Unit 3 – Inside the System

Part 1

B: Answer the questions:

1. What is the main function of a computer's processor?
    A processor accepts and processes the data and gives back the results.
2. What unit of frequency is used to measure processor speed?
    Giga Hertz (GHz).
3. Random Access Memory (RAM).

Part 2 What is inside a PC system?
A: Read the text on page 12 and answer these questions.
1. What are the main part of the CPU?
    Control unit, Arithmetic logic unit, and registers.
2. What does ALU stand for? What does it do?
    ALU stands for Arithmetic Logic Unit. It performs mathematical calculations and logical operation.
3. What is the function of the system clock?
    A system clock sends out signals at fixed intervals to measure and synchronize the flow of data.
4. How much is one gigahertz?
    One thousand million hertz.
5. What type of memory is temporary?
    Random Access Memory (RAM) is temporary memory.
6. What type of memory is permanent and includes instructions needed by the CPU?
    Read Only Memory (ROM).
7. How can RAM be increased?
    RAM can be increased by adding extra chips, usually contained in small circuit boards called "dual in-line memory module" DIMM.
8. What term is used to refer to the main printed circuit board?
    The main circuit board inside a system is called the motherboard.
9. What is a bus?
    Electrical channels which allow devices inside the computer to communicate with each other are called bus.
10. What is the benefit of having expansion slot?
    Expansion slots allow users to install expansion cards, adding features like sound, memory and network capabilities.

B: What do the words in bold refer to?
1. Central Processing Unit (CPU)
2. A single chip
3. The instruction
4. Computer
5. Program
6. Devices

Unit 3 – Inside the System

Part 3 Language work:

1. That's the computer, <u>which</u> I'd like to buy.
2. Core 2 Duo is a new Intel processor <u>that</u> contains about 291 million transistors.
3. A webmaster is a person <u>who</u> designs, develops and maintains a website.
4. A bus is an electronic pathway <u>that</u> carries signals between computer devices.
5. Here's the DVD <u>that</u> you lent me!
6. Last night I met someone <u>who</u> works for GM as a software engineer.

Part 4 How memory is measured

A: Read the text and answer the questions.

1. A binary system uses two digits – 1 and 0.
2. Each 1 or 0 is called a binary digit of bit.
3. A collection of eight bits is called a byte.
4. ASCII stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange.
5. ASCII provides a standard for information interchange.

B: Complete these descriptions with the correct unit of memory.

1. Terabyte
2. Megabyte
3. Kilobyte
4. Gigabyte
5. Byte

Part 5: A PC System

A: Complete the diagram of a PC system. Look at unit 1,2 and 3 to help you.

1. Software
2. Hardware
3. CPU
4. Peripherals
5. RAM
6. Input Devices
7. Storage devices
8. Mouse
9. Monitor
10. Hard drive

Part 6: Your Idea Computer system

My Ideal Computer System

My ideal computer system has got Intel Core*i7* processor. It is very fast. It runs at 2.48 GHz. The standard RAM memory is 4 GB, and it's expandable to 8 GB. The hard disk can hold 500GB of data. I need a large flat LCD screen because I love to play games and watch films on my computer. It has a Blue Ray optical disc drive. It has wireless connectivity and flash memory and HDMI ports. It has Windows 7 and Microsoft Office software.