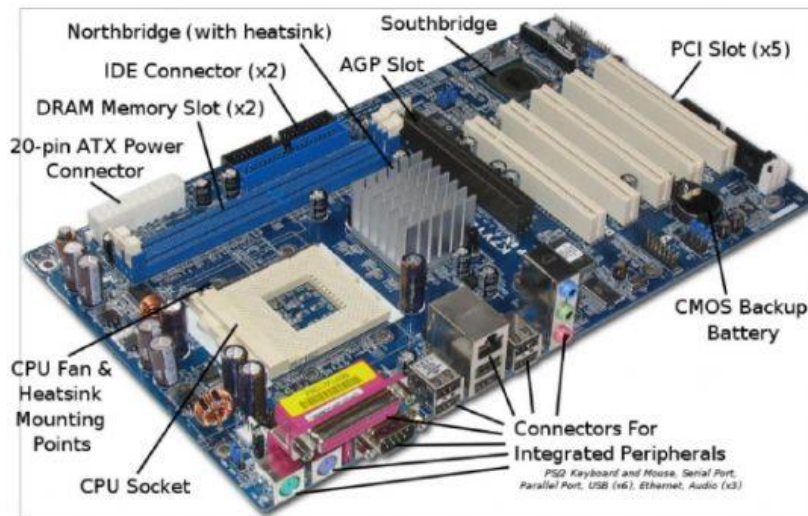


## Computer Motherboard Components

1. Learn the new word using the link

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2. Read the text and translate it



A motherboard is also known as the system board or the main board. The motherboard accommodates the central processing unit (CPU), **random access memory (RAM)**, expansion slots, heat sink and fan assembly, basic input/output system (BIOS) chip,

chipset, and the circuitry that interconnects the motherboard components.

**1. Mouse & keyboard:** Keyboard Connectors are two types basically. All PCs have a Key board port connected directly to the motherboard.

2. USB (Universal serial bus): USB is the General-purpose connection for PC. You can find USB versions of many different devices, such as mice, keyboards, scanners, cameras, and even printers. USB has a number of features that makes it particularly popular on PCs. First, USB devices are hot swappable.

3. Parallel port: Most printers use a special connector called a parallel port. Parallel port carry data on more than one wire, as opposed to the serial port, which uses only one wire.

4. CPU Chip : The central processing unit, also called the microprocessor performs all the calculations that take place inside a pc.

5. RAM slots: Random-Access Memory (RAM) stores programs and data currently being used by the CPU. RAM is measured in units called bytes.

6. Floppy controller: The floppy drive connects to the computer via a 34-pin ribbon cable, which in turn connects to the motherboard. A floppy controller is one that is used to control the floppy drive.

7. IDE controller: Industry standards define two common types of hard drives: EIDE and SCSI. Majority of the PCs use EIDE drives. SCSI drives show up in high end PCs such as network servers or graphical workstations. The EIDE drive connects to the hard drive via a 2-inch-wide, 40-pin ribbon cable, which in turn connects to the motherboard.

8. PCI slot: Intel introduced the Peripheral component interconnect bus protocol. The PCI bus is used to connect I/O devices (such as NIC or RAID controllers) to the main logic of the computer. PCI bus has replaced the ISA bus.

9. ISA slot: (Industry Standard Architecture) It is the standard architecture of the Expansion bus. Motherboard may contain some slots to connect ISA compatible cards.

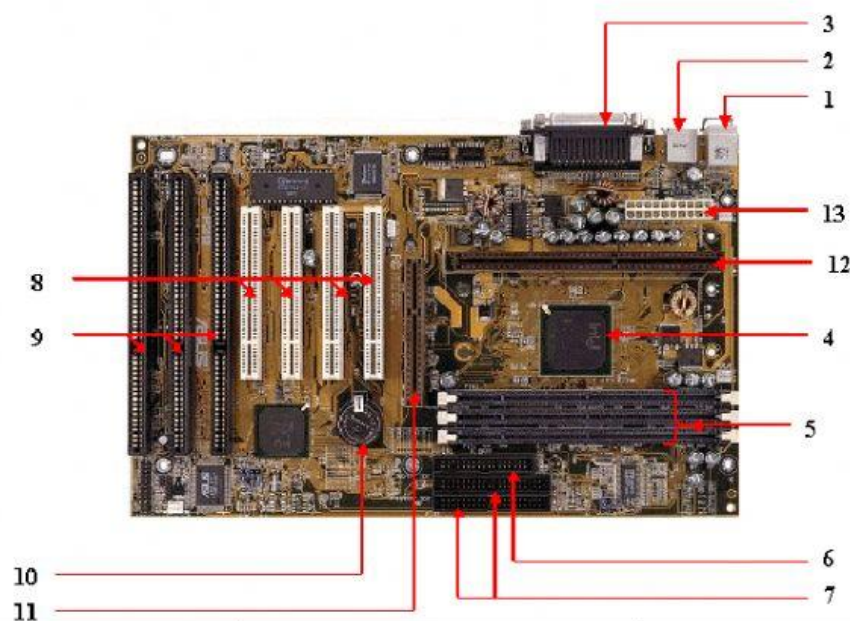
10. CMOS Battery: To provide CMOS with the power when the computer is turned off all motherboards comes with a battery.

11. AGP slot: If you have a modern motherboard, you will almost certainly notice a single connector that looks like a PCI slot, but is slightly shorter and usually brown. You also probably have a video card inserted into this slot.

12. CPU slot: To install the CPU, just slide it straight down into the slot. Special notches in the slot make it impossible to install them incorrectly. So remember if it does not go easily, it is probably not correct. Be sure to plug in the CPU fan's power.

13. Power supply plug in: The Power supply, as its name implies, provides the necessary electrical power to make the pc operate. the power supply takes standard 110-V AC power and converts into 12-Volt, 5-Volt, and 3.3-Volt DC power.

### ***3. Name the components of motherboard***



|                         |                      |                 |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Mouse & keyboard     | b) RAM slots         | c) ISA slot     |
| d) USB                  | e) Floppy controller | f) CMOS Battery |
| g) Parallel port        | h) IDE controller    | i) AGP slot     |
| j) CPU Chip             | k) PCI slot          | l) CPU slot     |
| m) Power supply plug in |                      |                 |