

Processing hardware



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The purpose of processing hardware is retrieve, interpret and directs the execution of software instructions provided to the computer. The most common components of processing hardware are the central processing unit and main memory.

The central processing unit (CPU) is the brain of the computer. It reads and interprets software instructions and coordinated the processing activities that must take place. The design of the CPU affects the processing power and the speed of the computer, as well as the amount of main memory it can use effectively. With a well-designed CPU in your computer, you can perform highly sophisticated tasks in a very short time.

Memory is the system of component of the computer in which information is stored. There are two types of computer memory: RAM and ROM.

RAM (random access memory) is the volatile computer memory, used for creating, loading and running programs and for manipulating and temporarily storing data;

ROM (read only memory) is nonvolatile, nonmodifiable computer memory, used to hold programmed instructions to the system.

The more memory you have in your computer, the more operations you can perform that is the faster it works.

Answer the questions:

- 1) What is processing hardware? What are the basic types of memory used in PC?
- 2) Can a PC-user change the ROM? Who records the information in ROM?

Which of the listed below statements are true/false. Specify your answer using the text

- 1) The purpose of processing hardware is to retrieve, interpret and direct the execution of software instructions provided to the computer.
- 2) CPU reads and interprets software and prints the result on paper.
- 3) User is unable to change contents of ROM.

Match of the following

- 1) Процессор
- 2) Клавиатура
- 3) Мышь
- 4) ПЗУ
- 5) ОЗУ
- A) nonvolatile, nonmodifiable computer memory, used to hold programmed instructions to the system.
- B) A set of keys, usually arranged in tiers, for operating a typewriter, computer terminal, or the like.
- C) volatile computer memory, used for creating, loading and running programs and for manipulating and temporarily storing data; main memory.
- D) central processing unit: the key component of a computer system, containing the circuitry necessary to interpret and execute program instructions.
- E) a palm-sized device equipped with two or more buttons, used to point at and select items on a computer display screen and for controlling the cursor by means of analogous movement on a nearby surface.

Thank you for your attention.