

WHAT'S A COMPUTER?

Writing a technical definition

1. Complete the description

output drives monitor processing information
 data devices store

Computers are _____ used for _____ and storing _____.

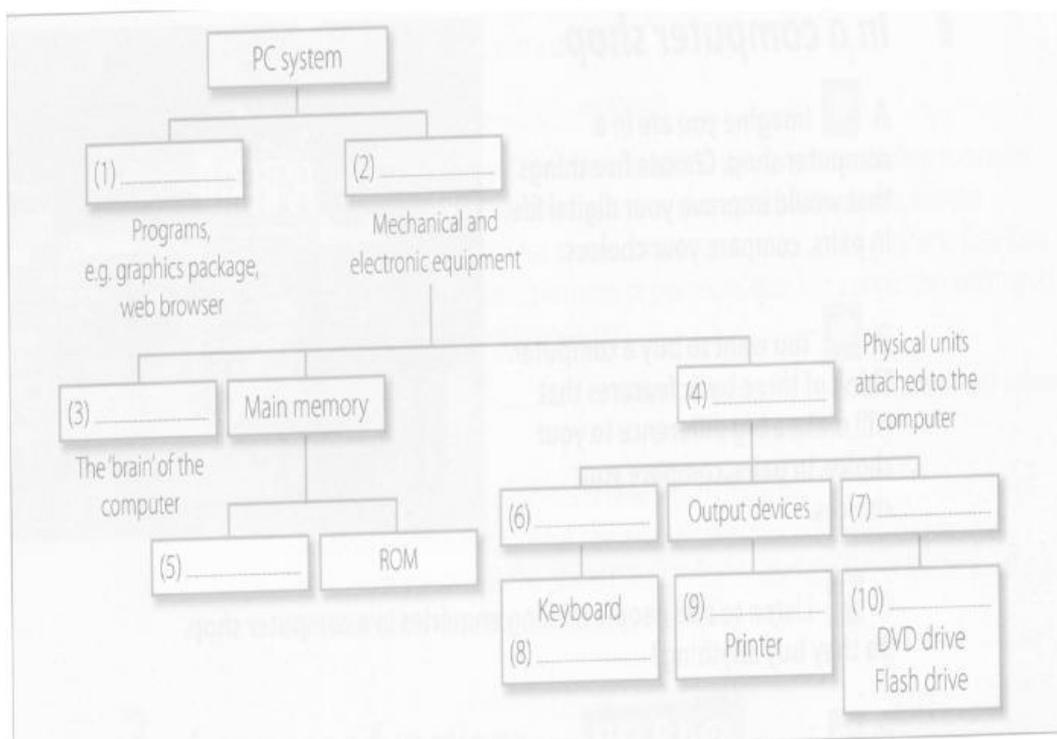
They receive an input, the _____ that is collected and entered, and produce an _____.

This output are the results shown on the _____

Computers can _____ the data inside their memory or inside external hard _____

2. Complete the diagram

storage devices / speakers / RAM / software / input devices / peripherals / CPU / hardware / mouse / SSD



3. BASIC PC SYSTEM DESCRIPTION. Complete.

divided / ROM / software / storage / peripherals /RAM/ classified

- 1) The PC is _____ into two parts: hardware and _____
- 2) The three main elements of the hardware are CPU, memory and _____
- 3) There are 2 types of memories: the _____ and the _____.
- 4) The peripherals can be _____ into: input, _____, _____

4. LONGER PC DESCRIPTION

CPU **Enable** **Peripherals** **Made** **Consists** **Hardware** **System**
Executes

- A PC system _____ of two parts: software and hardware. The software is the programs that _____ a computer to perform a specific task; this includes the operating _____, and application software such as graphics package and a web browser.
- The _____ is any electronic or mechanical part. The basic structure of a computer system is _____ up of three main hardware section: one, the central processing unit-or _____ - two, the main memory and three, the _____.
- The CPU is a processor chip which _____ program instructions and coordinates the activities of all the other components. In order to improve the computer's performance, the user can add expansion cards for video, sound and networking.

Volatile **display** **Storage** **data** **Store** **Mouse**
Attached **Read-only**

- The main memory holds the instructions and the data which are currently being processed by the CPU. This internal memory is made up of ROM and RAM chips. RAM, or random-access memory, is _____, so it loses the stored data when the electricity –or power - is turned off. ROM, or _____ memory, is non-volatile.
- The peripherals are the physical units _____ to the computer. They include input, output and _____ devices. Input devices, for example the keyboard and the _____, enable us to present information to the computer. Output devices allow us to extract the results from the computer. For instance, we can see the output on the _____ or in printed form. Storage devices are used to _____ information permanently. For example, we use hard disks, DVDs or flash drives to store large amounts of _____.