

<p>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.</p>	<p>CONSIST CORRESPOND INSTRUCT</p>
<p>Functions and hardware groups</p> <p>1 Input. The _____ needed to feed data into the computer (e.g. keyboard, mouse).</p>	<p>EQUIP</p>
<p>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)'.</p>	<p>CHIP</p>
<p>3 Output. The equipment which displays the results of the computer's work (e.g. _____, screen).</p>	<p>PRINT</p>
<p>4 _____. The hardware which functions as the computer's memory (e.g. hard drive).</p>	<p>STORE</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>LINK COMMUNICATE</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>OPERATE MEASURE REPRESENT</p>

Adapted activity.

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