processing. The equipment which follows the orders of programs to transform the data in some way. The most important element is the _____ called the 'central processing unit (CPU)'. 3 Output. The equipment which displays the results of the computer's work (e.g. _____, screen). 4 _____. The hardware which functions as the computer's memory (e.g. hard drive). This holds data so that it can be used again in the future. All the different pieces of hardware are _____ through a communication network called a 'bus'. The centre of _____ is the computer's main circuit board, known as the 'motherboard', under the control of the CPU. The CPU is therefore the most vital element of a computer's hardware with a double function. It processes the data which the user feeds into the computer. At the same time, it also controls the _____ of all the other pieces of hardware so that the computer functions as a single unified system. The speed of a CPU, called its 'clock speed', is _____ in hertz, cycles per second, with each cycle _____ one operation. A CPU with a clock speed of 4 GHz (gigahertz) can perform 4 billion operations every second.	CONSIST CORRESPOND INSTRUCT EQUIP CHIP PRINT STORE LINK COMMUNICATE OPERATE MEASURE REPRESENT
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Adapted activity.

Source: 'The computer system', Career Paths in Technology, S. Bolognini, B. C. Barber, K. O'Malley, Pearson, 2022.